



教冠好

教冠好超级畅销书

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英语周周练

验证高分

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1. 完形填空

2. 阅读理解

3. 词汇运用

4. 语法填空



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Unit 1

一、完形填空

阅读下列短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

It is important for you to learn some basic knowledge about first aid in your (1) _____ life. If a person has a(n) (2) _____, other people should try their best to help him/her (3) _____. When you give first aid, you must pay attention to several things. First, when a person stops (4) _____, open his/her mouth. Second, if a person cannot breathe, you can use a mouth-to-mouth way to help him/her. Third, if a person is hurt (5) _____ a knife, you should stop the bleeding at once. If a person loses one third of his/her blood, he/she (6) _____ die.



Many accidents may (7) _____ at home. All parents should know first aid in order to deal with common injuries which may happen to (8) _____ children. When a person is burnt, wash and cool the area of the skin (9) _____ the cold water for a while. Then put a piece of dry clean cloth over the burn. If a person (10) _____ his/her finger, clean it and put a piece of paper round the cut.

Besides, you must put (11) _____ articles in safe places where children cannot (12) _____ them. Children must be told of the danger. (13) _____ should know some first aid in order to (14) _____ life. Sometimes, life or (15) _____ is just decided in a blink of an eye.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. every day | B. daily | C. interesting | D. comfortable |
| () 2. A. news | B. event | C. accident | D. idea |
| () 3. A. on time | B. some times | C. in time | D. at times |
| () 4. A. smiling | B. shouting | C. crying | D. breathing |
| () 5. A. by | B. through | C. with | D. in |
| () 6. A. should | B. can | C. may | D. must |
| () 7. A. hurt | B. begin | C. control | D. happen |
| () 8. A. our | B. theirs | C. his | D. your |
| () 9. A. in | B. on | C. across | D. under |
| () 10. A. hits | B. cuts | C. bites | D. sticks |
| () 11. A. useful | B. exciting | C. successful | D. dangerous |
| () 12. A. touch | B. get | C. arrive | D. reach |
| () 13. A. Somebody | B. Everybody | C. Anybody | D. Nobody |
| () 14. A. save | B. control | C. decide | D. follow |
| () 15. A. dying | B. die | C. death | D. dead |



“Forty,” answered Steve.

“Then they are not yours,” said the judge, “because you lost 40, while your friend found 30.”

Then the judge told his friend to take the gold coins home.

“If anybody reports that they have found 40 gold coins, I will send them to you,” the judge told Steve.

After hearing that, the man confessed that he lied and that he lost 30 gold coins, but the judge did not listen to him.

- () 19. How many gold coins did Steve lose in fact ?
 A. 30 B. 40 C. 50 D. 10
- () 20. Knowing Steve lost some gold coins, his friend decided to _____.
 A. lend some gold coins to Steve B. find the gold coins and keep them
 C. turn to the judge for help D. help him find his lost gold coins
- () 21. According to the story, Steve _____ in the end.
 A. got all his money back B. was put into prison(监狱)
 C. lost all his gold coins D. was forgiven (原谅) by his friend
- () 22. The story wants to tell us that _____.
 A. honesty is the best policy B. one shouldn't be kind to others
 C. judges are always fair and wise D. don't put all your eggs into one basket

C

When you are ill, you must be uncomfortable because your body becomes hot, and there are pains all over your body. You don't want to work. You stay in bed, feeling very sad.

What makes us ill? It's germs. Germs are everywhere. They are very small and you can't find them with your eyes, but you can see them with a microscope. They are very, very small and there could be hundreds of them on a very small thing.

Germs are always found in dirty water. When we look at dirty water under the microscope, we can see them in it. So your father and mother will not let you drink dirty water.

Germs aren't found only in water. They are found in the air and dust (灰尘). If you cut your finger, and if some of the dust from the floor goes into the cut, some of the germs will go into your finger. Your finger will become big and red, and you will have much pain in it. Sometimes the germs will go into all of your body, and you will have pain everywhere.

What can you do to fight germs? You should wash your hands with soap and water. Soap kills many germs, and water washes them away.

- () 23. The underlined word “germs” (in the 2nd paragraph) probably means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 尘埃 B. 细胞 C. 脏物 D. 病菌
- () 24. Where can germs be found?
 A. They can always be found somewhere around us.
 B. They can only be found in the air and dust.
 C. They can be found everywhere in your body.
 D. They can only be found on very small things.
- () 25. When a person is ill, he feels uncomfortable because _____.
 A. his head hurts seriously B. his finger becomes big and red



三、词汇运用

A. 根据短文内容和括号内所给汉语意思,写出空白处各单词的正确形式(每空一词)。

If you don't keep warm enough, winter can be a time of (31) _____ (疾病).

During the winter, people (32) _____ (容易) get colds and flu. Many think they are the same, but they are different. Colds can stay with you for up to a week. You will have a running nose, sore throat, (33) _____ (头痛), cough and a fever. Flu is more serious. You'll feel sick very quickly. Your body will hurt and become (34) _____ (虚弱的). This could last for up to four weeks. Is there any way to keep (35) _____ (你自己) away from colds and flu? There are some pieces of (36) _____ (建议): Try not to touch your nose or eyes if you have been close to someone who has a cold. It's (37) _____ (必需的) to wash your hands frequently, especially after cleaning your nose. Besides, doing (38) _____ (运动) can make our body strong enough to stay away from colds and flu. If you catch a cold or flu, (39) _____ (躺) down on the bed and have a rest. Stay in a warm, well-aired room. If your muscles hurt, take some (40) _____ (药).

B. 根据短文内容,用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,每词限用一次(每空一词)。

wrong important without break watch

Jack: Linda, what's (41) _____ with you?

Linda: I can't see clearly. I'm afraid that I will be short-sighted.

Jack: What did you do on the weekend?

Linda: I (42) _____ television all weekend.

Jack: You mustn't use your eyes for too long. You need to take (43) _____ away from the television.

Linda: Yeah, I stared at the screen for a long time (44) _____ moving.

Jack: I think you should close your eyes and rest on the bed. We should realize the (45) _____ of protecting our eyes.

Linda: Yes, you're right.

四、语法填空

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

It was announced on Thursday that Jackie Chan won the Oscar award (46) _____ his unusual international career. The 62-year-old Chan, who had (47) _____ been nominated(提名) for an Oscar, was the first Chinese actor to receive this award. (48) _____ (thousand) of people in China were excited about it.



Chan, is absolutely the (49) _____ (famous) actor of Hong Kong action movies both at home and abroad. Chan, from Hong Kong, made his (50) _____ (one) movie when he was 8 years old. He has appeared in more (51) _____ 200 martial arts films, and has directed, produced and written movies.

Chan remembered (52) _____ (see) Sylvester Stallone's Oscar when he had a meeting with the Rocky at his house 23 years ago. "I touched it, kissed it," Chan kidded. "I believe it still has my fingerprints on it. Then I said to (53) _____ (I), I really want one." His father used to ask him why after being celebrated around the world with countless awards he had never won an Oscar. (54) _____, now he could answer proudly that he finally (55) _____ (win) one.

Unit 2

一、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Noah is only 13 years old, and he's a hero. He has helped his (1) _____ out of a fire.

On 10th May, Noah was at home (2) _____. Suddenly he clearly heard someone (3) _____ "Fire! Fire!" He ran outside. He saw a lot of smoke from next door. He went in and saw his neighbor, the 79-year-old Mrs. Smith, in the kitchen. She could not get out because she had hurt her (4) _____. Anything could happen to her at that moment.

Noah (5) _____ quickly and poured water over his jacket. He (6) _____ into Mrs. Smith's kitchen to (7) _____ her. There was a lot of smoke and the fire was very hot. But he was not (8) _____. He fought the fire with a blanket(毛毯) and helped (9) _____ out.

The fire burnt Noah's neck, arms and face. As a result, he was (10) _____ for a month. Many people (11) _____ him and brought him flowers and presents.

"(12) _____ brave young man!" they said.

Noah was (13) _____ that he helped Mrs. Smith. "We should help each other," he said. Noah also said, "Fire can be very dangerous. (14) _____ should know that it's important to be careful (15) _____ fire."

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. neighbor | B. classmate | C. teacher | D. friend |
| () 2. A. sadly | B. quietly | C. lonely | D. alone |
| () 3. A. saying | B. singing | C. shouting | D. beating |
| () 4. A. hand | B. shoulder | C. leg | D. ear |
| () 5. A. got off | B. ran back | C. stood up | D. picked up |
| () 6. A. jumped | B. rushed | C. walked | D. climbed |
| () 7. A. save | B. catch | C. push | D. pull |
| () 8. A. scared | B. wise | C. shocked | D. silent |
| () 9. A. him | B. us | C. her | D. them |
| () 10. A. on vacation | B. at home | C. in hospital | D. at work |
| () 11. A. offered | B. raised | C. visited | D. borrowed |
| () 12. A. How | B. What | C. How a | D. What a |
| () 13. A. glad | B. surprised | C. afraid | D. sorry |
| () 14. A. Nobody | B. Everybody | C. Somebody | D. Anybody |
| () 15. A. with | B. about | C. for | D. to |

二、阅读理解

阅读下面材料,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Do you have any books on your bookshelf for many years? Instead of throwing them away, here is another way for you to consider. If you have books that you do not read anymore, you can share them with others.

You can take the books to *Share and Read*. *Share and Read* offers used books in different categories

- ()21. The policeman took out a book _____ .
 A. to ask the old man to go home right away
 B. to write down the old man's information
 C. to order the old man to turn on the light
 D. to take notes of this interesting story
- ()22. How did the old man make the policeman believe his words?
 A. He made the policeman angry. B. He jumped and shouted angrily.
 C. He burnt the policeman's legs. D. He made the policeman touch the light.

C

Imagine this: a television screen has the size and thickness of a piece of paper. You carry it around in your pocket and take it out when you want to watch a show. Imagine a guitar so tiny that you can't see it with the human eye, but you can hear sound when its strings are pulled.

Nanotechnology(纳米技术) is the science that deals with making things in a very small way, and it is being studied and developed all over the world. Many scientists say nanotechnology will produce the next industrial revolution(工业革命).

Perhaps nanotechnology will have the biggest influence on medical science. Imagine Nanorobots(纳米机器人) in medicine. Thousands or even millions of tiny machines can be sent into the human body with specific tasks. For example, they can be designed to find and destroy cancer cells or viruses(病毒). Other machines may stay in the human body forever to help organs(器官) that are not working properly.

When could all of these happen? Scientists predict that most of these are possible in the next 30 years. Thousands of scientists around the world are working on these micro-machines. Nanotechnology is just **around the corner**.

- ()23. The two examples in the first paragraph are used to _____ .
 A. introduce the smallest television B. introduce a new kind of guitar
 C. introduce the topic of the passage D. show how small the world is
- ()24. Scientists believe that nanotechnology _____ .
 A. will cause an industrial revolution B. deals with things in old ways
 C. has studied the whole world D. was developed many years ago
- ()25. The tiny machines _____ .
 A. are too small to be repaired B. can be put in a human body to kill viruses
 C. may not work well in a human body D. can take the place of human organs
- ()26. The underlined phrase "around the corner" in the last sentence means "_____".
 A. far away B. at present C. in the near future D. impossible

D

Volunteering is really great. It can help make a difference in the community and even the world. It can also be a chance to meet new people and learn new skills. If you'd like to give something to a cause besides money, consider lending your time and talents to organizations that are important to you.

Below are some suggestions to guide you on how to volunteer.

Tip 1. Consider why you want to volunteer. Do you want to help the world or the community? Do you want to build your own skills or make new friends? Ask yourself these questions before volunteering.



It can help you choose the right direction for your volunteer work.

Tip 2. Look for volunteer work that suits your skills and interests. If the volunteer work is above your ability or doesn't interest you, you will have no enthusiasm(激情) to do it well.

Tip 3. Get some training. Some volunteer work calls for some special skills. You need to get some training in order to do a good job.

Tip 4. Start with something small. **If you already have a busy schedule, you can volunteer for an hour or two every week or perhaps one day every month.** If you keep on doing that, you might be surprised how much you can **accomplish**.

Tip 5. Try not to give up. You will face some difficulties in the volunteer work. At that time, you should not give up. Instead, you can seek help from other teammates.

Tip 6. Have fun. You will accomplish more if you love what you do. Besides, your enthusiasm will influence others.

After reading these suggestions, why not sign up for some volunteer work in your school or in your community?

- () 27. By asking yourself why you want to volunteer, you can _____ .
 A. help the world or your community B. learn new skills
 C. find the right thing for yourself to do D. succeed in making new friends
- () 28. The sentence which is underlined(下画线) means _____ .
 A. you should make good use of your time
 B. you can use a little of your time for volunteering if you are busy
 C. you can give up volunteering if you are busy
 D. you should volunteer for a long time no matter how busy you are
- () 29. The word "accomplish" means " _____ ."
 A. organize B. get C. achieve D. manage
- () 30. The main idea of the article is _____ .
 A. some suggestions on how to volunteer
 B. why you should do some volunteer work
 C. what volunteer work you can do
 D. volunteering is really great

三、词汇运用

A. 根据文章内容和括号内所给汉语意思, 写出空白处各单词的正确形式(每空一词)。

Have you ever seen guide dogs? Guide dogs are the best "helping hands" for the (31) _____ (失明的).

Most guide dogs are both their eyes and their good friends. What (32) _____ (使得) dogs become guide dogs? At first, a guide dog must be (33) _____ (健康) and have a good temper(脾气). Second, one of the dogs' parents must be a guide dog. Third, when they are two months old, they will be sent to the training center. People there (34) _____ (训练) them how to get along with people. Then they can (35) _____ (理解) how to help people.

Fourth, when they are one year old, they have to return to the training center to learn more skills about helping people. Then, if they (36) _____ (通过) the test, they will be guide dogs. Can other animals help (37) _____ (有残疾的) people?

Now, some other animals are being trained to help them. In the USA, some monkeys have been trained to help those people that can't move any more. The monkeys can (38) _____ (打开) and put a CD into the CD player, open the fridge to get something, turn on the light and even hand the (39) _____ (主人) the TV remote control (遥控器). (40) _____ (尽管) these are simple tasks, the monkeys have to have about 18 to 24 months' training to be able to do them.

Animals are not only people's pets, but also our best helpers.

B. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使对话通顺、正确。每词仅用一次(每空一词)。

many never kind enough raise

A: What are you doing, Bill?

B: We are (41) _____ money for "Helping Future Project".

A: I have (42) _____ heard about it before. What is it about?

B: It is aimed to help poor and homeless kids in different parts of the world.

A: What a great charity! I also want to join it.

B: Really? All poor and homeless kids will be thankful to your (43) _____.

A: But I'm afraid I can't donate too much. You know, I'm just a student and I don't have (44) _____ money. I can only donate 200 *Yuan*.

B: That's (45) _____. A sincere heart is the most important. Thank you very much.

四、语法填空

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

My first memory of volunteering was when I was seven. My (46) _____ (old) brother was a volunteer in our community. I always followed (47) _____ wherever he went. I still remember that day: It was warm and (48) _____ (wind), and everyone was in a good mood and we finished the project early. I was (49) _____ young to carry any heavy things, but I remember feeling great when we completed the project.

I'm still keeping that feeling. From helping different animal welfare (福利) organizations to (50) _____ part in local food banks and being an animal keeper in a museum, volunteering has brought me so (51) _____ good memories. With the love for animals, I recently just volunteered at a rabbit protection organization. I (52) _____ (spend) 2 hours a week walking out with rabbits. From just sitting with them to letting them get used to (53) _____ (stay) with humans or playing with them. Volunteering is a good way to help animals (54) _____ need! I also get such a strong feeling of (55) _____ (satisfy).



Unit 3

一、完形填空

阅读下列短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

It was a cold night, I sat in the car waiting for my son to come out from the junior high prom(毕业舞会). Seeing him (1) _____ a tuxedo(燕尾服) for the first time, my feelings were mixed. (2) _____ I realized it, he had become a teenager. The moment he got into the car, he couldn't wait to share the (3) _____ with me. A smile spread across my face.

"This is the (4) _____ night I have ever had," he said. He began telling the story just like emptying a bag of beans. "I was talking with Jane when we saw a girl standing off into a dark corner alone, (5) _____. Jane asked me to go dancing with the girl, but I said that Jane was (6) _____ because I didn't even know who the girl was. Jane wouldn't stop and said that I had a(n) (7) _____ to do something special by dancing with the girl. I knew why she was crying. Everybody could see that she was a little overweight and (8) _____ invited her to dance. I wanted to, but I was afraid that I'd be laughed at. What if she turned me (9) _____. It took me a lot of (10) _____ to go over and ask if she wanted to dance. She said yes and we walked out to the dance floor. I felt my face turned red, but it was (11) _____ and I didn't think others noticed. I thought everyone was looking at us, (12) _____ no one laughed and we danced the whole dance. What happened next was unexpected.

After I danced with the girl, a lot of guys started dancing with girls (13) _____ hadn't danced yet. It was only three minutes, but I was happy that I did something (14) _____ tonight. I learned something, too."

I could see tears in his eyes. I gave my son a hug and told him, "I'm so (15) _____ you."

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. a |
| () 2. A. After | B. As | C. Because | D. Before |
| () 3. A. gift | B. dream | C. problem | D. prom |
| () 4. A. best | B. worst | C. longest | D. shortest |
| () 5. A. dancing | B. smiling | C. crying | D. jumping |
| () 6. A. kind | B. crazy | C. lucky | D. careless |
| () 7. A. right | B. ability | C. chance | D. interest |
| () 8. A. everybody | B. somebody | C. nobody | D. anybody |
| () 9. A. down | B. around | C. over | D. off |
| () 10. A. patience | B. courage | C. energy | D. face |
| () 11. A. cold | B. bright | C. dark | D. noisy |
| () 12. A. so | B. but | C. and | D. or |
| () 13. A. which | B. who | C. what | D. whose |
| () 14. A. special | B. interesting | C. strange | D. difficult |
| () 15. A. be interested | B. worried about | C. angry with | D. proud of |

二、阅读理解

阅读下面材料，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Thank you, Mom ...
 For the love, strength, and care
 For in this world that is quite rare
 For being my guardian and my _____
 On those sad days when I cried

I'm proud of you because ...
 You never gave up hope when the times were hard
 You kept going forward through it all, yard by yard
 You have never let others change who you are
 You have always shown me that you're my favorite
 star
 You move through the unknown with strength
 No matter how far the length

From your son's heart

——Jessie

- ()16. In the poem “care” rhymes with “rare”. Which of the following is the most suitable one to fill in the blank (空白) above?
 A. boss B. coach C. leader D. guide
- ()17. How many reasons does Jessie mention why he is proud of Mom?
 A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Seven.
- ()18. The poem is mainly about _____.
 A. the thanks from Mom to Jessie B. the strength Mom shows to Jessie
 C. the love between Jessie and Mom D. the ways Mom takes care of Jessie

B

“How are you?” is a nice question. It’s a friendly way that people in the USA greet each other. But “How are you?” is also a very unusual question. It’s a question that often doesn’t need an answer. The person who asks “How are you?” hopes to hear the answer “Fine”, even if the person’s friend isn’t fine. The reason is that “How are you?” isn’t really a question and “Fine” isn’t really an answer. They are simply other ways of saying “Hello” or “Hi”.

Sometimes, people also don’t say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks “Do you agree?” the other person might think, “No, I disagree. I think you’re wrong...” But it isn’t very polite to disagree so strongly, so the other person might say “I’m not sure.” It’s a nicer way to say that you don’t agree with someone.

People also don’t say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking with other people. For example, may talks over the phone finish when one person says “I’ve got to go now.” Often, the person



who wants to hang up gives an excuse “Someone’s at the door.” “Something is burning on the stove.” The excuses might be real, or not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up simply doesn’t want to talk any more, but it isn’t polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn’t hurt the other person.

Whether they are greeting each other, talking about an idea, or finishing a talk, people don’t say exactly what they are thinking. It’s an important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it’s part of the rule of the game of language.

- ()19. When a person in America asks “How are you?” he or she wants to hear “_____”.
- A. How are you? B. Hello C. I don’t know D. Fine
- ()20. When a person disagree with someone, it is polite to say “_____”.
- A. You are wrong. I disagree B. I’m not sure
C. I’m sure I disagree D. No, I disagree
- ()21. When a person says “I’ve to go now. / Someone’s at the door.” the person may be _____.
- A. asking you a question B. hurting someone’s feelings
C. having an illness D. giving an excuse
- ()22. The rule of the game of language is probably “_____”.
- A. Be polite B. Always say what you mean
C. Don’t disagree with people D. Never say exactly what you’re thinking

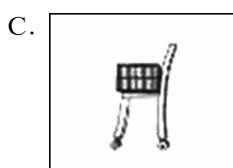
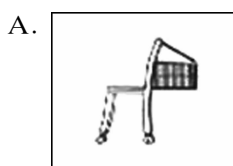
C

A small idea can change a lot, and there is an example. Sylvan Goldman is an American supermarket owner. He invented the shopping trolley (购物车) in the 1930s. The reasons why he invented the trolley was not just to help shoppers carry their shopping, but also to encourage them to buy more.

To create the first trolleys, Goldman used folding chairs. He put one basket on the seat, and he raised the chair by putting wheels under the legs. So people could shop with them. But he was disappointed to find that business did not improve. Many shoppers wouldn’t like to use the trolleys, because they were afraid they might not be able to control(控制) them.

However, Goldman didn’t give up his idea because he knew that people could be easily influenced. He tried again, and this time his ideas seemed to work. Groups of people were seen coming from his supermarket with trolleys. Their trolleys were full of goods (商品). Others, after seeing them began to believe that the trolleys were safe. What they did not know was that they were cheated (欺骗), Goldman paid those people they saw to act as shoppers happily pushing full trolleys.

- ()23. Sylvan Goldman was an American _____ in the story.
- A. movie star B. supermarket owner
C. chair inventor D. basketball player
- ()24. Picture _____ might be the first shopping trolley.



- ()25. The word _____ can describe Goldman best.
 A. funny B. independent C. creative D. friendly
- ()26. The right order of the following is _____.
 a. Many shoppers began to use the trolleys.
 b. Goldman invented the shopping trolleys.
 c. Goldman paid some people for using the trolleys.
 d. Few shoppers would like to use the trolleys.
 A. b-d-c-a B. b-a-d-c C. a-d-c-b D. a-b-d-c

D

I've loved my mother's desk since I was just tall enough to sit above the top of it when mother sat writing letters. Standing by her chair, looking at the ink bottle, pens and white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be the most wonderful thing in the world.

Years later, during her final illness, mother kept different things for my sister and brother. "But the desk," she said again, "is for Elizabeth."

I never saw her angry, never saw her cry. I knew she loved me; she showed it in action. But as a young girl, I wanted to have heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter.

They never happened. And a gulf opened between us. I was "too emotional(易动感情的)". But she lived "on the surface".

As years passed and I had my own family. I loved my mother and thanked her for our happy family. I wrote to her in careful words and asked her to let me know in any way she chose that she did forgive me.

My hope turned to disappointment, then little interest and, finally, peace—it seemed that nothing happened. I couldn't be sure that the letter had even got to mother. I only knew that I had written it, and I could stop trying to make her into someone she was not.

But the present of her desk told me, as she'd never been able to, that she was pleased that writing was my chosen work. I cleaned the desk carefully and found some papers inside—a photo of my father and a one-page letter, folded and refolded many times. It was my letter. "In any way you choose, mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words."

- ()27. The writer began to love her mother's desk _____.
 A. after mother died B. when she was a child
 C. before she became a writer D. when mother gave it to her
- ()28. The passage shows that _____.
 A. mother was too serious about her daughter in words
 B. mother was cold on the surface but kind in her heart to her daughter
 C. mother cared much about her daughter in words
 D. mother wrote to her daughter in careful words
- ()29. What did mother do with her daughter's letter asking for forgiveness?
 A. She read the letter again and again till she died.
 B. For years, she often talked about the letter.
 C. She didn't forgive her daughter at all in all her life.
 D. She had never received the letter.



()30. What's the best title of the passage?

A. My Letter to Mother

B. Mother and Children

C. My Mother's Desk

D. Talks between Mother and Me

三、词汇运用

A. 根据短文内容和括号内所给汉语意思,写出空白处各单词的正确形式(每空一词)。

Nowadays, some of the college students will ask cleaners to clean their dormitory (宿舍), because they have no time to do (31) _____ (家务;杂务). The effect of this phenomenon(现象) needs to be discussed.

A cleaner will help college students (32) _____ (折叠) the clothes, make up their room and (33) _____ (扫) the floor. Of course this will (34) _____ (节省) them some time and energy, and they just pay some money getting from their parents. How can they add some (35) _____ (没必要的) fees to their parents? What's more, they should learn to (36) _____ (依靠) on themselves.

College students should have the ability to take good care of themselves. No matter how busy they are, they should (37) _____ (花费) some time on the housework. If a college student never does housework, he can't get good (38) _____ (发展). As a conclusion, college students should have the ability to take good care of themselves and try to relieve the economic (39) _____ (压力) of their parents. Doing housework isn't a (40) _____ (浪费) of time, since it's a good way to exercise themselves.

B. 根据短文内容,用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,每词限用一次(每空一词)。

mess provide independent enough rubbish

Sister: Your room is in a (41) _____. Could you please take out the (42) _____?

Brother: Mom will do that when she comes back.

Sister: Mom is very tired, because she has worked all day. She (43) _____ us a clean and comfortable environment, so we should share housework with her.

Brother: Could I at least finish watching this show?

Sister: No, I think two hours of TV is (44) _____ for you. And mom is going to be back any minute now.

Brother: Fine, I will clean it by myself. It's a good way to improve my (45) _____.

四、语法填空

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

Nowadays, most children are (46) more _____ (interest) in playing computer games than cleaning the rooms. (47) _____ in Australia, Jim and Robert's mother, Mrs. Black, has good and proper (48) _____ (method) to get her children to do housework.

Here is (49) _____ example. "Mom, have you worked out next week's chores? Let Jim and me choose the cards. I can't wait. It's fun!" When Robert shouted out, his (50) _____ had already put all the cards on their big table. On the cards, there were some words like these, "sweep the floor, clean your bedroom, clean the bathroom" and many others, Jim and Robert (51) _____ (choose) two cards for each day from Monday (52) _____ Friday. Jim likes to clean the bathroom, so he picked up the card "clean the bathroom". Robert loves (53) _____ (make) the bed so he picked up his favorite card. Soon the two boys were in great (54) _____ (happy) to take away all the cards. To help the children do chores, their mother thought hard and came up with this (55) _____ (use) idea.

Unit 1—3

一、完形填空

阅读下列短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I was always (1) _____ and had too many things to do. Whenever my daughter caused me to change my plans, I thought to (2) _____, “We don’t have time for this.” So the two words I always said to her were: “(3) _____.”

The other day, the two of us rode to a (4) _____ near our home. After shopping I bought her an ice cream, and she sat down at a table happily (5) _____ the ice cream in her hand. Suddenly a (6) _____ look appeared on her face. “Do I have to eat it up in a hurry, Mum?”

I nearly cried when hearing this—the pains of a hurried life (7) _____ my poor girl so deeply! As she (8) _____ me waiting to know if she could take her time. I knew I had to make a (9) _____. I thought of the times when I rushed (催促) my child through life, I began (10) _____ what really matters in life. . . .

“You don’t have to hurry. Just enjoy it.” I said gently. Her whole face brightened and her shoulders (肩膀) (11) _____. We sat side by side talking about things that interested us.

When she got to the last bite (一口), she held it out to me, “I (12) _____ the last bite for you, Mum,” she said (13) _____. As the icy taste put out my thirst, I (14) _____ I just got the present of a lifetime. I gave my child a little time... and in return, she gave me her last bite and reminded (提醒) me that things taste sweeter and love is easier to get (15) _____ you stop rushing through life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. satisfied | B. lonely | C. busy | D. disabled |
| () 2. A. himself | B. myself | C. herself | D. ourselves |
| () 3. A. Keep quiet | B. Take care | C. Hurry up | D. Work hard |
| () 4. A. station | B. school | C. office | D. supermarket |
| () 5. A. shaking | B. covering | C. enjoying | D. serving |
| () 6. A. worried | B. tired | C. satisfied | D. surprised |
| () 7. A. controlled | B. influenced | C. trained | D. developed |
| () 8. A. looked up | B. looked for | C. looked after | D. looked at |
| () 9. A. mark | B. plan | C. wish | D. change |
| () 10. A. explaining | B. forgetting | C. discussing | D. wondering |
| () 11. A. lifted | B. relaxed | C. turned | D. refused |
| () 12. A. bought | B. carried | C. saved | D. tasted |
| () 13. A. cheerfully | B. calmly | C. sadly | D. wisely |
| () 14. A. realized | B. noticed | C. imagined | D. raised |
| () 15. A. though | B. before | C. when | D. unless |