



教育改变人生

JIAOYU GAIBIAN RENSHENG

江西教育出版社

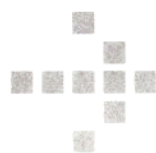
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CHUZHONG YINGYU

初中 英语

九年义务教育三年制
总复习指导

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说 明

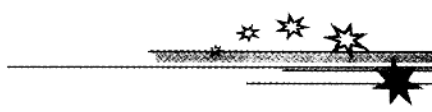
完成初中阶段学科教学任务之后的总复习是一个重要的教学环节。总复习的目的在于使学生将整个初中阶段学过的知识系统化、深刻化,基本技能更扎实、更熟练,同时分析问题、解决问题和综合运用知识的能力进一步提高,并且再提供一次知识和技能填缺补漏的机会,使学生毕业以后,能更好地适应社会生活和进一步学习的需要。长期的教学实践证明,提高总复习的质量,除了依靠老师创造性的工作、学生的积极配合外,还要有一本好的切合中学教学需要的总复习参考书。基于这种认识,我们应全省广大师生的要求,并经上级教育行政部门同意,组织了省内部分教学业务水平较高、辅导总复习较有经验的教师,编写了这套《初中总复习指导》。编写时,我们力求使这套指导书符合九年义务教育全日制初级中学的新教学大纲(试用)、新教材和中考复习的要求;符合学科特点和教学实际;力求科学性、新颖性的统一。既重视基础知识的复习,又重视智能的训练;既有知识的归纳整理,又通过例题、习题概括出方法与技能;既考虑到教师的备课、讲课,又注重学生的复习与作业;既考虑突出重点,又注重知识的覆盖面;既安排了练习题,又有综合测试题,还附有练习题和测试题的听力材料及参考答案。

我们在编写这套指导书的过程中,虽然听取了多方面的意见,并反复进行了讨论和修改,但限于水平,难免会存在一些问题,甚至错误,希望广大师生能提出宝贵的意见,以便使之更趋完善。

本书的作者为余秀芬、胡宝兰、郑黎明、李晓媛、刘美华,全书由谭少虞统稿。

江西省教育厅教学教材研究室

2006年7月



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第一章 语 法

【复习要点】

一、名词

1. 名词的种类及其复数形式。

种 类	复 数 形 式
可数 名词	规则变化 <div> ①直接加-s ②以 ch, sh, s, x, o 结尾加-es ③以辅音字母加 y 结尾, 改 y 变 i, 加-es ④以辅音 f 或 fe 结尾, 改 f 或 fe 为 v, 加-es </div>
	不规则变化
不可数名词	一般没有复数形式

2. 名词的所有格。

情 况	构 成 形 式
单数名词	在词尾加's
复数名词	①以 s 结尾的在词尾加' ②不以 s 结尾的在词尾加's

【练习】

一、根据首字母、句意或中文的提示, 写出下列单词。

- Are these _____ (计算机) or TV sets?
- Lily and Lucy are _____ (姐妹). They look the same. They're _____ (双胞胎).
- I'd like three _____ (篮子) of pears.
- In a few _____ (年) time, Nanchang will become a garden city.
- What will be the population of the developing _____ (国家) in the year 2050?
- I lost her _____ (地址). Could you help me find it?
- The PRC was founded on O _____ 1, 1949.
- You'd better take more e _____ to keep healthy.
- The son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt means c _____.
- June 1st is C _____ day.
- The world is very wonderful in the e _____ of the children.
- You can draw a picture on the b _____ of our classroom.
- These socks are the _____ (男孩们的). They're very dirty.

14. Let's go to Bayi _____ (广场) instead of the park.
 15. What c _____ do you like better, green or yellow?
 16. Forests help to keep water from running away, so d _____ doesn't often happen.
 17. Little Tom did quite well in the exam. He hardly made any m _____.
 18. Three q _____ is forty-five minutes.
 19. There's no b _____ on the river. We have to cross it by boat.
 20. —Which a _____ lives only in China?
 —Pandas, I think.

二、选择最佳答案。

- () 1. —Who's that man?
 —Oh, he's _____ father.
 A. Jim's and Bill's B. Jim's and Bill
 C. Jim and Bill's D. Jim and Bill
- () 2. Those young people decided to give their _____ for our country.
 A. lifes B. lives C. life D. lifts
- () 3. —We are hungry. Will you please give us _____?
 —Certainly.
 A. some pieces of breads B. some pieces of bread
 C. some piece of bread D. some piece of breads
- () 4. —What can you see in the picture?
 —I can see nine _____.
 A. rabbit B. lion C. horse D. sheep
- () 5. The sign "PAUSE" can be seen in a _____.
 A. radio B. recorder C. room D. palace
- () 6. —What goes up but never comes down?
 — _____.
 A. A cat B. Water C. One's age D. A bus
- () 7. There are two new doctors in that hospital. They're from _____.
 A. Germans B. Germen C. Germany D. German
- () 8. Every day my father takes a _____ to his factory.
 A. 20 minutes walk B. 20 minute's walk
 C. 20 minutes' walk D. 20 minute walk
- () 9. It's polite to make _____ for children and the old on the buses.
 A. rooms B. a room C. room D. some rooms
- () 10. —Would you like something to drink?
 —Yes, some _____, please.
 A. tea B. bread C. meat D. fish



二、代词

种 类		形 式							
人称代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	you	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	your	theirs
指示代词	this, that, these, those								
不定代词	some, any, no, many, much, etc.								
疑问代词	what, who, which, whose, etc.								
反身代词	myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, etc.								

【练习】

一、用适当的代词填空。

- What's that?
— is my schoolbag. Please give to .
—Here are.
- They are your new teachers. Please go and say "Hello" to .
- Bob is an English boy. father is Mr Brown. is our English teacher. We all like .
- Oh, dear! I can't find bike.
—Don't worry. Let help . Look, is that one over there ?
—Yes, it's .
- man is your uncle?
—The one in the car.
—What's doing now?
—He's reading. He's clever. He learns French by .
- Please help to some melons, boys.
- Her mother was ill. had to stay at home by .
- I have a good friend. name is Masha. is thirteen. father is a worker. works in a big factory. mother is a teacher. is a maths teacher. are now living in Beijing.

二、选择适当的代词填空。

- A. both, all, none, neither, either, no one
- of us are here. Let's begin our class.
 - of his parents is an engineer.



3. There are many trees on ____ banks of the river.
 4. She looked for some food, but there was ____ left.
 5. —Who knows the answer?
 — ____.
 6. You may have ____ an apple or an orange, not both.

B. nothing, everyone, everything, something, anything

1. We must keep ____ clean every day.
 2. Do you have ____ else to say?
 3. Don't worry. ____ is wrong with you.
 4. ____ is here. Let's get on the bus.
 5. I can smell ____ strange.

C. each, every, some, any, many, much

1. —Would you like ____ butter?
 —Yes, just a little.
 2. There are so ____ books to read and there's so ____ work to do.
 3. ____ of the girls has two sandwiches.
 4. Not ____ student can solve the problem.
 5. Tom studies harder than ____ other student in his class.

D. other, one, another, little, few, a little, a few

1. I have two sisters. ____ is a nurse, the ____ is a journalist.
 2. May I have ____ cup of coffee?
 3. There's ____ time left. Be quick.
 4. ____ of his friends knew that he smoked a lot.
 5. We've learned English for two years. We can speak ____ English. Some of us can read ____ English books.

三、选择最佳答案。

- () 1. My bag is full. What about ____?
 A. your B. their C. her D. yours
 () 2. —Lucy, it's Emma's birthday next Monday.
 —Oh, yes. I will buy ____ a big birthday cake.
 A. her B. him C. you D. it
 () 3. ____ you ____ your sister can join us. We want just one of you.
 A. Both, and B. Both, or C. Neither, nor D. Either, or
 () 4. My father bought a new computer because the old ____ doesn't work.
 A. it B. that C. one D. this
 () 5. Some of ____ want to do the job ____.
 A. they, themselves B. them, himself
 C. them, themselves D. themselves, themselves



- () 6. —Oh, I've forgotten to bring my pencils.
—Never mind. I think you can have _____.
A. some of ours B. some of yours
C. one of my D. one of you
- () 7. —What's wrong with my son, doctor?
—_____. Just a cold.
A. Nothing much B. Something wrong
C. Anything wrong D. Nothing serious
- () 8. _____ People can live to be 130, but _____ can live to be 100.
A. Little, a little B. Few, a few
C. A few, few D. A little, little
- () 9. We were all very tired and thirsty, but _____ of us would like to stop.
A. any B. none C. either D. many
- () 10. Suddenly Mr Smith came in and said he had _____ to tell us.
A. anything important B. important something
C. something important D. important anything

三、数词

种 类	用 法
表示数目	基数词
表示顺序	序数词

四、介词

介词是英语中词意变化较多的一类词,它不能单独作句子成分,必须和它后面的名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句构成介词短语才能起作用。初中阶段应重点掌握常用介词和常用介词短语的词义与用法。常用介词表示方位的有:in, on, at, near, by, over, above, below, between, among, in front of, behind 等;表示时间的有:in, on, at, before, after, since, past, to 等;其他:with, without, through, like, about, across, of 等。

五、连词

连词是一种连接词、短语或句子的虚词,它不能单独作句子成分,在句中可连接平行词、词组、并列句或复合句。常用的连词有:and, but, if, or, when, after, before, so... that, as... as, than, either... or, because 等。

【练习】

一、选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Most of the stars are _____ light years away from the earth.
A. thousands of B. thousand of C. thousands D. thousand
- () 2. About _____ of the students in our school are boys.
A. third fifths B. third fifth C. three fifths D. three fifty
- () 3. That river is very long and it is about _____.



A. 15 metres long

B. 20 metres wide

C. 30 metres high

D. 50 metres tall

() 14. —When did your uncle arrive _____ China?

—He got to Shanghai _____ the morning of the 1st of April.

A. at, in

B. in, in

C. to, on

D. in, on

() 15. —Do you know that man _____ black?

—Oh, he's Mr Chen, our maths teacher.

A. in

B. with

C. for

D. of

() 16. —I want to sweep the floor, but I can't find the broom.

—Oh, it is _____ the door. I put it there yesterday.

A. on

B. behind

C. under

D. in

() 17. It's _____ wonderful fashion(时装) show on TV that everyone enjoys it very much.

A. such

B. such a

C. so

D. so a

() 18. You won't play the piano very well, _____ you work hard on it.

A. no matter how

B. if

C. when

D. unless

() 19. —I'm so sorry, _____ I can't go swimming with you this afternoon.

—It's OK. We can go together next time.

A. so

B. and

C. but

D. or

() 10. If you don't want to do that, I won't _____.

A. neither

B. also

C. too

D. either

二、在下列各句中填入一个适当的词,使句子通顺、完整。

1. We are proud _____ being Chinese.

2. Peter got a lot of presents on his _____ birthday. The ten-year-old boy felt very happy.

3. _____ your help, I can't do it well. Thank you very much.

4. The road is wide enough for the eight buses to go _____.

5. We always draw the pictures _____ the pencils.

6. _____ my surprise, he could ride a bike _____ himself _____ the age _____ four.

7. They can sing this song _____ French. What _____ you?

8. June _____ is the Children's Day and _____ 10 is Teachers' Day.

9. Monday is the _____ day of a week.

10. I couldn't buy that dictionary _____ I didn't have much money.

11. The man was _____ thirsty _____ he had three bottles of Coke.

12. _____ it rains tomorrow, we'll have lessons _____ the classroom.

13. April 3, 2002 can read April the _____, two _____ and two.

14. The story is true. It is based _____ a real person _____ history.

15. A stamp is made _____ paper. It's used _____ sending letters.



三、完成下列句子。

1. 我的鞋穿破了。我需要买过一双。

My shoes are _____. I need _____.

2. 到 2010 年,世界人口将达 70 亿。

_____ the year 2010, the world population _____ seven _____.

3. 他不仅是一位作家,而且还是个好丈夫。

He is _____ a writer _____ a good husband.

4. 那个男孩非常聪明,另一方面他常出错。

The boy is very _____, but _____ he makes many _____.

5. 大约三分之一的学生步行上学。

About _____ of the students go to school _____.

6. 要么你对,要么我对。

_____ you _____ right, _____ I _____.

7. 他最后赶上了那个男孩。

_____ last he caught _____ the boy.

8. 我真的不能同意。她太小了不能单独留下。

I really can't _____ you. She is too young and can't leave _____ herself.

9. 即使在雨天我宁愿整天在外面走而不愿呆在家里。

Even _____ rainy days I prefer _____ walk outside _____ stay at home.

10. 当今计算机在全世界被广泛地使用。

Today computers are widely _____ the world.

六、形容词和副词

- 掌握形容词作定语、表语、宾语补足语的基本用法。
- 掌握副词表示时间、地点、方式、程度等的基本用法。
- 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级。

	构 成	用 法	
规 则 变 化	单音节 和少数 双音节	①原级 + $\begin{cases} -er \\ -est \end{cases}$ ②以 e 结尾的原级 + $\begin{cases} -r \\ -st \end{cases}$ ③以重读闭音节结尾,且末尾只有一个辅音字母的词,双写最后的辅音字母 + $\begin{cases} -er \\ -est \end{cases}$ ④以辅音字母+y 结尾的词,变 y 为 i + $\begin{cases} -er \\ -est \end{cases}$	①A>B 主 语 + 动 词 + 比 较 级 + than + 主 语 ②A=B 主 语 + 动 词 + as + 原 级 + as + 主 语 ③A<B 主 语 + 动 词 否 定 式 + as/ so + 原 级 + as + 主 语 主 语 + 动 词 + 比 较 级 + than + 主 语
	部分双音节	$\begin{cases} more \\ most \end{cases}$ + 原级	
	多音节	$\begin{cases} more \\ most \end{cases}$ + 原级	

	构 成			用 法
不 规 则 变 化	good/well	better	best	④越来越…… 主语 + 动词 + 比较级 + and + 比较级 ⑤……最 主语 + 动词 + 最高级 + { in + 地点 of + 人/物 注: 比较级前可加 much, a lot, even, still, a little 等词修饰。
	bad/badly	worse	worst	
	many/much	more	most	
	little	less	least	
	far	farther	farthest	
		further	furthest	

【练习】

一、用所给词的适当形式填空。

- Shanghai is one of the ____ (large) cities in the world.
- The ____ (hard) you study, the ____ (much) you will learn.
- Those girls are playing ____ (happy). They look very ____ (happy).
- The film *Sound of Music* is very ____ (interest). I'm ____ (interest) it. I've seen it three times.
- Look, Mr More looks much ____ (fat) than Mr Little. I think he must take ____ (little) exercise and eat ____ (much) than others.
- Of all the students in our class, Lucy studies ____ (careful).
- It snowed ____ (heavy) last night and now the streets are white.
- Everybody in our class likes to read ____ (quiet).
- Tim is good at ____ (write). He got the ____ (three) prize in the contest.
- My cousin learned Japanese as her ____ (two) language.
- There're many ____ (difference) kinds of pies in that shop.
- Keep ____ (silently), boys and girls. It's time for class.
- ____ (Direct) the teacher came in everyone was quiet.
- She was ____ (success) in the exam.
- I think July is the ____ (hot) month in a year.

二、选择最佳答案。

- The bell rang. The students ____ got up and went into the classroom.
A. fast B. quick C. soon D. quickly
- Who can jump ____, you, I or he?
A. taller B. tallest C. highest D. higher
- He's as ____ as his father.
A. thin than B. thin C. more thin D. thinner



- () 4. —How about the grapes you bought last night?
—It tasted _____.
A. wonderfully B. fine C. well D. good
- () 5. Although he stayed _____ in the spaceship, he didn't feel _____ because he could ring up the people on the earth.
A. alone, lonely B. lonely, lonely
C. alone, alone D. lonely, alone
- () 6. The people speak _____ of the film *Not One Less*. It is really necessary for child to go to school.
A. brightly B. highly C. loudly D. happily
- () 7. The temperature is -30°C . There are _____ any people outside.
A. nearly B. hardly C. already D. almost
- () 8. Eating more vegetables will keep you _____.
A. health B. fat C. healthy D. weak
- () 9. Her cousin can draw _____ an artist.
A. as well as B. not so well as
C. as better as D. as good as
- () 10. Lots of tourists come to Nanchang because it has changed _____ than before.
A. beautiful B. more beautiful C. beautifully D. more beautifully

三、翻译下列句子。

- 今天早晨公共汽车开得特别慢,以致于我们上班迟到了。
The bus ran _____ we were late _____ work this morning.
- Tim 是我们年级最滑稽的学生。
Tim is _____ in our grade.
- 我认为听比读难得多。
I think _____ is _____ than reading.
- Tom 唱歌比 Ann 好,但学习比 Ann 差。
Tom sings _____ Ann, but he _____ than Ann.
- 你没有 Lin Tao 跳得远,是吗?
You didn't _____ Lin Tao, _____?
- 我的英语没有我妹妹说得那么好。
I don't speak English _____ as my sister.
- 我们喜欢春天,因为春天充满了生机。
We like _____ because it _____ of life.
- 告诉我她的确切地址,好吗?
Tell me _____ where she _____, _____?
- 你走到哪里,我跟到哪里。
_____ you _____, I'll follow.
- 我们今天特别忙。

We are ____ today.

七、动词

1. 动词的时态。

种 类	构 成	时 间 状 语
一般现在时	主语 + 动词原形 (主语是第三人称单数时,作谓语的 行为动词要在词尾加-s 或-es)	often, sometimes, every day, al- ways, usually, etc.
一般过去时	主语 + 动词的过去式 (除 be 外, 动词的过去式有规则和不 规则两种)	in the morning/ afternoon/ evening, yesterday, last night, in 1990, two days ago, etc.
一般将来时	① 主语 + $\begin{cases} \text{will} \\ \text{shall} \end{cases}$ + 动词原形 ② 主语 + $\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$ + 动词原形 (come, go, leave 等动词现在进行时 可表示将来发生的动作)	tomorrow, etc.
现在完成时	主语 + $\begin{cases} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{cases}$ + 动词的过去分词 (短暂性动词不能与 for, since 等表示 一段时间的状语连用)	ever, since, yet, just, for two years, already, etc.

2. 动词的语态。

种 类	构 成
一般现在时的被动语态	$\begin{cases} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{cases}$ + 动词过去分词
一般过去时的被动语态	$\begin{cases} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{cases}$ + 动词过去分词
一般现在时带情态动词的被 动语态	情态动词 + be + 动词过去分词

3. 动词不定式。



形 式	用 法
① to+动词原形 ② not to+动词原形	①作主语 ②作宾语 ③作宾语补足语 ④作状语 ⑤作定语 ⑥和疑问词连用

4. 情态动词。

形 式	用 法
can, could	表示“可能性”、“能力”、“许可”等。在口语中, can 可以代替 may 表示许可,而 may 比较正式。could 可以代替 can,表示语气较为婉转。
may	①表示许可或征询对方许可,有“许可”的意思。用作此意时,它的否定形式可以用 may not,但表示“不可以”、“禁止”、“阻止”等意思时常用 must not/mustn't 代替 may not。 ②表示可能性,有“或许”、“可能”的意思, may+不定式可表示可能性。
must	①表示“必须”、“应该”。否定式 must not/mustn't 表示“不应该”、“不许可”、“不准”、“禁止”等。在回答带有 must 的问句时,否定式常用 need not/needn't 或 don't have to,表示“不必”,而不用 must not,因为 must not 表示“不可以”。 ②表示推测“一定”、“必定”,只用于肯定句中。
have to	表示“必须”、“不得不”。在这个意义上与 must 很接近,但 must 表示的是说话人的主观看法,而 have to 表示的却是客观需要。have to 比 must 有更多的形式。

5. 连系动词。

形 式	用 法
look, seem, become, smell, taste, feel, get, turn, etc.	不能单独作谓语,必须与表语一起构成谓语。

【练习】



一、用情态动词填空。

1. — ____ I put my bike here?
— I'm sorry, you _____. You _____ put it over there.
2. If you _____ answer it in English, you _____ answer in Chinese.
3. He told us that he _____ speak a little Japanese when he was 5 years old.
4. You _____ play on the road. It's dangerous.
5. I'm sick. I _____ see a doctor.
6. Those plates are very dirty. We'll _____ clean them before Mother comes back.
7. — We're late for the train again.
— If we run, we _____ catch it.
8. My watch was broken. I _____ mend it.

二、用动词不定式完成下列句子。

1. _____ (说) is one thing, _____ (做) is quite another.
2. Let's ask him _____ (关) it down. It's too noisy.
3. I want _____ (学习怎样跑得快) and _____ (吃得健康).
4. — Do you want something _____ (喝)?
— A cup of coffee.
5. Have you decided _____ (去哪儿) for your May 1st holiday?
6. It's important _____ (学英语) well.
7. The teacher made me _____ (做) my homework carefully.
8. I help her _____ (改进) her study.
9. We went to the cinema _____ (看) a new film last week.
10. Here's a good book for you _____ (读).

三、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Neither Dad nor my brother _____ (help) my mother cook.
2. She stood up and _____ (take) his arm.
3. You should _____ (keep) quiet when you are in the _____ (read) room.
4. Emma spent much time _____ (do) usual things.
5. The company began _____ (develop) software.
6. The man upstairs heard a little boy _____ (cry) downstairs.
7. It's terrible to see the ship _____ (sink) into the sea.
8. They're going to have fun _____ (learn) and _____ (speak) English this term.
9. We often ask him what school he _____ (go) to.
10. My mother _____ (do) some _____ (shop) in the market.
11. Where _____ (be) the twins a moment ago?
12. She is calling _____ (tell) me about this.
13. _____ (run) in the country is very interesting.
14. He has not _____ (have) a night off for two months.
15. I have already _____ (won) the first prize in the city surfing competition.

16. I ___ just ___ (get) a letter from my brother, Tim. He is in China. He ___ (be) there for six months. He ___ (be) a doctor. He ___ (work) in a Children Hospital and he ___ already ___ (visit) many interesting places in China. He ___ (fly) to Hainan Island last month. Next week he ___ (go) to Harbin by train. He ___ (say) China is great and Chinese people are very friendly. He ___ (like) working there.

17. ___ (not cross) the road when the traffic is moving.

18. —Mike knows Kunming very well, doesn't he?

—Yes, he ___ (live) there for about 5 years.

19. If you don't work hard, you ___ (fall) behind your classmates.

20. He went on ___ (talk) even though no one was listening.

21. You could take a horse to water but you couldn't make it ___ (drink).

22. ___ your sister ___ (wash) clothes every evening?

23. Tom saw an advertisement(广告) in a newspaper for a beautiful modern bike. It ___ (cost) \$ 55, so he ___ (go) to the shop and asked ___ (see) one of their wonderful bikes.

The shopkeeper ___ (be) very happy ___ (show) one to Tom. Tom examined (检查) it carefully and then turned to the shopkeeper, ___ (say), "There ___ (not be) a lamp on this bike, but there ___ (be) one on the bike in your advertisement."

"Yes, sir," answered the shopkeeper, "but the lamp isn't included(包括) in the price of the bike."

"Not included in the price of the bike?" Tom ___ (say) angrily. "But that's not honest. If the lamp is in the advertisement, it should ___ (be) included in the price."

"Well, sir," answered the shopkeeper coldly. "There ___ (be) also a girl on the bike in our advertisement, but we can not ___ (give) you a girl with the bike either."

24. Newspapers ___ (be) very important in our daily life. Many people begin their day by ___ (read) the paper. In this way they ___ (learn) what ___ (go) on in the world. Sometimes, however, they didn't have the time to read the news carefully and must be pleased with a quick look at the front page. At other times they ___ (may be) in such a hurry that they have time only ___ (have) a quick look at the headlines.

There're newspapers ___ (please) every reader. In big cities there are many types with several different editions(版) every day. In some towns there are fewer newspapers and perhaps only one edition each day. In some places the paper ___ (print) weekly.

25. When I was a young girl, I ___ (use) to sit on my father's knees, ___ (listen)