

竞 赛 培 优 测 试 丛 书

英语

九年级

竞赛培优测试

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英语竞赛培优测试

(九年级)

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编写说明

学科竞赛不仅为那些优秀的学有余力的学生提供一个平台,而且也是选拔和发现人才的重要平段。学生参与竞赛的过程,既是增长知识的过程,也是学生自主学习能力、思维能力和实际操作能力不断提高的过程。同时,竞赛中一些含有深刻学科背景的问题也激发了学生的思考积极性和求知欲望,培养了学生的学习兴趣 and 热情。学科竞赛和能力培养相得益彰,这是其他学习活动无可替代的。

很多人以为,学科竞赛就是搞题海战术,其实不然。竞赛的功能是通过让学生体验探索问题、发现规律的过程,极高学生解决问题和分析问题的能力。这就对竞赛命题提出了很高的要求,要求设计的竞赛试题必须隐含深刻的学科背景,试题要富有思考性和启发性。

我们根据竞赛大纲的要求,结合历年来竞赛的试题编写了一套初中极学、科学和英语竞赛培优丛书,各年级单独成册,与现行新课程标准教材同步。丛书既覆盖教材所有知识点,又高于教材,按照竞赛的要求作了相应的补充和延伸,为参与竞赛的学生提供了丰富的学习材料。

丛书以能力训练为主,试题设计覆盖面广,所有必须掌握的知识和能力都被融于试题之中。学生通过这些训练,足以应战竞赛。为了方便学生自我反馈,书中对所有训练试题提供了详细的参考答案。

囿于我们的学识水平,书中的不妥之处在所难免,请方家、读者提出批评和建议。

本书编写组

2007年4月

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第一单元

一、语音知识

夯实基础

(一)写出与所给单词划线部分含有相同音标的词。

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. pron <u>u</u> nciation | A. en <u>o</u> ugh | B. c <u>o</u> mic | C. w <u>o</u> lf | D. v <u>o</u> lunteer |
| 2. ta <u>u</u> ght | A. cou <u>g</u> h | B. nou <u>g</u> ht | C. para <u>g</u> raph | D. p <u>h</u> oto |
| 3. can <u>d</u> y | A. f <u>a</u> ce | B. w <u>a</u> ste | C. a <u>ff</u> ord | D. p <u>a</u> nt |
| 4. suc <u>e</u> ed | A. c <u>a</u> rrot | B. a <u>c</u> e | C. tha <u>n</u> ks | D. ba <u>g</u> s |
| 5. ps <u>y</u> chology | A. s <u>y</u> stem | B. s <u>c</u> ience | C. s <u>n</u> ake | D. y <u>e</u> ar |
| 6. s <u>e</u> cret | A. e <u>v</u> er | B. h <u>e</u> ar | C. h <u>e</u> | D. s <u>e</u> cretary |

(二)判断下列单词划线部分读音是否相同,相同的用 S 表示,不同的用 D 表示。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. com <u>pl</u> ete | need () | 2. lau <u>gh</u> | pause () |
| 3. gram <u>m</u> ar | awake () | 4. sol <u>u</u> tion | volume () |
| 5. los <u>e</u> | loos <u>e</u> () | 6. ess <u>a</u> y | wav <u>e</u> () |

(三)选出划线部分读音与其余三个不同的词。

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. necess <u>a</u> ry | B. sc <u>a</u> ry | C. cou <u>s</u> in | D. pers <u>o</u> n |
| 2. A. unf <u>a</u> ir | B. h <u>e</u> art | C. sc <u>a</u> re | D. w <u>e</u> ar |
| 3. A. af <u>r</u> aid | B. w <u>a</u> it | C. h <u>a</u> ste | D. s <u>a</u> id |
| 4. A. sent <u>e</u> nce | B. h <u>o</u> tel | C. Ch <u>i</u> na | D. less <u>o</u> n |
| 5. A. ins <u>e</u> ct | B. inc <u>l</u> ude | C. w <u>i</u> nd | D. w <u>i</u> ng |
| 6. A. com <u>i</u> c | B. m <u>i</u> ce | C. h <u>i</u> de | D. gu <u>i</u> de |
| 7. A. m <u>e</u> ss | B. dec <u>i</u> sion | C. deat <u>h</u> | D. hims <u>e</u> lf |
| 8. A. loc <u>a</u> l | B. c <u>o</u> ld | C. l <u>o</u> ck | D. col <u>a</u> |
| 9. A. ch <u>e</u> w | B. sho <u>o</u> t | C. f <u>e</u> w | D. wh <u>o</u> se |
| 10. A. real <u>i</u> stic | B. app <u>e</u> ar | C. p <u>e</u> ar | D. p <u>e</u> er |

走向名校

(一)根据所给音标,找出含有这一读音的词。

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. /i/ | A. pr <u>i</u> de | B. repl <u>y</u> | C. ly <u>r</u> ic | D. fin <u>e</u> |
| 2. /ʃ/ | A. prec <u>i</u> ous | B. ch <u>e</u> ss | C. c <u>i</u> te | D. ch <u>e</u> ese |
| 3. /ʌ/ | A. un <u>i</u> ted | B. ab <u>u</u> se | C. ad <u>u</u> lt | D. red <u>u</u> ce |
| 4. /ɔ/ | A. devel <u>o</u> pment | B. sol <u>o</u> ve | C. dec <u>i</u> sion | D. on <u>i</u> on |
| 5. /əu/ | A. spok <u>e</u> n | B. inf <u>o</u> rmation | C. b <u>o</u> ss | D. pow <u>e</u> r |
| 6. /ə:/ | A. be <u>a</u> rd | B. hamb <u>u</u> rger | C. bur <u>y</u> | D. Eur <u>o</u> pe |

(二)写出以下单词共有的音标。

1. busy chicken porridge _____
2. rabbit apple flash _____
3. umbrella thumb done _____

4. trousers thousand pronounce _____
5. afford important course _____
6. sleepy people these _____

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(一)根据所给音标拼写单词。

1. /peɪfənt/ _____
2. /ɪgzæktli/ _____
3. /souldʒə(r)/ _____
4. /'iəriŋ/ _____
5. /tʃæləndʒ/ _____
6. /əpə'tju:niti/ _____

(二)写出下列划线部分的音标。

1. longer / /
2. used / /
3. experience / /
4. pierce / /
5. licence / /
6. achieve / /
7. obey / /
8. memorize / /
9. deal / /

二、单项选择

夯实基础

1. He has _____ a book _____ the moon _____ the library.
A. borrowed; about; to B. lent; about; for
C. borrowed; on; from D. lent; on; from
2. How many English words _____?
A. have you learned B. do you learn C. are you learning D. you have learning
3. Kate _____ dinner already.
A. has have B. have has C. has had D. had had
4. How many letters _____ you _____ so far?
A. did; write B. have; wrote C. have; written D. does; writlk
5. We should plant more trees _____ our city greener.
A. make B. to make C. made D. making
6. Don't forget _____ me the time.
A. tell B. to tell C. telling D. have told
7. They haven't found the _____ child yet.
A. lost B. lose C. losing D. to lose
8. English teachers often encourage the students _____ English aloud.
A. read B. reading C. to read D. readed
9. -- _____ he ever _____ abroad?
--No, never.
A. Did; go B. Is; been C. Has; been D. Has; gone
10. She _____ an English teacher.
A. uses to B. used to C. use to be D. used to be
11. My hobby is _____ all kinds of coins.
A. to collect B. collecting C. to pick up D. picking up

12. Can you _____ who has lost the watch?
A. look for B. look up C. find D. find out
13. My postcard is still on the desk. Why _____ you _____ it?
A. haven't; posted B. didn't; post C. wasn't; posting D. won't; post
14. She _____ to Dalian a month ago.
A. went B. will go C. has gone D. is going
15. I went to the food streets in Xi'an. It's _____ great _____ to taste different snacks.
A. so; fun B. such a; fun C. such; fun D. too; funny

走向名校

1. She hasn't seen the film _____.
A. already B. yet C. still D. just
2. _____ you ever _____ to Japan? It's beautiful.
A. Did; go B. Have; go C. Do; go D. Have; been
3. Businessmen are afraid _____ newspapers and TV stations.
A. to B. of C. on D. in
4. _____ is our duty _____ keep our environment clean and tidy.
A. It; to B. That; to C. One; of D. This; of
5. The world will become _____ beautiful.
A. much more B. more much C. very much D. much very
6. I've found his watch. He _____ it on my desk yesterday.
A. left B. forgot C. has left D. has forgotten
7. Lots of fish _____ died.
A. have B. has C. are D. is
8. —When did you _____ the book to the library?
—Yesterday afternoon.
A. borrow B. lend C. give D. return
9. Now her lost books are usually _____ the library.
A. returned B. returned to C. paid D. paid to
10. The man _____ France will give us a talk _____ his country.
A. from; on B. of; in C. of; about D. from; of
11. Someone is knocking at the door. It _____ my mother. It's time for her to be back.
A. can be B. may not be C. must be D. mustn't be
12. When he saw a ticket on the ground, he stopped _____.
A. to pick it up B. pick it up C. to pick up it D. pick up it
13. He says that he will _____ to me in three days.
A. return the money B. return back the money
C. get the money back D. pay back the money
14. _____ he got up early, he _____ the early bus.
A. Because; missed B. Since; lost C. Though; missed D. As; lost
15. Although life here is hard, don't _____ trying, _____ you and I will have to go back to your hometown.
A. give in; and B. give up; because C. give up; or D. give in; so

夺取金牌

- Li Ping didn't go _____ at all. He stayed at home.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. everywhere
- She has never made a kite, _____?
A. does she B. has she C. hasn't she D. doesn't she
- Suddenly Jim's mother came _____ a good idea.
A. with up B. out C. up with D. of
- He met his old friend _____.
A. a week before B. before a week C. a week ago D. in a week
- Sam _____ on the beach ever since last year.
A. works B. worked C. has worked D. is working
- _____ of our environment is very important.
A. Look after B. Looking after C. Take care D. Taking care
- Have you ever collected waste paper or bottles for _____?
A. recycle B. recycling C. recycled D. to recycle
- The man took away the dictionary but did not _____.
A. pay it B. pay for it C. cost it D. spend it
- How long may I _____ the history books?
A. keep B. lend C. borrow D. return
- He is too old to _____ the name of that book.
A. pick up B. think of C. come up D. fill in
- I don't know where Mr. White has gone. You'd better ask _____.
A. else somebody B. other somebody C. somebody else D. anybody else
- Father _____ the city of New York three days ago.
A. leave B. left to C. left off D. left for
- Tom _____ there for 10 months since he _____ back to his hometown.
A. has lived; gets B. has lived; got C. lived; go D. lived; has got
- _____ of you three did the exercises correctly yesterday.
A. No one B. Neither C. None D. Nobody
- _____ the weather _____ like, we'll go and meet you at the airport.
A. No matter what; will be B. No matter how; will be
C. No matter what; is D. No matter how; is going to be

三、单词填空

夯实基础

(一)根据所给的音标填写单词。

- Mr. Smith is a famous linguist. He has a very wide _____/və'kæbjʊləri/.
- Use the following words to make a _____/kəm'plɪt/ sentence.
- I can't _____/ə'fɔ:d/ a car at present.
- Don't _____/weɪst/ a drop of water.
- Have you got any _____/ɪk'spiəriəns/ in fishing?

(二)根据句意及首字母提示,完成单词拼写。

1. The result that they lost in the final competition is rather f _____.
2. Can you give me some suggestions on how to improve my s _____ English?
3. He didn't r _____ that his wallet had been stolen until he got home.
4. Excuse me, could you please tell me the way to the City Hall? I'm afraid I get l _____.
5. It isn't n _____ that a pupil should have a personal computer.
6. Does Lin Tao read *China Daily* _____ every day?
7. The twins went to the countryside yesterday and saw many little i _____ in the field.
8. A driver should get a driving l _____ before he drives on the road.
9. At p _____, the international situation is getting more and more complex.
10. You should grasp every o _____ to improve your Chinese.

(三)根据中文意思完成单词拼写。

1. She didn't like sports at all. _____ (以后), she began to run on the playground every morning.
2. He is brave enough to _____ (面对) any difficulty in front of him.
3. The little boy _____ (嘲笑) his sister.
4. The teacher pointed out, "You should _____ (留心) your grammar."
5. Some hobbies can get _____ (挡道) of our study.

走向名校

用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. In the dictionary, you can find the word's _____ (pronounce), meaning and spelling.
2. At last, they found the _____ (solve) to this question.
3. The field trip gave them a deep _____ (impress).
4. Unfortunately, there is a _____ (agree) between them.
5. How to get to the park now becomes _____ (importance). Because it's raining heavily outside, and we can't go anywhere.
6. The little girl was _____ (terrify) of the spider in the room.
7. They _____ (decision) to go to the Great Wall regardless of the snow.
8. The mother took _____ (proud) in her son's achievement.
9. The two boys are so different. Jim is starry-eyed, while Tim is more _____ (reality).
10. The athlete _____ (success) in swimming across the channel.

夺取金牌

(一)根据句意用方框内合适的词的适当形式填空。

become, much, put off, if, famous, opinion, first, shown, idea, decided, already, need, put away, although, last

The Cannes Film Festival

The Cannes Film Festival is the most 1 film festival in the world. 2 a film is presented there it is immediately famous. The festival is also where some of the film industry's most important business takes place and where many actors and directors 3 stars.

The 4 began in 1939 when the French government 5 to have an international festival. They chose Cannes, which is in southern France, because it is a sunny and beautiful town. In fact, Cannes was 6 seen as a fashionable place to go. The festival was 7 after the war and finally took place on

September 20, 1946. At 8, the festival was mainly a tourist and a social event. However, as more and more films were 9, it was seen as something 10 more important. Today it has become the most important event of the year for the film industry.

(二) 阅读短文, 在空白处填写一个合适的单词, 将短文补充完整。

One day, Mr. White finished his work very 1. On his way home, there were no people and no buses. So he had to go home on 2. He held his bag in his hand.

When he got home, he 3 his bag. He wanted to get the keys. They were always here. But he couldn't find the keys then. He was worried and he didn't know 4 to do. When he looked up, he suddenly saw his windows were 5. He had an 6.

There was a ladder behind his house. He carried it to the window. Then he began to 7 up the ladder. How dark it was! It was so 8 that he was very careful and afraid.

A moment later he jumped into the room and he was very happy. But when he put his hand into his 9 he found his 10 right there.

四、句型与翻译

夯实基础

按要求改写下列句子。

1. Can you tell me how I use the computer? (改成同义句)

Can you tell me _____ use the computer?

2. I learn English by working with a group. (对划线部分提问)

_____ you learn English?

3. Lucy and Lily have never been to the English club before, _____? (反意疑问句)

4. The car cost so much that we didn't buy it. (用 too... to 改写)

The car cost _____ much for us to _____ it.

5. 当别人处于困难时你嘲笑他们是没有礼貌的。(翻译)

It's impolite _____ you to _____ others when they are in trouble.

6. She used to be a history teacher. (改为否定句)

She _____ a history teacher.

7. Did he use to come by train? (改为同义句)

_____ he _____ by train?

8. 老师听到这个结果情不自禁地笑了。(翻译)

The teacher _____ when she heard the result.

9. All the work _____ (应该做) as soon as possible.

10. I don't think twelve-year-olds should be allowed to _____. (穿耳洞)

走向名校

词组翻译。

1. 制作幻灯片 _____

2. 根本不 _____

3. 查阅 _____

4. (指时间) 过去 _____

5. 害怕 _____

6. 担心 _____
7. 紧张的 _____
8. 对……感到自豪 _____
9. 对某人要求严格 _____
10. 全神贯注 _____
11. 敬老院 _____

夺取金牌

将下列汉语句子翻译成英语。

1. 别信他！他在撒谎。

2. 他的事迹给在场的人留下了深刻的印象。

3. 他英语说得太好了，我们都认为他是本地人。

4. 当我小的时候，我曾经养过一只叫小黑的狗。

5. 我们家有很多规矩：我每天早上必须 6 点起床去上学，晚上回到家要做 2 个小时的作业。

五、阅读理解

夯实基础

读短文，正确的写 T，错误的写 F。

The USA is the short form of the United States of America. It is in the North America. It lies between Canada and Mexico. It is one of the largest countries in the world. It is made up of 50 states. The capital of the USA is Washington, D. C. There are a lot of famous cities in the USA, such as New York, San Francisco, Chicago and so on. The new state of Hawaii is far from the states of the east coast of the continent. Hawaii is in the Pacific Ocean.

There are a lot of interesting places in the USA. Disneyland is one of the most well-known parks in the world. The older park (Disneyland) is in Los Angeles, California; the other one (Disneyworld) is in Orland, Florida.

- () 1. The USA lies in South America.
- () 2. America is the largest country in the world.
- () 3. Hawaii is in the Pacific Ocean.
- () 4. Disneyworld is in Los Angeles.
- () 5. New York is the capital of the USA.

走向名校

读表格,选择正确的答案。

Big Sale This Week Only

	Was or Were	Is or Are	Will be
Pencils	10 cents	5 cents	15 cents
Ball pens	79 cents	50 cents	1. 19 dollars
	Were	Is	Will be
Exercise books	89 cents	60 cents	1. 25 dollars
Letter paper(100 sheets)	2. 59 dollars	2. 00 dollar	2. 99 dollars
All textbooks		30% off	
T-shirts	4. 99 dollars	3. 50 dollars	6. 00 dollars
Jackets	22. 50 dollars	18. 00 dollars	25. 99 dollars

- () 1. How much were 200 sheets of letter paper last week?
A. 2. 59 dollars. B. 5. 18 dollars. C. 4. 00 dollars. D. 98 dollars.
- () 2. If a textbook was 15. 00 dollars, how much is it today?
A. 10. 50 dollars. B. 4. 50 dollars. C. 13. 00 dollars. D. 10. 00 dollars.
- () 3. How much will you spend on three exercise books next week?
A. 1. 80 dollars. B. 2. 67 dollars. C. 3. 75 dollars. D. 3. 25 dollars.
- () 4. If I buy a T-shirt this week, how much more money can I save than last week?
A. 2. 50 dollars. B. 1. 01 dollars. C. 0. 49 dollars. D. 1. 49 dollars.

夺取金牌

读短文,回答问题。

New York is one of the most exciting cities in the world.

You might want to do some shopping in New York. Fifth Avenue is probably New York's most famous shopping street, but if you go, be prepared to "window shop" only. This is shopping for the rich. There are other, less expensive shopping areas nearby, and you'll soon come across famous stores such as Bloomingdales, Macy's and FAO Schwartz.

And if you've brought your rollerblades, then a visit to Central Park is a must. This is a large, open park right in the middle of Manhattan, but if you thought that people came here to relax, sit down for a few minutes and get away from the rush of New York life, then you'd be wrong. Nobody sits in Central Park; they run, jog(慢跑), and most of all they rollerblade.

When you leave New York, you might be tired, even poor and overweight, but the one thing you won't be is bored!

1. Why would you probably only "window shop" in Fifth Avenue?

2. When you leave New York, will you be bored?

3. What don't people do in Central Park?

六、改 错

夯实基础

(一)找出单词的拼写错误并改正。

1. pronounciation _____
2. compelete _____
3. developement _____
4. pacient _____
5. necesarry _____
6. lisence _____
7. volenteer _____
8. oppertunity _____
9. disimportant _____
10. succed _____

(二)找出错误的动词变形并改正。

1. babysit—babysat—babysit _____
2. come—came—came _____
3. draw—drew—drew _____
4. feed—feeded—feeded _____
5. get—got—got _____
6. hang—hang—hung _____
7. lay—lied—lied _____
8. write—writed—wrote _____

走向名校

找出下列句子中的错误并改正。

1. As time going by, we know each other better. () _____
A B C D
2. Why don't you asking your father for help? () _____
A B C D
3. I improve my English skills in practicing conversations with my friends. () _____
A B C D
4. It took me a long time writing a composition yesterday. () _____
A B C D
5. John can do it so well as, even not better than you. () _____
A B C D
6. That you said in the meeting was exactly what I expected to hear. () _____
A B C D
7. It is a good way to keep either teachers and students happy. () _____
A B C D
8. It is not an easy task to choose a personal computer, for technology has changed rapidly. () _____
A B C D

夺取金牌

找出短文中的错误并改正。

Mr. Green come from England.
He teaches English in middle school.
He can't speak some Chinese. He
goes at Chinese classes very week.
He likes working in Chinese very much.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

七、完形填空

夯实基础

Passage 1

Cars are very popular in America. When the kids are fourteen years old, they dream of having their own 1. Many students work after school to 2 a car. In most places 3 people learn to drive in high school. They have to take a 4 test to get a licence. Learning to drive and getting a driver's 5 may be one of the most exciting things in their lives. For many, that piece of paper is an important symbol(象征) that they are now grown-ups.

Americans seem to love their cars almost more than anything else. People almost never go to see a doctor when they are 6. But they will take 7 cars to a "hospital" at the smallest sign of a problem. At weekends, people 8 most of the time in washing and waxing(给……打蜡) their cars. For some families it is not enough to have 9 car. They often have two or even three. Husbands need cars to go to work. Housewives need cars to go shopping or to take the children to school or 10 activities.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. cars | B. computers | C. hikes | D. houses |
| () 2. A. borrow | B. buy | C. lend | D. sell |
| () 3. A. old | B. tall | C. strong | D. young |
| () 4. A. language | B. listening | C. driving | D. body |
| () 5. A. address | B. book | C. driving | D. licence |
| () 6. A. sick | B. healthy | C. pleased | D. angry |
| () 7. A. his | B. her | C. your | D. their |
| () 8. A. cost | B. take | C. spend | D. pay |
| () 9. A. no | B. one | C. some | D. several |
| () 10. A. other | B. another | C. others | D. else |

Passage 2

Fire can help people in many ways. But it can also be very harmful(有害的). Fire can keep your house 1, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things 2. Big fire can burn trees, houses, animals or people.

Nobody knows how people began to use fire. But there are 3 interesting old stories about how a man or woman started a fire. One is 4 a man. The man 5 a very long time ago. He went up the sun and 6 fire down.

Today people know how to make a fire with matches(火柴). Children sometimes 7 to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous. One match can burn a piece of paper, and 8 it could burn a house. Small fire can turn into big fire very quickly. So you 9 be careful with matches.