

走近名师 感受激情

Passion

激情英语

English

主 编 耿志华 胡义阳

中考

【活页卷】

完形填空与短文填词

联合编写

- 北京四中
- 黄冈中学
- 河南实验中学
- 华中师大一附中

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编者: 姜贤来 张育青 王英民
林生香 邱 峰

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序 言 FOREWORD

读书感悟

书是人类智慧的结晶，
书是人们的良师益友，
读书可以改变人生，
读书更可以感悟人生。

古来家庭贫寒、地位卑下，只有靠读书来改变人生的穷书生用“书中自有黄金屋，书中自有颜如玉”来描述自己的内心体会并激励自己，为了黄金屋和颜如玉而头悬梁、锥刺股，从而达到一朝成名天下知，个中艰辛与快乐只有他们自己知道。

历代文人墨客，无论贫富贵贱，他们博览群书、学富五车，在浩瀚的书海里苦苦遨游，在他们或成功、或挫折的时候，总会发出这样的感叹：书到用时方恨少，事非经历不知难。对人生的短暂与变幻，书海的深邃无边的无奈尽显无遗。

书读百遍，其意自见；读书破万卷，下笔如有神，是体验到读书的乐趣、读书的收获的真实感慨。

行千里路，读万卷书，得好友来如对月，有奇书读胜看花，是享受读书、追求至高境界的真情流露。

性情怪僻耽佳句，语不惊人誓不休；笔落山河泣，诗成鬼神惊，是读书如痴、爱书如命的读书人的苦苦追求。

物换星移，岁月流转，人生苦短，书海茫茫。毛泽东抒发“人生易老天难老”的感叹；李白更有“长风破浪会有时，直挂云帆济沧海”的豪情；杜甫领悟到“星垂平野阔，月涌大江流”的雄浑；王维感受到“大漠孤烟直，长河落日圆”的空旷。当我们欣赏到“明月松间照，清泉石上流”的诗画相融的美景时，我们对大自然、对人生会产生什么样的感悟呢？

还是古人总结得好：
读书之乐乐无穷。



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Unit 1

Passage 1

文章词数: 224 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Not everyone has the chance to be a detective. But I ever got one when I was thirteen years old. It happened in 1988.

One afternoon, I was walking down the street when I saw my father's new car. I 1 to see my father, but to my surprise, I saw a young woman driving instead. "She stole my father's car," I thought. So I quickly stopped a taxi and got in. I said to the driver, "Follow that new car 2." And I told him why.

The taxi driver had a car phone, and I asked him to call the police. Soon we heard the 3 of a police car and its loudspeaker. The police told the woman to stop her car. Our car came to a stop, too. I 4 right now and said to the woman, "It's not your car. It's my 5."

The woman smiled and said, "Oh. You're Mr. Johnson's younger son, right? I've ever seen your photo at your father's office."

Before I could say 6 word, the woman explained that she was my father's new assistant. My father had asked her to take his computer to the shop to have it 7. He lent her his car. After hearing her words, we called my father and he told us what she said was 8. The police and the taxi driver laughed. I 9 very sorry. It was both the first time and the last time for me to work as a 10. Don't you think my story funny?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. expect | B. expected | C. think | D. thought |
| () 2. A. after | B. in front | C. at the back | D. at the back of |
| () 3. A. noise | B. voice | C. cry | D. sound |
| () 4. A. got in | B. got into | C. got out | D. got away |
| () 5. A. father | B. mother | C. mother's | D. father's |
| () 6. A. another | B. other | C. else | D. others |
| () 7. A. repair | B. repaired | C. repairs | D. repairing |
| () 8. A. wrong | B. really | C. true | D. truly |
| () 9. A. felt | B. feel | C. fell | D. fallen |
| () 10. A. student | B. policeman | C. driver | D. detective |

Passage 2

文章词数: 232 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Everybody has one of those days when everything goes wrong. This is 1 happened to Harry.

One morning, he got up very 2 because his clock stopped. He 3 to shave(刮脸) quickly and cut himself. When he got dressed, he got blood all over his 4, so he had to find another one. The only other shirt that was clean 5 ironing(熨). While he was ironing it, there was a knock at the door. It was the man to collect money for 6. After he paid the water 7 and showed the man out, he found the iron had burnt a hole in his shirt. So he had to 8 the one with the blood on it after all. By this time it was very late, so he 9 he couldn't go to work by bus. He 10 for a taxi to take him to work, the taxi arrived and Harry 11 in.

In another part of the town a man had killed a woman 12 a knife and was seen to run away

in a taxi. When Harry's taxi stopped outside his office, a policeman 13 to be standing there. He saw the blood on Harry's shirt, and took him to the police station. He was 14 till 3 p. m. 15 the police found out that he was not the man they wanted. When he finally arrived at the office at about 4 p. m., his boss took a look at him and told him to find another job.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. who | B. what | C. which | D. that |
| () 2. A. early | B. late | C. worriedly | D. fast |
| () 3. A. tried | B. hoped | C. wished | D. wanted |
| () 4. A. coat | B. sweater | C. jacket | D. shirt |
| () 5. A. need | B. needed | C. needing | D. to need |
| () 6. A. iron | B. shirt | C. water | D. taxi |
| () 7. A. money | B. change | C. bill | D. pay |
| () 8. A. wear | B. dress | C. put on | D. try on |
| () 9. A. wondered | B. thought | C. believed | D. decided |
| () 10. A. looked | B. wished | C. waited | D. telephoned |
| () 11. A. got | B. sat | C. came | D. entered |
| () 12. A. by | B. with | C. in | D. through |
| () 13. A. seemed | B. said | C. happened | D. appeared |
| () 14. A. stopped | B. caught | C. left | D. kept |
| () 15. A. before | B. after | C. since | D. while |

Passage

3

文章词数: 246 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

If you can draw the 2008 Olympic mascots (吉祥物) yourself, you'll become the coolest kid in your classmates' eyes. All f 1 have become top fashion.

Since China made its final decision at 8 p. m. November 11, the five mascots have been on school bags, hats and T-shirts. If you put their names together, they say "Beijing welcomes you!" in C 2. People rushed into many big shopping centres to buy them. Some shelves were e 3 after only one day of business.

Why do the mascots look like k 4?

"Children are the future of the world. No one can say 'no' to kids' smiles. So we have five child-like mascots," said Wu Guanying, a key member of the design group. Wu c 5 up with the idea of five dolls. When artists finished the first designs in April, they showed their work to kids to see if they liked them. Thirty kindergarten (幼儿园) kids and 30 primary (起步阶段) students acted as judges. They were quite happy at seeing the l 6 images (形象). They had many ideas about what they stood for (代表). "There were all kinds of answers. Some kids thought the m 7 were a family of earth protectors (保护者). One even mistook the fish for a daughter of the sea. But the popularity of the mascots among kids impressed us," said Wu. An Olympic mascot is a s 8 for the Games. It carries within itself people's best w 9 for the success of the Games. Also, it's always an image with special m 10 for people of the host country (主办国).

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

Unit 2

Passage

文章词数: 176 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

What's the 1 star in the sky? Do you want to know more about Venus? Take the "Venus Express" (金星快车)!

"Venus Express" is a space probe (探测器) sent 2 Venus by European scientists on November 9. It will study Venus's atmosphere (大气) and return photos. But before that "Venus Express" must travel about 350 million kilometres. It will reach Venus in April of next year.

Venus and Earth have 3 weight and size. However, Venus is 4 to the sun than Earth. Venus is very hot. The temperature 5 465°C during a Venus day. Its atmosphere is 6 carbon (碳), which turns into acid rain (酸雨).

Scientists think Earth and Venus had similar beginning 4.6 billion years ago. But while the earth supports millions of lives, Venus went bad.

"Earth could easily have 7 like that," said European scientist David Southwood. "It is important we 8 why, and Venus Express should do that."

"Venus Express" also will help scientists to learn 9 might happen to Earth in the future.

"Venus Express" will work for 10 Venus days. A Venus day is about 243 days on Earth. That means it will work for 486 Earth days!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. biggest | B. smallest | C. brightest | D. darkest |
| () 2. A. towards | B. in | C. away | D. off |
| () 3. A. different | B. similar | C. same | D. exact |
| () 4. A. closer | B. farther | C. close | D. far |
| () 5. A. arrives at | B. gets to | C. increases | D. reaches |
| () 6. A. at most | B. mostly | C. nearly | D. most |
| () 7. A. turned back | B. turned around | C. turned out | D. turned over |
| () 8. A. find | B. find out | C. invent | D. learn |
| () 9. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. who |
| () 10. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |

Passage

文章词数: 204 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Last autumn my parents were studying in Canada, and 1 me over with them.

It was soon my birthday. Then 2 Halloween (万圣节). Once I asked Mum why there was Halloween. She 3 me a lot about ghosts (鬼). I couldn't 4 it all.

I just remember that many 5 put on interesting 6 on that day. They go from door to door and 7 for sweets.

"Sweets are like good words for the dead," Mum told me. "The 8 the better. They can help the dead go to a better place."

One day 9 Halloween, Mum 10 me witches' (女巫的) clothes. They were black, with a hat.

The next day, at about 6:30 pm, I 11 with my parents.

It was dark. Many people got together around a house. They were asking for sweets. Lots of children were dressed in 12 clothes.

I pushed in and reached out my hand. I got some.

"Wow! There's nothing hard about this," I thought.

I was so 13 when I looked at the colourful sweets. But there were so few.

Some kids had left the house and 14 to ask for sweets door to door.

I decided to go with them. I wanted more.

I was a little afraid at first. But the people at each house were very kind. They gave me lots of 15.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. brought | B. looked | C. carried | D. asked |
| () 2. A. became | B. stared | C. came | D. celebrated |
| () 3. A. explained | B. showed | C. asked | D. told |
| () 4. A. understand | B. know | C. join | D. remember |
| () 5. A. men | B. people | C. children | D. neighbors |
| () 6. A. flowers | B. presents | C. hats | D. clothes |
| () 7. A. ask | B. send | C. sell | D. buy |
| () 8. A. less | B. more | C. cheaper | D. fewer |
| () 9. A. after | B. on | C. before | D. while |
| () 10. A. lent | B. bought | C. kept | D. asked |
| () 11. A. stayed home | B. left | C. went out | D. worked |
| () 12. A. the same | B. different | C. beautiful | D. old |
| () 13. A. sad | B. angry | C. frightened | D. happy |
| () 14. A. wanted | B. was afraid | C. started | D. got |
| () 15. A. sweets | B. clothes | C. presents | D. help |

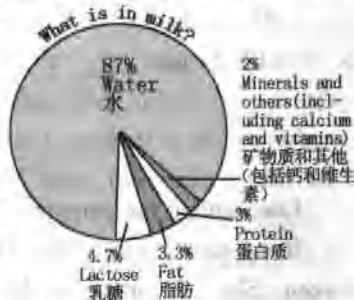
Passage 3

文章词数: 122 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

What makes 1 milk so powerful? Let's see what's in 100 grams (克) of 2 milk from a cow!

Water 3 makes up the 4 part, with around 87 grams. The 5 largest part is lactose (乳糖), or the sugar in milk. There is also a lot of rich protein in milk, about 3 grams. The human body can't 6 this in easily. Calcium and vitamins make up 7 than two percent of milk. Too little, right? But these 8 parts do a big job. Calcium and vitamin D help build stronger bones (骨骼) and teeth. Vitamin A is good 9 for our eyesight and B helps 10 your body make more energy.



- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

Unit 3

Passage 1

文章词数: 186 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Building a house is an operation which costs quite a lot of money. Suppose you plan to 1 a house, your first step is to find a suitable piece of 2. You will probably try to find sunny place, in a 3 situation, near stores and bus stops, not too far from your friends and the place where you work.

Next you will find an 4 builder, and together with the builder you will make a 5. The builder will draw it. The builder will also 6 the cost of your house. He will estimate(估计) the cost of the wood, the glass, and everything else that he must use in building the house.

Later on, when he starts to build, this estimate must 7, because the prices may 8, and many other things may happen between the time when he makes the estimate and the time when he builds the house.

9 the builder gives you his estimate, you may wish to change your plan. You may find that some of the things you wanted at first cost too much, or that you can 10 a little more and add something to your original plan.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. buy | B. decorate | C. build | D. find |
| () 2. A. floor | B. place | C. land | D. playground |
| () 3. A. mysterious | B. surprised | C. pleased | D. pleasant |
| () 4. A. excited | B. experienced | C. interesting | D. extra |
| () 5. A. map | B. plan | C. decision | D. discussion |
| () 6. A. find out | B. carry on | C. work out | D. work on |
| () 7. A. be corrected | B. be copied | C. be read | D. be written |
| () 8. A. swap | B. change | C. exist | D. influence |
| () 9. A. When | B. While | C. Until | D. Since |
| () 10. A. cost | B. spend | C. take | D. pay for |

Passage 2

文章词数: 259 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

A young man and an old man were waiting for a bus at a station. They sat 1 each other. "What's that in your bag?" asked the young man, pointing to a bag beside the 2.

"Money, nothing but money," answered the old man.

The young man could 3 believe his own ears. "What?" he said to himself in surprise, "So much money? My God! How I 4 to be able to get so much money!" Then he began to think about how to get the money.

The old man 5 tired and it seemed that he could hardly keep his eyes open. "Are you tired, sir?" asked the young man, "Then you'd better lie down on the 6 and have a good rest. Don't worry about 7. I'll wake you up in time."

"All right. It's very kind of you, young man." The old man lay down and 8 he fell asleep.

The young man took the big bag gently. 9 when he was just going to run away, he found a

corner of his fur coat(皮大衣) was 10 the old man's body. Several times he tried to pull it, but he couldn't. At last he took off his 11 and went away with the bag.

The young man ran out of the station as quickly as his 12 could carry him. He reached a place, and there he thought the old man couldn't 13 him. He stopped and quickly opened the bag.

To his surprise, there was 14 but old newspapers in it. He hurried to the station at once. But when he got there, he found the old man was 15.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. for | B. on | C. next to | D. far from |
| () 2. A. man | B. station | C. driver | D. corner |
| () 3. A. surely | B. really | C. nearly | D. hardly |
| () 4. A. like | B. love | C. hate | D. wish |
| () 5. A. was | B. felt | C. looked | D. became |
| () 6. A. ground | B. floor | C. earth | D. chair |
| () 7. A. the bag | B. the money | C. the bus | D. me |
| () 8. A. by and by | B. at last | C. at first | D. in the end |
| () 9. A. So | B. And | C. But | D. Because |
| () 10. A. above | B. over | C. under | D. in |
| () 11. A. shoes | B. shirt | C. coat | D. cap |
| () 12. A. legs | B. foot | C. friend | D. bike |
| () 13. A. watch | B. notice | C. find | D. meet |
| () 14. A. anything | B. everything | C. nothing | D. something |
| () 15. A. waiting | B. gone | C. crying | D. leaving |

Passage

文章词数: 182 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Irish pubs can be found in every corner of the world 1. Most capitals in the west will have at least a few. Even in South America and the Far East one can see 2 drinking while listening 3 to traditional Irish music. Are these bars opened to serve homesick Irish people living abroad?

What is so special about Irish pubs 4? Roughly speaking, there are two kinds of bars in Ireland. The most common bar is known 5 as the local pub and it is this type that has influenced(影响) the bars found 6 in foreign countries 7. The word 'pub' stands 8 for 'public house' and that's exactly what the local pub is.

During daylight one can eat lunch in a local pub, read a newspaper, talk with others and enjoy the 9. At night the bar will fill up with people from the area ending their day by catching up on(了解) the local gossip(八卦新闻), discussing 10 politics(政治) and sport. In many pubs, those who want privacy(私人空间) can find it in a snug(包间). A snug is a little room blocked off from the rest of the bar by a wooden screen(隔板).

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

Unit 4

Passage

文章词数: 165 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Toto was a baby elephant. Her trunk(鼻子) was only one metre long. When she heard her father 1 a noise, Toto raised her trunk, too. The only noise that she could make was very very small, 2 a toy whistle(哨叫). Toto saw her mother 3 leaves from the top of a tree to eat them. She tried to 4 the lowest branch(树枝), but she couldn't. So her father and mother had to help her to 5 the branch and it fell down to the ground. Toto was 6 that she could eat the leaves.

As it was a hot day, flies(苍蝇) sat in the corners of her 7. She shook(摇) her head, but the flies 8 there. She saw her mother pulling some grass with her trunk to 9 off the flies. Toto found this was not 10 at all. When the elephants walked to a river, her father would help her have a bath(洗澡). He put the water in his trunk and poured(泼) it onto Toto's back. She was very happy and cool.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| () 1. A. making | B. crying | C. stopping | D. using |
| () 2. A. as | B. like | C. in | D. to |
| () 3. A. pushing | B. putting | C. leaving | D. pulling |
| () 4. A. bring | B. arrive | C. reach | D. cut |
| () 5. A. break | B. cut | C. miss | D. eat |
| () 6. A. sad | B. happy | C. tired | D. careful |
| () 7. A. nose | B. ears | C. back | D. eyes |
| () 8. A. lived | B. flew | C. stayed | D. lay |
| () 9. A. take | B. throw | C. drive | D. send |
| () 10. A. difficult | B. easy | C. good | D. heavy |

Passage

文章词数: 267 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

In America, on school and work days, breakfast in most homes is often a hurried meal of milk, bread, juice or coffee. Some people even don't have it in order to get to 1 or school on time. Others just stop at coffee shops for coffee. But on weekends, 2 are quite different. People usually get up late, so they have enough time to have a large breakfast with eggs, home-fried potatoes and bread.

Lunch is just a 3 break from the day's work rather than a large, long meal. It usually lasts 4 half an hour or an hour, so family members do not have time to 5 home. Most people have a sandwich or a hamburger, and fruit or ice-cream for lunch. 6 people either take their lunches to work in the brown paper "lunch bag", 7 eat a sandwich at a fast food restaurant. Children 8 to bring the "lunch box".

Dinner is the most 9 meal of the day in the United States. At this meal, most American families can sit down 10. It is usually a hot, large meal and it is quite different from lunch. Lunch is often cold and quick. 11 usually cooked dinner for their families in the past. Nowadays, 12, with more women working and as a result of "women's liberation(解放)", men are doing more in the 13. Dinners throughout America are quite 14, but most people have a meat dish, a vegetable,

and rice or bread. Milk, water and soft drinks are common at dinner, but wine is only for 15 occasions(场合). Dinner is usually eaten between 5:00 p. m. and 7:00 p. m. and often later in restaurants. Most Americans enjoy themselves at this time.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. hospitals | B. shops | C. work | D. factories |
| () 2. A. things | B. activities | C. reports | D. prices |
| () 3. A. real | B. long | C. boring | D. short |
| () 4. A. only | B. exactly | C. nearly | D. almost |
| () 5. A. leave | B. get | C. return | D. drive |
| () 6. A. Careful | B. Clever | C. Famous | D. Working |
| () 7. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| () 8. A. forget | B. stop | C. prefer | D. decide |
| () 9. A. important | B. serious | C. terrible | D. common |
| () 10. A. quietly | B. straight | C. early | D. together |
| () 11. A. Men | B. Parents | C. Women | D. Children |
| () 12. A. whenever | B. however | C. whatever | D. wherever |
| () 13. A. dining-room | B. kitchen | C. study | D. garden |
| () 14. A. strange | B. simple | C. healthy | D. different |
| () 15. A. special | B. usual | C. traditional | D. ordinary |

Passage

文章词数: 164 words

阅读时间: minutes

George and his wife had been looking around for a bigger house. The first place they saw was a big but f 1 from the office where they worked. The second place was large b 2 hadn't a garden, in which the children could play. Then they visited a third and a f 3 place. Both were too expensive. They n 4 lost hope.

Yesterday they f 5 a less expensive house—a four-bedroomed house with a little lawn(草坪) at the f 6. It was just what the children needed. But some of the roofs and walls were h 7. George needed much money to r 8 the house.

So today George asked his father to lend him money. His father wasn't sure if his son would ever be a 9 to return the money. He thought for a while, then he said, "You grew up w 10 a garden. I don't think it's a must for the children to play in a garden."

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

*I see you
for all that you once were
for all that you are now
and for all that you
someday will be—
a precious gift
a loving heart
and a blessing to the lives
of all that come to know you.*

我看看你,
那个曾经的你,
那个现在的你,
会在未来的某天
我为
一份珍贵的礼物,
一颗充满爱的心,
一个对生命中经历的一切的
祝福。

Unit 5

Passage 1

文章词数: 146 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Shaquille Q'Neil is both a big man, more than 7 feet tall and 310 pounds, and a big basketball star. Here are some facts about this 1 man. His nickname(绰号), Shaq, is taken from his 2 name, Shaquille Rashaun, which means "little warrior(勇士)" in Arabic. When he was a 3, he did not want to play basketball. He wanted to be a dancer, 4 when he was 13, he started playing basketball 5 an American team in Germany, where he met Dale Brown, the coach of the basketball team of LSU. This led Shaq to 6 LSU after he finished high school. Then at the 7 of 20, Shaq joined Orlando Magic, an NBA team. Shaq is 8 number 34 with the Los Angeles Lakers and has signed(签约) a 7-year contract for \$123 million, or "a hundred mil" as Shaquille 9 it in his song "It was all a dream." 10 an amazing success story he has had!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| () 1. A. rich | B. famous | C. interesting | D. proud |
| () 2. A. middle | B. family | C. pen | D. full |
| () 3. A. child | B. man | C. star | D. coach |
| () 4. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. since |
| () 5. A. with | B. for | C. against | D. from |
| () 6. A. help | B. keep | C. try | D. choose |
| () 7. A. time | B. beginning | C. age | D. end |
| () 8. A. now | B. then | C. already | D. still |
| () 9. A. has | B. calls | C. talks | D. loves |
| () 10. A. However | B. How | C. Whatever | D. What |

Passage 2

文章词数: 260 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

When Sam was a boy at school, his favourite lesson was art. As soon as he left school, he worked 1 a bookseller in a bookshop, but three times a week he went evening classes in art, and when he 2, he liked to paint.

He painted in a very modern way. His pictures were very 3 to understand, for example women with three red eyes, large blank areas, and something 4 that.

After 5 months he thought, "Perhaps I can sell some of my pictures and get enough money and become a real artist. Then I can travel around as 6 as I like, and go to foreign museums, and see 7 paintings, and study in other countries when I feel like it. I don't like life in the bookshop. I only like painting."

Once in the bookshop, Sam met a man who 8 a picture shop, and after talking with him, Sam asked him to his home to see some of his work. "Then perhaps you could tell me 9 I can really be a good artist and get some money from my paintings." Sam said hopefully.

The man looked at them one after the other while Sam watched his face, but it seemed that the man was not 10 in them.

Then, when he had finished, he looked around, and his glance fell on 11. A happy 12

came over his face for the first time, and he said, "Now I like 13 very much! It's so 14 deep feelings! I'm sure I could sell this one for you!"

"That," said Sam, "is the place 15 I clean the paint off my brushes."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. A. for | B. to | C. as | D. with |
| () 2. A. had a time | B. free | C. freed | D. had time |
| () 3. A. different | B. difficult | C. easy | D. kind |
| () 4. A. like | B. likes | C. as | D. for |
| () 5. A. a lot | B. much | C. a little | D. a few |
| () 6. A. much | B. many | C. more | D. most |
| () 7. A. other artists | B. other artists' | C. the other artists | D. the other artists' |
| () 8. A. owned | B. liked | C. sold | D. wanted |
| () 9. A. weather | B. what | C. whether | D. when |
| () 10. A. interest | B. interesting | C. interested | D. interests |
| () 11. A. nothing else | B. else nothing | C. something | D. else something |
| () 12. A. looking | B. look | C. looked | D. looks |
| () 13. A. one | B. that | C. that it | D. this one |
| () 14. A. fill of | B. fill with | C. full of | D. full with |
| () 15. A. where | B. when | C. how | D. why |

Passage

文章词数: 215 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

If you do not use your arms and legs for some time, they will become weak. When you start u 1 them again, they slowly become s 2 again. Everybody knows that. Yet many people do not seem to know that memory works in the same way.

When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his m 3 in practice by using it. When someone says that his memory is poor, he really means that he does not give it enough c 4 to become strong.

If a friend says that his arms and legs are weak, we know that it is his own fault(错误). But if he tells us that he has a p 5 memory, many of us think his parents may be blamed(责备), and f 6 of us know that it is his own fault.

Have you ever f 7 that some people can not read or write but usually they have b 8 memories? This is because they can't read or write and they have to remember things. They can not write them in a small notebook. They have to r 9 days, names, songs, and stories, s 10 their memory is always being exercised.

So if you want to have a good memory, practise remembering things in a way as other people do.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

Unit 6

Passage

文章词数: 179 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

Do you remember what a true story about someone's life is called? Yes, it is called a biography (传记). 1 he writes a biography of a person, an author must do a lot of research 2 facts about the person. Do you know how an author might go to find facts about 3? After he has collected 4 facts, the author must then put them 5 and make an interesting story. In order to do this, the author must 6 guess what he said and 7 he thought at that time. Then he must sometimes make up some talks 8 the person and other people and he 9 make up some actions of the person. But authors try to be sure that those parts agree with other actions and talks of the person. Though a biography is a true story of a person's life, some parts of it 10 made up by the author. A true story about a person's life may not be a biography. It can be an autobiography. An autobiography is a true story about a person's life and it must be written by that person himself.

- () 1. A. As soon as B. After C. Before D. Whether
 () 2. A. to look for B. and to look for
 C. to collect D. and to collect
 () 3. A. a person's research B. an author's life
 C. an author's research D. a person's life
 () 4. A. much B. enough C. a lot D. a great deal of
 () 5. A. together B. into C. away D. all
 () 6. A. then B. at first C. first D. at last
 () 7. A. what B. why C. which D. how
 () 8. A. by B. with C. among D. between
 () 9. A. has to B. is able to C. is going to D. gets to
 () 10. A. is always B. are never C. is often D. are often

Passage

文章词数: 240 words

阅读时间: _____ minutes

My father often works very hard. And he 1 goes to the movies. Here I'll tell you a funny story about him.

One afternoon, when he finished his work, and 2 go home, he found a film ticket under the 3 on his desk. He thought he happened to have not much work to do that day and 4 was quite wonderful to pass the evening at the cinema.

So he came back home and quickly finished his supper. Then he said 5 to us and left.

But to our 6, he came back about half an hour later. I asked him what was the matter. He smiled and told us about the funny thing that had happened at the 7.

When my father was sitting in his seat, a 8 came to my father's seat and said that the seat was hers.

My father was 9. He took out the ticket and looked at it carefully. It was Row 17, 10. And then he looked at the seat. It was 11. So he asked her to show her ticket. She took out the