

主编 刘有敏

# 复习与测评

REVISION AND TEST

## 单元综合测试卷

配合牛津英语 9A



吉林大学出版社



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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

复习与测评. 英语. 九年级. / 刘有敏主编. — 长春: 吉林大学出版社, 2007. 7

ISBN 978 - 5601 - 3493 - 2

I. 复... II. 刘... III. 英语课—初中—习题  
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 087449 号

书名: 复习与测评 英语. 九年级. 上册

作者: 刘有敏 主编

责任编辑、责任校对: 张显吉

吉林大学出版社出版、发行

开本: 787 × 1092 毫米 1/16

总印张: 156 总字数: 2160 千字

ISBN 978 - 5601 - 3493 - 2

封面设计: 王琦

沈阳市新天龙印刷有限公司 印刷

2008 年 6 月 第 1 版

2009 年 6 月 第 2 次印刷

总定价: 288 元

版权所有 翻印必究

社址: 长春市明德路 421 号 邮编: 130021

发行部电话: 0431-88499826

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E-mail: [jlup@mail.jlu.edu.cn](mailto:jlup@mail.jlu.edu.cn)

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# Chapter 1 Protecting the innocent

## 复习要点归纳

### 1. 知识与技能

1) 词汇：掌握本章中与课标相关的词汇。

2) 短语与句型：

buy sth. for

steal sth. from

admit doing sth.

be in jail

work as

deal with

purchase sth. for some money

deny doing sth.

jump to conclusions

no longer

break into

in the end

buy insurance for

go to jail

instead of

be behind bars

as well as

3) 语法：总结归纳动词不定式和-ing 形式在句子中的作用以及它们的基本用法。

### 2. 情感态度

学会用科学的方法观察、判断和分析问题，沉着冷静，果断坚决地处理各类问题。

### 3. 学习策略

归纳整理有关刑侦方面的词汇和短语，用动词不定式和-ing 形式表达自己的观点；学会用英语做笔录并能写出现场报告。

## 测试与评价 A 卷

### I. Multiple choice 15%

从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。(Choose the best answer according to the meaning of the sentences)

( ) 1. I bought this painting yesterday which \_\_\_\_\_ in 1850.

A. was painted

B. painted

C. was painting

D. has painted

( ) 2. The detective is busy \_\_\_\_\_ clues and he has \_\_\_\_\_ some valuable proof.

A. looking for; find

B. finding; looked for

C. looking for; found

D. finding; looking for

( ) 3. I really don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the matter. Who can help me?

A. do with

B. deal with

C. do

D. deal



- ( ) 4. The price of the vase is so \_\_\_\_\_ what few people can afford it.  
A. high      B. expensive      C. big      D. huge
- ( ) 5. Miss Lee asked the students to write \_\_\_\_\_ composition as their homework.  
A. a 800-word      B. a 800-words      C. an 800-word      D. an 800-words
- ( ) 6. If you feel hungry, you can eat some fruit \_\_\_\_\_ meals.  
A. of      B. among      C. between      D. in
- ( ) 7. Australia always has a summer Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ most western countries have their winter Christmas.  
A. but      B. while      C. and      D. then
- ( ) 8. The teachers in middle schools are \_\_\_\_\_ more toilsome (辛苦的) than \_\_\_\_\_ in colleges.  
A. many; those      B. many; that  
C. much; those      D. much; that
- ( ) 9. If it \_\_\_\_\_ fine on Sunday, we will go out for a picnic.  
A. will be      B. does      C. is      D. was
- ( ) 10. Their ambition is \_\_\_\_\_ a house of their own.  
A. to have      B. for having  
C. have      D. of having
- ( ) 11. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ about their neighbours.  
A. hear; talking      B. to hear; talking  
C. to hear; to talk      D. hearing; talked
- ( ) 12. Alice practiced \_\_\_\_\_ the piano for five hours a day in order to get a prize in the contest.  
A. to play      B. playing      C. played      D. play
- ( ) 13. The \_\_\_\_\_ admitted stealing the gold watch after he was arrested.  
A. rob      B. robbery      C. theft      D. thief
- ( ) 14. He wanted to make sure that \_\_\_\_\_ were released from prison.  
A. the old      B. the rich  
C. the innocent      D. the guilty
- ( ) 15. Since nobody told her \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the problem, she came to us for help.  
A. when      B. how      C. what      D. where

## II. Cloze test 25%

A) 根据短文内容选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。(Choose the best answers to complete the passage.)

Miners work under the earth to collect coal. They have 1 jobs because sometimes the earth sinks or falls apart. When this 2, miners are trapped underground. They are buried. 3 they don't have air to breathe, food to eat, and 4 to drink, they will die. They cannot go 5 any of these things for long, but the first is the most important. It is





6 to figure out where miners are and reach them 7. Trapped miners dream of being free and don't 8.

In July 2002, nine miners went to 9 in Pennsylvania. All of a sudden, there was a terrible 10. A wall broke apart and water flooded the area where the miners were working. 11 came up to their collars. At first, the miners 12, but no one could hear them. Luckily, people on the surface figured out 13 the miners were and dug a breathing hole. Later, they 14 them messages from their families. Many people took part in helping to 15 them. After a period of several days, they brought the tired miners to the surface alive.

- |                     |              |                |             |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. important | B. dangerous | C. comfortable | D. unusual  |
| ( ) 2. A. happens   | B. comes     | C. leaves      | D. uses     |
| ( ) 3. A. When      | B. As        | C. If          | D. Though   |
| ( ) 4. A. tea       | B. water     | C. orange      | D. milk     |
| ( ) 5. A. on        | B. at        | C. with        | D. without  |
| ( ) 6. A. easy      | B. difficult | C. interesting | D. possible |
| ( ) 7. A. at last   | B. at first  | C. in time     | D. in fact  |
| ( ) 8. A. run away  | B. climb up  | C. look in     | D. give up  |
| ( ) 9. A. live      | B. stay      | C. work        | D. reach    |
| ( ) 10. A. wind     | B. storm     | C. sound       | D. accident |
| ( ) 11. A. They     | B. It        | C. There       | D. You      |
| ( ) 12. A. shouted  | B. moved     | C. tried       | D. looked   |
| ( ) 13. A. how      | B. where     | C. when        | D. why      |
| ( ) 14. A. called   | B. told      | C. gave        | D. took     |
| ( ) 15. A. find     | B. save      | C. bring       | D. make     |

B) 根据短文内容选词填空。(Choose the right words to fill in the blanks.)

While in dealt himself had for carrying fake being needed

Yesterday I 16 with two cases. In the first case, the suspect, Zhong, at first denied 17 a bank robber. I showed him a photograph of 18 in the bank at the time of the robbery, 19 a gun. This was all the proof I 20 and he admitted that he was guilty.

In the second case, the suspect, Brown, purchased diamond 21 fifty thousand yuan. She 22 printed the notes herself. 23 I searched her flat, I found half a million yuan in 24 notes. She kept them in a case 25 the wall.

- |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 16. _____ | 17. _____ | 18. _____ | 19. _____ | 20. _____ |
| 21. _____ | 22. _____ | 23. _____ | 24. _____ | 25. _____ |

### III. Reading comprehension 10%

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。(Choose the best answers according to the passage.)

A

London police are well-known in the world. Today there are policemen everywhere, but in 1700 there were no policemen in London at all. A few old men used to protect the city streets at night and they were not paid very much.



About 300 years ago, London was starting to get bigger. The city was very dirty and many people were poor. So many thieves who stole money in the streets that people stayed in their homes as much as possible.

In 1750, Henry Fielding started to pay a group of people to stop thieves. They were like policemen and were called "Bow Street Runners" because they worked near Bow Street.

Fifty years later, there were 120 Bow Street Runners, but London had become very big and needed more policemen. So, in 1829, the first London Police Force was started with 3,000 officers. Most of the men worked on foot, but a few rode horses. Until 1920 all the police in London were men.

Today, London police are quite well paid and for the few police officers who still ride horses, the pay is even better than for the others.

Perhaps the London Police Force's greatest achievement is to meet changing conditions and provide excellent police service. The two main reasons for the Force's development were the growth of population of the policemen and policewomen and technology.

- ( ) 1. People can see policemen and policewomen in London streets \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. until 1750      B. until 1829      C. after 1920      D. until 1920
- ( ) 2. Why didn't people in London want to go outdoors before 1700?  
A. The city was very dirty and narrow.  
B. They were too poor to do anything.  
C. There were no policemen in the streets.  
D. There were so many thieves in the streets.
- ( ) 3. London Police Force is famous in the world because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it has many policewomen  
B. it provides excellent service  
C. it has a long history  
D. the police officers work on horses
- ( ) 4. London had 120 Bow Street Runners in the year of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1800      B. 1750      C. 1829      D. 1700
- ( ) 5. What is the best title for this text?  
A. London Police Force  
B. Bow Street Runners  
C. Why Are London Police Famous  
D. The History of the London Police

B

A rabbit is running into its hole. You may ask, "What happened?"

Well, when a rabbit sees something dangerous, it runs away. Its tail moves up and down as it runs. When other rabbits see this tail moving up and down, they run too. They know that there is danger. The rabbit has told them something without making a sound. It has given them a signal.

Many other animals use this kind of language. When a bee finds some food, it goes back



to his home. It cannot tell the other bees where the food is by speaking to them, but it does a little dance in the air. This tells the bees where the food is.

Some animals say things by making sounds. A dog barks, for example, when a stranger comes near. A cat purrs (发出呼噜呼噜的声音) when pleased. Some birds make several different sounds, each with its own meaning.

But human beings have something that no animals have—a large number of words about things, actions, feelings or ideas. We are able to give each other information, to tell or inform other people what is in our mind or how we feel. By writing words down we can remind ourselves of the things what have happened, or send messages to people far away. No animals can do this. No animals have the wonderful power of language.

No one knows how man learned to make words. Somehow he learned to make them. As centuries went by, he made more and more new words. This is what we mean by language.

People living in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred different languages in the world. A very large English dictionary, for example, contains four or five hundred thousand words. But we do not know all these. The words we know are called vocabulary. We should try to make our vocabulary larger. Read as many books as possible. When we meet a new word, look it up in the dictionary. A dictionary is the most useful book.

( ) 6. When a rabbit gives the other rabbits a signal of danger, it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. runs into its hole
- B. stops to move its tail
- C. runs with its tail moving up and down
- D. stops moving its tail up and down as it runs

( ) 7. A dog can tell something \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by giving signals
- B. by making different sounds
- C. by purring
- D. by barking

( ) 8. It has been proved that no animal is able to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give the others information
- B. tell others how it feels
- C. express its actions and feelings with words
- D. make different sounds, each with its own meaning

( ) 9. Generally speaking, what we mean by "vocabulary" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all the words that we know
- B. more and more words we use
- C. all the words we need
- D. the dictionary which contains thousands of words

( ) 10. What must we do in order to make our vocabulary large?

- A. Make more and more new words.
- B. Learn more languages.
- C. Look up any new words in a dictionary.



D. Try to read as many books as possible.

#### IV. Reading and answering 20%

根据短文内容回答问题。(Answer the questions according to the passage.)

##### A

Halloween falls on October 31st. It is one of the most favourite holidays for children in the USA. People dress up in costumes (化妆服装) like a witch (巫婆), a ghost (鬼) or a skeleton (骷髅). The children go to houses to say "Trick or treat!" Long ago, if a child was not good, he or she would get a trick like having a stone in his or her bag instead of some candy. Nowadays, no one gets tricks. All the children receive lots and lots of candy. Parties are also popular in the evening. People go to parties in costumes and play different games. People also like listening to ghost stories and watching scary (恐怖的) movies.

1. What do you know about Halloween?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How do people celebrate Halloween?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who go to houses to say "Trick or treat!"?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which do children receive nowadays, stone or candy?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What else do people do besides going to parties and playing different games?

\_\_\_\_\_

##### B

Have you ever heard of the saying, "If you want a friend, be one." What does it mean? There are many different things that you can do to make friends. You may find out what they are if you watch someone make friends.

Here is how a new teacher made friends with the students in her class on the first day of the school. When the bell rang, the teacher smiled at all the students. Then she said, "Good morning. How nice it is to have all of you in my class this year! I want to know each of you very much. I am sure we will enjoy working together."

The teacher smiled, used a pleasant voice, and acted in a friendly way. She told the students her name and wrote it on the blackboard. Then she told them something she liked to do and hoped to do with them during the year. The students knew that she liked many of the same things they liked. Everyone felt that she meant what she said. Each of them wanted to know her better and be her friend.

Then she let the students tell something about themselves. So they felt that the teacher knew them. Could you make friends as the teacher did?

How do you know and like your classmates? One way is to find out more about them. During the break you can talk to them. You may ask them their names and the names of the schools they went to last year. They want to know about you, too. You may tell them about your interests or your holiday experiences (经历). It's often easy to be friends with people





who have the same interests and play the same games. As you talk, the others may be thinking, "I like to do the same things you do. It should be fun to be friends with you." Remember! Just talking together in a friendly way is one good way to make friends.

6. What does the saying "If you want a friend, be one." mean?

7. How did the teacher get the students to feel that she would be a good friend?

8. If you want to make friends with others, what should you do?

9. What is one good way to make friends?

10. What do you think is the best title for this passage?

#### V. Task reading 10%

阅读短文，然后按要求完成各题。(Read the passage and do as required.)

Detective stories are popular everywhere, and some of the world's best-selling detective stories were written by women. The stories of Agatha Christie, for example, have been translated into most languages and (A) so have those of Ruth Rendell.

Some people think that the Sherlock Holmes stories, created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, were the first detective stories ever written. In fact, the first such story was published much earlier than the the first Sherlock Holmes story, in 1841. It was written by the American writer Edgar Allan Poe and called *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*. The fictional detective was a Frenchman, Augrste Dupin, and the story was set in France. This was because at this time (B) 只有法国有私人侦探.

The first detective novel to be written by a writer (C) \_\_\_\_\_ was already famous for other kinds of novel writing was *The Moonstone* by Wilkie Collins. The detective in this novel was (D) called Sergeant Cuff and was (E) \_\_\_\_\_ on a (F) well-known detective of the time, Superintendent Foley.

1. 将画线部分 (A) 改写为: the \_\_\_\_\_ of Ruth Rendell have also been \_\_\_\_\_ into most languages.

2. 将画线部分 (B) 译成英语: \_\_\_\_\_

3. 写出画线部分 (D) 和 (F) 的同义词或近义词: \_\_\_\_\_

4. 在 (C) 和 (E) 的空白处填入一个适当的单词: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 从短文中找出表示最高级的词语: \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. Communication 5%

根据对话内容，在每个空白处填写一个适当的单词。(Fill in the blank with a right word according to the dialogue.)

A: This one looks great! I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the seashore.

B: Me too. The sun... the sand... the ocean!

A: And listen to this. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ do you think of sailing, swimming, windsurfing, and



B: Oh, Tom! They sound fantastic. I really like all those things.

A: Yeah... me, too.

B: Well, (3) *in spite of* the fishing. To be honest, I hate fishing, but I love all the others.

A: Hey! Look at this! We can stay in a big hotel (4) \_\_\_\_\_ we can stay in a little cabin by the beach.

B: You know, I really don't like those big hotels.

A: (5) do I. Let's stay in a cabin. It'll be much nicer right beside the ocean.

## VI. Writing 15%

以 Life in Shenyang 为题, 用 100 词写一篇短文。

**Suggested outline:**

## How is Shenyang these days?

How is life in Shenyang?

What do you think of the life in Shenyang?

6. When a rabbit gives the other rabbit a signal of danger, it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. runs into its hole

B. stops to move its tail

C. runs with its tail moving up and down

D. stops moving its tail up and down as it runs

## 自我评价

填写下面表格，看一看，在本单元的学习中，你的表现如何？

编号	评价项目			具体情况（填写得分或在提示语上打√）					
1	基础知识	阅读	写作	基础知识		阅读		写作	
2	你每分钟的读速（WPM）是多少？ WPM=字数/所用时间			≤40（try hard） 50（OK） ≥60（excellent）					
3	你认为本章 A 卷中哪一部分最难？								
4	你认为本章 A 卷中哪一部分最容易？								
5	请你试着写出几个刑侦方面的词语？								
6	做题时，你是否注意控制时间？			yes,		no			
7	做完题后，你是否注意检查自己的答案？			yes,		no			
8	在练习中，你把所有的词都写对了吗？			yes,		no			



## 测试与评价 B 卷

### I. Multiple choice 15%

从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一个最佳答案。(Choose the best answer according to the meaning of the sentences)

- ( ) 1. Look at the picture carefully by yourself. Do you think that someone \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. are cheating                      B. cheat  
C. will cheat                         D. has cheated
- ( ) 2. —Do you like working \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer?  
—Yes, it's a very interesting job.  
A. for                                  B. as  
C. at                                   D. from
- ( ) 3. A thief \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Green's house while the whole family were on holiday.  
A. broke out                         B. broke into  
C. broke up                          D. broke down
- ( ) 4. We are so proud that China is the third country \_\_\_\_\_ its astronauts into space.  
A. sending                            B. sent  
C. sends                              D. to send
- ( ) 5. The Internet has brought us a lot of convenience \_\_\_\_\_ some problems.  
A. with                                B. as well as  
C. instead of                        D. than
- ( ) 6. —Please pass me a knife \_\_\_\_\_.  
—OK, here you are.  
A. to cut the cake                    B. to cut the cake with  
C. for cutting the cake              D. for the cake to cut with
- ( ) 7. I don't think they have another chance to win us, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't I                            B. do I  
C. don't they                        D. do they
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ happy life we are living now!  
A. What a                            B. What  
C. How a                             D. How
- ( ) 9. I used to go to school on foot. Now I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ instead.  
A. ride a bike                        B. riding a bike  
C. by bike                            D. on bike
- ( ) 10. Mike didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ he should leave or not.  
A. if                                    B. that  
C. whether                            D. what



- ( ) 11. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. who was that lady in green      B. who the lady in green was  
 C. who is the lady in green      D. who the lady in green is
- ( ) 12. The doctor came to our school \_\_\_\_\_ our teeth.  
 A. to examine      B. for examine  
 C. examining      D. to be examined
- ( ) 13. The headmaster agreed \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the test paper home.  
 A. to let; to take      B. to let; take  
 C. letting; take      D. let; take
- ( ) 14. When he saw I was in a hurry, he offered \_\_\_\_\_ me his car.  
 A. lending      B. lent  
 C. to lend      D. to lending
- ( ) 15. You must remember \_\_\_\_\_ me as soon as you arrive there.  
 A. calling      B. to call  
 C. called      D. call

## II. Cloze test 25%

A) 根据短文内容选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。(Choose the best answers to complete the passage.)

Sociologists (社会学家), working in western countries, have found that a lot of women wished they had been born men. The 1 is said to be as high as 60% in Germany.

"Women often wish they had the 2 chances as men have, and think it is still men's world," said Dr James Helen, one of the sociologists 3 did the study.

Many men say that they have more duties than women. A man has to 4 money to support his family and to make the important decision, so it is 5 for men to be paid more. Some are even 6 their wives working at all. When wives go out to work, they say, the home and children 7 not be taken care of. If women take 8 jobs, they won't be able to do 9 they are best at doing, making a nice home and bringing up the children.

Some women 10. They say they want to get out of their homes and to have freedom to choose 11 work and home life. Women have the right of equal pay and equal chances.

Ann Harper has a very good job. She also believes in "Women's Liberation". "I don't wish I were a man," she says, "and I don't 12 many women do. But I do wish people would stop treating us like second-class people. At work, 13, we usually do the work that men do but get paid 14. There are still a lot of jobs only to men—usually they are the best ones. If you are a man, you have a much better chance of 15 a wonderful life. How many women scientists are there... or engineers?"

- ( ) 1. A. idea      B. number      C. country      D. birth
- ( ) 2. A. same      B. good      C. different      D. ordinary
- ( ) 3. A. and      B. or      C. who      D. but
- ( ) 4. A. collect      B. make  
 C. spend      D. need







- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ( ) 5. A. useful    | B. wrong       |
| C. nice             | D. right       |
| ( ) 6. A. against   | B. for         |
| C. seen             | D. hard        |
| ( ) 7. A. should    | B. need        |
| C. can              | D. may         |
| ( ) 8. A. part-time | B. full-time   |
| C. spare-time       | D. no-time     |
| ( ) 9. A. how       | B. why         |
| C. that             | D. what        |
| ( ) 10. A. agree    | B. wait        |
| C. disagree         | D. discover    |
| ( ) 11. A. between  | B. among       |
| C. with             | D. for         |
| ( ) 12. A. ask      | B. think       |
| C. believe          | D. hope        |
| ( ) 13. A. however  | B. for example |
| C. in fact          | D. perhaps     |
| ( ) 14. A. well     | B. more        |
| C. much             | D. less        |
| ( ) 15. A. living   | B. getting     |
| C. taking           | D. trying      |

B) 根据短文内容选词填空。(Choose the right words to fill in the blanks.)

say healthy sick called have hurts in health describe serious

Nobody wants to be 16. Unfortunately (不幸地) our bodies can develop problems. When we aren't 17, our bodies tell us. Sometimes a part of our body hurts. When a part of our body 18, we say we have aches and pains. We can have aches and pains in different parts of the body.

We call some simple 19 problems "aches." For example, we can have a headache, a tooth-ache, and earache, a backache or a stomachache. Other simple problems are not 20 aches, so we describe them in different ways. For example, we can have a sore throat, a sore leg, a sore toe.

"Pain" is another word that we use to 21 a problem. We can have a pain in the chest, a pain in the shoulder or a pain 22 the back. A pain is strong. Also, a pain hurts in a specific place.

When aches and pains aren't too 23, we can buy medicine in the drugstore. Usually small aches go away quickly. When pain is more serious, we 24 to visit the doctor (or the dentist). The doctor asks us what our symptoms (症状) are. The doctor may have to do tests or take X-rays to 25 what is wrong. Then he or she will tell us what to do.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_



21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Reading comprehension 10%

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。(Choose the best answers according to the passage.)

A

February 14 is a day for people who have fallen in love. On this day, these men and women give gifts and cards to each other to celebrate Valentine's Day.

At first, February 14 was the old Roman festival, Lupercalia. Then, on February 14, 270 A. D. , a man named Valentine was killed by the Romans (罗马人) because of his Christian beliefs.

Before Valentine was killed, he fell in love with the daughter of his jailer (看守监狱的人) and would pass notes to her. His final note read, "From your Valentine." Later, February 14 became known as Saint Valentine's Day.

Since then, people in love around the world have given gifts and cards to each other on Saint Valentine's Day. Gloves, chocolates, and even underwear have all been popular as gifts.

Valentine card did not become popular until the 1750s. The first Valentine cards were made by hand. People wrote their own words on the cards, usually a kind of funny message. Cards made by machines became more popular around 1850.

Now, every year around February 14, cards and chocolates fill stores around the world, for all the people who have fallen in love.

- ( ) 1. How do people celebrate Valentine's Day on February 14?
- A. To fall in love with each other.
- B. To pass notes to each other.
- C. To make cards with machines.
- D. To send gifts and cards to each other.
- ( ) 2. What happened on February 14, 270 A. D. ?
- A. The Romans killed Valentine.
- B. The Romans had a festival.
- C. Valentine got his name.
- D. Christian beliefs started.
- ( ) 3. From the passage, we know that Valentine cards have been popular since \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 270 A. D.                      B. the 1750s
- C. long ago                        D. 1850
- ( ) 4. Saint Valentine is thought to be romantic (浪漫的) possibly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he was killed by the Romans on February 14
- B. he fell in love with his jailer for long
- C. he passed love notes to the daughter of his jailer
- D. he gave cards and chocolates to all his friends
- ( ) 5. What is the passage mainly about?



- A. The history of Valentine's Day.
- B. The most romantic Valentine's Day eve.
- C. Modern Valentine's Day customs.
- D. The reason why people fall in love.

B

Can dreams come true? John Godley bet money that his dreams could come true. During his life, Mr Godley dreamed of horse races several times. He did not know much about horses or horse racing, but in his dreams he saw the names of the horses that won races. He remembered these dreams after he woke up, and he put what he knew to good use.

The first time Mr Godley dreamed of horses was on a Friday night. Mr Godley dreamed that he was reading the names of horses that won Saturday's races. The next morning he found the names of the horses from his dream in newspaper. The horses were racing that day. He bet on the horses and won.

These horse racing dreams came to Mr Godley off and on for the next twelve years of his life. During that period, Mr Godley had eight dreams about horses winning races. He always bet on his dreams, and he always won.

Mr Godley never knew why the dreams started or why they stopped. Was he lucky or did he have a special gift? The world may never know.

- ( ) 6. The special gift Mr Godley had was that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he raced well with horses  
 B. he knew a lot about horses  
 C. he dreamed about the future  
 D. he ran very fast during the race
- ( ) 7. In his first dream, we knew that Mr Godley saw \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the names of the horses in newspaper  
 B. himself winning the horse races  
 C. someone riding on the horses happily  
 D. himself riding on the horse proudly
- ( ) 8. According to the passage, Mr Godley dreamed about horse races \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. every night  
 B. eight times  
 C. twelve times  
 D. every Friday
- ( ) 9. What caused Mr Godley's dreams to stop?  
 A. He bet on the wrong horse.  
 B. His lovely horse died suddenly.  
 C. He stopped going to horse races.  
 D. No one knows exactly.
- ( ) 10. What does the underlined part "off and on" mean in the passage?  
 A. Very often.  
 B. Sometimes.  
 C. Never.  
 D. Hardly.



#### IV. Reading and answering 20%

根据短文内容回答问题。(Answer the questions according to the passage.)

##### A

The United States is full of cars. There are still many families without cars, but some families have two or more. However, cars are used not only for pleasure. They are a necessary part of everyday life.

Cars are used for business. They are driven to offices and factories by workers who have no other way to get to their jobs. When salesmen are sent to different parts of the city, they have to drive in order to carry their products. Farmers have to drive into the city in order to get supplies (供应品).

Sometimes small children must be driven to school. In some cities school buses are used only when children live more than a mile away from the school. When the children are too young to walk too far, their mothers take turns driving them to school. One mother drives on Mondays taking her own children and the neighbors' children as well. Another mother drives on Tuesday, another on Wednesday, and so on. This is called forming a car pool. Men also form car pool, with three or four men taking turns driving to the place where they all work. More car pools should be formed in order to put fewer cars on the road and use less gas. Too many cars are being driven. Something will have to be done about the use of cars.

1. Are cars only used for pleasure?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do some workers drive to offices or factories?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Does Jill need to take the school bus if she lives one kilometer from school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do men form car pools to drive to the workplace or to drive their children to school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why do people form car pools?  
\_\_\_\_\_

##### B

A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In his dream he was walking in the forest when two men ran out and tried to throw him to the ground. He ran off as fast as he could, but they followed him. He reached a place where he saw two roads in front of him, one to the right and the other to the left. Which road should he take? He heard the two men behind him, getting nearer, and at the same time he heard a voice in his ear. It told him to go to the right, and he did so. He ran on and soon came to a small hotel. He was received there kindly and given a room, and he was saved from the two men. That was the dream.

Twenty years later he was really in the Black Forest and, as happened in the dream long ago, two men ran out and tried to throw him down. He ran off, and came to a place with two roads, like in the dream. He remembered the dream and took the road to the right. He soon reached a small hotel, was taken in, and so was safe. His dream of twenty years before had

