

SUZHJIAOYUXINTONGBU

金牌  
CHAMPION

**321** 创新实践同步·单元练与测

# 素质教育 新同步

全国知名重点学校联合编写组 编



★·修订版·★

课内四基达标  
能力素质提高  
渗透拓展创新  
中考真题演练  
开放与探究

## 初中英语

第三册(上)

初三上学期用

中国致公出版社

# 初中英语

第三册 (上)

全国知名重点学校联合编写组 编

主 编：么金生  
编 者：尹素艳 王卫民 望桂梅 吴乃新

中国致公出版社

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

321 创新实践同步·单元练与测. 初中英语/全国知名重点学校联合编写组编.  
—北京: 中国致公出版社, 2001. 7

ISBN 7-80096-907-X

I. 3... II. 全... III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 035012 号

---

**初中英语**

第三册 (上)

---

**编 者:** 全国知名重点学校联合编写组

**责任编辑:** 刘 秦

**封面设计:** 吴 涛

---

**出版发行:** 中国致公出版社

(北京市西城区太平桥大街 4 号 电话 66168543 邮编 100034)

**经 销:** 全国新华书店

**印 刷:** 河北香河新华印刷有限公司印刷

**印 数:** 10 001—20 000

---

**开 本:** 787×1092 1/16

**总 印 张:** 17.25

**总 字 数:** 390 千字

**版 次:** 2002 年 6 月第 2 版 2002 年 6 月第 2 次印刷

---

ISBN 7-80096-907-X/G·565

**总 定 价:** 19.50 元 (共 3 册)

**本册定价:** 6.50 元

---

**版权所有 翻印必究**

# 前 言

实施素质教育的主渠道在课堂,学生学习的主渠道也在课堂,向课堂 45 分钟要效率,高质量的“同步练习”应该是检测学习成果的一个最重要的环节。

为此,我们特组织了全国知名的教研员及重点中小学的一线特高级教师组成了“中小学新教材同步单元练习编委会”,依据人教社 2002 年秋季的最新教材,编写了该套丛书,其独有的特点:

一、该套丛书完全按照教育部颁发的中小学各科新大纲及人教社的新教材编写,题型体现了中、高考的最新信息。这套丛书冠名“321”的“3”即三新——新大纲、新教材、新题型的涵义。

二、该丛书内容完全同新教材配套编写,每课(或单元)的体例如下:

1. 课内四基达标(基本知识、基本技能、基本态度、基本能力);

2. 能力素质提高;

3. 渗透拓展创新;

4. 中考(或高考)真题演练(中考、高考相关知识点真题,小学部分改为竞赛趣题欣赏)。

从以上体例不难看出,素质教育的两个重点,即创新精神和实践能力得到了充分地体现。这亦是“321”的“2”之涵义。

三、追求知识和能力的同步发展,追求符合素质教育精神的教辅是我们的理想,为教师减负,为学生减负是我们编写这套练习的原则。综观全套练习,不难看出,每个练习题均精雕编刻,题量少而精,授人以鱼不如授人以渔,授人以金不如“点石成金术”。所有这些无非是围绕一个目的,即提高学生的综合素质,这亦是“321”的“1”的涵义。

本套丛书包括小学语文和数学两科,初、高中的语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治、历史、地理和生物九科,可作为学生的随堂练习或课外作业及家长辅导子女学习、检测学习效果用。书后附有参考答案,以便学生做完练习后查对。

由于我们水平有限,错误与不妥之处请指正。

编 者

2002 年 6 月于北京

# 目 录

Unit 1	In the Library .....	( 1 )
Unit 2	Water Sports .....	( 8 )
Unit 3	Make Our World More Beautiful .....	(15)
Unit 4	Travel .....	(22)
Unit 5	Have a Good Time .....	(29)
Unit 6	Mainly Revision .....	(38)
Unit 7	A Man Who Never Gave Up .....	(45)
Unit 8	Merry Christmas! .....	(52)
Unit 9	What Is It Made Of? .....	(61)
期末测试题	.....	(70)
参考答案	.....	(78)

# Unit 1 In the Library



## 课内四基达标

### 一、+ 根据要求写出词形

- shelf (复数) \_\_\_\_\_
- sadly (形容词) \_\_\_\_\_
- give back (同义词) \_\_\_\_\_
- 付款 (译英语) \_\_\_\_\_
- lose (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
- travel (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
- eat (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
- see (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
- speak (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
- come up with (译汉语) \_\_\_\_\_
- 迟早 (译英语) \_\_\_\_\_
- dictionary (变复数) \_\_\_\_\_

- pay (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
- have (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
- give (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、用括号内所给词的正确形式填空

- I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my homework. Now I can go for a walk.
- I've lost my pen. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it anywhere?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) your lost pen?  
—Yes, I have. I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it

in my bag five minutes ago.

- You can't find your ruler. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, ask) Jim?
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for the book?
- "Help \_\_\_\_\_ (you) to some sweets." Mrs Black said to the children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Lin Tao \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a CD player? No, not yet.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (never, visit) that place.
- Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (not copy) all the new words.
- \_\_\_\_\_ they ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) abroad?  
—Yes, just once.

### 三、根据句意及首字母提示, 完成单词

- How much did you p \_\_\_\_\_ for the machine?
- Please think of other ways to e \_\_\_\_\_ people to return books.
- As a l \_\_\_\_\_, she is very careful.
- She has been a \_\_\_\_\_ for 8 years.
- The more k \_\_\_\_\_ you get,

the cleverer you will be.

四、选择意思与句中划线部分最接近的选项

- ( ) 1. Grandma came up with an idea at last.  
A. took up with  
B. found an answer  
C. caught up with  
D. find an answer
- ( ) 2. There're several horses on the hill.  
A. a few                      B. a little  
C. many                      D. much
- ( ) 3. —May I borrow your ruler?  
—Of course, here you are.  
A. Of all                      B. Be sorry  
C. Certainly                  D. No
- ( ) 4. Ann's father used to be a Chinese teacher.  
A. 过去是                      B. 现在是  
C. 过去不是                      D. 曾被用于
- ( ) 5. I went to eat two more apples.  
A. another                      B. one  
C. an                              D. another two



能力素质提高

一、选择填空

- ( ) 1. —Have you \_\_\_\_\_ heard the story about Lai Ning?  
—No, not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. already; ever                  B. ever; yet  
C. yet; ever                      D. yet; already
- ( ) 2. —May I use your bike, please?  
—Sure, but please \_\_\_\_\_ it back

soon.

- A. take                      B. return  
C. buy                      D. give
- ( ) 3. He borrowed a book \_\_\_\_\_ the library three days ago.  
A. to                              B. from  
C. for                              D. in
- ( ) 4. I haven't found my science book \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. everywhere                  B. somewhere  
C. anywhere                      D. where
- ( ) 5. Have you got any books \_\_\_\_\_ foreign countries?  
A. with                              B. for  
C. at                              D. about
- ( ) 6. If you lose the library book, you must pay \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. to                              B. on  
C. for                              D. in
- ( ) 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ my cat every where, but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. looked for; found  
B. looked for; find  
C. looked; find  
D. found; look for
- ( ) 8. —Have you ever made dumplings?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ever                              B. never  
C. before                              D. yet
- ( ) 9. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ more careful in your exercises.  
A. be                              B. being  
C. to be                              D. are

- ( ) 10. He didn't find his bag \_\_\_\_\_ it was too late.  
A. when B. until  
C. after D. before
- ( ) 11. "What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ with the milk?" he asked.  
A. did, did B. did, done  
C. have, done D. has, done
- ( ) 12. You'd better ask \_\_\_\_\_ to help you.  
A. anybody else  
B. else somebody  
C. somebody else  
D. else somebody
- ( ) 13. Have you found your English teacher \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. still B. already  
C. yet D. ago
- ( ) 14. They haven't got any new books \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.  
A. on B. for  
C. in D. at
- ( ) 15. She doesn't like the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.  
A. play B. played  
C. to play D. playing

### 二、句型转换

1. He has found nothing in the room.  
(改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he found \_\_\_\_\_ in the room?

2. We've got some books on sports.  
(否定句)

We \_\_\_\_\_ got \_\_\_\_\_ books on

sports.

3. John has finished his work. (反意疑问句)

John has finished his work, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. You should pay 10 yuan for the pen. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ should you pay for the book?

5. Tom went to bed after the TV play was over. (改为同义句)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ the TV play was over.

### 三、完形填空

Miss Yang \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in the library. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. She looked \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the books very \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_. She was very strict (严厉的). Everyone must \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the books on time.

One day Meimei went to the library. She said she could not find her \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ book. At that moment, Lucy came in and \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a book to Miss Yang. It was Meimei's. Meimei was very \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_. Miss Yang asked Meimei to be \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ careful from \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ on.

- ( ) 1. A. study B. studied  
C. work D. worked
- ( ) 2. A. helpful B. careful  
C. carefully D. helpless
- ( ) 3. A. up B. like  
C. after D. at
- ( ) 4. A. good B. OK  
C. carefully D. careless
- ( ) 5. A. return B. come



- C. take D. bring  
 ( ) 6. A. librarian B. library  
 C. picture D. computer  
 ( ) 7. A. with B. show  
 C. showed D. shown  
 ( ) 8. A. pleased B. pleasure  
 C. please D. pleasing  
 ( ) 9. A. much B. more  
 C. many D. little  
 ( ) 10. A. now B. no  
 C. then D. that

#### 四、阅读理解

Today we use numbers very often. But have you ever thought about numbers?

We think that counting is easy. But it was not easy long ago. People didn't know how to count. When they had to count their cows and horses, they used their names.

When people first began to count, they didn't use number names like 'one', 'two' and 'three'. Sometimes they used short sticks. But very often they used their fingers.

'Ten' has become an important number, because we have ten fingers. In many languages of today people use 'ten' to make all the numbers from 11 to 99. 'Thirteen' is short for 'three' and 'ten', 'twenty' for 'two tens', and so on.

To show numbers above ten, number names are more useful than fingers. We can only count up to ten with our fingers.

We can hold up seven fingers and show that there are seven days in a week, but with fingers we can't show at once that there are 365 days in a year.

Number names are very useful, but some people still have no names for numbers above three or four, they use 'many' for those numbers.

根据短文内容判断下列句子的正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 1. Counting was difficult long ago.  
 ( ) 2. When people first began to count, they used number names.  
 ( ) 3. Long ago people used 'ten' to make all the numbers from 11 to 99, but we do not.  
 ( ) 4. 'Twenty' is short for 'two tens'.  
 ( ) 5. Fingers are more useful than number names to show numbers above ten.

#### 五、情景表达

(一) 补全对话, 其中有两个选项是多余的。

A: What are you doing here, Zhang?

B: I'm doing my exercises. Have you finished yours?

A: No, I've just finished writing a letter.

B: Who did you write to?

A: Mr Chen.

B: Mr Chen? How did you know him?

A: 1.

B: He taught me English, too. He's

a good man and I'll remember him forever.

A: 2. By the way, have you finished your exercises yet?

B: I'll soon finish them.

A: May I borrow your dictionary?

B: Of course. 3.

A: But I can't return it to you soon.

B: 4.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: 5.

A. Hurry up

B. You are welcome

C. Here you are

D. I don't think so

E. It doesn't matter

F. So will I

G. He taught me English two years ago

(二) 补全对话, 每空一词。

A: 1 are you looking for?

B: A book.

A: What's its 2?

B: Red Star Over China.

A: Is it a 3 book?

B: Yes. I 4 it from the library last week. I 5 it under the tree just now. But I 6 to take it when I left. Now I can't 7 it.

A: Wang Fei 8 9 a book under the tree. You may ask him.

B: Thanks a 10.

A: You are welcome.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

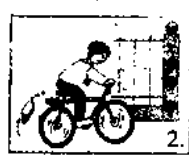
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 渗透拓展创新

### 一、看图填词

根据图画内容, 在下列短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使短文完整、正确, 每空限填一词。



Wang Ling 1 a story - book from the school library yesterday. He finished 2 it in the evening. This morning when he was 3 to school, he 4 the book. He had to go to the 5 and told Miss Zhao about it. But when he was 6 the library, he saw Liu Mei coming 7 a book. It was just the 8. Liu Mei gave it 9 to Wang Ling 10 she knew all about it.

### 二、阅读理解

I've got some information for everyone going to Britain next month. As you know, you'll be staying with a family for two weeks. Now, the most important thing is money. You should take about £ 30 in cash (现金) and about £ 200 in

traveller' cheques (支票). Then, when you arrive at the airport you'll be met by your host family. You must remember to wear a red shirt so the family will find you easily. I've told them to look out for the red shirts. You'll also need to take with you 4 photos of yourself. And, of course, it's very important that you take the school letter. While you're there, if you have any problems, you can call our agent (代理人). I'll give you her office phone number now. It's 580-4436 and the person (人) to ask for is Mrs Belcher, that's B-E-L-C-H-E-R. She's in the office from 9 to 5 every day. OK! That's everything. Have a good trip!

根据短文内容填表, 每空词数不限。

# GOING TO BRITAIN

Money—cash: £ 300

—traveller cheques: 1

Wear: 2

Take: 3

Office phone number: 4

Ask for: 5



## 中考真题演练

### 阅读理解 (2001. 甘肃)

One day a man went home and said to his wife, "I bought something for you." "Thank you!" said his wife, "What have you bought for me?" "I've bought a gold ring (金戒). Here it is." He took it out for his wife to see. Then he dropped it to the ground. He began to look for it on the

ground, but it was dark in the house and he could not see anything. Then he went out and began to look for it in the street. Just then a friend came along. "What's the matter with you?" asked his friend. "I'm looking for my ring. I lost it just now." said the man. "Where did you lose it?" "I lost it in my house." "You lost your ring in your house, but you are looking for it in the street. How foolish (傻) it is!" "Ah," said the man, "But it is dark in my house. I shall never find it there. But here in the street, it is much brighter, I can see everything."

( ) 1. The man bought a ring for his \_\_\_\_

- A. son
- B. wife
- C. mother
- D. daughter

( ) 2. He lost his ring \_\_\_\_.

- A. in the street
- B. in the house
- C. at house
- D. in the store

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the man was looking for the ring, his friend came up.

- A. Before
- B. After
- C. When
- D. Because

( ) 4. Why did the man begin to look for the ring in the street?

Because \_\_\_\_.

- A. he lost it in the street
- B. it was much brighter in the street
- C. his friend came up
- D. he wanted someone to help him

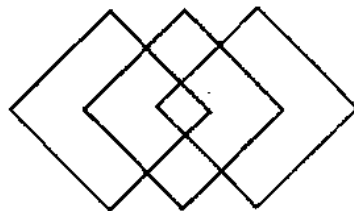
( ) 5. The friend thought the man was

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clever            B. bright  
C. interesting      D. foolish



### 开放与探索

( ) Can you draw the following figure  
(图形) at one time?



## Unit 2 Water Sports



## 课内四基达标

## 一、根据要求写出词形

1. surf (名词) \_\_\_\_\_
2. wave (复数) \_\_\_\_\_
3. beach (复数) \_\_\_\_\_
4. two (两倍, 两次) \_\_\_\_\_
5. 不管... (译汉语) \_\_\_\_\_
6. 放弃 (译汉语) \_\_\_\_\_
7. be (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
8. competition (动词) \_\_\_\_\_
9. true (名词) \_\_\_\_\_
10. spend (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
11. write (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
12. proud (名词) \_\_\_\_\_
13. practise (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_
14. success 成功 (反义词) \_\_\_\_\_

15. ever since (译汉语) \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、用括号内所给词的正确形式填空

1. Mr Wang has gone to Beijing and he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) here last week.
2. I don't know whether she has gone \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) with Joan.
3. Don't feel \_\_\_\_\_ (worry) about your child.
4. He has \_\_\_\_\_ ill. (fall)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you a student last year?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing

before? (be)

6. —How often do you read the \_\_\_\_\_ lesson?

—\_\_\_\_\_ a week. (two)

7. Lily and Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Chinese for several months.

8. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not, stop) raining yet, so we can't leave here.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ (no) of us has been to America.

10. Facing many journalists, Mr Feng spoke \_\_\_\_\_ (high) of his student.

## 三、根据句意及首字母提示, 完成单词

1. The film "Titanic" a \_\_\_\_\_ many people in 1999.
2. In his composition, Bruce d \_\_\_\_\_ his hometown.
3. The little girl is so beautiful, e \_\_\_\_\_ her big eyes.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher has been ill for a week, he comes to school every day.
5. "9·11 Horror E \_\_\_\_\_" made many people die.

## 四、选择意思与句中划线部分最接近的选项

- ( ) 1. "Don't give up, you will win."

my father encouraged me.

- A. go on                      B. give over  
C. stop doing sth.    D. stop to do
- ( ) 2. He comes to see me twice a month.  
A. many times      B. two times  
C. often              D. two time
- ( ) 3. My grandfather has lived in San Francisco ever since.  
A. from now on    B. at that time  
C. from then on    D. from now on
- ( ) 4. Li Lida set off at 6:02 in the morning.  
A. started              B. set up  
C. set back              D. set for
- ( ) 5. The foreign friends arrived in Beijing yesterday.  
A. went to              B. reached  
C. left                      D. get to



### 能力素质提高

#### 一、选择填空

- ( ) 1. Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ the South Street Hospital?  
A. for                      B. to  
C. up                      D. in
- ( ) 2. She has never come to the farm before, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
A. has not              B. has  
C. haven't              D. hasn't
- ( ) 3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. has; be              B. have; been  
C. has; been              D. have; be

- ( ) 4. Have you had your lunch \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. already              B. ever  
C. yet                      D. never
- ( ) 5. Have your parents ever \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai?  
A. been to              B. run to  
C. gone to              D. come to
- ( ) 6. — "Have you ridden an elephant \_\_\_\_\_?"  
— "No, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. ever; never      B. yet; ever  
C. before; never    D. yet; never
- ( ) 7. We students must try to remember \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A. anything useful  
B. everything useless  
C. everything useful  
D. helpful something
- ( ) 8. —How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ the football team of the school?  
—About two years.  
A. been on              B. been at  
C. joined              D. played
- ( ) 9. —Has your sister ever been to London?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, she has gone to.  
B. Yes, she will go to.  
C. No, she has gone there.  
D. No, she's never been there.
- ( ) 10. Li Ping is young, but he \_\_\_\_\_ many places of interest in South China.

- A. went to                      B. has been to  
C. has gone to                D. has been in
- ( ) 11. Hangzhou is famous \_\_\_\_\_ the West Lake.  
A. as                              B. to  
C. for                             D. of
- ( ) 12. Although he lost his parents, \_\_\_\_\_ he was still strong.  
A. but                            B. so  
C. as                              D. X
- ( ) 13. The old man died \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for a few years  
B. since a few years  
C. a few years ago  
D. a few years before
- ( ) 14. How long \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese at this school?  
A. is; taught                  B. has; taught  
C. does; taught               D. did; taught
- ( ) 15. —I'm sorry. I've broken your cup.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It doesn't matter  
B. Thank you  
C. Not at all                  D. Excuse me
- ( ) 16. We are very \_\_\_\_\_ of our motherland.  
A. proud                        B. pround  
C. pride                         D. pond
- ( ) 17. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ highly of Lily just now.  
A. spoke                        B. spoken  
C. talked                       D. said
- ( ) 18. The dream of "holding the

Olympic Games" has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. came true  
B. come true  
C. came truth  
D. come the truth
- ( ) 19. —You haven't been to Shanghai, have you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. How I wish to go there.  
A. Yes, I have  
B. Yes, I haven't  
C. No, I haven't  
D. No, I have
- ( ) 20. —Has anybody dived \_\_\_\_\_?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ has.  
A. before; Nobody  
B. ago; Nobody  
C. before; Somebody  
D. ago; Anybody

## 二、句型转换

1. Julia has not got home from school yet. (改为肯定句)

Julia \_\_\_\_\_ home from school.

2. My mother went to Beijing last week, and she hasn't come back yet. (改写为同一意思的句子)

My mother \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

3. I have already fed the cows. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the cows \_\_\_\_\_?

4. We have made some flowers. (改

为否定句)

We \_\_\_\_\_ made \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.

5. They've got several kinds of animals on the farm. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ animals \_\_\_\_\_ they got on the farm?

### 三、情景交际

从下列七个选项中选出五个完成对话, 其中有两个选项是多余的。

A: Have you been to Red Flag Farm?

B: Yes, we have.

A: 1

B: A week.

A: 2

B: Oh, many, we've got chickens, horses, sheep, ducks, cows, pigs, and so on.

A: Great! Have you milked cows?

B: Yes, but 3

A: 4

B: We learned to drive tractor, too. It is a new kind of tractor. It can do half of the work on the farm. 5

A: No, I've never heard of it before.

I think you have learned a lot there.

选项:

A. What have they got?

B. Have you ever heard of it?

C. When did you get there?

D. What kind of animals have you got?

E. I couldn't do it well.

F. How long did you stay there?

G. What else did you do?

(二) 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

A: Have you finished your homework?

B: 1 Exercise Three is too difficult for me.

A: Don't worry. I'll help you.

B: 2 But I think I can do it myself. Could you lend me your English-Chinese dictionary?

A: 3 Here you are.

B: Thanks very much. Is Miss Gao at the teacher's office?

A: Oh, no. She's out at the moment.

B: Where's She? Do you know? 4

A: I think she's in the library. She told me she wanted to borrow some books.

B: 5

选项:

A. Of course. With pleasure.

B. I have to wait for her.

C. Not yet.

D. It's very kind of you.

E. I've some questions to ask her.

### 四、完形填空

Once a Frenchman got to England. He knew only 1 English. One day when he was sitting by the window of a restaurant and 2 much, he heard 3 "Look Out!" So he put his head out of the window to 4 what 5 outside.



Just then a basin of (一盆) dirty water poured (倒) over his head. Then another. He was very 6. He shouted, "Damn you (该死)! See 7 you have done." The men passing by laughed 8 him and he got 9 angrier. One of the men said, "You must be a foreigner. 'Look out' in English means '10'."

- ( ) 1. A. a few      B. few  
C. a little      D. little
- ( ) 2. A. had      B. having  
C. has      D. has had
- ( ) 3. A. a voice      B. voice  
C. a sound      D. sound
- ( ) 4. A. look over      B. look up  
C. find      D. find out
- ( ) 5. A. was happening  
B. has happened  
C. happened  
D. is happening
- ( ) 6. A. happy      B. hungry  
C. angry      D. surprised
- ( ) 7. A. that      B. what  
C. which      D. how
- ( ) 8. A. at      B. to  
C. with      D. for
- ( ) 9. A. even      B. more  
C. most      D. many
- ( ) 10. A. Put one's head out to look  
B. Look outside  
C. Be careful  
D. Get ready to look

# 五、阅读理解

One evening, after work, I got on a

train, found a seat and sat down. A man was next to me. He was reading a book. I had nothing to do, so I read the same book with the man.

I read a page and sat back, waiting for him to turn it. After a while, I found he didn't turn the page. He just kept on reading.

There weren't many words on the page to read. There were mostly (主要地) pictures in the book. So I turned to the man and said, "You know, you really read very slowly."

"What do you mean?" he asked. "Well," I told him, "I read that page in about a minute, and you've taken about ten. And you are still reading, you know." I went on, "If you learn to read faster, you can read more."

He thought about that for a minute or two. "If I read too fast," he said at last, "My paper won't last me to my station."

- ( ) 1. The story happened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the station      B. on the train  
C. in the reading room
- ( ) 2. The writer sat close to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a man      B. a woman  
C. nobody
- ( ) 3. The writer read the same book with the man beside him because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he found the book is his  
B. he didn't have anything to do  
C. he liked reading pictures