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ZHANG XINYOU ENGLISH SERIES



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中考英语阅读实战演练

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前

言

英语阅读理解从形式上来看可分为广义上的阅读理解和狭义上的阅读理解。广义上的阅读理解,即通过对一篇文章、一段对话,甚至一个句子的阅读,以达到理解之目的。其在现代各类考试中的表现形式有:完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错、补全对话、短文填空等;狭义上的阅读理解就是我们常见的一种 Reading Comprehension 题目,这种阅读理解题目的表现形式又可细分为回答问题、正误判断、单项选择等。

为了帮助中考考生提高英语的阅读能力,我们根据教育部考试中心制定的《2009 年初级中学教育毕业考试大纲(英语)》中对阅读理解方面所作的要求编写了《大赢家·中考英语阅读实战演练》。全书分两轮进行演练,第一轮按狭义上的阅读理解,即我们常见的 Reading Comprehension 题型进行编写,共包括 58 次实战演练;第二轮按广义上的阅读理解的各种题型进行编写,共包括 40 次实战演练。具体地说,第一轮是单题型训练,第二轮是综合题型训练。所有实战演练内容按“时尚性、趣味性、知识性”的标准进行筛选,题材丰富多样、立意新颖,语言风格鲜明,涉及内容广泛,具有浓烈的文化气息;文章的编排基本上是按照“先易后难”进行,文章的长短也是严格控制在中考阅读文章要求的字数范围之内;文章还提供了建议阅读时间、难度系数,使考生在训练过程中能有的放矢。同时,为了方便老师让学生进行全班统一训练,每一次演练题都可撕下来,让全班学生在课堂 45 分钟内完成,然后让学生对照书后的“答案及详析”纠正错误。

本书由华中师范大学一附中特级教师吴云老师和黄冈中学特级教师陈明星老师主编,由具有多年高考英语教学经验的一线老师和张鑫友语言研究中心中学英语课题组的同志合力编写,最后由张鑫友教授和美国哥伦比亚大学 Alexander G. Stein 教授亲自把关审订。

希望本书所提供的丰富、权威的热身训练材料,可以帮助考生扩大知识面,打下扎实的阅读基础,使考生在考试中如虎添翼,脱颖而出!



目 录

实战演练 1	1
实战演练 2	7
实战演练 3	13
实战演练 4	19
实战演练 5	25
实战演练 6	31
实战演练 7	37
实战演练 8	43
实战演练 9	49
实战演练 10	55
实战演练 11	61
实战演练 12	67
实战演练 13	73
实战演练 14	79
实战演练 15	85
实战演练 16	91
实战演练 17	97
实战演练 18	103
实战演练 19	109
实战演练 20	115
实战演练 21	121
实战演练 22	127
实战演练 23	133
实战演练 24	139

实战演练 25	145
实战演练 26	151
实战演练 27	157
实战演练 28	163
实战演练 29	169
实战演练 30	175
实战演练 31	181
实战演练 32	187
实战演练 33	193
实战演练 34	199
实战演练 35	205
实战演练 36	211
实战演练 37	217
实战演练 38	223
实战演练 39	229
实战演练 40	235
答案及详析	241



实战演练 1

★ 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每小题的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出一个最佳答案。

建议阅读时间 10 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

A teacher once told each of her student to bring a clear plastic bag and a bag of potatoes to school. For every person they didn't want to forgive in their lives, they chose a 1, wrote the person's name 2 it and the date, and put it in the plastic bag. Some of their bags were very 3. Then they 4 to carry this bag with them 5 for one week. They would put it beside bed 6, on the seat when 7 in a car or on a bus, and next to their desk at school. Days of carrying the bag around with them 8 students get to know what a weight they were carrying in their 9. And they had to pay attention to it 10 so they didn't forget it or 11 it in embarrassing(令人为难的) places 12 time passed by, the potatoes went 13 and 14 nasty(恶心的). Too often we think of tolerance(忍耐) as a gift to other people, and it clearly is for 15! If we choose to keep our sadness and hatred(仇恨) in our hearts, we will have to carry them around all our lives.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. bag | B. potato | C. desk | D. pen |
| () 2. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. under |
| () 3. A. heavy | B. beautiful | C. light | D. big |
| () 4. A. told | B. tell | C. were told | D. have told |
| () 5. A. anywhere | B. somewhere | C. everywhere | D. nowhere |
| () 6. A. in the morning | B. in the afternoon | C. during the day | D. at night |
| () 7. A. sit | B. sat | C. sitting | D. would sit |
| () 8. A. kept | B. made | C. asked | D. allowed |
| () 9. A. minds | B. pockets | C. eyes | D. boxes |
| () 10. A. at times | B. all the same | C. at the same time | D. all the time |
| () 11. A. forget | B. let | C. leave | D. lose |
| () 12. A. With | B. After | C. While | D. As |
| () 13. A. bad | B. well | C. good | D. badly |
| () 14. A. sounded | B. tasted | C. smelt | D. felt |
| () 15. A. themselves | B. ourselves | C. himself | D. yourself |

A

说明：仔细阅读短文，然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

One bright summer day, a number of little boys and girls were walking out with their teacher. They were very happy.

In their walk they came to a bridge over the river, and they turned to go across it. They had just reached the middle, when someone shouted loudly behind them. The teacher told them to stop and turned to listen. She knew what was happening when she heard the cry "Mad(发疯的) dog!" Before she could do anything, she saw the dog running to the bridge.

"Children," she said, "keep close to the walls of the bridge. Don't move or cry." Then she went and stood before the children so that the dog would meet her first.

The animal came, with its mouth wide open. It ran up quickly, and seemed to be going by; but when it had just passed the teacher, it make a snap at one of the little girl. At this moment, the teacher saw a man running up with a gun to shoot the dog. The children must be kept safe until the man could come up.

So she ran to the dog, and thrust(插) her right hand into the animal's mouth. It bit her, but she kept her hand there until the man came near, and shot the animal dead.

The dog had bit her so seriously that the brave lady died soon after the doctors came. She had given up her own life to save the lives of the children. When people heard of it, they loved her for her brave deed. They said "The deed of this brave lady should never be forgotten".

- () 1. As soon as they reached the middle of the bridge, they heard _____.
A. people running B. a great beat C. "mad dog" D. a man shouting
- () 2. The teacher told the pupils to _____.
A. stand before her B. run away as fast as possible
C. keep close to the walls of the bridge D. jump into the river
- () 3. The teacher went and stood before her pupils to _____.
A. fight the dog B. see what was happening
C. drive off the dog D. keep the dog off the children
- () 4. She kept her right hand in the dog's mouth _____.
A. until the man came and shot the dog dead
B. until she saw people coming to save her
C. because the dog was dead
D. because the pupils were too afraid of the dog

() 5. People loved the teacher because _____.

- A. she was always walking with her pupils B. she saved the lives of her pupils
C. she was strict in her teaching D. she killed the mad dog

|||

阅读下面短文, 理解其大意, 然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

Two men were riding their horses through the fields. Suddenly it began to rain and they knew they lost their way. They began to look for a house to stay in. They also tried to find someone to show them the right way in the morning.

They saw a farmhouse at last. When they went into the house, they found a farmer and his wife in it. They were having supper. The farmer asked them to sit down and eat together with them. They did so with pleasure because they were so hungry.

When they were eating, the farmer kept his eyes on the plate without saying a word. This made the two men a little afraid. They thought he was not happy because he had not asked them to come.

After supper the farmer's wife asked them to go upstairs to sleep. They were very tired, and didn't take off their clothes and went to bed. But the younger one was very afraid and he couldn't sleep. He heard the farmer and his wife talking in the room below. At first he could not hear any words. But then he clearly heard the man saying, "Must we kill them both?" A woman's voice answered, "Yes, of course we must."

A moment later, he again heard a man coming up into the room. He quickly hid himself behind the door. The door slowly opened and the farmer came in with a light in one hand and a long knife in the other. He went to the meat hanging on the wall, cut off a piece and returned as quickly as he had come.

The next morning when they went down for breakfast, they found a piece of meat and two chickens on the table. They could know what those terrible words meant—"Must we kill them both?"

() 6. It was _____ that day.

- A. sunny B. fine C. rainy D. snowy

() 7. There are _____ people in this story.

- A. two B. three C. four D. five

() 8. The farmer killed _____.

- A. the two men B. the horses C. the pigs D. the chickens

() 9. The farmer and his wife were _____.

- A. bad B. friendly C. killers D. murderers

() 10. When the farmer came into the room upstairs, the younger man was _____.

A. in the bed

B. on the bed

C. sleeping

D. behind the door

听力理解 (20 分)

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★

A: Have you seen any good movies lately?

B: Yes. I saw a good love story called *My Husband* last week.

A: Why do you think it's a good movie?

B: The plot was simple but moving.

A: Who is the story's writer?

B: Wang Yang.

A: Is Wang Yang a famous writer?

B: Yes, he's popular.

A: Is he very sociable(好交际的)?

B: No, he's always trying to break himself away from the society. He likes to be a hermit(隐居者).

A: Do most Chinese intellectuals(知识分子) like to be hermits?

B: No.

A: Was there a hermit named Chiuyuan in Chinese history?

B: Yes, he was a poet.

A: Do you have the Dragon Boat Day in memory of(纪念) him?

B: Yes, he was respected because of his love for his country.

A: Why do you eat sticky(粘的) rice in bamboo leaves on Dragon Boat Day?

B: It's a long story. To make a long story short, people didn't want any fish to eat Chiuyuan's body after he jumped into a river to die, so they cooked a lot of food to feed the fish in the river.

A: Why did he kill himself?

B: Because he couldn't do anything when his country was in danger. The king didn't accept his sincere advice.

11. What did B see last week?

12. Who is the writer of the movie?

13. What does B think of the movie?



14. Why was Chiuyuan loved and respected by people?

15. Was Chiuyuan killed by the king?

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

建议阅读时间 5 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

Elizabeth Taylor was born in England in 1932. She was a very beautiful child, with black hair and bluish-purple eyes.

In 1939, she and her family moved to America, where film makers soon noticed her beauty. She became a child star at the age of nine, and appeared in the film *Lassie* and *National Velvet*. Elizabeth Taylor is one of the few child film stars who have been quite successful when they grow up.

She has made many well-known films all her life; one of them is *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* in 1958. Her personal life has not been as successful as her films. She has got married eight times.

She has often been ill with back problems and has had many operations. In 1981, after she left her second husband, she was in such low spirits that she turned to food, drink and drugs(毒品) for comfort. For the first time in her life, her beauty left her and she put on a lot of weight.

However, in 1983, she went to stay in a hospital, and there she worked hard to give up her addiction(毒瘾).

Today she is a grandmother and she has her film star looks again.

- () 16. Elizabeth Taylor is a famous _____.
A. grandmother B. film star C. film maker D. film writer
- () 17. She became famous as early as _____.
A. the year 1939 B. the year 1941
C. the year 1932 D. the year 1958
- () 18. She has been _____.
A. very happy all her life
B. very successful in both her work and her personal life
C. very successful in films
D. quite beautiful all the time in her life
- () 19. Which of the following is true?
A. She was born in England and became famous there.
B. Most child film stars were still famous when they grew up.
C. She has not been very successful in personal life.
D. She is still working for the film.

() 20. Put the following sentences in the right order(顺序).

- a. She left her second husband.
- b. She gave up her addiction.
- c. She appeared in the film "Lassie".
- d. She appeared in the film "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof".

A. d - c - b - a B. d - c - a - b C. c - d - b - a D. c - d - a - b

【答案】20. D 解析: 根据选项可知, 这是一个排序题, 需要根据提示填空。

建议阅读时间 8 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

Everyone needs friends. We all like to feel close to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people 1 (周围). But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

No two people are just the same. Sometimes friends don't 2 (相处得好). That doesn't mean that they no longer like 3 (互相). Most of the time they will make up and 4 (继续) being friends.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very sad. We 5 (想念) them very much. But we call them and write to them. It could be that we would even see them again. And we can 6 (结交新朋友). It is surprising to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them.

Families sometimes name their children after a close friend. 7 (许多地方) are named after men and women who have been friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. So are some schools. We 8 (想起) these people when we go to these places.

There's more good news for people who have friends. They live 9 (长一些) than people who don't. Why? It could be that they are happier. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take better care of 10 (你自己).

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____



实战演练 2

★完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。

建议阅读时间 8 分钟 难度系数 ★★

One day when I was drinking at a bar, I saw a man watching a woman carefully. The woman was very beautiful but she looked very 1. Suddenly I found the man 2 and walked towards 3. He pretended (假装) to look for 4 on the ground by her feet. It wasn't long before the woman noticed him and asked 5 he had lost anything.

"Yes," answered the man, looking very 6, "I'm looking for a 'smile' that is lost." 7 the woman understood what he 8 and soon there was a smile on her 9, and it grew bigger. Then the man told her that was just the 10 he was looking for!

After seeing all this, I thought the world will become much nicer if everyone is ready to give his love to others like him.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. sad | B. happy | C. tall | D. thin |
| () 2. A. looked up | B. put up | C. stood up | D. woken up |
| () 3. A. him | B. her | C. me | D. you |
| () 4. A. anything | B. nothing | C. something | D. everything |
| () 5. A. that | B. when | C. if | D. where |
| () 6. A. pleased | B. sad | C. glad | D. serious |
| () 7. A. Carefully | B. Slowly | C. Angriely | D. Luckily |
| () 8. A. meant | B. talked | C. spoke | D. told |
| () 9. A. eyes | B. head | C. face | D. body |
| () 10. A. smile | B. thing | C. ones | D. woman |

★阅读理解

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后根据短文内容判断正、误 (对的打 "√", 错的打 "×")。

建议阅读时间 7 分钟 难度系数 ★★★★★

Suppose you are reading a book. Suppose, too, you suddenly close your eyes. Can you still see the book? "Of course not," you will say. But can you tell why? You would probably say, "When I close my eyes my eyesight cannot get out of my eyes to get to the book." But this explanation is wrong.

You cannot see any object unless light from that object gets into your eyes. Some of the things you see give off light of their own. The sun, the stars, a lighted lamp are examples that can be seen by their own light. Such things are luminous. Most of the things you see are not giving off light of their own. They are simply reflecting(反射的) light that falls on them from the sun or some other luminous body. The moon, for example, does not give off any light of its own. It is nonluminous. You see it because sunlight falls on it and some of it reflects(反射) in your direction. So moonlight is only second-hand sunlight.

When you look at a book, it sends to your eyes some of the light which falls on it, and you see the book. If light could be kept out from where you are so that there would be no light for the book to reflect, then you could not see the book even with your eyes wide open.

Light travels so fast that the time in which it travels from the book you are reading to your eyes is so short as if there were no time at all. Light reaches us from the moon, which is about 380 000 kilometres away, in only a little more than a second.

- () 1. You can not see the book when you close your eyes, because closed eyes are out of sight.
- () 2. The word "luminous" means sunlight.
- () 3. The sun and the stars have light of their own.
- () 4. Light travels less than 380 000 kilometres per second.
- () 5. The moment you open your eyes the light from the book travels to your eyes.



阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。

建议阅读时间 5 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

A bank was robbed by an armed robber.

He walked into the bank, went up to the bank teller, pointed a gun at her and said, "Give me all the money or I'll shoot."

The bank teller was frightened and did as the robber asked.

The police later asked the bank teller if she could tell them anything about the robber.

"He wore a stocking over his face," the bank teller said, "I'm afraid I can't tell you what he looked like."

A week later, the bank was robbed again.

"I'm sure it was the same man," the bank teller said, "I didn't see his face, because he had a stocking over it again, but the voice was the same when he said, 'Give me all the money or I'll shoot.'"

A week later, the bank was robbed for the third time.

"Was it the same man?" the police asked the bank teller.

"Oh, yes, I'm sure it was," the bank teller said, "I didn't see his face because he wore a

stocking over it again, but it was the same voice. ”

“Are you sure you didn't notice anything else about the man?” the police asked, “A little detail. Anything that might help us find him. ”

The bank teller thought for a minute, then she said, “There is one thing. ”

“And what is that?” the police said hopefully.

“Every time he comes in and robs us,” the teller said, “he's better dressed than before. ”

() 6. What happened in the bank?

- A. The bank teller gave all the money to a stranger.
- B. The bank manager asked the teller to give the money to him.
- C. The bank was robbed not only once.
- D. The police caught the robber in the bank.

() 7. Which is wrong?

- A. The robber was armed.
- B. The robber wore a stocking over his face.
- C. The robber was dressed better and better.
- D. The robber was a strong man.

() 8. Why the teller was sure it was the same person? Because _____.

- A. their clothes were the same
- B. their voices were the same
- C. they all asked for money
- D. they all have stockings over their faces

() 9. The police don't know anything about _____.

- A. the robber's voice
- B. the robber's gun
- C. the robber's wearing
- D. what the robber said

() 10. From the teller's description we know that _____.

- A. the teller knew the robber
- B. the robber is a friend of the teller
- C. the teller gave the help to the robber
- D. the robber spent the money on his clothes

阅读材料：瑞士少女登山队攀登马特洪峰

建议阅读时间 7 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

Last summer Annabelle Jones and Claire Hippert, two 17-year-old English school girls, decided to climb the Matterhorn, the famous snow-covered mountain in Switzerland. The Matterhorn is popular to



mountain climbers because it is so difficult to climb.

The girls first got the idea for a climbing expedition a few years ago, when a well-known disabled (unable to use legs or arms, etc.) climber, Norman Croucher, gave a talk at their school. Norman lost both his legs in a train accident when he was nineteen, but he has climbed some of the world's highest mountains on his artificial legs. "He inspired us," said Claire.

Then the girls met a well-known mountaineer called Turbo Thomas and he became their trainer. For the next two years he took them climbing in the Swiss Alps during the summer holidays and they trained very hard. "It wasn't easy," said Annabelle. "The weather was often a problem. Sometimes it was so cold that we didn't want to get out of bed, but Turbo dragged us to the foot of the mountain and made us climb."

The girls kept going and finally they were ready to try the Matterhorn. They made a date for the last week in August and travelled to Zermatt. They started to climb, but unluckily the weather beat them. "It rained every day so it was impossible to climb very far," said Claire.

Are they disappointed? "Of course not," said Annabelle. "I know we didn't get to the top, but we'll be back next summer to try again! Climbing is our life."

11. Why did the girls start mountain climbing?

12. Who was their trainer?

13. Where and how did they train?

14. Why didn't they get to the top?

15. Why are they going to return to Zermatt next summer?

11

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。

建议阅读时间 6 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

Tears came into this mother's eyes when she talked about waking up her son. Every morning, her ten-year-old boy puts up one finger with his eyes still closed, begging for one more minute to sleep.

Why is the boy so sleepy? Because, like thousands of students "early birds" in China, he has to get up before 6 a. m. every morning.

School students usually need eight to ten hours' sleep a night. But in Shanghai, it's reported that 90% of the students don't get enough sleep. And studies show that without a good night's sleep,

students seem to be weaker than they should be. Many become near-sighted as a result.

Li Ming, a student at Qing Hua High School, said that he usually goes to bed after 11 p. m. But when he has exams coming up, he can stay up as late as midnight. This “night birds” lifestyle has made many students nod off in class. Li Ming said that it is during afternoon classes that he feels most sleepy. “My parents are usually happy to see me studying so late,” he said. “They think I work very hard and they make me cups of coffee.”

However, not all parents are happy about this “My daughter gets up so early. She looks tired and it really hurts me,” said one of the parents. Why don't so many students get enough sleep? Now many members of society began to think about it.

- () 16. The ten-year-old boy's mother talked about waking up her son with tears in her eyes because _____.
 A. her son's lack of sleep hurt her but she had to wake him up
 B. her son wasn't good at lessons
 C. she thought her son was too lazy
 D. her son was badly ill
- () 17. School students usually need to sleep for _____ a night.
 A. more than ten hours
 B. at least eight hours
 C. less than eight hours
 D. six to eight hours
- () 18. For school students, lack of sleep may lead to _____.
 A. the body's weakness
 B. nodding off in class
 C. near-sighted eyes
 D. all the above
- () 19. Li Ming's mother is _____ to see him studying late.
 A. sorry
 B. worried
 C. happy
 D. angry
- () 20. Which one is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. All the parents hope their children stay up.
 B. No students complain about their lack of sleep.
 C. Most students watch TV or play computer games deep into night.
 D. Some parents are worried about the fact that most of the students don't have enough sleep.

④ 补全对话

根据上下文的意思补全对话。在横线上写出所缺少的句子。

建议阅读时间 5 分钟 难度系数 ★★★

A: Hi, Bruce. Good news for you.

B: 1?

A: You won the first prize in the English competition.

B: Wow! I'm so glad to hear that. 2?

A: Our English teacher did. She said three of the students in our class won the prize.

B: What about you?

A: 3, too. I think I was lucky this time.

B: Oh, so great! Congratulations!

A: It's a great day for us today. Let's go out and relax ourselves, shall we?

B: Good idea. But 4?

A: To the park, OK?

B: All right. But I have to go home and tell my mother first. See you later.

A: 5.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

实战演练 3



完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出最佳选项。

建议阅读时间 10 分钟 难度系数 ★★★★★

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

These bridges can make people cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used very much in the same way as zebra crossings (人行横道).

They are more efficient (效率高的), though less convenient (方便的) because people 2 climb up a lot of steps. This is inconvenient to the old. When people 3 an overhead bridge, they do not 4 the traffic. But when they cross a 5 road using a zebra crossing, 6 is held up. This is why the government (政府) has built many overhead bridges to help people and keep the traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Singapore has spent a lot of money building these bridges. For their own 7, people should be given hope to use them instead of rushing across the road. Old people may find it a little 8 climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the moving traffic.

Overhead bridges are very useful. People, both old and young, should 9 use them. This will 10 accidents from happening.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. beautiful | B. dangerous | C. wonderful | D. safe |
| () 2. A. can | B. may | C. had better | D. have to |
| () 3. A. pass | B. use | C. visit | D. build |
| () 4. A. hold up | B. keep up | C. hold on | D. keep off |
| () 5. A. wide | B. free | C. busy | D. narrow |
| () 6. A. the bridge | B. the traffic | C. the crossing | D. the road |
| () 7. A. health | B. work | C. safety | D. lives |
| () 8. A. difficult | B. easy | C. happy | D. interesting |
| () 9. A. almost | B. always | C. nearly | D. hardly |
| () 10. A. learn | B. help | C. start | D. stop |