

# 初中英语竞赛

主编 童 夏

# 强化 试卷

(共 12 套)

□ 另配录音带三盒



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# 目 录

初中英语竞赛试卷(一)	1
初中英语竞赛试卷(二)	17
初中英语竞赛试卷(三)	29
初中英语竞赛试卷(四)	41
初中英语竞赛试卷(五)	55
初中英语竞赛试卷(六)	67
初中英语竞赛试卷(七)	79
初中英语竞赛试卷(八)	91
初中英语竞赛试卷(九)	103
初中英语竞赛试卷(十)	117
初中英语竞赛试卷(十一)	129
初中英语竞赛试卷(十二)	139
听力原文及参考答案	149

# 初中英语竞赛试卷(一)

(时间:120分钟 总分:150分)

## 听力部分(共4大题,计30分)

### I. 听辨单词(Words and phrases)(共5小题,计5分)

从下列各组单词中选出你所听到的句子或对话中所含有的选项,每题只读一遍。(答案写在答题卷上)

- |                |            |               |              |
|----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sit      | B. sheet   | C. seat       | D. sheep     |
| 2. A. mouth    | B. south   | C. month      | D. house     |
| 3. A. send for | B. send up | C. send along | D. send away |
| 4. A. there    | B. knew    | C. hurry      | D. above     |
| 5. A. Monday   | B. Tuesday | C. Wednesday  | D. Thursday  |

### II. 句子理解(Sentences)(共5小题,计5分)

从下列各组图片中选出与你所听到的句子意义相同或相近的选项,每题只读一遍。(答案写在答题卷上)

6.



A



B



C



D

7.



A



B

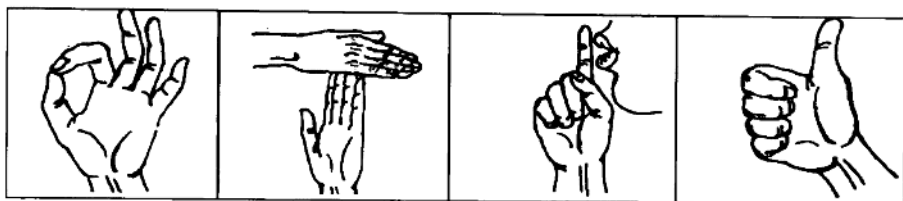


C



D

8.



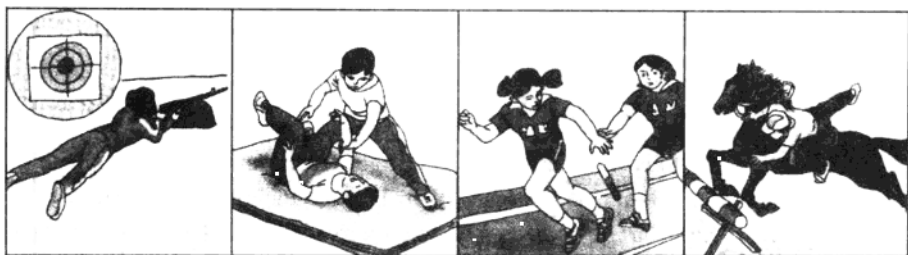
A

B

C

D

9.



A

B

C

D

10.



A

B

C

D

### III. 对话理解(Dialogues)(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A) 你将听到 5 段对话。针对每段对话,将提出一个问题,选出能回答问题的最佳选项。  
每段对话和问题读两遍。(答案写在答题卷上)

11. A. 15 minutes.      B. 30 minutes.      C. 45 minutes.      D. 75 minutes.
12. A. Leave by air on Friday.      B. Not come to work on Friday.  
C. Work only on Friday.      D. Make a trip on Friday.
13. A. At a restaurant.      B. At a bank.  
C. At a shop.      D. At a railway station.
14. A. Because a new bike is expensive.  
B. Because he likes his old bike very much.  
C. Because his father likes his old bike very much.

D. Because his father doesn't agree to it.

15. A. She asked him not to look out of the window.

B. She asked him to give up smoking.

C. She asked him to put out the cigarette.

D. She asked him to throw the cigarette out of the window.

B) 你将听到一段对话, 根据对话内容, 选择能回答问题的最佳选项。对话和问题将读两遍。(答案写在答题卷上)

16. A. She is waiting for the man.

B. She is waiting for her mother.

C. She is waiting for a bus.

D. She is waiting for her husband.

17. A. Cool.

B. Very hot.

C. Dry.

D. Cloudy.

18. A. Every ten minutes.

B. Every half hour.

C. Every twenty minutes.

D. Once a day.

19. A. In Florida.

B. In New York.

C. In California.

D. In Indiana.

20. A. Because it is very hot there.

B. Because it often rains there.

C. Because it is very cold there.

D. Because it is very dry there.

#### IV. 短文理解(Passages) (共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

A) 你将听到一段对话。根据对话内容, 判断下面句子是否正确。正确的句子打“√”, 错误的打“×”。对话和问题读两遍。(答案写在答题卷上)

21. Terry has a problem with the English pronunciation.

22. Sometimes she doesn't understand what English people are saying.

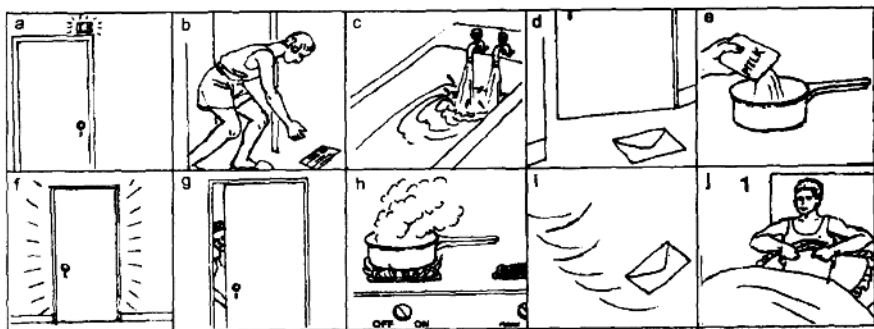
23. English people stand closer to each other than people from the USA.

24. In the States, touch is part of being friends with somebody.

25. In the USA and in Britain, people drive on the same side of the road.

B) 根据所听到的文章回答问题。文章和问题读两遍。(答案写在答题卷上)

26. Number the pictures in the right order. The first one has been done to help you.



27. What has the weather been like this summer in the sky?

28. What do you think the speaker usually has for breakfast?  
 29. What did the speaker do wrong?  
 30. What was he wearing when he was locked out?

### 笔试部分(共9大题,计120分)

#### I. 单项选择(Multiple-choice test)(共20小题,计20分)

选择最佳选项。(答案写在答题卷上)

- I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ a car on the way to school.  
 —I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ you are not brave enough.  
 A. to drive; of                      B. of driving; of                      C. of driving; that  
 D. that I drive; that                E. for me to drive; that
- Everything you cook tastes really \_\_\_\_\_.  
 —Thanks, but I don't think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ cook as you.  
 A. good; a good as                      B. good; as a good                      C. good; as good a  
 D. well; as a good                      E. well; as good a
- Every boy and every girl in our class \_\_\_\_\_ going to attend the lecture tomorrow.  
 —Not only the students but also the headteacher \_\_\_\_\_ to attend it.  
 A. is; ask                                  B. are; asks                                  C. are; is asked  
 D. are; are asked                      E. is; is asked
- How is your brother?  
 —He is fine. He's \_\_\_\_\_ to play football every Sunday.  
 A. still active enough                      B. still enough active                      C. enough still active  
 D. enough still active                      E. active still enough
- \_\_\_\_\_ I finish all the exercises in the morning?  
 —No, you \_\_\_\_\_. But you \_\_\_\_\_ finish them later than five o'clock this afternoon.  
 A. Need; must; mustn't                      B. Must; mustn't; have to                      C. Can; can't; can't  
 D. Shall; shan't; mustn't                      E. Must; needn't; can't
- Most students in our class criticized me but I did what \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. I thought I was right                      B. I thought was right                      C. I thought it was right  
 D. I was right thought                      E. thought I was right
- Your room is so pretty that I like it very much.  
 —Well, the smaller the room is, \_\_\_\_\_ to look after it.  
 A. it is easier                                  B. it is easily                                  C. it is more easily  
 D. the easier it is                                  E. the more easily it is
- The film is \_\_\_\_\_ worth \_\_\_\_\_ once more.  
 A. very; seeing                                  B. much; to be seen                                  C. well; being seen  
 D. quite; to see                                  E. well; seeing
- \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese Language is different from \_\_\_\_\_ English and is particularly difficult for \_\_\_\_\_ European.

- A. /; /; the                      B. The; the; an                      C. /; the; an  
D. The; /; a                      E. The; the; a
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ let me help you, I will \_\_\_\_\_ you a favour.  
A. can; have                      B. will; do                      C. shall; take  
D. may; show                      E. please; ask
11. After a short rest, he \_\_\_\_\_ his story.  
A. went on to tell                      B. went on with                      C. went on telling  
D. kept on telling                      E. kept telling
12. \_\_\_\_\_ weather it is!  
A. What a breaking                      B. What a broken                      C. How breaking  
D. How broken                      E. What broken
13. We need ten more students \_\_\_\_\_ our class to do a general cleaning.  
A. besides                      B. beside                      C. except  
D. except for                      E. but
14. If you don't go, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Nor will I                      B. So will I                      C. Neither do I  
D. So do I                      E. Neither go I
15. He speaks English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as well, if not good than, his brother  
B. well as his brother if not better  
C. as well as, if not better than, his brother  
D. as well, if not better than his brother  
E. as good as, if not better than, his brother
16. He had never spent a \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
A. more worry                      B. most worry                      C. more worrying  
D. most worrying                      E. more worried
17. In order to earn money to support his family, he \_\_\_\_\_ his studies.  
A. gave in                      B. gave up                      C. gave out  
D. gave off                      E. gave away
18. He is \_\_\_\_\_ baby and can't \_\_\_\_\_ by herself.  
A. an 8-month-old; be left                      B. an 8 months old; be left  
C. a 8 months old; leave                      D. a 8-month-old; be left  
E. an 8-months-old; leave
19. By next June, he \_\_\_\_\_ English for three years.  
A. will study                      B. has studied                      C. had studied  
D. has been studying                      E. will have been studying
20. Hello. I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in London. How long have you been here?  
A. don't know; were                      B. hadn't known; are                      C. haven't know; are  
D. didn't know; were                      E. don't know; are

II. 情景对话(Situational dialogues)(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A) 根据情景选择最佳选项。(答案写在答题卷上)

21. —Look, Mum! How bright and near the moon looks tonight!

—\_\_\_\_\_

—I know it's far away from the earth.

—It's three hundred and eight thousand kilometres away.

A. But it isn't as near as it looks.

B. How far away is it from the earth?

C. Nothing can live on the moon.

D. There is a rabbit on the moon.

22. —How's Tom today?

—He is fine. Thank you, doctor.

—\_\_\_\_\_

—Yes, doctor. Come upstairs.

A. Nothing serious.

B. Take it easy.

C. Can I see him, Mrs. Smith?

D. He'll be better soon.

23. —Are you English?

—No, I'm not.

—But you speak English!

—\_\_\_\_\_

—Where are you from then? Canada?

—No. I'm from Scotland. I am Scottish.

A. That's correct

B. That's all right

C. That's OK

D. You're all right

24. —Do you mind if I smoke?

—\_\_\_\_\_

—Oh, dear! Where can I go if I want to smoke a cigarette?

—You can smoke in the entrance hall or outside, of course.

A. Go ahead

B. No, of course not

C. Yes, please

D. I'm sorry, but it's not allowed here

25. —Now, Jim, did you get a good view of the accident?

—Oh, yes. I was standing outside the bank and I saw it all quite clearly.

—\_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes. I checked my watch. It was 3:30 exactly.

A. What time was it

B. When do you think it was

C. What time do you think it was

D. Do you know what time it was

B) 根据情景, 补全对话。(答案写在答题卷上)

Doctor: What's your trouble, young man?

Patient: 26

Doctor: When did it start?

Patient: It started only two days ago, and I didn't take care of it.



Doctor: 27

Patient: Yes. I now have a very bad cough. 28

Doctor: Oh, it's nothing serious. 29 I'll give you some medicine, and you'll be all right soon.

Patient: May I go to school today?

Doctor: No. You'd better stay in bed. 30

Patient: Thank you, doctor.

26. A. I wonder if I am suffering a bad toothache.

B. Doctor, I have got a fever and a headache.

C. I wonder whether there is something wrong with my back.

D. I wouldn't sleep last night. I don't feel well.

27. A. Do you have a heavy cough?

B. Lie down and let me examine you.

C. What did you eat yesterday?

D. Does it hurt here?

28. A. I felt terrible.

B. Would you please help me to reduce my suffering?

C. I am afraid I've got to stay in hospital.

D. Have you any difficulty in curing my illness?

29. A. You weren't badly hurt.

B. The cut is neither long nor deep.

C. You'd better take an X-ray photo.

D. It's only a cold.

30. A. I'll give you a sick leave of two days.

B. I advise you not to eat fruit that isn't ripe.

C. You'd better take a bus to school. It's good for your health.

D. Don't drink any juice. It's bad for your health.

### III. 完形填空 (Cloze test) (共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 31~40 各题所给的 4 个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

(答案写在答题卷上)

One year, we had a period (一段时间) of very hot 31 in early June and decided to spend the holiday 32. I got the children ready to leave. When at last everything was in the car, I sat down 33 seat, hot and tired. I then 34 back my breath in the cool breeze (微风) as my husband drove towards the coast. For 35 few miles I 36 sea and sand and peace. But not for 37 the sky began to cloud over and by the time we arrived it was very 38. We cooked supper and put the children to bed, 39 that the sun would 40 the next day.

31. A. day

B. time

C. weather

D. climate

32. A. in the country

B. at the seaside

C. in town

D. in a big city

33. A. in front of

B. in the front of

C. in front

D. in the front

- |                           |                        |                    |                 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 34. A. went               | B. came                | C. got             | D. turned       |
| 35. A. the first          | B. a first             | C. first           | D. first a      |
| 36. A. thought happily of | B. took no interest in | C. had no ideas of | D. was tired of |
| 37. A. far                | B. long                | C. miles           | D. times        |
| 38. A. black              | B. sunny               | C. bright          | D. dark         |
| 39. A. hope               | B. hoped               | C. hoping          | D. expected     |
| 40. A. raise              | B. shine               | C. be red          | D. set          |

#### IV. 阅读理解(Reading comprehension)(共 30 小题, 计 30 分)

A) 选择题: 阅读下列短文。从每题所给 4 个选项中选择最佳答案。(答案写在答题卷上)

#### A

Dear Linda,

Your brother sounds like a very selfish person. But I want to know what causes him to act this way. Since he seems to be doing this on purpose, maybe the only way to do with the problem is to try to find the cause.

I think your brother is probably hurt in some way. Perhaps he feels unsafe because he is not a full part of the family. He could be displeased with your mother's love for the rest of you over him.

It is wrong to fight anger with anger though you think it is a need to help your mother. I suggest you try to help your brother by treating him with more care and love. It must be hard for him to grow up in a family where his sisters have their real mother but he doesn't. Try to let him know that you care about him. With time he may come to know how lucky he is and start to treat you all with the same kindness that you give him.

Yours truly  
Sue Klarke

41. From the letter we may know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the family is not a full family  
 B. the mother is the brother's stepmother  
 C. the brother has two sisters in the family  
 D. there are two mothers in the family
42. Sue Klarke suggests Linda that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she find the cause for her brother's action  
 B. she fight against her brother with anger  
 C. she help her mother to deal with her brother  
 D. she treat her brother with more warmth
43. Sue Klarke thinks Linda's brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is a troublesome young man  
 B. will feel very happy to live in such a family  
 C. should be treated more strictly

- D. should have known Linda treats him with kindness
44. Sue Klarke thinks that as time passed by, Linda's brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is badly hurt in such a family  
 B. knows Linda's mother is cruel to him  
 C. treats Linda as kindly as she does to him  
 D. tries to find the cause of his selfishness
45. In Linda's letter, she must have said that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she often felt uneasy and got angry with her brother  
 B. her mother wasn't a good mother  
 C. she often gave her brother love  
 D. she often punished her brother

## B

Fire can help people in many ways. But it can also be very harmful. Fire can make water hot, warm houses, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things too. It can make trees, houses, animals and other things catch fire. If some people can't escape from fire, it can kill them. This can be seen in every country. Sometimes a big fire can burn forests and destroy many tall buildings.

Nobody knows for sure when people began to make fire, but there are many interesting stories about the first time a man or a woman started a fire. One story from Australia tells about a man a very, very long time ago, who went up to the sun by a rope and brought fire down.

Today people know how to make a fire with matches(火柴). Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous. The match can burn a piece of paper and then it can burn a house. A small fire can become a big fire. Fire kill many people every year. So you must be careful with matches. At the same time, you must look out when you use the domestic electric equipment. You should also learn to put out fires, when they break out.

46. The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how people made fire  
 B. when people made fire  
 C. something dangerous about fire  
 D. how to make fire with matches
47. Sometimes fires break out because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. children like to play with matches  
 B. buildings, houses and other things are easy to burn  
 C. people can't be careful enough with matches  
 D. people should learn to use matches
48. Matches can be very dangerous because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fire kill many people every year  
 B. matches are one of the reasons of causing fire  
 C. a match can burn a piece of paper  
 D. it might burn a house and many other things
49. The phrase "the domestic electric equipment" means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.  
 A. 家具  
 B. 生活必需品  
 C. 炊具  
 D. 家用电器

50. Now people know fire can not only be helpful but also harmful, so people should learn how to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make full use of fire in many ways      B. put out fires when they break out  
C. make fire and not to catch fire      D. both A and B

### C

Your teacher of maths has perhaps already taught you how to find the centre of a circle (圆). It is not easy to learn and it takes some time to do so. Here you will be introduced a simple method which can be learned within a few minutes.

Put a corner of a square piece of paper upon the circumference (圆周) of a circle (see Picture I), then mark points A and B where the two sides of the piece of paper meet the circle. You may be sure that points A and B are the two ends of the diameter (直径). Draw a straight line through the two points A and B. Then do the same thing a second time in a different place to get another diameter (see Picture II). You will find the centre at once: the two lines cross at a point and this point is just the centre of the circle.

How about trying to see if it is easy to learn and remember?

51. If you use this method which has just been introduced to you above to find the centre of a circle, the corner of the paper should be placed \_\_\_\_\_ the circumference.

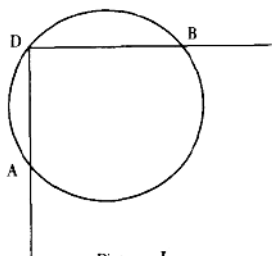
- A. around      B. inside      C. on      D. outside

52. Straight line AB is sure to run \_\_\_\_\_.

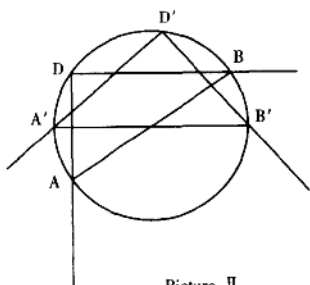
- A. along the corner of the piece of paper  
B. through the centre of the circle  
C. along one of the sides of the piece of paper  
D. through the corner of the piece of paper

53. After you've done the same thing a second time in another place, you will get \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. another centre of the circle      B. another circumference  
C. another corner of the piece of paper      D. another diameter of the circle



Picture I



Picture II

54. When you use this method to find the centre of a given circle, you need \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a ruler and a pair of compasses

- B. a pair of compasses, a ruler and a square piece of paper  
 C. a ruler and a square piece of paper  
 D. a pair of compasses and a square piece of paper
55. Decide which order is right to find the centre of a given circle. \_\_\_\_\_
- Bring a square piece of paper.
  - Draw a straight line through the two points.
  - Mark the two points where the paper meets the circle.
  - Mark the points where the two diameters meet.
  - Repeat the same action another time in a different place.
  - Put the corner of the square piece of paper upon the circumference of the circle.
- A. f, a, b, c, d, e      B. a, d, b, c, f, e      C. a, b, f, e, c, d      D. a, f, c, b, e, d

B) 非选择题: 阅读下列短文, 根据要求完成各题。(答案写在答题卷上)

### D

A kind of little cars may some day take the place of today's big ones. If everyone drives such a car in the future, there will be less pollution in the air. There will also be more space for parking cars in cities, and the streets will be less crowded. Three such cars fit in the space now needed for one car of the usual size.

The little cars will cost much less to own and to drive. Driving will be safer, too. As these little cars can go only 65 kilometres per hour.

The cars of the future will be fine for getting around a city, but they will not be useful for long trips. Little cars will go 450 kilometres before needing to stop for more gasoline (汽油).

If big cars are still used along with the small ones, two sets of roads will be needed in the future. Some roads will be needed for the slower small ones.

56. According to the passage, why is there much pollution in the air today?

57. What does it mean that "Three such cars fit in the space now needed for one car of the usual size"?

58. Which cars are useful for long trips, big cars or small cars?

59. Why will the streets be less crowded in the future?

60. Why will the two sets of roads be needed in the future?

# E

Mary was a university student. She didn't have much money, and her parents were not rich, but she had an uncle who had been fortunate enough to collect great wealth. He had no children, and Mary was his favourite niece, so he always gave her valuable Christmas and birthday presents.

When her uncle George's birthday came round, Mary wanted to buy him something really special, but because he was so wealthy, she didn't know what to get him. She went into the best shop in her town and explained what her problem was to one of the helpful young shop assistants.

Finally Mary said to her "I suppose this isn't the first time anybody has come to you with this problem. What do you have for someone who's already got everything he wants or needs?"

The girl sighed deeply and answered: "Envy. Only envy."

阅读文章, 回答 61~65 题所提问题:

61. What was Mary?
62. Don't you think Mary's uncle loves her most?
63. What was Mary's problem?
64. What did Mary ask the shop assistant to do?
65. What kind of girl do you think Mary was?

根据短文判断 66~70 题中句子是否正确。如正确请画“√”, 如错误请画“×”, 并在框内写出正确句子:

例: Mary's parents were very rich.

例	×	Mary's parents were not rich.
---	---	-------------------------------

66. Mary was the niece of a poor man.

66		
----	--	--

67. Mary wanted to buy her uncle a really special present because he was so wealthy.

67		
----	--	--

68. A young shop assistant helped her.

68		
----	--	--

69. Mary asked her what she had for someone like her uncle.

69		
----	--	--

70. The girl suggested a lot of things that he wanted or needed.

70		
----	--	--

## V. 句型转换(Sentence pattern transformation)(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

A) 根据上句完成下句, 使两句表达的意思相同或相近。每空限填一词。(答案写在答题卷上)

71. The old man has been dead for three years.

It is three years \_\_\_\_\_ the old man \_\_\_\_\_.

72. He is such a good boy that his teacher often praises him.

He is so \_\_\_\_\_ boy that his teacher often praises him.

73. Tom didn't leave the school until the rain stopped.

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in the school till the rain \_\_\_\_\_.

74. If you don't hurry him, he'll be late for school.

\_\_\_\_\_ him, \_\_\_\_\_ he'll be late for school.

75. Only an old dictionary lies on the desk.

There is \_\_\_\_\_ an old dictionary lying on the desk.

B) 根据要求完成下列各句, 每空限填一词。(答案写在答题卷上)

76. He got up so early that he caught the first bus. (改成简单句)

He got up so early \_\_\_\_\_ not to \_\_\_\_\_ the first bus.

77. My father bought me a dictionary yesterday. (变成被动语态)

A dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ bought \_\_\_\_\_ me yesterday by my father.

78. Both Tom and his brother are going to see the film tonight. (变成完全否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his brother is going to see the film tonight.

79. The room is very small. It can't hold so many people. (改成一个句子)

The room is \_\_\_\_\_ small \_\_\_\_\_ hold so many people.

80. He will finish his work in ten minutes. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ will he finish his work?

#### VI. 动词填空(Fill in the blanks with correct verbal forms)(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

A) 用所给动词的正确形式填空。(答案写在答题卷上)

81. Don't get off the bus until it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop).

82. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework while her mother was sewing.

83. When Kate heard the story, she couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh).

84. By the end of last term, we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) two evening parties.

85. In the last ten years, great changes \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place in my hometown.

B) 从所给的 7 个动词中选择 5 个, 并用其适当形式填空。(答案写在答题卷上)

tell, build, return, show, go, get, see

Last month I 86 back to my home town. There a lot of tall buildings and a new bridge had already been put up. A beautiful square 87 at that time. My relatives told me their lives 88 better and better. I 89 I 90 around a modern library.

#### VI. 翻译(Translation)(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

用括号内所提示的词适当形式翻译下列各句。(答案写在答题卷上)

91. 我认为英语和其他学科一样重要。(as...as...)

92. 虽然天下着大雨, 但足球赛仍在进行。(although, go on)

93. 地震发生在1906年4月18日周三早晨5点14分。(earthquake, happen)

94. 森林中的地面被厚厚地盖上一层树叶。(cover)

95. 既然你已付钱,那么你便是这车的主人。(since)

**V. 智力测试(Intelligence test)(共5小题,计5分)(答案写在答题卷上)**

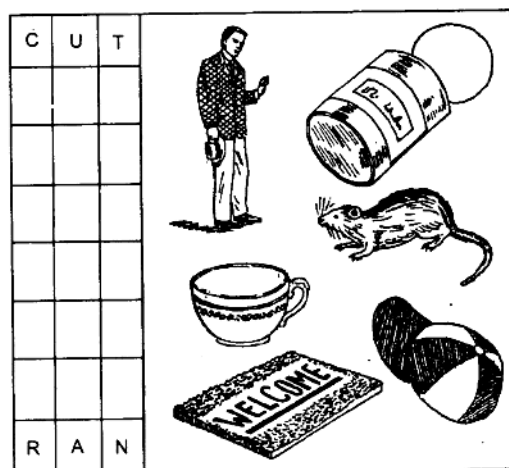
96. What country is used at mealtime?

97. How long is a shoe?

98. If you came into a dark room with one match, and found an unlighted fire and an unlighted lamp, what would you light first?

99. If it takes a machine two thirds of a minute to produce one toy, how many toys will it produce in one hour?

100. You can change the word CUT to RAN in six moves by changing just one letter on each move. Each of the six pictures represents one of the six in-between(中间的) words that lead from CUT to RAN. Can you figure them out?



**IX. 写作(Writing)(共15分)(答案写在答题卷上)**

下列6幅画描述了你的母亲生日前你为她挑选一份礼物的过程,请用英语写一篇短文。

注意:(1)短文内容须包含所有的图画,可适当增加情节,使其连贯;

(2)字数:100字左右;

(3)钻石戒指:diamond ring。



