

学科主编 刘汉文

# 新概念学科竞赛完全设计

XINGAINIANXUEKEJINGSAIWANQUANSHEJI

## 奥赛急先锋

一个 **挑战** 自己的对手

一个丰富 **知识** 的朋友

一个出类拔萃的 **理由**

### ABC卷



### 初中三年级

英语

中国少年儿童出版社

# 新概念学科竞赛完全设计

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## 奥赛急先锋 ABC卷



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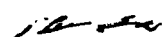
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## 学好英语要讲究方法

陈 强

2002 年 12 月全国中学生英语竞赛初三组竞赛已有几个月了，回想起来，我感慨万千。我以 138 分成绩夺得本赛区一等奖，在市语数外三科联赛中也创佳绩。我取得成绩的主要一环是讲究学法，提高效率。下面就谈谈自己的点滴作法，希望对大家有所帮助。

### 一、夯实基础知识

如今中考或各种竞赛初中阶段英语试题结构一般分为五大方面：即语音、词汇、语法、语言功能和话题知识。语音是通过听力测试来考查的，词汇、语法、语言功能和话题融汇在各个题型中。这五个方面缺一不可。我现将如何夯实基础分述如下。

(一) 词汇。词汇是学习语法的基础，听、说的最小单位，也是提高英语水平的关键。要想学好英语，必须掌握相当数量的词汇，这就要求我们必须有一套行之有效的单词记忆法。我向大家推荐我的方法，将单词记忆法分为三大类：1. 机械记忆法。(1) 拼读记忆法。例如：plane 应当拼为 p-l-a-n-e；读，就是根据国际音标的标注读出某一个单词，例如：plane 应当读作 [plein]；(2) 读写记忆法。这是一种嘴、手、脑并用的记忆方法，即边读边写边记，以强化记忆；(3) 循环记忆法。是一组词一组词地记，同时要不断循环往复，以防止遗忘；(4) 常用词记忆法。由于时间有限，很难记住所有单词，怎么办？常用的英语单词一般有 3000~5000 个，所以应先集中时间和精力，反复背诵和记忆常用词；(5) 字典记忆法。是逐页死背字典，以扩展词汇量。这种方法不可取。2. 意义记忆法。我主要是采用：(1) 上下文记忆法。即把某些生词放到特定的语言环境中去记忆；(2) 同义词记忆法。例如，看到 hard (困难的) 就想到与其意义相近的 difficult (困难的)；(3) 反义词记忆法。看到 heavy (重的)



就想到 light (轻的), 看到 sad 就想到 happy; (4) 主题记忆法。是以某一个题目作为依据, 尽量记住与该题目有关的词汇。例如: flower (花), grass (草), tree (树), wood (木); pig (猪), cow (牛), dog (狗), sheep (锦羊), goat (山羊); (5) 中心词记忆法。是以某一个词为中心, 记忆与该词有关的词汇。(6) 构词法记忆法。一般来说, 词是由前缀、后缀和词根组成的, 我们可以记住若干前缀、后缀和词根, 这就会举一反三, 触类旁通, 扩大词汇量。3. 逻辑记忆法。上面讲的记忆法, 要是综合运用, 更是行之有效。特别难的单词, 我有时写在随身携带的小本子上或手掌心上, 随时拿出来看。例如, “restaurant (饭馆)” 一词, 我就是用这种方式记下来的。课本上的词汇不仅要记牢, 而且一定要熟练掌握它们的用法。除此之外, 多背一些课本以外的常用词也有益处, 因为现在中考和竞赛每年对词汇量方面的要求都在不断提高。

(二) 语法。语法是联系词汇与句子的纽带, 有了语法规则才能完整地表情达意。现在的考试改革, 虽然纯语法题在逐步减少, 但完形填空、阅读理解、写作离不开语法。另外将口语训练与语法练习有机地结合, 在熟知各种规则语法下, 才能全面提高听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。

语法实际上是语言的结构方法。它涉及词的构成和变化, 词组和句子的组成, 即词法和句法这两个方法。在词法中, 我们需要掌握各种词类的基本用法、词形的变化规则、同(近)义词的用法区别、固定短语结构、同一词表达不同词意等方面。这就要求我们必须作好笔记, 笔记的来源不只是老师在课堂 45 分钟的讲课板书, 更重要的是自己要勤小结, 进行知识点的积累。我还把平时自己做练习题或考试卷上的模糊点、错题抄在一个专门笔记本上, 对每个知识点进行系统的归纳。“重复是学习的母亲。”我经常把笔记本拿出来复习, 把知识点牢牢地记在脑子里。

## 二、提高综合能力

随着素质教育的不断深入, 中考和奥赛类试题对知识、能力、交际进行的全面考核, 体现在每个题型的知识覆盖面、情景设置、学科

能力要求及一般能力要求这四大要素之中。下面谈谈我是怎样注重综合能力培养的。

(一) 听力。听力是衡量一个人语言交流能力和水平的一个重要方面,训练听力必须多听,仅在课堂上听老师讲,听收录机读,是远远不够的。在课外;还要经常地、持之以恒地听。1. 平时多听录音磁带和听广播,看电视中的英语及英语新闻节目;2. 选择适合中考要求的有声听力读物;3. 学唱英语歌曲有助于听力提高;4. 多与外籍老师或非英语学科的青年教师交谈。我每天还抽一刻钟诵读,一般在晚睡前进行听力训练,既能放松身心,又提高了听力水平。5. 平时注意训练在考场上的听力技能。如在考听力时,不管听什么材料,注意力一定要集中在整体内容的理解上,重点放在听关键词上,一边听一边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。

良好的语音基础也是进行听力训练的必由之路。我能根据音标较准确地读出任何一个生词,能了解有关单词重音、句子重音、连读、不完全爆破、语调、失去爆破、意群等语音知识。只有平时苦练加巧练,才能通过听力关。

(二) 语感。我们如果具有一定的语感能力,有的题仅凭感觉便可直接选出正确答案,所以应多培养自己的语感。增强语感除了听力训练外,还要大量阅读英文材料,多写作。

(三) 阅读能力。要提高阅读能力,先要加强英语基本功的训练,应注意平时要扎扎实实地学好英语的各方面知识。1. 扩大词汇量 2. 增加阅读量 3. 提高阅读质量。

(四) 书面表达能力。要想提高英语写作水平,应多练习。我有时背诵和模仿精选的作文,并且自己勤练习,勤思考。做这类题可以从三个方面着手:1. 认真审题。2. 仔细写作。要尽可能运用所学的词汇、短语和句型,准确表达图画或文字提示的内容;要尽量使用简单句,并按照图示或文字提示的顺序进行表达。3. 逐句复查。写完后仔细复查句与句之间是否衔接,上下文是否连贯,语法有无错误,是否有汉语式的英语,单词拼写、字母大小写和标点符号方面是否正确。



### 三、进行“查漏补缺”

根据自己知识的不足及考试重点，有针对性地“查漏补缺”。在平时的小考中，不要太计较分数，而要为做错了的题而高兴。因为你找到了知识缺陷，经过几轮复习，成绩好的同学一般水平没多大长进，关键在于考技能的拉开了分数距离。一个善于学习的人会及时发现自己的不足并采取相应的措施进行补救。这样不仅可以逐步完善自我，而且还达到“温故”而“知新”的目的。因此，每次考试后，我总是将错误之处记录下来，认真分析错误原因，有的错误根源找不准就请教老师，直到弄到水落石出为止。

### 四、提高课堂效率

不管何时，课堂 45 分钟不可忽视。老师课堂上讲解的内容，往往是他们竭力潜心撷取的精华所在，课堂上短短几分钟的讲解，能启迪我们的思维，远远胜过自己几个小时的苦苦思索。因此，紧跟老师的节奏，将会少走弯路，直入佳境。

学无定法，但是外语学习有它共同的特点，学习方法恰当，就能达到事半功倍的效果。以上点滴学法体会，希望能对同学们有点启迪。

## Contents

Unit 1 .....	(1)
Unit 2 .....	(10)
Unit 3 .....	(21)
Unit 4 .....	(30)
Unit 5 .....	(40)
Unit 6 .....	(49)
第一学期期中试卷 .....	(59)
Unit 7 .....	(68)
Unit 8 .....	(78)
Unit 9 .....	(88)
Unit 10 .....	(98)
Unit 11 .....	(108)
Unit 12 .....	(118)
第一学期期终试卷 .....	(128)
Unit 13 .....	(139)
Unit 14 .....	(148)
Unit 15 .....	(157)
Unit 16 .....	(167)
Unit 17 .....	(177)
Unit 18 .....	(187)
第二学期期终试卷 .....	(198)
参考答案 .....	(220)
听力测试录音稿 .....	(239)

# Unit 1

## A 卷

### 一、听力测试

(一)根据你所听到的对话,选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. A. She's going to close the library.  
B. She's going to borrow some books.  
C. She's going to return some of the borrowed books to the library.
- ( ) 2. A. Lucy has got it. B. Jim has got it. C. Neither Lucy nor Jim has got it.
- ( ) 3. A. 447758. B. 445755. C. 447558.
- ( ) 4. A. Because the radio was broken.  
B. Because the report was earlier.  
C. Because he didn't turn on the radio at the right time.
- ( ) 5. A. At ten minutes to ten. B. At ten minutes past ten. C. At ten o'clock.

(二)根据你所听到的短文,选择正确的答案。

- ( ) 1. This passage tells us something about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a school B. a library C. a librarian D. library books
- ( ) 2. The librarian is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a young man B. 40 years old C. an old woman D. 45-year-old
- ( ) 3. The librarian is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good at her work B. kind to students  
C. clean and tidy D. a computer engineer, too
- ( ) 4. The librarian wants her students to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. read the information on the computer B. look after the borrowed books  
C. read the latest books in the library D. be friendly to her
- ( ) 5. From this passage we know that the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. love their librarian B. play computer games in the library  
C. always know where to find the books they want to borrow  
D. can read the latest books on the computer

### 二、根据音标,完成下列句子。

1. Many of the boys get interested in \_\_\_\_\_ now. [baɪ'ælədʒi]
2. Does Mr Wang teach you \_\_\_\_\_ now? ['kemistri]



3. There are always \_\_\_\_\_ in grandma's borrowed books. [bukmɑ:kz]
4. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_, but I could not remember the date I saw him. [wʌnz]
5. It's good to \_\_\_\_\_ your students to speak English as much as possible. [in'kʌrɪdʒ]
6. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ down the words on the blackboard yet? ['kæpɪd]
7. What were you doing when he \_\_\_\_\_ in? [steptɪn]
8. It's not enough to learn \_\_\_\_\_ through reading. You should learn to how to learn. ['nɒlɪdʒ]
9. The bill? The man in black has \_\_\_\_\_ the bill for you already! [peɪd]
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ the headmaster at the office door, I think. ['prɒbəbli]

### 三、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. All the books on those \_\_\_\_\_ are in Japanese. (shelf)
2. Dictionaries are helpful to language \_\_\_\_\_. (learn)
3. My uncle often leaves his umbrella on the bus. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ man. (forget)
4. Is your sister a \_\_\_\_\_ in that school? (library)
5. People say Mr Wang \_\_\_\_\_ to work in a computer shop. (use)
6. I have forgotten some of the \_\_\_\_\_ names. I'll have to look up the list first. (foreign)
7. When she had heard the bad news, she cried \_\_\_\_\_. (sad)
8. Good \_\_\_\_\_ make people live happily. Do you agree? (hobby)

### 四、选择正确答案：

- ( ) 1. The book you want to borrow is among the books \_\_\_\_\_ that shelf over there.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. by
- ( ) 2. Have you read any books \_\_\_\_\_ this subject before?  
A. of                      B. with                      C. for                      D. on
- ( ) 3. The first letter in the word "umbrella" is \_\_\_\_\_ "u".  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 4. Many people are waiting to read the book. You can only \_\_\_\_\_ it for a week, I'm afraid.  
A. borrow                      B. buy                      C. keep                      D. write
- ( ) 5. Ann's uncle \_\_\_\_\_ to work.  
A. used to driving                      B. used driving                      C. drive                      D. used to drive
- ( ) 6. Reading can give you \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure and knowledge. Don't you think so?  
A. a lot of                      B. many                      C. either                      D. neither
- ( ) 7. Do your students like to play \_\_\_\_\_ the schoolyard \_\_\_\_\_ class?  
A. in; in                      B. in; after                      C. on; in                      D. on; after
- ( ) 8. I think you'd better come again next week. Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ London.  
A. had left for                      B. has left for                      C. has been to                      D. had returned to
- ( ) 9. It was a difficult passage. I read a few lines and then stopped \_\_\_\_\_ for a while

\_\_\_\_\_ I went on.

A. thinking; after    B. thinking; before    C. to think; after    D. to think; before

( ) 10. The \_\_\_\_\_ you read the story, the \_\_\_\_\_ you will feel.

A. more; sad    B. next; sad    C. more; sadder    D. next; sadder

( ) 11. Do you know which library \_\_\_\_\_, the students'?

A. did he go    B. he went    C. did he go to    D. he went to

( ) 12. Our librarian told us to be \_\_\_\_\_ from now on.

A. much careful    B. much carefully    C. more careful    D. more carefully

( ) 13. Work harder, and you will be the top student \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more or less    B. sooner or later    C. later on    D. at once

( ) 14. "Are you a teacher of English?" "No, but I \_\_\_\_\_."

A. used to do    B. am used to    C. used to be    D. don't used to

( ) 15. Why \_\_\_\_\_ ask him to help you with your lessons? He's a good student and very helpful.

A. don't    B. not to    C. not    D. do

## B 卷

一、根据所给的问句或答句，写全相应的答句和问句。

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ a CD player, Mike?

— Sorry, I haven't. I think you can ask Ann. Maybe she has one.

2. — \_\_\_\_\_ go and ask Ann?

— Why not? That's a good idea. I'll go. Thank you.

3. — \_\_\_\_\_ their dictionaries?

— Yes, I have. I saw them on these desks just now.

4. — \_\_\_\_\_ it is her umbrella.

— Neither do I. Hers is red.

5. — Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr King?

— Haven't you seen him? Oh, look, there he is!

6. — \_\_\_\_\_, please?

— My hobby? To read history books. What about yours?

7. — \_\_\_\_\_ to foreigners before?

— No, not even once. How about you?



## 二、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

visit; make; do; get; lose; ride; travel; write

1. Jim Green often says \_\_\_\_\_ exercise is good for one's health.
2. "I have written the letter at last." "Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ mine an hour ago!"
3. "\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ dumplings?" "Yes, we have often."
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ the book, you'll have to pay for it, I think.
5. She'll ring you up when she \_\_\_\_\_ there the day after tomorrow.
6. The Read family \_\_\_\_\_ a few cities in China next month, aren't they?
7. His father \_\_\_\_\_ a bike to buy vegetables every morning.
8. "\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ on a train?" "Not yet."

## 三、在各空格内填入一个适当的单词,使对话完整。

A: Mum, I've lost my art book. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ it anywhere?

B: Is it the book \_\_\_\_\_ a red cover?

A: Yes, that's \_\_\_\_\_! Where did you \_\_\_\_\_ it?

B: Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ seen it \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ you tried to look \_\_\_\_\_ it under your bed? Maybe you dropped it there.

A: Oh! Here it \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ goodness!

B: You should \_\_\_\_\_ more careful from now \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Yes, it won't happen \_\_\_\_\_.

## 四、将有错的划线部分编码填入括号并改正在题前的横线上:

- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The boy thought for a short time and at last came with an idea, and it worked!  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Mike saw the dictionary and picked up it. It was the one Jim had lost days before!  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Children should learn to make beds themselves. It's not good for their parents to do everything for them.  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jim has arrived for half an hour! Where have you been?  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Excuse me. Can you help me find who has borrowed this book at the moment?  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 6. "I can't find my notebook. Have you seen it anywhere?" "Yes, I've seen one. Look, here it is."  
A B C D

- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 7. After walking for a few steps, he suddenly thought of an answer to this question.  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Can you guess how many years I have bought the dictionary, Lucy?  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 9. "Mary wrote a letter to me last week." "What did she write on her letter?"  
A B C D
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 10. "That's the bell. It's time for class. Let's go into the classroom, will you?"  
A B C D  
"Yes, let's."

### 五、根据汉语意思在空格内填入一个适当的词,使句子完整:

1. 我父亲年轻时常去钓鱼。

My father \_\_\_\_\_ fishing \_\_\_\_\_ he was young.

2. 驾车旅行与徒步旅行比起来他更喜欢后者。

He \_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 请你保持安静好吗? 孩子们刚睡着。

Would you please \_\_\_\_\_? The children have \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 借来的书你更要保管好, 丢了要赔的。

You must \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ books. If you \_\_\_\_\_ them, you \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ them.

5. 我相信你迟早会明白的。

I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ understand it \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 我想知道这本词典你买了多久了。

I want to know how long \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary.

7. "你乘飞机旅行过吗?" "没有, 一次也没有。"

"Have you \_\_\_\_\_ plane before?" "No, not \_\_\_\_\_."

8. "他们到了吗?" "到了, 一刻钟前到的。"

"\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_?" "Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ here a \_\_\_\_\_ of an \_\_\_\_\_ ago."

9. 李老师喜欢学生向他提问。他们都喜欢他。

\_\_\_\_\_ Li \_\_\_\_\_ his students \_\_\_\_\_ ask \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ his students like him very much.

10. 我肯定是把票给丢了。我到处找遍也没有找到。

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets. I have \_\_\_\_\_ for them \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't \_\_\_\_\_.

### 六、根据短文内容, 选择正确的选项。

A train stopped at a small station. A man on the train looked 1 the window and saw a woman. The woman was selling 2 and some people from the train were buying them. The



man wanted to buy a cake, but the woman was 3 far from him. It was raining and he did not want to 4.

Then he saw a boy. The boy was walking on the platform(月台). "5 here, boy," the man shouted. "Do you know 6 a cake is?" "Five cents," the boy answered. The man 7 him ten cents and asked him to buy two cakes. "One is for me, and 8 for you," he told the boy. A few minutes later, the boy 9. He was eating a cake. He gave the man 10 cents and said, "The woman had only one cake left."

- |         |             |              |              |               |
|---------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. for      | B. over      | C. after     | D. out of     |
| ( ) 2.  | A. bread    | B. cakes     | C. fruit     | D. vegetables |
| ( ) 3.  | A. driving  | B. listening | C. standing  | D. eating     |
| ( ) 4.  | A. go out   | B. go back   | C. move away | D. hurry up   |
| ( ) 5.  | A. Come     | B. Wait      | C. Leave     | D. Stay       |
| ( ) 6.  | A. what     | B. how       | C. how much  | D. how many   |
| ( ) 7.  | A. showed   | B. brought   | C. borrowed  | D. gave       |
| ( ) 8.  | A. some     | B. another   | C. the other | D. others     |
| ( ) 9.  | A. returned | B. agreed    | C. cried     | D. stopped    |
| ( ) 10. | A. ten      | B. five      | C. two       | D. eight      |

七、阅读下面的短文,然后根据短文内容选择正确答案。

## PASSAGE ONE

Helen Keller lived in the USA. She was a great woman.

When Helen was a baby, she fell badly ill. After many weeks the doctor said, "she's better, but she can not see or hear anything." Her parents were very sad when they heard that but they could do nothing. After some years things got even worse. There was no way for Helen to speak to other people. She heard nothing, saw nothing, and understood nothing!

Then one day a teacher came to live with Helen and her family. The teacher helped Helen learn about words. Helen was a very bright girl and soon she learned to spell words. Later she went to college and learned a lot.

Helen was famous. She went round the world and helped many people who could see and hear nothing. Helen was a very old woman when she left the world. The world remembers her today as a great woman. She was blind and deaf, but she found a way to see and hear! And she was more helpful than those who are much more healthier!

- ( ) 1. Why was Helen Keller very famous?
- A. Because she was an American.
- B. Because she was a very old woman when she died.
- C. Because she had fallen badly ill but she could see and hear better later.
- D. Because she herself was deaf and blind but she did more to help others even though.
- ( ) 2. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Helen became a great teacher when she grew up.
- B. Helen found a way to understand the world.
- C. Many people helped Helen round the world but the doctor did not.
- D. Helen went round the world because she could hear nothing see nothing, and understand nothing!

### PASSAGE TWO

My aunt Ruby and Uncle Arnie had no children for five years. Many of their friends knew that they wished to have one.

One morning when Ruby opened the door to go out, she saw a baby boy on the ground in front of her house. It was given to them by someone they knew well, maybe. Ruby took it inside. She and Arnie were very glad and decided to be the boy's parents from then on. A short time later she found that her own child was going to be born. After eight months she became the mother of two boys.

I was visiting them when the two boys were eight years old. That afternoon the woman living in the house next to my aunt's came to see Ruby, too.

When we talked about the children, the woman suddenly asked Ruby, "Which boy is yours?" She was pointing to her sons.

"I don't understand," my aunt answered quickly.

It was clear that my aunt hated the question, but the woman asked the questions again, "But I mean which is the boy you took into your family eight years ago?"

Ruby looked at the woman and answered angrily, "I've forgotten!"

( ) 3. Why did Ruby and Arnie decide to be the baby boy's parents?

- A. Because the baby should be taken care of and only they could do that. They were rich.
- B. Because they had only one boy but they wanted two.
- C. Because they loved children but had no children at that time.

( ) 4. When did the writer go to see them?

- A. A few days later after they had their own baby.
- B. When the boys were eight years old.
- C. At the time when Ruby found that she was going to have a child.

( ) 5. How many children did Ruby have in the story?

- A. No children.
- B. One child, a boy.
- C. Two.

( ) 6. What do you think of the woman in the story?

- A. She was not a clever woman.
- B. She was not a good woman.
- C. Either A or B.

( ) 7. This passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Ruby was clever and quick.



- B. Ruby and the writer loved both the boys.  
C. Ruby was not good at remembering things.

## C 卷

一、在改写后的句中填入适当的词,使其与原句意思相符。

- Mr Green has left for London already. He won't be back until next week.  
Mr Green has \_\_\_\_\_ to London. He'll \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
- "Have you ever been abroad?" "No, not even once."  
"Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."
- Both my brother and the librarian were worried about the missing book.  
My brother was worried, and \_\_\_\_\_ the librarian.
- She didn't get up until her mother woke her at half past eight.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ up \_\_\_\_\_ her mother woke her at \_\_\_\_\_.
- Her book was still missing. \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ find her \_\_\_\_\_ book.
- I borrowed the book two weeks ago, and I'm going to give it back to the library today.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the book \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks now and I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ the library today.

二、根据短文内容和所给的首字母,完成短文中所缺的词:

The largest l \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is in Washington DC, the USA. It is c \_\_\_\_\_ the Library of Congress(国会). President(总统) John Adam s \_\_\_\_\_ this library in 1800 for members of Congress. He w \_\_\_\_\_ them to be a \_\_\_\_\_ to read books about law(法律). The first 740 books were brought in England. They were simply set up in the rooms where Congress met. Then Thomas Jefferson sold Congress many of his own books. He f \_\_\_\_\_ Congress should have books on all s \_\_\_\_\_, not just on law. This idea c \_\_\_\_\_ the library for ever. The library grew and grew. Now it covers a large area(面积) of l \_\_\_\_\_. It has 20 million books, and pictures and many other things. Experts(专家) in every field work there. H \_\_\_\_\_ of people call every day w \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of questions. Many of them get a \_\_\_\_\_ right over the phone.

Have you ever been there? If you go and visit the USA, go to the Library of Congress to see it!

三、短文改错。

Mr Tang had bad luck for many years, and he was \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ always trying to do something to change. Every day \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ after the work he went into his small room. No one in \_\_\_\_\_

the family knows what he was doing. One day his wife asked him, "Are you doing somethings very secret?" "I'm invented a machine called *plike*. It can bring us rich when it is finished." When she went into his room, she cried out, "They'll never get rich as this machine will neither fly or go like a bike!"

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_

四、根据如下提示,写一篇 50 词左右的短文,描述一个图书管理员。短文开头已经给出。

1. 过去是汉语老师;现在年近 60 岁;
2. 工作认真,什么图书在什么位置很熟悉;
3. 对待学生热情,常给学生帮助;
4. 图书馆里整洁;
5. 很受学生爱戴。

Mr Wang is our school librarian. \_\_\_\_\_

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