

锦囊妙解

中学生 英语 系列

主编/龚为标

阅读理解与 完形填空 强化训练

九年级
第4版



机械工业出版社
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中学生英语系列

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第4版

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练 九年级》分册。全书共分为30个单元,每个单元有4篇阅读理解文章和2篇完形填空文章,供学生进行强化训练使用。书后参考答案中配有文章大意及详细的解析,可帮助学生更好地理解文章、做好题目。本书强调对九年级学生英语阅读理解能力的培养,在学中练,在练中发现问题,力求从本质上提高学生的阅读理解能力,达到信息的真正交流。

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前言

Preface

随着社会生活的信息化和经济发展的全球化,英语的重要性已日益突出。英语作为最重要的信息载体之一,已成为人类生活各个领域中使用最广泛的语言。为了激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣,帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能,以及语言综合运用能力,我们组织了教学一线的特、高级英语教师编写了锦囊妙解中学生英语系列七、八、九年级的《单项选择与情景交际 强化训练》、《阅读理解与完形填空 强化训练》、《词汇与语法 强化训练》、《口语 强化训练》和《听力 强化训练》。本套丛书遵循了中学英语课程标准的要求,从语言技能、语言知识、学习策略、情感态度、文化意识等方面着手,让学生在使用过程中能够拓展视野、丰富英语知识、开拓思维、提高能力。本套丛书不仅帮助学生更好地理解教材、提升英语语言能力,而且还充分体现了“教材”与“教辅”、“知识”与“能力”的互动性。

本套丛书具有以下鲜明的特色:

一、同步性

本套丛书完全依照英语课程标准编写,不但词汇、语法同步,而且话题也完全吻合。七年级各分册按英语三级标准编写,八年级各分册按英语四级标准编写,九年级各分册按英语五级标准编写。

二、全面性

知识分布广泛,涵盖考点全面。一方面做到逐点突破,另一方面做到点、线、面的结合,同时把语言基础知识、文化背景知识、解题技巧方法以及学习策略和情感态度进行了全面的融合。

三、新颖性

丛书不但题目原创、题型新颖,而且编写理念超前,有耳目一新之感。全部题目均由一线教师精心编写,覆盖考点;所有题目都精心设计,仿真中考;各学段或年级的题目和题型的设置都充分体现了循序渐进、稳步上升的指导性原则。

愿这套内容厚重、形式简约的丛书能伴您走向成功!

本套丛书从策划、编写到出版,都精心设计,细致操作,但仍不免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

丛书编委会

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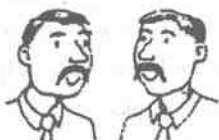


Unit 1

A

Story 1

In America in 1940, the twin boys went to live with two different families almost as soon as they were born. The two brothers never saw each other again until 1979, when they met by chance at a party. When they started talking to each other, they discovered some amazing similarities (相似处). First, they found out that they both enjoyed making things out of wood. Later on, they discovered that they had both married women called Linda, and that they both had one son whose first and middle names were James and Alan. Besides, both brothers had called their dogs by the same name—Toy. As if that wasn't enough, they also found out that they both took their family holiday at the same place every year.



Story 2

In 1996, a Filipino woman called Mrs Jimena told other people that her three children could breathe underwater like fish. Mrs Jimena said that her children had three small holes on the sides of their necks below each ear, and that these were like the gills (鱼鳃) on fish. Mrs Jimena said that she didn't know how to swim and that her children were just starting to learn. Her family lives in a mountain village far from the sea. According to Mrs Jimena, the holes in her children's necks become larger when they are underwater, allowing them to stay underwater for up to 6 minutes.



Story 3

On 11th October, 1994, a 10-year-old English girl called Vicky Willmore told her mother that she had a headache. Soon



afterwards, Vicky began writing in mirror image (镜像). She wrote letters and numbers either upside-down or back-to-front. Although she could read what she wrote, no one else could. She was examined by different doctors, but none of them could find out what was wrong with her. Vicky became very upset, and soon stopped reading and writing altogether. Instead she started watching TV all the time. On 27th September, 1995, Vicky was watching her favorite football team, Manchester United, playing on television.

When the team scored a goal, she became so excited that she jumped out of her seat and fell backwards, hitting her head on a coffee table. The next day, Vicky could read and write properly again.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- The twin brothers didn't meet each other until _____.
A. 1940 B. 1979
C. 1994 D. 1996
- The twin brothers _____.
A. grew up in two different families
B. didn't have any similarities at all
C. had two sons named James and Alan
D. didn't like making things out of wood
- Mrs Jimena's children could stay underwater for up to 6 minutes because _____.
A. their mother was the best swimmer
B. their village was close to the sea
C. they had holes like gills below ears
D. they had gills like fish in their necks
- The 10-year-old English girl changed her proper writing habit _____.
A. soon after she had a headache one day
B. while she was watching a football match
C. when she hit her head on a coffee table
D. as soon as she stopped reading and writing
- From the third story we know that _____.

- A. Vicky wrote backwards for nearly three years
B. doctors didn't know what was wrong with Vicky
C. hitting one's head can make him write backwards
D. watching football on television can cause trouble
6. This passage consists of three _____ stories.
A. traditional B. historical
C. frightening D. amazing

B

About Dreams

A: Dreams are images (形象) or thoughts (想法) that pass through our minds during sleep. Nightmares (噩梦) are dreams that frighten us.

B: We all dream. Adults (成年人) probably dream about four times each night, but they do not usually remember their dreams.



Almost all children have nightmares and they often wake up feeling very frightened. Adults don't have nightmares as often as children.



C: No one knows! Some people say that our dreams organize (组织) the events of the day. Others say that we use our dreams to help us solve (解决) problems.

Some people believe that dreams predict (预言) the future.

D: Everyone wants to understand his or her dream, but do dreams have meaning? Here are some common dreams and their meanings:

Flying: You want to escape (逃离) from daily life. (People often feel happy after a dream about flying.)

Grass: Green grass means that your life is going well, but brown grass means that you're not happy: are you depressed (抑郁的) or worried about something?

Losing teeth: You're scared of losing someone close to you. (Or perhaps you should go to the dentist!)

Long hair: You want more freedom!

Fire: You're very angry with someone. You should try to control (控制) your feelings.

E: Dreams are good for us, but we should try to avoid nightmares. You should try to relax before you go to bed and you shouldn't eat cheese or spicy (辣的) food. You certainly shouldn't watch horror (恐怖) films!

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- What does A think about dreams?
A. Dreams are our minds.
B. Dreams are harmful to us.
C. You want to escape from daily life.
D. Dreams are helpful.
- C thinks _____.
A. dreams organize the events of the day
B. we want to solve some problems
C. nobody knows dreams exactly
D. dreams tell us something about the future
- If D says you are afraid of losing your friend, that's to say that you dreamt _____.
A. you were flying
B. some green grass
C. that your hair was very long
D. you lost your teeth
- Which way does E think can avoid nightmares? _____ before going to bed.
A. Trying to relax
B. Eating no spicy food
C. Watching no horror films
D. All of the above
- How many people say something about dreams according to the passage?
A. Six. B. Five.
C. Four. D. Three.

C

Once there was a baby eagle living in a nest (巢) on a cliff (山崖). The baby eagle loved his nest. It was warm, soft and comfortable. And even better, he had all the food and love that his mother could give. Whenever the baby eagle was hungry, his mother would always come just in time with the delicious food he liked.

He was growing happily day after day. But suddenly his world changed. His mother stopped coming to the



nest. He was full of sadness and fear. He thought he would die soon. He cried, but nobody heard him.



eagle

Two days later his mother appeared with some nice food. The baby eagle was wild with joy. But his mother put the food at the top of the mountain and then looked down at her baby. The baby eagle cried out, "Mum, why did you do this to me? I'm hungry. Don't you know I will die if I have nothing to eat?"

"Here is the last meal I give you. Come and get it by yourself," his mother said. Then she flew down and pushed the baby eagle out of the nest.

The baby eagle fell down, faster and faster. He looked up at his mum. "Why do you **abandon** me?" He looked down at the earth. The ground was much closer. Then something strange happened. The air caught behind his arms and he began to fly! He wasn't moving to the ground any more. Instead, his eyes were pointed up at the sun.

"You are flying! You can make it!" his mother smiled.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- Which of the following is **TRUE** about the baby eagle's life before his mother stopped coming to the nest?
 - He lived in a nest in the tree.
 - His mother offered him nice food.
 - He was always cold and hungry.
 - He lived very happily with friends.
- How did the baby eagle feel as soon as he saw his mother coming again?
 - Sad.
 - Happy.
 - Afraid.
 - Angry.
- What did the baby eagle's mother do when she came the last time?
 - She put some food in the nest.
 - She just came to see him again.
 - She shouted at her baby eagle and flew away.
 - She pushed her baby eagle out of the nest.
- What does the word **abandon** mean?

- 抛弃
- 保护
- 歧视
- 拯救

5. We can infer(推断) from the story that _____.

- the baby eagle lost his mother
- the baby eagle fell down and died
- the baby eagle could get food himself
- the baby eagle was still angry with his mother

D

Fighting against Pollution

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means(通信设备). Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution(污染). To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up or the river was dirty in one place, man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air. Pollution by SO_2 is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused(引起) by heavy traffic. We are sure that if there are fewer people driving there will be less air pollution.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in pollution at the same time. 根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- _____, our world is becoming much smaller.
 - Because of the rise in pollution

- B. Thanks to science development
C. Because the earth is blown away by the wind every year
D. Because the earth is being polluted day and night
2. Hundreds of years ago, life was _____ it is today.
A. much easier than
B. as easy as
C. much harder than
D. as hard as
3. Pollution comes in many ways. We can even hear it. Here "it" means _____.
A. rubbish B. noise pollution
C. air pollution D. water pollution
4. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because _____.
A. it makes much noise
B. it makes us angry more easily
C. it makes our rivers and lakes dirty
D. it's bad for all living things in the world
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Many countries are making rules to fight pollution.
B. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world population does.
C. The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are not so many people living on earth.
D. If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike, it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO₂.

E

When Liu Kaiqu was young he was poor in Shanghai. One day he 1 a picture of a tiger and tried to sell it on the street. It caught the 2 of an American, who asked, "How much does it cost?" He said, "500 dollars." The foreigner thought it was too 3 and asked again, "Can you make it cheaper?" He answered, "No." Then he tore (撕) it to pieces. In great 4, the foreigner said, "Young man, are you angry?" "No, Sir. I'm not angry. I sold it 5 500 dollars because I thought it was worth the 6. But you wanted a lower price. It means 7 didn't think so and it is not good enough. I'll go on working 8 until my customers (顾

客) are satisfied." At that time, 9 Liu Kaiqu was not famous at all, he never 10 his dream. Now he is well-known all over the world as a great artist.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. stole | B. picked |
| C. drew | D. saw |
| 2. A. attention | B. instruction |
| C. decision | D. discussion |
| 3. A. terrible | B. big |
| C. old | D. dear |
| 4. A. fear | B. difficulty |
| C. surprise | D. excitement |
| 5. A. over | B. for |
| C. about | D. among |
| 6. A. size | B. price |
| C. weight | D. position |
| 7. A. we | B. he |
| C. you | D. it |
| 8. A. faster and faster | |
| B. better and better | |
| C. slower and slower | |
| D. harder and harder | |
| 9. A. though | B. because |
| C. whether | D. until |
| 10. A. broke off | B. cut up |
| C. gave up | D. sent off |

F

In recent years, people have become more and more interested in computer games in many towns and cities. A lot of small shops and restaurants along busy 1 have changed into 2 arcades (游戏厅) in order to (为了) get more money. These places are always filled with 3 especially young boys.

In the computer arcades, people 4 a lot of money playing on computers. It's 5 for one to win against a computer, but one can make progress after 6 again and again. The 7 people lose, the more they want to win. In the end they can't live 8 playing.

The result is that some people don't want to 9, instead, they play in the computer arcades for hours and hours. For school boys, things are 10. They don't care about their lessons. When class is over, they rush



(冲) to the nearby computer arcade.

1. A. rivers B. cities
C. markets D. streets
2. A. small B. big
C. computer D. sports
3. A. people B. boys
C. women D. girls
4. A. take B. win
C. cost D. spend
5. A. easy B. hard
C. important D. wonderful

6. A. trying B. winning
C. going D. coming
7. A. more B. less
C. harder D. busier
8. A. with B. for
C. without D. by
9. A. speak B. play
C. work D. live
10. A. different B. better
C. even worse D. changed



Unit 2

A

How to Catch the Thief

Henry Smith taught science at the City School. Once he went to a bookstore and bought some books. Most of them were expensive ones. He left them in his car in a quiet street. Then he went and bought some other things at other shops. At 6 o'clock he came back to the car. One window was open and the books were gone. Henry drove back to his home in Lake Street.

That night he wrote a letter to a newspaper. The next day he went to the police station.

On Friday people read an advertisement (广告) in the newspaper:

BOOKS WANTED

HAVE YOU ANY BOOKS THAT YOU NO LONGER WANTED? I BUY OLD AND MODERN BOOKS. OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY. HENRY SMITH, 18 LAKE STREET.

Henry stayed at home on Saturday. His first visitor came at 8 o'clock. Henry took him to the kitchen. At half past nine another man arrived. He had a bag under his arm.

"Mr Smith?" the man asked.

"That's right," Henry said. "Can I help you?"

"I have some good books. You buy books, don't you?"

"Yes, bring them in. I'll have a look at them."

Soon the books were on the dining-table.

"Come in now," Henry called out. "And bring the list."

A policeman came into the dining-room. He read the titles on the books and then those on the list in his hand. They were the same.

"Come with me, sir," the policeman said to the man.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- Henry Smith was _____.
A. a policeman B. a bookseller
C. a teacher D. a scientist
- Henry Smith lived in _____.
A. the City School B. Lake Street
C. a bookstore D. a quiet street
- When the thief came into Henry Smith's house, the policeman was _____.
A. in the kitchen B. in the police station
C. out of the door D. in the street
- Mr Smith didn't get his books back, did he?
A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn't.
C. Yes, he didn't. D. No, he did.
- Mr Smith's books were stolen from _____.
A. his dining-room B. his home
C. his kitchen D. his car

B

People know the dangers of fires. It's good for a family to learn how to prepare for a fire. Here are some suggestions:

Put a smoke alarm in the house. Smoke from a fire causes the alarm to go off. The alarm makes a loud sound. The sound tells everyone to leave the house at once.

Make escape (逃脱) plans. They should know all the ways out of the house. If there is a fire, everyone follows the plan to get out. Part of the plan is to check all the windows to make sure they can be opened easily.

Buy fire extinguishers (灭火器) and put them in the house. Everyone in the family should know how to use them.

Practise for a fire. They do fire practice because they teach children about fire safety. Everyone in the



family should know the following fire rules:

★ Don't open a hot door! The fire can grow more quickly if you open the door.

★ Stay close to the floor! Smoke can be more dangerous than fire. The best air is near the floor because smoke rises.

★ What will you do if your hair or clothes start to burn? First, stop! Don't run! The fire burns faster because of more air. Drop! Fall to the floor. Then roll! Turning over and over will make the fire go out. Put a blanket (毯子) around you to keep air away from the fire that may still be on you.



There are many possible causes for fires. A wise family is ready all the time. If there is a fire, don't forget to call 119 for help.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- What does it mean when a smoke alarm rings at home?
 - You have to get up.
 - Water is running to the floor.
 - Something is burning.
 - Someone breaks your window.
- The writer advises people to do the following to prepare for a fire except that _____.
 - they practise for a fire
 - they make escape plans
 - they buy fire extinguishers
 - they use electrical cookers
- When a fire happens, _____ if you open the hot door.
 - the fire will grow more quickly
 - the electricity will be cut off
 - the door will soon be on fire
 - the house will fall down
- What are the right steps you should take when your hair or clothes catch fire?
 - Stop, run, roll.
 - Stop, drop, roll.
 - Run, drop, roll.
 - Run, drop, stop.
- What is the best title for this passage?
 - The Dangers of a Fire

B. The Causes of a Fire

C. Learn to Use a Fire Extinguisher

D. Be Ready for a Fire

C

The Wise Village Headman

Many years ago a fine apple tree grew in the jungle far from a village. Every year, when the fruit was ripe, the village children came to pick the apples. One day, however, when the children went to the tree, they found a fence around it and two dogs sitting at the side of the fence. A man came out of the jungle and spoke to them. "Go away," he said loudly. "Now, this is my tree."

"No, it isn't," the children cried. "That tree is everybody's tree. Anyone can have the fruit." But the man made the dogs drive them off.

The next day one of the girls from the village went to the tree again. She threw two pieces of meat to the dogs and climbed over the man's fence. Then she took an apple from the tree and began to eat it.

The man ran out of the jungle and shouted, "Stop! Stop! You can't take my apples. Go away!"

The girl went on eating the apple. Suddenly she gave a cry and fell to the ground. At this moment an old man came forward. He looked sadly at the little girl. "She has apple sickness," he said. "Once every ten years the tree has poisonous (有毒的) fruit. This must be the tenth year for the tree. You must not eat the apples on it this year." Then he picked up the girl and carried her back to the village.

The next day the old man, who was the village headman, took the children into the jungle to the apple tree. The man had gone away, taking the fence and the two dogs with him.

Once again the children could take the apples from the tree.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- The fine apple tree _____.
 - was planted in the jungle by the village children
 - was protected by two huge village dogs
 - belonged to the man

- D. belonged to all the villagers
2. That man _____.
A. liked very much to eat the apples
B. wanted the apple tree all to himself
C. planted the tree himself
D. didn't want the village's children to eat a poisonous apple from the tree
3. When the little girl ate part of the apple, she _____.
A. felt sick B. died
C. fell down D. ran to the old man
4. Which of the following is true?
A. The girl ate a poisonous apple from the tree.
B. The girl has apple sickness.
C. The headman cried when he saw the girl on the ground.
D. The girl pretended(假装) to be sick.

D

News 1

Yuan Longping, the father of hybrid rice(杂交水稻), won the World Food Prize on Monday. Yuan developed the world first popular and widely known hybrid rice. Hybrid rice plants can make more rice than common ones.

News 2

Liu Xiang won China's first gold medal in the world championships(锦标赛) in 12.95 seconds.

"Everybody wants to win a world title. I was nervous before the race. But I dealt with it so I'm very happy." Liu said with a smile after the race.

Some reporters noticed that at the start, Liu Xiang was crying. He said that is his way of letting off pressure. "My start wasn't good, maybe because I was nervous or because I was a bit slow." he said.

Liu will run next at the Shanghai Grand Prix(大奖赛) meeting at the end of September. He is confident(自信的) after winning the gold medal. "I want people to know how fast I am," he said. "This is number one speed. There's nothing I can't do."

News 3

Have you ever got angry at books that are full of mistakes? Don't worry, things will get better soon. Last

week, China started checking textbooks, dictionaries and children's books all over the country. The government said the results of the check would come out at the end of June.

News 4

Last Wednesday Medvedev(梅德韦杰夫) took over from Vladimir Putin(普京). At the age of 42, he becomes the youngest president of modern Russia. Medvedev was born to a family of teachers. He read a lot from a young age. After university, the soft-spoken young man went on to teach law at university and became very popular with his students.

In 2005, Medvedev became the first deputy prime minister(第一副总理). But he was as friendly as before. "He has not changed. He invited me to his home," said Vera Smirnova, Medvedev's first teacher. "In Russia, only two politicians(政治家) have invited their first teachers to their homes, Medvedev and Putin."

根据短文选择最佳答案。

1. Yuan Longping won the World Food Prize because he _____.
A. is the father of his children
B. likes to eat hybrid rice
C. developed hybrid rice
D. spent a long time to research hybrid rice
2. Why was Liu Xiang crying at the start?
A. Because he wanted to reduce pressure.
B. Because he was nervous
C. Because he was a bit slow
D. Because he was excited
3. Checking textbooks, dictionaries and children's books will _____.
A. make sure the books are not too expensive
B. make the children unhappy
C. make sure there are few mistakes in them
D. make the government lots of money
4. According to News 4, Medvedev is now _____.
A. a lawyer
B. a teacher
C. the first deputy prime minister
D. the youngest president of modern Russia
5. What Medvedev's first teacher said shows _____.
A. he is a very friendly person
B. he is a very hardworking person
C. he is a very rich person
D. he is a very famous person



- A. Medvedev is as friendly as before
 B. Medvedev and Putin were her students
 C. Medvedev has changed
 D. Medvedev and Putin invited her to their homes.

E

Now, people use satellites (卫星) to do many things. So far, man has invented four kinds of satellites.

1 of them is used to study the weather. Weather satellites can 2 any part of the world. They can watch clouds and strong winds moving across the earth and 3 many pictures of atmosphere (大气层) 4 the same time. The pictures 5 the weather stations by these satellites. Scientists can know 6 the weather will change by studying them, and then tell people in time. Weather plays an 7 part in people's everyday life.

Today, many weather stations in the world can receive satellite pictures. After receiving them, the scientists compare (比较) them with 8 ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds 9 during the last few hours. This may mean that weather on the ground may 10 change soon. In their next forecast (预测), the scientists can 11 this. So satellite pictures are 12 to scientists.

13 satellites were invented, the scientists could forecast the weather for about twenty-four or forty-eight 14. Now they can make good forecasts for three or five days. Thanks 15 weather satellites, people can know more about the weather.

1. A. Every one B. Each C. One
 2. A. reach B. arrive C. get
 3. A. taking B. take C. takes
 4. A. of B. it C. at
 5. A. were sent to B. are sent to C. send to
 6. A. how B. what C. which
 7. A. useful B. important C. useless
 8. A. early B. earlier C. earliest
 9. A. changed B. change C. have changed

10. A. also B. too C. either
 11. A. talk B. speak C. say
 12. A. helpful B. help C. helping
 13. A. After B. Before C. When
 14. A. weeks B. days C. hours
 15. A. to B. for C. at

F

Football is, I do think, the most favorite game in England; one has only to go to one of the important 1 to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there, 2 for one side or the 3.

To a stranger, one of the most surprising things about football in 4 is the great knowledge of the game which 5 the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the 6 in most of the important teams, he has 7 of them and knows the results of large numbers of matches. He will tell you who he 8 will win such a match, and his ideas about 9 are usually as good as those of men three or four times his 10.

1. A. cities B. matches
 C. teams D. places
 2. A. waiting B. looking
 C. asking D. shouting
 3. A. other B. same
 C. team D. places
 4. A. China B. the USA
 C. England D. Canada
 5. A. all B. hardly
 C. only D. even
 6. A. players B. cities
 C. countries D. matches
 7. A. names B. pictures
 C. heard D. thought
 8. A. says B. asks
 C. decides D. hopes
 9. A. England B. players
 C. football D. men
 10. A. ideas B. age
 C. stories D. education



Unit 3

A

Do you enjoy reading? Here readers of your age from all over the United States recommend (推荐) great books for you to read:

☺ My favorite book is *Don't Die, My love* by Lurlene McDaniel. I love all her books, but this was the first one I read and I have to say, it is by far my favorite. It doesn't end like other books, and I cried while reading.

☺ I think *Nancy Drew* is great! Nancy is a detective (侦探) who has many fantastic ideas! I love it because it's a book from when my grandma was my age, and I can share the fun with her!

☺ I highly recommend *Skinny Bones* by Barbara Park. It is funny, so please add it on your book list. You don't want to miss out funny stories!

☺ I would suggest _____ by Judy Blume. It is based on real things that happened to Judy Blume. It is about a girl, Alice, who meets some girls at a new state. They become friends, make a club and meet once a week. They stop after two weeks because they all like a boy in their class and put him as number one. I think every girl should read this because it is about our growing up.

☺ I read a book called *Neela: Victory Song* and it was so good I read it twice! It takes place in India in 1936 and this 12-year-old girl named Neela tries to save her father! It has lots of history in it! I also learned a lot about different cultures! The author's name is Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

1. According to the reader, *Skinny Bones* can be described as a _____ story.

- A. sad B. history
C. funny D. detective

2. From which book can we learn different cultures?

- A. *Skinny Bones*.
B. *Nancy Drew*.
C. *Don't Die, My Love*.
D. *Neela: Victory Song*.

3. Who is most probably an Indian author?

- A. Judy Blume.
B. Barbara Park.
C. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni.
D. Lurlene McDaniel.

4. The best name of the 4th book is _____.

- A. *My Secret*
B. *Growing Trouble*
C. *Three Friends*
D. *Alice Learns a Lesson*

5. Which is **TRUE** about *Nancy Drew*?

- A. It doesn't have a common ending like other books.
B. It's based on real things that happened to the author.
C. It's about a 12-year-old girl who tries to save her father.
D. Both the reader and the reader's grandma love this book.

B

Have You a Great Goal?

Have you planned your own future? It's important to set a goal for yourself.

Celia is studying computer at a university, but she has already set a great goal; she will work for NASA. Celia hopes to use what she has learned for music someday. For example, she would like to build houses or make pianos.

Jason is a doctor now. At age 3, he was badly burn-



ed and spent several months in the hospital. Then he decided to be a doctor. A few years later, he read in the book that the youngest doctor in the world was 18 years old. So he wanted to become a doctor by the age of



17. Many people thought this was difficult to do, but at 11, Jason was in college. He entered college at 12 and studied at a university at 17. Now that he is a doctor, and he plans to go for more study in another university.

Luisa is a blind girl. The SAT is the test American students take to enter college. Each year, only a few students got a high grade. One of those students was Luisa. People are surprised because she is blind. To take the test, someone read the test questions to her, and she gave the answers. She even answered difficult math questions in her head. Luisa has been the editor of her school newspaper. She wants to go to a top university next year. Her goal is to become a lawyer.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

1. Jason wanted to be a _____.
A. lawyer B. doctor
C. scientist D. teacher
2. Celia has set a goal to work for _____.
A. NASA B. WTO
C. WHO D. NBA
3. Luisa would like to go to a top _____.
A. university
B. college
C. high school
D. middle school

C

What Happened to a Selfish Woman

Miss Tam was a selfish (自私的) woman. Her manners (行为) were bad. She never thought of others' feelings.

One day, she got a cold and went to see the doctor. However, it was raining heavily. So, she decided to catch a taxi outside the building she lived in. She jumped the queue in order to get on ahead of the other passengers. The other passengers were very angry with her and told her to wait for her turn later. But she did not listen to them and tried to open the door of the taxi. The taxi-driver saw that and did not open the door for her. She was embarrassed (难堪的) and went to the back of the queue.

After she arrived at the clinic, there were many patients. As she waited for the treatment (治疗), she sat with two seats. One was for herself and another one was for her umbrella! Because of the wet floor, she slipped on the floor when it was her turn to see the doctor. As a result, she saw the doctor not only for her cold, but also for her injury of slip.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

1. If you _____, you are selfish.
A. only think of yourself
B. always think of others
C. sometimes think of yourself
D. think of nobody
2. Why did Miss Tam sit with two seats?
A. Because she was too fat.
B. Because somebody else went there with her.
C. Because she was very selfish, she only thought of herself.
D. Because there was nobody else there.
3. The taxi-driver didn't open the door for her because _____.
A. the door was broken
B. he didn't want to drive any more
C. she is a queue jumper
D. his car was broken
4. Before she saw the doctor she _____.
A. slept
B. fell down on the floor
C. read a book
D. talked with others

D

How Americans Value Time?

Good morning, everyone. My topic for today is "How Americans Value Time".

Americans think a great deal about time. From childhood they learn to value time. As children, parents taught them to be on time to go to school, to do work and to do everything. When they are having a good time, they say that time flies. When a person is dying, they say he is living on borrowed time.



Time is money. Time is knowledge. Time is everything in America. A working American has to work hard for 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. This is the working time. In his spare time, he also works hard for money. Even Saturday and Sunday are filled with other things. In the street you can hardly see a man who walks slowly. They walk very fast. In fact, they are running.

When you ask Americans why they are in a hurry all the time, they will probably say, "Time is money." 根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- How many hours does a working American work in a week?
A. 20. B. 40. C. 60.
- How does an American walk?
A. Slowly. B. Fast. C. Very slowly.
- What's the passage mainly about?
A. Americans think a lot about time.
B. Americans are rich.
C. Americans do not work very hard.

E

A terrible earthquake (地震) happened in Wen-

Chuan on May 12, 2008. 1 people lost their lives and homes. During those days a lot of stories about 2 could be heard. Here is 3 of them. After the earthquake, under a fallen building, some soldiers found that a 4 died in a very strange way. When they were ready to take her away, they were surprised to find that a baby in her arms was 5 alive. The baby was sleeping and 6 hurt at all. Between the dead mother 7 the living baby, there was a cellphone (手机) with a short 8 on the screen. "My dear baby, if you can survive (幸存), remember that I love you." Everybody 9 when they read these words.

Besides this story, many other stories also moved (感动) us deeply. 10 these stories, we know more about love.

You're lucky if you're loved by others. You're great if you love others when they are in danger.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. All | B. Many |
| C. Few | D. No |
| 2. A. home | B. life |
| C. love | D. hope |
| 3. A. one | B. none |
| C. some | D. each |
| 4. A. man | B. woman |
| C. boy | D. girl |
| 5. A. still | B. often |
| C. never | D. not |
| 6. A. is | B. isn't |
| C. was | D. wasn't |
| 7. A. or | B. and |
| C. also | D. but |
| 8. A. story | B. film |
| C. message | D. song |
| 9. A. smiled | B. shouted |
| C. laughed | D. cried |
| 10. A. From | B. On |
| C. To | D. With |

F

When you are learning English, you find 1 wrong to translate a sentence word for word into your 2 language. Take the sentence "How do you do?" as