

全国中学生英语
综合能力评估丛书

初三·上

DELICATED
TRAINING

Filling Blanks & Reading Comprehension

中学英语

专项分册练习



中国少年儿童出版社
新疆教育出版社



初中

3

年级·上

Delicate Training



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前 言

社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,使英语的地位日渐重要。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一,已经成为人类社会生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。

对于我国英语学习者来说,中学无疑是学习英语的最佳时期。提高中学生听、说、读、写、译的英语综合能力和中(高)考的应试能力一直是我国初(高)中英语教学的两大重要任务。为完成这两大教学任务,实现我国中学生英语综合能力的培养与提升,教育科研人员和广大一线教师在教学中不断探索新颖而且更加切合实际的教育方法,在各级考试中也不断改进思路,从不同角度、多个层面设置不同题型,提出不同的考查要求。

为了使中学生能够通过适量的具体练习,达到系统学习、复习、巩固、理解并灵活掌握所学知识的目的,在坚持知识性、针对性和实用性的基础上,我们组织了一批长期从事毕业班教学的一线教师,汲取实践教学经验,精心编写了这套《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书,希望它能够成为广大中学生的良师益友。

由于时间仓促,本书在编写过程中难免有些疏漏,希望广大读者批评指正。同时向对本书编写工作给与热情支持和帮助的老师表示感谢。



使用说明

《中学英语专项分册练习》丛书由优秀的一线英语教师为正在学习英语的中学生量身定做，它分别从各个不同切入点，给中学生提供了一套方便实用的专项备考练习册。

在内容和结构上，本书具备以下特点：

题型全



本丛书从中学不同年级学习的具体要求出发，分别设置了基本词汇、口语和听力、单项选择、动词、综合填空、短文改错、完型填空、阅读理解以及英汉互译和写作等不同专题。每个专题独立成册，并配有专项练习。在各分册中或依据考试内容，或依据考查形式，再细化到具体的题型，力求从多个角度再现知识内容。学生们可以根据自身的英语学习特点，针对薄弱环节选择分册的搭配方案，做到“有的放矢”。

题量大

在不同学年的不同题型中配置大量的练习是本丛书的一大特点。练习是学生对所学知识的巩固和灵活运用过程，在进行大量练习的过程中，学生可以不断地总结解题规律，归纳解题技巧，提高解决具体问题的能力，这是广大学生在学习过程中不可回避的一个环节。

定位明确



本丛书在详细划分题型的基础上，对各分册分别进行定位。其中在初、高中一、二年级，以“巩固知识、强化练习”为主要目的，将各学期所学内容融于各种题型之中，通过练习达到巩固知识的目的；在初、高中三年级，为配合考前综合复习的需要，故从考试出发，分析中、高考命题趋势，讲解答题技巧，引领解题思路，分类强化练习。学生们可以根据自己所在年级的学习特点、要求选择最切合自身实际的分册。

讲解精细

目前图书市场上充斥大量名目各异的练习册、题库。他们当中不乏优秀者，但大多数都忽略了做题、练习的目的——复习和巩固。这套书在编写时除了注重练习题的精选以外，更在部分重点练习题的答案中附有详细的解题过程，认真阅读答案解析，可以对知识点在特定情境中的运用进一步加深认识，巩固记忆，可以使学生在学习和练习中做到“知其然，知其所以然”。



完形填空(1)

中考命题趋势分析	(1)
解题思路	(1)
例题精讲	(2)
应试技巧	(5)
强化训练	(5)

目录



Contents

阅读理解(36)

中考命题趋势分析	(36)
解题思路	(36)
例题精讲	(37)
应试技巧	(43)
强化训练	(43)



参考答案(88)

完形填空	(88)
阅读理解	(111)

EXERCISE

Cloze 完形填空

中考命题趋势分析

近几年我国各省市的中考试题中,完形填空是一个主要的考试题型。主要目的是考查学生的阅读能力,词汇量和语法知识运用能力,同时反映了学生的综合运用语言的能力。

完形填空有多种形式,我们中考试卷中主观的形式是一段短文,根据需要隔若干个词空一格,每个空格有几个答案供选择,让考生选出正确的答案。同时短文的内容也是丰富多彩,贴近生活的,它包括人文、地理、自然科学等方面,完形填空是考生感到最难做的题型之一,这要求考生在掌握语法知识和大量词汇的基础上多下功夫,培养自己综合运用语言的能力。

解题思路

随着交际英语的发展和应用,英语教学也越来越重视培养学生的阅读理解能力。所以近几年来完形填空主要集中在词汇、语法、句法、惯用法、词义的判断,检测学生的综合能力和对文章上下文及全文的理解。那么如何正确阅读、理解并做好完形填空呢?

1. 通读全文,了解大意

大多数学生一看题目,就边读边填,有的甚至把 A、B、C、D 四个选项纳入短文填空一起阅读,在个别字眼上仔细思考,这样既浪费时间,又错误不断。正确的方法是跳过空格,快速阅读了解文章所讲的内容,找出文中的关键词,同时重视文章的第一句和最后一句,它们常是文章的提示和总结。

2. 选择答案,注意方法

在对短文理解的基础上,第一步是选择答案,此时要注意做到四个联系:联系上下文;联系词语知识;联系语法知识;联系惯用法。

这样随着理解的深入,一些答案就自然地出现于脑海中,如果直接不能想出答案,就应考虑文章的整体结构,并综合运用所学过的知识,对选项逐一分析,比较和筛选,还可以跳过空格往下看,往往由于下文启发而得出上文的答案。

3. 反复检查、核对答案

做完题后就采用代入法,把所选的正确答案代入短文空格中,从头到尾默读几遍,同时考虑短文是否前后贯通一致、情节发展是否合理,通过语感和所学过的知识,检查所选答案是否

正确。

例题精讲

[例 1]

Last Saturday, a young man 1 Tom decided 2 some new clothes and a new pair of shoes because he was going to start work 3. Not far 4 his home there was 5 shop so he decided to go and see 6.

The shoes there were good and 7 but 8 of them were the right size. They were 9 too big 10 too small. So he went to look at the clothes. He tried 11 a suit, then he looked at 12 in a mirror. He looked great. But it was expensive. Later he decided to 13 a jacket. While he was going out of the shop, the shopkeeper stopped him. Why? He 14 a new jacket, but he hadn't 15 it.

- () 1. A. name is B. named C. of name D. with a name
() 2. A. buying B. and bought C. to buy D. in buying
() 3. A. following week B. after the week
 C. the week after D. the following week
() 4. A. away B. to C. from D. with
() 5. A. quite a nice B. a quite
 C. so a nice D. quite nice a
() 6. A. what they had B. what did they have
 C. what had they D. what they did have
() 7. A. enough cheap B. cheap enough
 C. much cheap D. very much cheap
() 8. A. either B. none C. no one D. all
() 9. A. neither B. both C. either D. or
() 10. A. or B. and C. but D. so
() 11. A. in B. with C. out D. on
() 12. A. him B. itself C. himself D. his own
() 13. A. have B. borrow C. buying D. paid
() 14. A. choosed B. had chosen C. had choose D. had chosed
() 15. A. payed B. taken C. paid for D. spent

解答

1. B a young man named Tom 意为“一个叫约翰的年轻人”, named 为过去分词, 作定语。
2. C decide 后接不定式作宾语。
3. D 本句的意思是: “他将在下一周工作”。the following week 表示“下一周”。
4. C “not far from his home”意为“离他家不远”。away 是副词, 不能直接接名词, 故排除 A;

far 后不与介词 to 连用,故排除 B。

5. A quite a nice shop 意为“相当漂亮的商店”,其结构是:quite + a/an + adj. + n.。

6. A 宾语从句要用陈述句语序。

7. B enough 在修饰形容词或副词时,后置修饰;若修饰名词,则前置修饰。

8. B 根据文意,这里该用表示否定意义的词,故选项 A 和 D 应当排除。no one 专指人,意思是“无一人”,显然此选项不合文意。none 意为“无一人”,“无一物”,常用于“none of + 复数名词”结构。

9. C 根据前文,此句用 either...or...句型,表示“或者……或者……”。

10. A 同上。

11. D try on sth. 意思是“试穿”。

12. C 主语和宾语指同一个人时,宾语用反身代词。

13. A 此句意思是“……决定买一件夹克衫”。

14. B 唯有此答案的结构是正确的。

15. C 店老板不让这位买了东西的年轻人走,肯定是未付钱了。pay for sth. 意为“付……款”。

[例 2]

Mrs. Green's old grandfather lived with her and her husband. Every morning he 1 for a walk in park and came home at half past twelve for his 2.

But one morning a police car stopped 3 Mrs. Green's house at twelve o'clock, and two policemen 4 her grandfather to get out. One of them said that the poor old man had 5 in the park and had telephoned them for 6, so they sent a car to bring him 7. Mrs. Brown was very surprised, 8 she thanked policemen and they left.

"But, Grandfather," she said to him, "you've been to that park nearly every 9 for twenty years. How did you lose your way?"

The old man smiled and said, "I didn't quite lose my way. I just got 10 and I didn't want to walk home!"

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. went | B. travelled | C. tried | D. stayed |
| () 2. A. rest | B. class | C. work | D. lunch |
| () 3. A. behind | B. outside | C. after | D. except |
| () 4. A. made | B. helped | C. moved | D. carried |
| () 5. A. had some food | | B. worked too hard | |
| | C. lost his way | D. walked too fast | |
| () 6. A. help | B. money | C. bus | D. water |
| () 7. A. away | B. down | C. home | D. up |
| () 8. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. if |
| () 9. A. week | B. year | C. hour | D. day |
| () 10. A. hungry | B. unhappy | C. tired | D. interested |

解答

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B

5. C lose one's way 意为“迷路”。

6. A for help 意为“寻求帮助”。

7. C 从上文看,警察送这位迷路的老人回家。

8. B 从前一句看, Mrs. Green 并不相信其祖父会迷路,故这里有转折之意。

9. D

10. C 不宜用 hungry, 因为从下文分析,他应是累了才不想走路回家。

[例 3]

Jack was an office worker. He worked in an office in a small town. One day his boss(老板) 1 to him, "Jack, I want you 2 to London, to an office there, to 3 Mr Brown."

Jack went to London 4 train. When he got to London he thought, "The office isn't far from here. I can go there on foot. I'll 5 it easily."

But after an hour, he was still looking for it, so he stopped and asked 6 old woman. she said, "Go along this street, turn to the left at the end, and it's the 7 on the right." Jack went and found it.

8 days later, he went to the same city, 9 again he did not find the office, so he asked someone the 10. It was the same old woman. She was very surprised and said, "Are you still looking for that place?"

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. told | B. said | C. asked | D. says |
| () 2. A. go | B. going | C. to go | D. went |
| () 3. A. see | B. look | C. watch | D. look at |
| () 4. A. on | B. at | C. by | D. in |
| () 5. A. look for | B. look after | C. found | D. find |
| () 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. some |
| () 7. A. two buildings | | B. second buildings | |
| | C. two building | D. second building | |
| () 8. A. Few | B. Little | C. A few | D. A little |
| () 9. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. for |
| () 10. A. stop | B. street | C. town | D. way |

解答

1. B 根据上下文选用 said。

2. C 根据 to London 选用 go, want 后的宾补用不定式。

3. A 看望某人用 see。

4. C 乘火车用介词 by, 表示以某种方式。

5. D 动词在 shall 和 will 后用原形。

6. B

7. D 根据上下文判断,那位老太太指的是右边的第二座楼。

8. C a few days 表示几天, A、B、D 均不符合题意。
 9. A 根据下文判断他找不到原来的地方了, 故用转折词 but。
 10. D “问某人路”是 ask sb. the way。

S 应试技巧 I

成功的学习总是依赖于正确的方法。掌握正确的学习方法是提高学习效率的关键。有人说, 未来的文盲不是没有知识的人, 而是不懂得学习方法的人。我们认为, 要想提高自己的阅读能力, 还必须掌握一些基本的阅读技巧。这些阅读技巧包括:

- (一) 找出主题思想 (Finding the Main Idea)
- (二) 推断主题思想 (Inferring the Main Idea)
- (三) 理解支撑细节 (Understanding Supporting Details)
- (四) 辨识过渡转折词语 (Recognizing Transitions)
- (五) 领会文章构思纲要 (Outlining the Reading Material)
- (六) 推理推断与推论 (Determining Inference)
- (七) 辨认语气及其含义 (Determining the Tone and the Implication)
- (八) 略读以求概括大意, 浏览以求具体细节 (Skimming for Overview; Scanning for Specific

Answers)

强化训练

(一)

Wei Hua had a busy day yesterday. She got up before 7:00 in the 1, and quickly 2 her hands and face. She got to school early. She 3 hard in class all day. She 4 basketball after school, and then walked home.

Wei Hua's pen was 5, so she needed a new one. On her way home, she bought a new pen at a 6. When she reached home, she had a short 7. After that she 8 her parents. She cooked supper and cleaned the house.

She watched TV for half an hour after supper. Then she started her homework. She finished it at half past nine. She went to 9 before a quarter to ten. She was very 10 yesterday.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| () 1. A. morning | B. afternoon | C. evening | D. night |
| () 2. A. washed | B. closed | C. broke | D. put |
| () 3. A. sang | B. cried | C. laughed | D. worked |
| () 4. A. did | B. played | C. made | D. saw |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| () 5. A. good | B. new | C. broken | D. red |
| () 6. A. table | B. home | C. shop | D. door |
| () 7. A. swim | B. rest | C. class | D. meeting |
| () 8. A. thanked | B. got | C. knew | D. helped |
| () 9. A. bed | B. school | C. work | D. hospital |
| () 10. A. clean | B. busy | C. tall | D. young |

(二)

More than one hundred years ago, there 1 a great French scientist with the name Ampere.

One day, Mr. Ampere went out for 2 in the street. There were 3 people and much traffic there. But all this was nothing to him. He was thinking about a maths 4. He had no paper with him. 5 could he work it out?

Then he saw a blackboard 6 him. He quickly walked up to it. He 7 a piece of chalk and wrote his problem on the blackboard. Then he started 8 on it. The blackboard moved a little, but he did not notice(注意). The blackboard moved on, and Mr. Ampere walked after it. Then he started to run. But the blackboard moved faster and faster. At last he stopped 9.

What did he see? Why the "blackboard" was 10 a blackboard? It was the back of a carriage(四轮马车)!

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. is | B. was | C. are | D. were |
| () 2. A. shopping | B. a lesson | C. a walk | D. school |
| () 3. A. a lot of | B. much | C. a lot | D. few |
| () 4. A. book | B. question | C. homework | D. problem |
| () 5. A. What | B. How | C. When | D. Why |
| () 6. A. in front of | B. at the top of | C. at the foot of | D. next to |
| () 7. A. made | B. took out | C. needed | D. borrowed |
| () 8. A. to answer | B. to read | C. to work | D. to think |
| () 9. A. to have a rest | | B. to have a walk | |
| | C. to have a test | D. to have a look | |
| () 10. A. really | B. not | C. like | D. just |

(三)

A lady once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor(编辑). After 1 weeks the editor 2 the story to her. The lady was 3. She wrote back to the editor:

"Dear Sir,

Yesterday you sent back a story of mine. 4 do you know that the story is not good? You did not read it. 5 I sent you the story, I pasted(粘贴) together pages 18, 19 and 20. This was a 6 to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday, the pages were 7 pasted

together. Is this 8 you read all the stories that are sent to you?"

The editor wrote back:

"Dear Madam,

9 breakfast when I have an egg, I 10 eat the whole egg in order to discover(发现)that it is bad."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. few | B. a few | C. little | D. a little |
| () 2. A. gave | B. came back | C. handed | D. returned |
| () 3. A. angry | B. happy | C. satisfied | D. glad |
| () 4. A. How | B. Why | C. What | D. Where |
| () 5. A. After | B. Until | C. Before | D. Since |
| () 6. A. lesson | B. test | C. question | D. thing |
| () 7. A. already | B. still | C. even | D. yet |
| () 8. A. work | B. check | C. road | D. way |
| () 9. A. On | B. On the | C. At | D. At the |
| () 10. A. must not | B. have not to | C. need not to | D. don't have to |

(四)

Thomas Edison was a famous American 1. He was born 2 1847. When he was young, he liked to find out 3 things worked. He was in school 4 only three months. At school he asked his teacher 5 strange questions. Most of them 6 not about his lessons. His teacher did not 7 his new pupil. So he wanted to send Tom 8 school. When he told this 9 Edison's mother, she took her son 10 school. She taught Tom 11. The boy read 12. Soon he became very 13 in science. Later he 14 a chemistry lab 15 himself to 16 his ideas. But they were poor at that time so he 17 vegetable in his garden and 18 them. 19 the money he bought things 20 his lab.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. invention | B. inventor | C. inventer | D. inventist |
| () 2. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| () 3. A. what | B. why | C. that | D. how |
| () 4. A. since | B. for | C. before | D. when |
| () 5. A. a lot | B. much | C. so much | D. a lot of |
| () 6. A. are | B. is | C. were | D. was |
| () 7. A. know | B. think | C. find | D. understand |
| () 8. A. out from | B. for | C. away from | D. out of |
| () 9. A. to | B. about | C. for | D. with |
| () 10. A. from | B. out of | C. to | D. into |
| () 11. A. himself | B. themselves | C. itself | D. herself |
| () 12. A. a lot | B. many | C. so many | D. a lot of |

- ()13. A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. interests
 ()14. A. builded B. build C. built D. made
 ()15. A. for B. with C. to D. at
 ()16. A. have a try B. try on C. try D. try out
 ()17. A. grow B. grew C. grown D. grewed
 ()18. A. sell B. sold C. sells D. selling
 ()19. A. For B. By C. With D. At
 ()20. A. for B. in C. into D. with

(五)

Mr. Brown quarrelled with his wife. He was very 1 her, and she was 2 very angry with her husband, for 3 days they didn't 4 each other at all.

One evening Mr. Brown was very tired when he came back from his office. 5, he said nothing to his wife. After supper, Mr. Brown went upstairs and Mrs. Brown washed the dishes and 6 some sewing. When she went up to bed, she found her husband had fallen 7. On her bed, she saw a piece of paper, on it 8 the words, "Mother, 9 at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Father."

When Mr. Brown woke up the next morning, it was nearly 8 o'clock. On a small table near his bed he saw 10 piece of paper. He took it and read these words, "Father, wake up, It's 7 o'clock now. Mother."

- ()1. A. anxious to B. angry with C. glad to D. surprised at
 ()2. A. either B. too C. also D. to
 ()3. A. few B. little C. a little D. a few
 ()4. A. speak to B. spoke to C. say to D. talk to
 ()5. A. usually B. As usual C. usual D. As usually
 ()6. A. did B. made C. had D. built
 ()7. A. asleep B. sleep C. a sleep D. sleepy
 ()8. A. are B. was C. is D. were
 ()9. A. woke me up B. wake me up
 C. wake up me D. woke up me
 ()10. A. an other B. other C. the other D. another

(六)

Overhead bridges can be seen in many parts of Singapore(新加坡), especially in the places 1 traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is 2.

The purpose(目的) of these bridges is to enable pedestrians(行人) 3 roads safely. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way 4 zebra crossings(人行横道线).

They are more efficient(效率高的) although less convenient(方便的) because people 5 climb up

a long flight of steps. This is inconvenient especially to 6. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not 7 traffic. However, when they cross a 8 road using a zebra crossing, 9 is held up. This is 10 the government has built many overhead bridges to help pedestrians and keep traffic 11 at the same time.

The government of Singapore has 12 large sums of money building these bridges. For their own 13, pedestrians should 14 to use them instead of risking their lives by dashing across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little 15 climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than 16 the road with all the danger of moving traffic.

Overhead bridges 17 a very useful purpose. Pedestrians, both old and young, should 18 it a habit to use them. This will prevent 19 accidents and 20 of life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. as | B. that | C. where | D. when |
| () 2. A. danger | B. dangerous | C. safety | D. safe |
| () 3. A. to cross | B. crossing | C. to walk | D. walking |
| () 4. A. in | B. to | C. as | D. like |
| () 5. A. can | B. may | C. had better | D. have to |
| () 6. A. the young | B. the old | C. the deaf | D. the strong |
| () 7. A. hold up | B. keep up | C. hold off | D. keep off |
| () 8. A. wide | B. winding | C. busy | D. narrow |
| () 9. A. the bridge | B. traffic | C. the crossing | D. the road |
| () 10. A. how | B. when | C. where | D. why |
| () 11. A. moving | B. moved | C. to move | D. move |
| () 12. A. used | B. paid | C. cost | D. spent |
| () 13. A. health | B. work | C. safety | D. lives |
| () 14. A. encourage | B. be encouraged | C. encouraged | D. encouraging |
| () 15. A. difficult | B. easy | C. pleasant | D. interesting |
| () 16. A. walking up | B. to walk up | C. walking across | D. to walk across |
| () 17. A. serve | B. serve at | C. serve for | D. serve in |
| () 18. A. do | B. make | C. get | D. have |
| () 19. A. surprising | B. impossible | C. necessary | D. unnecessary |
| () 20. A. lose | B. lost | C. losed | D. loss |

(七)

When Mary Smith was a 1, she wanted to be a teacher, 2 she liked children. When she was twenty, she began teaching in a small school. She was a good teacher, and she 3 a lot with the children in her class. They 4 her teaching.

One day 5 of the girls in her class said to her, "Miss Smith, 6 does a man's hair become grey before his beard(胡子) does?"

Mary laughed and answered, "I don't know. Helen, do you know?"

"I don't know 7, Miss Smith," said Helen, "but it happened to my father." The 8 children in the class laughed when they heard this.

Then a boy said, "I 9, Miss Smith! A man's hair becomes grey 10 because it's sixteen years older than his beard."

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|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. woman | B. student | C. teacher | D. wife |
| () 2. A. so | B. but | C. that | D. because |
| () 3. A. cried | B. shouted | C. learned | D. laughed |
| () 4. A. refused | B. enjoyed | C. thought | D. wanted |
| () 5. A. one | B. a | C. an | D. two |
| () 6. A. when | B. how | C. why | D. whether |
| () 7. A. too | B. either | C. also | D. neither |
| () 8. A. some | B. few | C. other | D. another |
| () 9. A. think | B. know | C. guess | D. sure |
| () 10. A. fast | B. slowly | C. first | D. quickly |

(八)

There was once a poor woman living in a little house in a forest. She had 1 daughters, Snow-White and Rose-Red.

One 2 winter evening, there came a knock 3 the door. Rose-Red 4 the door. It was a 5. Rose-Red was frightened, 6 the bear called out to her 7 a man's voice.

"Don't be afraid," 8 the bear, "I will do you 9 harm(伤害). But I am half-frozen, and I beg that I may warm 10 at your fire." Every evening 11 that, all winter long, the bear came to the house. 12, the bear was a king's son. A bad man had 13 him into a bear. Only the 14 of the man could 15 him free.

Then came 16. One day, the bear said 17, "Dear Snow-White, I must say goodbye today." Snow-White 18 very, very sad.

Later in a fight, the bad man 19 by the bear, and he at once changed 20 into a young man. Then Snow-White married him and Rose-Red married his brother.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| () 1. A. many | B. some | C. two | D. more than two |
| () 2. A. warm | B. cool | C. hot | D. cold |
| () 3. A. at | B. in | C. for | D. to |
| () 4. A. closed | B. opened | C. shut | D. beard |
| () 5. A. bear | B. man | C. boy | D. woman |
| () 6. A. but | B. and | C. still | D. for |
| () 7. A. for | B. in | C. as | D. like |
| () 8. A. talked | B. spoke | C. said | D. asked |



- () 9. A. any B. no C. hardly D. not
- () 10. A. me B. him C. himself D. myself
- () 11. A. before B. after C. to D. until
- () 12. A. Real B. Of course C. Certainly D. In fact
- () 13. A. made B. got C. became D. turned
- () 14. A. die B. dead C. dying D. death
- () 15. A. set B. got C. made D. took
- () 16. A. Spring B. Summer C. Autumn D. Winter
- () 17. A. happy B. glad C. sad D. unhappily
- () 18. A. fell B. thought C. felt D. kept
- () 19. A. was killed B. was killing
C. was wounded(受伤) D. killed
- () 20. A. back B. out C. up D. down

(九)

Mr. and Mrs. Williams got married 1 he was twenty-three, and she was twenty. Twenty-five years 2 they had 3, and a photographer(摄像师) came and 4 some photographs for them.

Then the photographer sent Mrs. Williams 5 and said, "They'll be 6 7 Wednesday. You can get them from our studio(工作室)."

"No," she said, "please 8 them to us."

The photographs 9 a week later, but Mrs. Williams was not happy when she saw 10. She drove to the photographer's studio and said 11, "You 12 some photographs for me and my husband last week, but I'm not going to 13 them."

"Oh. why not?" the photographer asked.

"Because my husband 14 a monkey," Mrs. Williams said.

"Well," the photographer answered, "that isn't our fault(过错). Why 15 you think of that before you 16 him?"

- () 1. A. when B. while C. because D. if
- () 2. A. ago B. later C. after D. old
- () 3. A. a big meal B. a big family C. a big house D. a big party
- () 4. A. brought B. carried C. looked at D. took
- () 5. A. letter B. a card C. notice D. a paper
- () 6. A. fine B. nice C. good D. ready
- () 7. A. on next B. in next C. next D. last
- () 8. A. send B. give C. bring D. take
- () 9. A. arrived in B. arrived at C. arrived D. reached
- () 10. A. it B. them C. her husband D. themselves