

English



东北师范大学出版社

初中英语专项训练

WANXING TIANKONG

完形填空

八年级

◆适用于各种版本教材◆

主编/宋志祥

题材体裁多样化
考查内涵灵活化
考查目的实用化
题量难度层进化

THE DIPPER

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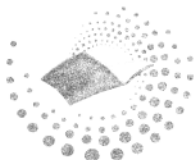
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THE DIPPER
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深度破解英语障碍性阅读 动态提升语言综合运用能力

完形填空属于阅读文章的一种考查形式,重在考查学生综合运用语言的能力。因此,要做好完形填空题,不仅仅要具备词汇、语法等语言基础知识,还应具备阅读理解能力、综合分析能力和语言实践能力。完形填空要求对一篇不完整的文章进行补全,使文章通顺,意义完整。在解答这类试题时,可以尝试从词语辨析、习语和固定搭配、上下文的联系、常识等多方面进行思考,综合各方面的信息得出正确选项。

对于完形填空这种题型,可以参考以下方法进行解题:

1. 浏览全文,把握大意。

先通读全文,跳过选项,尽可能理解文章所提供的信息,以便对文章内容有一个整体的理解和把握。

2. 先易后难,通篇考虑,反复推敲。

这是做完形填空题的关键步骤。对于一时难以确定的选项,不要急于作出答案,可以先绕过去,在理解文章的基础上综合各种知识进行通篇考虑,然后再确定答案。

3. 复查核对。

做完题后应再通读一遍全文,以检查整篇文章的句子是否连贯,词语搭配是否合理,有无知识性错误或理解错误,文章的内容是否符合常识和逻辑,有疑问的地方要将选项代入空格中反复验证,确保准确无误。

本书选材紧扣课标话题,题材广泛,注重试题的灵活性,全方位考查学生的语言综合运用能力,题型和题量完全与中考接轨,能多方面、多角度地提高学生的阅读技能。

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Unit 1

Passage 1

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
幽默故事	记叙文	★★★	5 分钟

I have a good friend, his name is Jack. He 1 a happy family. His mother is looking after him and his sister 2. His father is Mr Knott /not/. He is a teacher. He 3 English in a big school in London. He lives a long way 4 the school. And he works very hard. So he is usually quite 5 when he gets home. At nine o'clock one evening when he was in bed, 6 rang. He picked up the telephone and said, "7, please?"

"Watt/wot/," a man answered.

"What's your name, please?" said Mr Knott.

"Watt's my name," was the answer.

"Yes, I ask you that. What's your name?" Mr Knott said 8.

"I tell you Watt's my name," said the other man. "Are you Jack Smith?"

"No, I'm Knott," answered Mr Knott.

"Will you please 9 me your name?" said Mr Watt.

"Will Knott," answered Mr Knott.

At last, Mr Watt and Mr Knott put their telephones down 10 and thought, "That is a rude man."

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. makes | B. wants | C. has | D. have |
| 2. A. at school | B. at hotel | C. in her workplace | D. at home |
| 3. A. teaches | B. studies | C. speaks | D. learns |
| 4. A. on | B. from | C. in | D. of |
| 5. A. happy | B. tired | C. excited | D. sad |
| 6. A. the radio | B. the TV | C. the door bell | D. the telephone call |
| 7. A. Who's speaking | | B. Who are you | |
| C. How do you do | | D. How are you | |
| 8. A. still | B. again | C. once | D. first |
| 9. A. pass | B. show | C. give | D. let |
| 10. A. angrily | B. happily | C. sadly | D. loudly |

Passage 2

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
故 事	记叙文	★★★	5 分钟

There were six people in a compartment (车厢隔间) on a train. Five of them were 1 and polite, but the sixth was an impolite young man who was 2 a lot of trouble to the other passengers. That made them very unhappy. But they didn't say 3.

At last this young man 4 at a station with his two heavy bags. None of the other passengers 5 him, but one of them waited 6 the rude young man was very far away and then opened the window and shouted to him, "You 7 something behind in the compartment!" Then he closed the window 8.

The young man turned around and hurried back 9 his two bags. He was very tired when he arrived, but he shouted through the window, "What did I leave behind?"

As 10 began to move again, the passenger who called him back opened the window and said, "A very bad impression (印象)!"

1. A. noisy B. quiet C. excited D. sad
2. A. getting B. making C. sending D. showing
3. A. something B. nothing C. anything D. anywhere
4. A. came out B. came into C. got down D. got out
5. A. helped B. beat C. laughed at D. told
6. A. until B. before C. if D. while
7. A. forgot B. put C. left D. sold
8. A. at first B. at last C. at the same time D. at once
9. A. for B. in C. of D. with
10. A. the sixth man B. the train C. the compartment D. his two bags

Passage 3

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
人 物	记叙文	★★★	5 分钟

Mary's friend is a girl, Jean. She is thirteen years old. She is a middle school 1. She is short and 2 medium height. She has long curly brown hair. Johnny 3 Jean with her math and Jean helps Johnny with his English. They are 4 friends.

Kelly is Sandra's aunt. She is a thirty-year-old teacher. She 5 Chinese. She has long black hair. She is of medium build 6 glasses. She is beautiful 7 she is very quiet.

Pete is Gloria's brother. He is twenty-five years old. He is a doctor. He 8 England and now he works in Beijing. He is tall and thin. His hair is straight and black. He 9 a uniform but he doesn't like it. He plays chess very 10. He often plays chess after work. He likes traveling a lot on vacation. He is going to Tibet next vacation.

1. A. student B. teacher C. boy D. driver
2. A. in B. of C. with D. on
3. A. hits B. needs C. helps D. plays
4. A. useful B. unfriendly C. bad D. good
5. A. studies B. speaks C. teaches D. likes
6. A. with B. of C. on D. in
7. A. and B. or C. then D. since
8. A. come from B. lives in C. is from D. live in
9. A. wears B. puts on C. dresses D. wear
10. A. badly B. well C. easily D. terribly



Passage 4

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
吸烟的害处	议论文	★★★★★	7 分钟

Everyone knows smoking is harmed to our health. You can see "No Smoking" in many public 1. But it is said that there are about half of people in China are smoking. Many young boys and girls 2 the habit (习惯) of smoking, though they are middle school students.

As we all know, smoking is 3 to people. More and more people have come to realize how serious this 4 is. But they still will not give it up. Some people think it is a kind of 5, some think it is of great fun and 6 think that smoking can make themselves excited.

Smoking can let you have 7 illnesses. A lot of people always cough 8 smoking. The most serious illness caused by smoking is lung cancer (肺癌). And smoking is a waste of money. Besides, 9 smokers may cause dangerous fires.

In order to keep healthy, we should 10 the bad habit of smoking. Please stop smoking at once.

1. A. places B. rooms C. parks D. offices
2. A. have B. make C. see D. want
3. A. safe B. dangerous C. useful D. good
4. A. question B. problem C. idea D. answer
5. A. way B. joke C. fashion D. report

6. A. the others B. the other C. other D. others
 7. A. little B. few C. much D. many
 8. A. because B. because of C. after D. if
 9. A. careless B. careful C. happy D. angry
 10. A. catch up with B. be good with C. get rid of D. make friends with



Passage 5

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
人生理想	记叙文	★★★★	7 分钟

When I grow up, I want to be a musician. When I was in Primary Three, I was very interested 1 music so I 2 to join the Ensemble (文工团). Now I am playing the tapes in the Ensemble and I am very happy. I would not mind 3 any instrument and I will be satisfied as long as I get to be a musician. However, I love playing the piano.

I wanted to be a musician when I 4 learned how to play the piano in kindergarten (幼儿园). I like to play the piano 5 playing the piano always cools me down when I am 6. Besides playing music, I also like to 7 beautiful music.

I would like to be a famous pianist playing music in concerts. I hope 8 will be able to take part in my concerts. I will give some money from the concerts to charity.

If I want to become a musician, I 9 practice very hard and pass all the eight grades of the music examination.

I hope I will become a musician because if I 10 become a musician I will be very disappointed and I will be very unhappy.

1. A. in B. at C. with D. on
 2. A. wanted B. hoped C. wished D. decided
 3. A. to play B. play C. playing D. played
 4. A. once B. first C. ever D. last
 5. A. when B. because C. if D. so
 6. A. sad B. amazed C. angry D. afraid
 7. A. listen B. hear C. hear of D. listen to
 8. A. many children B. many people C. many boys D. many girls
 9. A. must B. should C. will have to D. can
 10. A. will not B. do not C. did not D. am not

Unit 2

Passage 1

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
故 事	记叙文	★★★	5 分钟

I live in a beautiful village near Toronto. There is a river and it runs through our 1. I have a small garden 2 my house. And I have 3 eleven-year-old son and a loving daughter, she is only six years old. I often work in my garden with my children.

Last year my wife was badly ill, so I sent her to 4 and the doctors had an operation (手术) on her. She had to 5 in hospital for a month. But there was 6 in the hospital. Children under 12 weren't allowed to visit patients (病人). My 11-year-old son seemed to 7 but my six-year-old daughter took the rule very hard. She 8 her mother very much. Several times she tried to see her mother but the nurse stopped her.

One day I found 9 she was so unusually sad when I heard her talking to her mother on the phone for the first time. At last as she 10 her mother, she said in tears (眼泪), "I'll see you when I'm 12, Mom!"

1. A. hospital B. village C. garden D. house
2. A. after B. at C. in D. behind
3. A. the B. a C. an D. /
4. A. the village B. the school C. the hospital D. my house
5. A. stay B. live C. play D. work
6. A. reporter B. news C. a rule D. prediction
7. A. understand B. know C. believe D. remember
8. A. disliked B. wanted C. missed D. knew
9. A. because B. when C. where D. why
10. A. said hello to B. said good-bye to C. said sorry to D. argued with

Passage 2

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
人 物	记叙文	★★★	5 分钟

Well, my English teacher is my best friend. America, NY is her hometown in which she spent her childhood. She comes to China 1 her old dream (梦想). Her name is Susan

Smith, as a volunteer (志愿者) coming from a western country.

Now let me tell you 2 about her. She is about thirty-seven. She is shorter than I am. She 3 straight, long, brown hair. Everyone thinks she is pretty. She is of medium height, and she is also not 4 and not thin. She likes 5 a red dress. She looks beautiful when she is in red. She 6 very good English. She has five classes a week, but they aren't on Tuesday or Friday. 7 in her class love her very much. She likes a sandwich and a hot dog best.

Mrs Smith lives in an apartment far from the school with only one clever son. So she goes to school with her son by bus early every morning. Her son is eleven 8 old. He is in Grade One, and he is in her 9 class. He wears small, round glasses and they make him look 10. He likes wearing the school clothes.

1. A. with B. for C. about D. from
2. A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. something
3. A. has B. have C. is D. with
4. A. big B. small C. short D. heavy
5. A. wear B. wearing C. put on D. putting on
6. A. says B. talks C. speaks D. tells
7. A. The all students B. All the students C. The all teachers D. All the teachers
8. A. days B. years C. months D. weeks
9. A. mother B. mothers' C. mother' D. mother's
10. A. happy B. smart C. relaxed D. awful

Passage 3

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
书 信	应用文	★★★	6 分钟

Beijing, China

20 May, 2009

Dear David,

Thank you for your letter. I am glad to know that 1 is going well with you. Thanks also for the photos. Linda looks healthier and 2 than before.

It is very hot here now, but it sometimes 3. We love the rains very much. We are enjoying our 4 here. I am now studying in a bigger school. There are more teachers and students in this school than 5 in my school in England. My teachers and classmates are all very friendly to me!

Time goes so quickly. I am having new 6 all the time. 7 is difficult to learn



Chinese, but I am making progress with the help of my teachers and classmates.

The summer holiday is coming. Here in Jinan the summer holiday usually lasts about two 8, so I'll be free for over sixty days. I hope you and Linda could come to Jinan for 9. Then I can 10 you around the famous "Spring City" in China.

Love to you and Linda.

Yours,
Mike

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 2. A. shorter | B. taller | C. worse | D. unhappier |
| 3. A. snows | B. windy | C. rains | D. sunny |
| 4. A. stay | B. play | C. food | D. love |
| 5. A. this | B. that | C. those | D. these |
| 6. A. life | B. start | C. experience | D. thing |
| 7. A. It | B. that | C. this | D. there |
| 8. A. days | B. months | C. years | D. hours |
| 9. A. a visit | B. rest | C. dinner | D. swim |
| 10. A. tell | B. ask | C. give | D. show |



Passage 4

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
旅 游	议论文	★★★★	7 分钟

Most people like traveling. It is interesting to visit another country, but there are some problems when we get to another country. When we communicate (交流) with people there, we don't know the 1 very well. It may be 2 to talk with people there. We may not know how to use the telephone in the country we visiting. We may not know how to buy 3 we need. In a 4 country we might not know where to eat or what to order in a 5. It is not easy to decide how 6 to tip (给小费) waiters or taxi drivers. When we need help, we might not know how to ask for help. It is not pleasant to have an experience (经历) 7 that. 8 a short time, however, we learn what to do and what to 9. We learn to enjoy life in another country, and then we may be 10 to leave.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. people | B. country | C. language | D. words |
| 2. A. easy | B. hard | C. happy | D. tired |
| 3. A. the things | B. nothing | C. something | D. anything |
| 4. A. quiet | B. new | C. busy | D. big |
| 5. A. school | B. shop | C. restaurant | D. hospital |

6. A. often B. many C. long D. much
 7. A. as B. for C. like D. unlike
 8. A. Before B. After C. When D. Because of
 9. A. speak B. talk C. tell D. say
 10. A. sorry B. glad C. happy D. worried



Passage 5

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
食 物	说明文	★★★★★	8 分钟

Different places have different food. People in different places have different tastes (口味). Here is some information about some 1 foods you might eat.

Dumplings are eaten 2 different ways around the world. Chinese jiaozi, Italian ravioli, Jewish kreplach, and Polish pierogi are kinds of dumplings filled 3 meat, cheese, or vegetables.

Pizza, international favorite food, 4 from the city of Naples, Italy about 700 years ago. Pizza is the Italian word 5 pie (馅饼), so you don't need 6 pizza pie.

Hamburger was first 7 Hamburg steak (牛排). Later, people just called them hamburgers. The hamburger was named 8 the city of Hamburg, Germany.

Sandwiches were from the Earl of Sandwich, a rich man in England in 9. While he was playing cards, he asked a servant 10 him two pieces of bread with a piece of meat between them. This was the first sandwich.

1. A. kind B. kinds C. kind of D. kinds of
 2. A. with B. in C. by D. from
 3. A. of B. in C. with D. by
 4. A. came B. come C. comes D. is
 5. A. for B. in C. of D. to
 6. A. say B. to say C. speak D. to speak
 7. A. name B. call C. names D. called
 8. A. for B. before C. after D. with
 9. A. the 1700 B. the 1700s' C. the 1700s D. 1700s
 10. A. to bring B. to take C. to give D. to buy



Unit 3



Passage 1

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
幽默故事	记叙文	★★★	5 分钟

Tom was a worker, he had five children and his wife didn't have a job. So he was very poor. And he lived in a poor life.

One day when he was sitting by a window in his house in the middle of the winter, he heard women outside 1. He put his head out of the 2, and saw a lot of people coming towards his 3. They were carrying a dead man, and the 4 were crying, "Oh, why are you 5 us to go to a place without light or fire and without 6? It will be dark (黑暗) there, and you will be 7 and hungry. Nobody will look after you, nobody will be 8 to you, and nobody will love you there!"

"My god (上帝)!" said Tom to his wife. "They are 9 about our house. They are bringing the 10 man here! Quick, lock the door! Don't let him in!"

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. talking | B. crying | C. laughing | D. passing |
| 2. A. door | B. window | C. middle | D. house |
| 3. A. house | B. face | C. car | D. window |
| 4. A. women | B. children | C. men | D. girls |
| 5. A. bringing | B. taking | C. leaving | D. helping |
| 6. A. clothes | B. meat | C. food | D. work |
| 7. A. cold | B. warm | C. hot | D. cool |
| 8. A. bad | B. kind | C. angry | D. hope |
| 9. A. going | B. walking | C. getting | D. talking |
| 10. A. old | B. young | C. crying | D. dead |



Passage 2

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
生 活	记叙文	★★★★	7 分钟

Everyone wants to be healthy. What should we do to keep healthy? One important rule is to exercise 1. The Fang family try to exercise every day. Mr Fang works in a middle

school, he 2 exercise in the morning because he must get to work at exactly seven o'clock. But he runs every evening. He walks a lot, 3. He walks to school every day, and after school he 4 different sports with his friends. Mr Fang goes to a yoga (瑜伽功) class 5.



But it wasn't 6 this way. Last year Mr and Mrs Fang used to (过去常常) 7 everywhere in their car, even to the drugstore (药店) two blocks (街区) away. They thought they had to use the car all the time. They wouldn't walk.

The Fangs all 8 better now. They believe they shouldn't be lazy. We 9 exercise every day, but we should try our 10 to exercise as often as possible.

1. A. often B. sometimes C. never D. later
2. A. may not B. cannot C. would not D. should not
3. A. either B. also C. too D. again
4. A. watches B. plays C. loves D. likes
5. A. in two weeks B. for two weeks C. after two weeks D. twice a week
6. A. always B. even C. sometimes D. no
7. A. riding B. drive C. fly D. walk
8. A. had B. make C. feel D. feel like
9. A. needn't B. don't C. won't have D. mustn't
10. A. best B. good C. well D. better



Passage 3

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
书 信	应用文	★★★★	7 分钟

Dear Jack,

Thanks for your last letter. You are going to Xinjiang on vacation this summer. And you want to know something about it, now let me tell you about it.

Xinjiang is a very interesting place to have a great time. But do you know anything 1 the four seasons in Xinjiang? Here is something about them. In 2 of Xinjiang, spring is too short. 3 usually comes in April and ends in May. Summer is from late May to August. It's often very 4 in the day but quite cool at night. Autumn is the best season. It 5 from September, and goes to October. It's 6 and the weather is quite warm. You can eat a lot of good 7 here. So there are many people here on vacation. And a lot of them 8 Japan, the USA, Canada, Australia and many other countries. They come to visit Xinjiang at that time of year. They are 9 relaxed. Winter is long here. It lasts from November to



March and it is very cold. There is much 10 everywhere in winter. You need to wear a lot of warm clothes.

Best wishes,

Yours,
Mike

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. A. on | B. about | C. of | D. with |
| 2. A. many | B. much | C. little | D. few |
| 3. A. That | B. This | C. It | D. There |
| 4. A. cool | B. cold | C. hot | D. wet |
| 5. A. begins | B. ends | C. comes | D. is |
| 6. A. sunny | B. snowy | C. rainy | D. windy |
| 7. A. vegetables | B. grass | C. food | D. fruits |
| 8. A. fall in love with | | B. are interested in | |
| C. live in | | D. come from | |
| 9. A. truly | B. still | C. really | D. never |
| 10. A. fruits | B. people | C. animals | D. snow |

Passage 4

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
天气预报	说明文	★★★★	7 分钟

The weather in England is always changing. You can have four seasons in a day. Now let us listen to the radio about a day's weather in England.

Here is a radio report about 1 in England. 2 of England and Wales (威尔士) will have a cold, dry day. It will be sunny 3 times. There 4 a little rain in the north in the afternoon. The wind will be weak (弱) in the east, not quite strong 5 the west. 6 night the temperature will stay 7 zero in most parts of the southeast and Midlands. But in the north, the west and Wales, the temperature will 8 zero. In most parts of Scotland (苏格兰), there will be 9 tonight. The roads will 10. And you should wear warm clothes.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. the weather | B. the seasons | C. the traffic | D. the safe |
| 2. A. Few | B. Most | C. More | D. Many |
| 3. A. in | B. by | C. at | D. on |
| 4. A. have | B. be | C. will have | D. will be |
| 5. A. in | B. of | C. on | D. at |
| 6. A. At the | B. At | C. in | D. On the |

7. A. above B. over C. on D. up
 8. A. go down B. stay below C. fall down D. fall below
 9. A. snow heavily B. heavy snow C. a heavy snow D. a snow heavily
 10. A. have danger B. be danger C. have dangerous D. be dangerous



Passage 5

题 材	体 裁	难 度	建议用时
自 然	说明文	★★★★★	8 分钟

Can you see the wind? No, you cannot see the wind, but you know when the wind is blowing (风吹). You 1 feel it against your face. You can 2 the leaves (树叶) on the trees moving as the wind 3 them. It's around you all the time.

Wind 4 air that is moving. The faster the air moves, the 5 the wind is. A gentle (柔和), slow-moving wind is 6 a breeze (微风). A hurricane (飓风) is a wind that moves very, very 7.

Air 8 because some air is warm and other air is cold. When air is warm, it 9 up. When air is cold, it goes down. When the warm air rises (上升) from the ground, the cold air nearby rushes in to 10 its place. This rush-motion (快速移动) of the air is what we call wind.

1. A. can B. could C. be able to D. can't
 2. A. saw B. to see C. see D. seeing
 3. A. blew B. blows C. blow D. to blow
 4. A. is B. be C. to be D. being
 5. A. more strong B. the strong C. stronger D. most strong
 6. A. called B. calls C. to call D. calling
 7. A. quietly B. slowly C. fast D. straightly
 8. A. to move B. moved C. moves D. moving
 9. A. going B. goes C. went D. to go
 10. A. fills B. filling C. filled D. fill

