

# 初三英语精练题集

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## 第一讲

### 1. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- ( ) 1. Before you go out, make sure that the doors are \_\_\_\_\_ locked.  
A. gently                      B. securely                      C. quickly                      D. fluently
- ( ) 2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ his mistakes. We should encourage him.  
A. play tricks about      B. make a fun of              C. make jokes about      D. play roles in
- ( ) 3. Moments \_\_\_\_\_, the captain came and said something to the soldier.  
A. late                      B. later                      C. latest                      D. lately
- ( ) 4. We are leaving for the airport. Have you checked your passport \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. yet                      B. already                      C. ever                      D. just
- ( ) 5. Mr. Zhang isn't in the office now. He \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour.  
A. has gone                      B. has left                      C. has been to                      D. has been away
- ( ) 6. When the music started, everyone in the hall began to keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. noisy                      B. quiet                      C. quietly                      D. slowly
- ( ) 7. The Bird Nest \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing was for the 2008 Olympic Games.  
A. build                      B. was built                      C. was building                      D. built
- ( ) 8. The Greek army returned to the city of Troy \_\_\_\_\_ the citizens were celebrating inside.  
A. so                      B. Although                      C. while                      D. since
- ( ) 9. After the lecture, the professor will go to \_\_\_\_\_ countries.  
A. another                      B. the other                      C. other                      D. others
- ( ) 10. He \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee, but now he drinks it every day.  
A. used to                      B. was used to                      C. didn't use to                      D. isn't used to

### 2. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms (用所给单词的适当形式填空)

- 1) That \_\_\_\_\_ house burned quickly. (wood)
- 2) All the \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai must help to fight pollution. (city)
- 3) At the age of thirty he won great \_\_\_\_\_ in business. (succeed)
- 4) Don't be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_. Be brave and confident. (enemy)
- 5) He is a \_\_\_\_\_ man. He often gives me a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. (help)
- 6) There are many places of \_\_\_\_\_ interest in Suzhou. (history)
- 7) Mr. Li is waiting for his students at the \_\_\_\_\_. (enter)
- 8) I am not afraid of any \_\_\_\_\_, because I am brave enough. (difficult)
- 9) The \_\_\_\_\_ film made me very \_\_\_\_\_. (frighten)
- 10) The removal man \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy box into the house. (drag)

### 3. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子)

- 1) This factory opened twenty years ago. (保持句意不变)  
This factory \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty years.
- 2) Miss Gao left here an hour ago. (保持句意不变)  
Miss Gao \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago.
- 3) The man got the apple from the little boy through a trick. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the man get the apple from the little boy?

- 4) Bob used to go to pubs after a day's busy work. (改为否定句)  
 Bob \_\_\_\_\_ go to pubs after a day's busy work.
- 5) The old lady found out where to buy vegetables cheaply. (保持句意不变)  
 The old lady found out where \_\_\_\_\_ buy vegetables cheaply.

**4. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)**

**Passage 1**

For years I wanted a flower garden. I'd spend hours thinking of different things. I could plant that would look nice together.

But then we had Matthew, and Marvin, and the twins, Alisa, and Alan, and then Helen. Five children. I was too busy raising them to grow a garden.

Money was tight (拮据的), as well as time. Often when my children were little, one of them would want something that cost too much, and I'd have to say, "Do you see a money tree in the yard? Money doesn't grow on trees, you know."

Finally, all five got through high school and college and were off on their own. I started thinking again about having a garden.

Then, one spring morning, on Mother's Day, I was working in my kitchen. Suddenly, I looked out of the window and there was a new tree, planted right in my yard. I thought it must be a weeping willow (垂柳), because I saw things blowing around on all its branches. Then I put my glasses on — and I couldn't believe what I saw.

There was a money tree in my yard!

I went to have a look. It was true! There were dollar bills, one hundred of them, taped all over that tree. There was also a note among them, "Thank you for your time, Mom. We love you."

Later, my children bought me tools, a sunflower stepping stone and gardening books.

That was three years ago. My garden's now very pretty, just like I wanted. When I go out and take care of my flowers, I don't seem to miss my children as much as I once did. It feels like they're right there with me.

I live in a city where winters are long and cold, and summers are too short. But every year now, when winter sets in, I look out of my window and think of the flowers I'll see next spring in my little garden. I think about what my children did for me, and I get tears in my eyes — every time.

I'm still not sure that money grows on trees. But I know love does!

- From the passage we know that the writer has \_\_\_\_\_ children.  
 A. six                      B. five                      C. four                      D. three
- The writer stopped thinking about having a flower garden because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she was too busy                      B. her children were off on their own  
 C. she was too old                      D. her children had finished school

3. The underlined part "Do you see a money tree in the yard? Money doesn't grow on trees" actually means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. We have many money trees                      B. We have enough money to buy it  
 C. We can't afford to buy it                      D. We have much money on the tree
4. What happened one spring morning?  
 A. The children helped their mother to work in the kitchen.  
 B. The children helped their mother plant the tree in the yard.  
 C. The writer worked in the yard and planted a weeping willow.  
 D. The writer got a tree as a Mother's Day gift from her children.
5. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
 A. The writer put one hundred dollar bills on the tree to decorate it.  
 B. The writer was wearing her glasses when she saw the weeping willow.  
 C. The children bought their mother a new garden and some gardening books.  
 D. The flowers in the garden make the writer feel that her children are with her.
6. Which of the following might be the best title for this passage?  
 A. My Little Children                      B. My Money Tree  
 C. Money on the Tree                      D. Mother's Day

## Passage 2

### The Greatest Wonder of the Natural World

When I arrived, it was early morning and it was raining. I got out of the car, went through a gate and walked along a path. In the east, the sky was becoming light, but beside the path, it was still very dark. I knew it was there, but there was nothing to see.

After about a kilometer, a stranger appeared in front of me. "Am I going the right way?" I asked. He knew where I was going. "Yes," he replied. "You'll get there in five minutes." Finally, I came to some rocks, and stopped. I looked carefully over them, but it was still too dark to see anything.

Suddenly, the clouds cleared and the rain stopped. The sun rose behind me and beyond the rocks. I saw that the ground fell away and down to a river, far below me. I was on the edge of the Grand Canyon(大峡谷), one of the wonders of the natural world.

I looked down to the Colorado River about 2 kilometers below me. If you put three tallest buildings in the world at the bottom of the canyon, they still won't reach the top. Then I looked across to the other side of the canyon. How far is it? It's 20 kilometers, maybe more. Finally, I looked to my left and to my right, and on both sides of the canyon disappeared into the distance...over 400 kilometers long. The Grand Canyon is not just big. It's huge!

That morning on the edge of the canyon. I asked myself a question. It's not "How deep is it?" or "How wide is it?" or "How long is it?" but "Is the Grand Canyon the greatest wonder anywhere in the natural world?" I know the answer. But what do you think?

1. The passage may come from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a guidebook                      B. a grammar book                      C. a dictionary                      D. a diary
2. There was nothing to see because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there was nothing                      B. it was too dark                      C. it was raining                      D. it was in the morning
3. The writer was facing to the \_\_\_\_\_ on the edge of the Grand Canyon.  
 A. south                      B. north                      C. east                      D. west
4. The writer asked himself a question about the Grand Canyon, "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. How deep is it?                      B. How wide is it?                      C. How long is it?                      D. Is it the greatest wonder?

## 初三英语精炼题集第二讲

### 1. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- ( ) 1. wood \_\_\_\_\_ paper.  
A. used to make      B. is used to making      C. is used to make      D. are used for
- ( ) 2. It's already 9:30. Has the train \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. got to      B. arrived      C. arrived at      D. reached
- ( ) 3. There are some trees on \_\_\_\_\_ of the river.  
A. both side      B. either side      C. all sides      D. every side
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ he was tired, he still went on working.  
A. Because      B. So      C. Although      D. But
- ( ) 5. Some nice pictures \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.  
A. hangs      B. hanged      C. are hanged      D. are hung
- ( ) 6. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ music very much.  
A. listens      B. listens to      C. listening      D. listening to
- ( ) 7. “\_\_\_\_\_ away this old coat and \_\_\_\_\_ me the new ones,” said the actress..  
A. Bring; take      B. Take; bring      C. Bring; carry      D. Get; take
- ( ) 8. I don't believe that he is \_\_\_\_\_ to control the machine.  
A. enough good      B. enough strong      C. strong enough      D. heavy enough
- ( ) 9. — \_\_\_\_\_ will be graduate from the university?  
— In two months.  
A. How long      B. How soon      C. How often      D. How far
- ( ) 10. The students in Class Two are in the play ground. Twelve of them are playing basketball. \_\_\_\_\_ are running.  
A. The other      B. Others      C. The rest      D. Some of them

### 2. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子)

- 1) This building is 100 meters tall. That building is 100 meters tall, too. (合并句子)  
This building is \_\_\_\_\_ as that one.
- 2) The fisherman tied a piece of grass around the neck of each bird closely. (改为被动语态)  
A piece of grass \_\_\_\_\_ around the neck of each bird.
- 3) There will no longer be cormorants in the future because of the serious pollution. (保持句意不变)  
There \_\_\_\_\_ cormorants \_\_\_\_\_ in the future because of the serious pollution.
- 4) The maths teacher came into the classroom. He held a ruler in his hand. (改为简单句)  
The maths teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ a ruler in his hand.
- 5) The lazy boy can't pass the mid-term examination. (保持句意不变)  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ for the lazy boy \_\_\_\_\_ the mid-term examination.

### 3. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)

#### A. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

Are you nervous? Maybe you should sit in a blue room. Are you always cold? Maybe you should sit in a room painted in a “warm color” such as soft orange. Are you often sad? Maybe you

should sit in a yellow room. Some researchers believe that color has the 1 to influence (影响) our feelings. They believe that colors affect everyone in the same way.

One study was in a workplace. The researchers 2 heavy boxes white and light boxes black. They wanted to see how color affected the workers' feelings. Which boxes do you think were more difficult to lift? The heavy white ones? No. The white boxes were heavier but they looked light. The researchers think that this is because light colors seem 3.

Another study was 4. Researchers at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, studied children with behavior problems in their classroom. When the walls were brown and yellow, the children's heart rate 5 and they were over-active. 6 when the walls were light and dark blue, the children's heart rate was slower and the children were much calmer.

1. A) power                      B) charge                      C) energy                      D) force
2. A) drew                      B) gave                      C) painted                      D) put
3. A) light                      B) heavy                      C) beautiful                      D) ugly
4. A) in a restaurant      B) in a museum              C) in a prison                      D) at a school
5. A) went on                      B) went over                      C) went up                      D) went out
6. A) So                      B) However                      C) Because                      D) Though

### B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words

It may be hard to believe that many people eat insects (昆虫) and bugs (虫子). Insects are now very common in all of their processed food (加工食品). Imagine sitting down at the dinner table and b1 served a bowl of worms (软体虫). It's enough to make most Westerners stomachs t2. But in other countries the same meal makes people's mouths water. Eating bugs has been around for thousands of years in some countries. Today it's estimated (估计) that more than half of the people of the world eat different kinds of bugs. Not only do these insects taste g3, but also they are a cheap and nutritious food source. In the US, some people eat bugs for quite a different reason to show their courage. In television shows l4 Survivor, contestants (参赛者) eat beetles (甲壳虫) and spiders (蜘蛛), and viewers watch the shows at home, feeling shocked and disgusted (恶心的). But many of the viewers don't realize that they may have done the same thing but just don't know it! Many American people don't p5 eat bugs, but in the future they may. There are fewer and fewer natural r6 and the population is getting larger and larger. Experts say that insects will be raised as an alternative (可供选择的) form of protein (蛋白质). If more people did their part to eat bugs and broaden their diets and did not just go out and eat chicken, beef and pork, the planet would be better off (境况改善) today. Western children are not as n7 about bugs as their parents, because they often visit science museums and zoos, and at school they are learning more about the environment and bugs.

## 初三英语精炼题集第三讲

1. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案): 1. Little Tom got up late and went to school in        hurry this morning.

- A) a                      B) an                      C) the                      D) /
2. Junior 3 students are going to have the entrance exams        June.  
A) in                      B) on                      C) at                      D) with
3. Alice won't go to the cinema with us. She is busy with        homework now.

- A) she                      B) her                      C) hers                      D) herself
4. There's little \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some for breakfast.  
A) potato                      B) egg                      C) bread                      D) tomato
5. Tom likes stamps very much. He has collected about five \_\_\_\_\_ stamps so far.  
A) hundreds                      B) hundreds of                      C) hundred                      D) hundred of
6. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late for the evening performance.  
A) and                      B) but                      C) so                      D) or
7. I can't go to see the film with you tonight \_\_\_\_\_ I'm too busy.  
A) though                      B) until                      C) because                      D) unless
8. Every student likes Miss Green because she always talks to them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) politely                      B) lovely                      C) friendly                      D) luckily
9. Mum always tells me \_\_\_\_\_ waste any food when I have dinner at home.  
A) not to                      B) not                      C) to not                      D) to
10. Simon is interested in American culture. He \_\_\_\_\_ English at Trojan University next year.  
A) study                      B) studied                      C) will study                      D) would study
11. Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ many famous places since she came to live in China last year.  
A) has visited                      B) will visit                      C) was visiting                      D) had visited
12. Chongming Island will be connected \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai by a tunnel and a bridge.  
A) in                      B) with                      C) on                      D) for
13. Some students were tired of the boring lesson. The underlined word means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A) noisy                      B) interesting                      C) exciting                      D) dull
14. There will be a test tomorrow. I have to review the notes now. The underlined word means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A) go over                      B) worry about                      C) work out                      D) take away
15. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your coat. It's very hot inside the room.  
A) show off                      B) take off                      C) turn off                      D) put off
16. Jenny often helps other students and her teachers are very \_\_\_\_\_ what she does.  
A) famous for                      B) angry with                      C) afraid of                      D) satisfied with
17. Cars are very expensive. I can't afford to \_\_\_\_\_ one now.  
A) spend                      B) pay                      C) cost                      D) buy
18. I'm sorry I didn't hear what you \_\_\_\_\_. Could you repeat it?  
A) talked                      B) told                      C) said                      D) spoke
19. The host wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) when will the guests come                      B) when the guests will come  
C) when would the guests come                      D) when the guests would come
20. —I'm sorry I've broken your glass.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A) That's right.                      B) Never mind.                      C) You're welcome.                      D) Of course not.

## 2. Reading

**A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案)** Jim was a young man in his early twenties who was studying to be a carpenter(木匠). He was a good worker, honest and worthy of trust, so his boss was pleased with him. As he was such a likable man and easy to deal with, he was popular with his workmates, too. They also made fun of him a great deal but he never

got angry with them and would only laugh.

But Jim's one great shortcoming(缺点) was that he could never tell a lie, no matter how hard he tried, not even a little one. In fact, he was so honest and shy that he would blush(脸红) even when he was telling the truth. He used to stand in front of the mirror and practise lying while looking himself in the eyes at the same time. But as soon as he saw his face starting to go red he had to look away.

One morning, however, he didn't like going to work because he had been to a party the night before and it hadn't ended till the early hours of the morning. And then the first time in his life he decided to take the day off. He rang his boss, pretending to be a woman. He spoke in a high voice. "Hello," he said timidly. "I'm afraid Jim can't come to work today. He isn't feeling very well." Poor Jim was thankful that his boss couldn't see him just at that moment because his hands were trembling(发抖) and his face was bright red.

"Thank you for letting me know," said Mr. Woods, his boss, and then just as he was about to hang up, he said, "Just a moment, madam, who's speaking."

"Oh!" Jim stammered(口吃), and going all out for making a voice (尽量装出...的嗓音) like a woman, he cried in a loud voice: "This is my landlady speaking!"

1. Jim was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) mid-aged                      B) a teenager                      C) over 25                      D) between 20--25
2. He was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) skillful worker                      B) skillful carpenter  
C) researcher studying how to be a carpenter                      D) being- trained carpenter
3. His boss was \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
A) displeased                      B) not pleased                      C) satisfied                      D) unsatisfied
4. His workmates used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cheat him                      B) play with him                      C) play jokes on him                      D) beat him
5. Telling lies always made him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) go blue                      B) go white                      C) go red                      D) feel hot
6. At the end of the story poor Jim let the cat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) out of the bag                      B) out of the house                      C) into the bag                      D) into the house

## B. Choose the words or expressions to complete the passage

Venezuela (委内瑞拉) has produced many successful beauty queens, winning both Miss Universe (环球小姐) and Miss World five times. Many Venezuelan girls believe that they can gain confidence, poise (体态), public speaking skills and better ways to prepare for the future in beauty pageants (选美比赛). From a very young age, girls in this country grow up dreaming of becoming Miss Venezuela. In Venezuela, the term (称谓) "Miss" as in "Miss Universe" is an honored \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_.

These days, people in some countries consider beauty contests to be silly. They have tried to stop these contests, saying the contests treat women as objects (物品) and place too much importance \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ women's looks. Others even say that all the girls that go there are made in a lab and they are made to look less like themselves, and more like the "ideal" (完美形象). But in Latin America, beauty contests are a source of pride.

Are Venezuelan women really more beautiful than other women? "They are not really more beautiful here," says Selena, who trains girls for the contest. "It's just that the girls here work harder



and prepare more than anyone else.”

The preparation takes many hours a day. The contestants (竞赛选手) stretch (伸展) their bodies and practice their walks down the runway. They work on their speeches and practice answering questions such as, “Whom do you admire most in the world?” They starve (挨饿) to \_\_\_3\_\_\_ slim. They take classes to learn how to style their \_\_\_4\_\_\_ and apply make-up (化妆品).

It isn't easy. One Miss Universe winner immediately put on 20 pounds after the contest. She said the only thing she wanted to do after the contest was to eat. The cost is \_\_\_5\_\_\_ as well. Fortunately the television station that holds the contest pays the costs.

Yet most of the contestants say it's worth the effort. A former Miss Universe is now mayor (市长) of a large city. Although she had no political experience before \_\_\_6\_\_\_, she has been asked to run for higher political office. Winners have an advantage they could not get anywhere else. “It's the only chance you have to make it.” says one contestant. “You can't get these opportunities by any other way.”

- |             |              |           |          |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A) prize | B) title     | C) fame   | D) name  |
| 2. A) of    | B) in        | C) to     | D) on    |
| 3. A) look  | B) seem      | C) stay   | D) make  |
| 4. A) hair  | B) clothes   | C) bodies | D) steps |
| 5. A) high  | B) expensive | C) much   | D) large |
| 6. A) this  | B) that      | C) it     | D) those |

## 初三英语精炼题集第四讲

### 1. 选择

- \_\_\_\_\_ I watch TV now? --No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You \_\_\_\_\_ finish your homework first.  
A. Must, needn't, can      B. Can, can't, can      C. May, can't, must      D. May, can't, can
- The People's Park is a beautiful park in \_\_\_\_\_ center of Shanghai.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- This passage is not \_\_\_\_\_ for us \_\_\_\_\_ although there are no new words in it.  
A. easy enough...to understand      B. enough easy... to understand  
C. enough easy... to understand it      D. easy enough... to understand it
- \_\_\_\_\_ the little girl's smiling!  
A. What sweet      B. What a sweet      C. How sweet      D. How sweetly
- She thinks more of \_\_\_\_\_ than of herself.  
A. the others      B. others      C. others people      D. another
- He never \_\_\_\_\_ learning English. That's why he made it at last.  
A. goes on      B. tries on      C. gives up      D. gets rid of
- The teacher will give us a talk \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. sometimes      B. sometime      C. some time      D. some times
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ too late, or you will feel tired in tomorrow's classes.  
A. wake up      B. get up      C. give up      D. stay up
- I'm taking my driving test tomorrow. --\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Good luck      B. Congratulations      C. Come on      D. Take your time
- Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ table. He is having lunch by himself.  
A. from      B. on      C. at      D. for
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the rooms is about sixteen feet square.  
A. Every      B. Both      C. All      D. Each

12. No one, besides my parents, \_\_\_\_\_ help me.  
A. are            B. want to            C. have            D. is willing to
13. He's a man with few words, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is he            B. isn't he            C. has he            D. hasn't he
14. Some dinosaurs were \_\_\_\_\_ elephants.  
A. ten as big as            B. as ten big as            C. as big as ten            D. as big ten as
15. There are many highrises on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the Nanjing Road.  
A. every            B. either            C. all            D. both
16. I often communicate with my friends \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on phone            B. by the phone            C. on the phone            D. by a phone
17. Linda's teacher was so angry \_\_\_\_\_ her because she made lots of mistakes in the test.  
A. at            B. in            C. with            D. about
18. His \_\_\_\_\_ is gray but he is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hair, a good health            B. hair, good health            C. hairs, a good healthy            D. hairs, good healthy
19. They will go abroad for \_\_\_\_\_ holiday very soon.  
A. two month            B. two-month            C. a two month            D. a two-month
20. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ you some difficult sentences.  
A. to explain to            B. to explain for            C. explaining to            D. to explain with
21. You should take the tablets(药片) three times a day, two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in time            B. at times            C. at a time            D. for a time
22. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what's your name            B. where my father has gone  
C. what was the matter with him            D. whether I want to go
23. The newspaper named "21<sup>st</sup> Century Teens" is \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ middle school students.  
A. welcome, huge amounts of            B. welcomed, huge amounts of  
C. welcome, a large number of            D. welcomed, a large number of
24. To improve your spoken English, you must practise \_\_\_\_\_ English more.  
A. spoke            B. speak            C. speaking            D. to speak
25. Sally promised \_\_\_\_\_ one of the parents after school.  
A. meeting            B. to meet            C. met            D. meets

## 2.用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. It's common \_\_\_\_\_ that smoking is harmful to health. (know)
2. The poor boy is getting even \_\_\_\_\_ though the doctors have tried their best. (ill)
3. Doctor Li is busy \_\_\_\_\_ on a boy who was injured in a car accident. (operation)
4. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of Nanpu Bridge? (long)
5. At the age of thirty he won great \_\_\_\_\_ in business. (succeed)
6. There are many places of \_\_\_\_\_ interests in Shanghai. (history)
7. I am not afraid of any \_\_\_\_\_, because I am brave enough. (difficult)
8. The three \_\_\_\_\_ are my good friends. (Germany)
9. Qian Xuesen is a pioneer in the \_\_\_\_\_ of China's aerospace science and technology. (develop)
10. Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ are developing rapidly in our country. (serve)

## 3.按要求改写下列句子

1. He's rarely lent money to others. (改为反义疑问句)  
He's rarely lent money to others, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The soldiers came down the stairs two at a time. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs?
3. The astronauts succeeded in returning from the moon to the earth. (保持原意)  
The astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ returning from the moon to the earth.  
The astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ from the moon to the earth.
4. Jack left China a month ago. (保持原意)  
Jack \_\_\_\_\_ China for a month.
5. My brother joined the army a year ago. (保持原意)

- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ for a year.  
 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the army for a year.  
 6. Englishmen almost never shake hands when they just meet or say goodbye. (保持原意)  
 Englishmen \_\_\_\_\_ shake hands when they just meet or say goodbye.

**4. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)**

**(A)**

A: Environments	B: friendly	C: encourage	D: unfortunate	E: subject
F: personal	G: productivity	H: impossible	J: Similarly	

Hello. It's one of the first words we learn as babies, yet it's one of the last ones we think to use as adults. That's \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_, because saying hello is more than just saying hello---it is recognition of another's worth. How might the world change---how might we change---if we mastered this word? To find out, I spend one month saying hello to every person I met. Here's what I've learned.

It can boost productivity(提高效率). In one of the few studies ever done on this \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_. Allan, an assistant professor of special education, had middle school teachers greet their students individually each morning. This exchange of greetings raised the kids' \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_. School went from impersonal to \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_, and that resulted in more class participation and better grades.

\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ influence friendliness. One study found that people in the city were less likely to shake hands with a stranger than those in the countryside. And, researchers say, pleasant environments generally \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ more smiles and hellos than unpleasant one. My experience was similar. Whatever the reason, my urban hellos were answered far less often than my rural ones. \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_, people in vacation spots, like the Jersey Shore, were far friendlier than those hurrying to work downtown.

It's a form of universal health insurance. It's \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ to say hello without smiling. And smiling has been shown to lower blood pressure, relieve stress and boost happiness. Apparently, a smile creates a similar effort in the recipient.

So maybe we can make the world a better place by saying hello. After a month of doing it, I feel lighter and more connected and I have a better sense of well-being.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

**(B)**

Tom's life in the back streets of London is hard. He is forced by his father, John Canty, to go out begging every day, and if he returns empty-handed, he will be beaten. Tom loves stories about nobility (贵族), and he always dreams of living such a life.

One day, Tom's daydreaming leads him out of the city of London, past the palaces of the rich, and finally to Westminster Palace(威斯敏斯特宫), where he actually sees Edward, the prince, on the other side of a fence. At the same time, the prince notices Tom and invites him into the palace.

Each of the boys is fascinated by the other's life. They exchange clothing and discover that they look very much alike. So Tom begins to play the prince at Westminster Palace, while Edward, the prince, has to learn to survive in the harsh and violent world outside his palace.

At first, Tom enjoys his new life very much, but soon he's in trouble. People in the court become very confused about the "prince's" rude behavior. Then Henry VIII sends two people to watch over the "prince" and to remind him of what he should do. With some guidance, Tom learns quickly and gradually gets used to his court life. In the meantime, Edward is living with John Canty and is forced to beg and steal. One night, he manages to slip away from the family. While Tom is becoming more like an heir (继承人) to the throne of England, the real prince is trying his best to deal with a lot of trouble. John Canty, still believing Edward is his son, keeps tracing him and wants to catch him. Edward then wanders alone across the countryside, driven away whenever he begs for food or rest. Along his journey, he hears many stories about the injustices of English laws and gets a close look at the common people's life.

As Edward is returning to London, Tom is rapidly learning to be a king and is preparing for his coronation (加冕). On Coronation Day, just as the crown is about to be put on Tom's head, Edward stops it. The real prince finally becomes the king, and Tom is made the "King's Ward."

Throughout his reign, Edward always remembers his adventures and reigns more mercifully because of them.

- ( ) 1. Who are Tom and Edward?  
A) Tom is a prince and Edward is a beggar. B) Tom is a beggar and Edward is a prince.  
C) Tom is a prince and Edward is King's guard. D) Tom is King's guard and Edward is a beggar.
- ( ) 2. Where do they first meet?  
A) On the road. B) At Tom's home. C) At Westminster Palace. D) In the forest.
- ( ) 3. How is Tom's life when Tom begins to play the prince at Westminster Palace?  
A) He enjoys the life all the time. B) He behaves properly at Westminster Palace.  
C) He is watched over and reminded of what he should do.  
D) He can't stand his court life.
- ( ) 4. What does Edward do when he lives outside the palace?  
A) He likes his life very much. B) He fails to slip away from the family.  
C) He is glad to hear many stories about English laws.  
D) He gets a close look at the common people's life.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the story?  
A) Tom likes to beg on the road. B) Tom becomes the king at last.  
C) Edward reigns his country more mercifully. D) John Canty is kind to his son.
- ( ) 6. What's the story main about?  
A) The son of a beggar and thief and the son of King Henry VIII.  
B) How Tome becomes a king.  
C) The adventure of Edward.  
D) The reason why Edward reigns his country more mercifully.

## 初三英语精炼题集第五讲

### 1. Choose the best answer

- ( ) 1. Just before the Chinese class, I suddenly realized that I forgot \_\_\_\_ my Chinese text book.  
A. bring B. bringing C. and bring D. to bring
- ( ) 2. When I was a student, I liked to sit in the front of the classroom so that I could see the words more clearly on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blackboard B. desk C. dictionary D. postcard
- ( ) 3. --- Xiao Wang, \_\_\_\_\_ will it take to fly to Guangzhou?  
--- Sorry, I don't know.  
A. how far B. how soon C. how many D. how long
- ( ) 4. Though Jack was poor and sick, he never \_\_\_\_\_ any chance to write. That is why he finally became a successful writer.  
A. agreed to B. gave up C. looked for D. thought of
- ( ) 5. On April 14, 2010, a serious earthquake happened in Yushu. More than 2,000 people \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. dead B. death C. died D. die
- ( ) 6. -Attention, please. The flight has to be \_\_\_\_\_ because of the heavy rain.  
A. put on B. put off C. put away D. put up
- ( ) 7. --- Is tea ready? --- No, mother is \_\_\_\_\_ it ready now.  
A. doing B. cooking C. burning D. getting
- ( ) 8. Eton College in England was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1440 by King Henry VI to give free education to poor students.  
A. cleaned up B. set up C. fixed up D. cheered up
- ( ) 9. Many teenagers have hobbies. But sometimes these hobbies can get \_\_\_\_\_ of schoolwork.

- A. on the way      B. by the way      C. in the way      D. out of the way
- ( ) 10. -Do you know the way to the post office?  
-Yes. Follow me and I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. call      B. pick      C. show      D. invite
- ( ) 11. -Are you \_\_\_\_\_ the dark?  
-Oh, yes. I always go to sleep with the light on.  
A. used to      B. afraid of      C. interested in      D. good with
- ( ) 12. -Mary dances best in our school.  
I agree. I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ her dance for the first time.  
A. seeing      B. to see      C. see      D. seen
- ( ) 13. -What \_\_\_\_\_ do you have for Paul?  
-I think he should study harder than before.  
A. news      B. advice      C. help      D. information
- ( ) 14. -The land in the southwest of China is in great need of.  
-Yes, it hasn't rained for a long time there.  
A. milk      B. tea      C. coffee      D. water
- ( ) 15. It is a good habit for us that we should never today's work till tomorrow.  
A. put on      B. put off      C. put up      D. put down
- ( ) 16. Zhou Yang is skating. She won a gold medal at the 2010 Olympic Winter Games.  
A. good at      B. weak in      C. tired of      D. angry with
- ( ) 17. Something is wrong with my \_\_\_\_\_. I can't see anything around me.  
A. nose      B. ears      C. eyes      D. mouth
- ( ) 18. ---\_\_\_\_\_ have you been away from your hometown, Janet?  
---Since 5 years ago.  
A. How many      B. How long      C. How much      D. How often
- ( ) 19. ---The radio \_\_\_\_\_ that there will be another heavy rain in Guangdong.  
---Too bad. It has rained for \_\_\_\_\_ the whole week.  
A. tells      B. talks      C. says      D. speaks
- ( ) 20. James, I'm too tired. Let's stop \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.  
A. having      B. have      C. to having      D. to have
- ( ) 21. ---Look! It's raining heavily. \_\_\_\_\_ take a raincoat with you?  
---Well, I'll take one right now.  
A. Why not      B. Why don't      C. Would you mind      D. Would you like
- ( ) 22. ---Steven, could you help me \_\_\_\_\_ when the plane will take off on the Internet?  
---I'm sorry, my computer doesn't work.  
A. get on      B. find out      C. look for      D. look after

## 2. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)

### (A)

Before the print was brought to England in 1476, everything was written by hand. The few people who knew how to write were trained in schools set up by the church. Those who made a living by writing for other people were called scribes(抄写员)。

The work of scribes was not easy. Much of it had to be done fast in order to meet the needs of the King, the church and traders. Most of the writing was in Latin(拉丁), but some of it was in the English of the day. And no one was quite sure how some English words should be spelled.

One problem was that several letters were written with short vertical strokes (竖笔) that all looked like each other. Among them were the letters i, u, v, m and n. Thus, five straight lines in a row might stand for uni nui uvi or mii.

As a result, reading was sometimes difficult, especially when the writing was done in a hurry.

The scribes solved(解决)the problem in part, by changing the letter u to o when it came before m, n or v. This is how sum and cum came to be written as some and come.

At some point, too, the scribes seemed to have decided that no English word should be ended by u

or v. Thus, in time an e was added to such words as live, have, due and true. It was added, but not pronounced.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A. Everything has been written by hand in English since 1476.
  - B. More than 500 years ago no people made a living by writing for other people.
  - C. The church set up schools to train scribes before 1476.
  - D. Scribes in England worked only for kings and traders.
2. Which of the following is false?
  - A. Often the scribes had to work with great speed.
  - B. The spelling of some English words was changed.
  - D. Some scribes of the day were quite sure about the spelling of many English words.
3. Sometimes people couldn't read easily \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. because there were too many u's and v's in sonic English words
  - B. because most of the writing was in Latin
  - C. when the writing was in English
  - D. When tile writing was done hurriedly
4. The scribes changed u before m to o because
  - A. the change helped them write faster
  - B. the change made reading easier
  - C. um and om had the same pronunciation
  - D. om was the right order
5. It is believed that some scribes thought
  - A. it important to add an e to every English word
  - B. the letter e at the end of any word shouldn't be pronounced
  - C. it natural to change the spelling of sonic Latin words
  - D. an English word should be ended neither by n nor by v

**(B)**

The smell of old, dusty books reminds me of my father. A good collector, he had many books, most of which went unread. He owned books on \_\_85\_\_ from medicine to several sets of encyclopedias (百科全书). When I enter one of his favorite bookshops, such as Pewell's, I am \_\_86\_\_ back to a time when two of us were happy.

I see him standing, looking through a magazine, or opening his wallet to pay for another book, yet knowing that Mom would lecture him on " \_\_87\_\_ money on books you never read!"

Walking past rows and rows of books in our study, I remember how, after the cancer struck, he came less and less and read fewer and fewer books. They became just part of the furniture, collecting only dust and \_\_88\_\_.

Perhaps knowing he would never read them all, he gave almost all of the books away, keeping only a few. He treated them well, as if any damage would destroy them totally. Gone was the man who would draw coffee mark, replaced by one who would fly into anger.

I have read a few now, after he died, and each time it causes a \_\_89\_\_. But I suppose it is a kind of joy, because if I can take on his desire for \_\_90\_\_, cheerful smile, and willingness to help others, then like a match in the darkness, I will bring a little light into the world. And if that light touches others, maybe it will spread far and \_\_91\_\_, to light up the heavens. I think he'd like that.

85. A. something      B. all      C. nothing      D. everything  
 86. A. carried      B. went      C. made      D. guided  
 87. A. spending      B. taking      C. wasting      D. using  
 88. A. memories      B. belongings      C. joy      D. sorrow  
 89. A. hurt      B. damage      C. mind      D. cure  
 90. A. power      B. dreams      C. money      D. knowledge  
 91. A. wide      B. great      C. deeply      D. near

## 初三英语精炼题集第六讲

### 1. Choose the best answer:

- ( ) 1. There was a fire in the street last night, but the firemen \_\_\_\_\_ within twenty minutes.  
 A. took it out      B. brought it out      C. worked it out      D. put it out
- ( ) 2. Hurry if you want to be \_\_\_\_\_ for the beginning of the movie.  
 A. at times      B. in time      C. all the time      D. from time to time
- ( ) 3. Unlike Chinese, Americans \_\_\_\_\_ their meals with knives and forks.  
 A. used to taking      B. are used to taking      C. used to take      D. are used to take
- ( ) 4. The boy spends at least as much time reading as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. writes      B. is writing      C. does to write      D. does writing
- ( ) 5. Come on, children! Help \_\_\_\_\_ to some \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. yourself; meat      B. yourselves; chicken      C. yourselves; beefs
- ( ) 6. What a pity! Liu Xiang didn't win the \_\_\_\_\_ hurdles.  
 A. 110-meter      B. 110-meters      C. 110 meter
- ( ) 7. — What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 2010 World Expo? — It is "Better City, Better Life".  
 A. song      B. theme      C. custom
- ( ) 8. They preferred \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.  
 A. to walk; to ride      B. walking; riding      C. to walk; ride
- ( ) 9. In our school library, there \_\_\_\_\_ a number of books on science and the number of them \_\_\_\_\_ growing larger and larger.  
 A. is; are      B. are; is      C. have; is
- ( ) 10. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ our discussion because one of us suddenly got ill.  
 A. take off      B. turn off      C. break off

### 2. Reading

#### A. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage:

One day, a teacher was speaking to a group of students about how to arrange their time. He gave an example those students would never forget. He pulled out a wide jar and put it on the table. He also took out several rocks and carefully put them into the jar one   1  . When no more rocks would fit inside, he asked, "Is this jar full?" Everyone in the class shouted, "Yes." The teacher replied, "Really?" He pulled out a box of small stones. He *dumped* (倒) some in and   2   the

jar. The stones went down into the spaces between the big rocks. He then asked the group once more. "Is this jar full?" "Probably not," one of them answered. "Good!" he replied. He 3 a glass of sand and dumped the sand into the jar and it went into all of the spaces left. Once more he asked the question, "Is this jar full?" "No!" the class shouted. Once again he said, "Good!" Then he poured a cup of water in 4 the jar was full. Then he asked, "What is the key point here?" One student put up his hand and said, "The key point here is that even if you are 5, you can still plan everything well if you try really hard!" "No" the speaker replied, "That's not the point. The point is if you don't put the big rocks in 6, you'll never get them in. What are the 'big rocks' in your 7? Time with your loved ones, for your education, or for your dreams? Remember to put these big rocks in first, or you'll never get them in at all.

- |               |              |                |                       |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A) in time | B) on time   | C) at a time   | D) for the time being |
| 2. A) threw   | B) broke     | C) shook       | D) hit                |
| 3. A) put out | B) found out | C) turned out  | D) took out           |
| 4. A) before  | B) until     | C) after       | D) when               |
| 5. A) busy    | B) brave     | C) surprised   | D) excited            |
| 6. A) first   | B) later     | C) immediately | D) finally            |
| 7. A) study   | B) family    | C) education   | D) life               |

**B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words:**

Japanese students work very hard, but many are unhappy. They feel heavy pressures(压力) from their parents. Most students are always told by their parents to study h8 and better so that they can have a wonderful life in the future. Though this may be a good idea for those very bright students, it can have terrible results for many students who are not wise e9. Many of them have tried very hard at school, but have failed in the exams and have their parents lose h10. Such students feel that they are hated by everyone else they meet and they d11 want to go to school any longer.

It is surprising that though most Japanese parents are worried about their children, they do not help them i12 any way. Many parents feel that they are not able to help their children and that it is the teachers' work to help their children. To make matters worse, a lot of parents send their children to those schools opening in the evenings and at weekends—they only teach the students how to pass the exams and never teach them any r13 sense of the world.

Many Japanese schools usually have r14 about everything from the students' hair to their clothes and things in their school bags. Child psychologists(心理学家) now think that such strict rules are harmful to the feelings of the students. A 15 40% of the students said that no one had taught them how to get on with others, how to tell right from wrong and how to show love and care for others, even for their parents.

## 初三英语精炼题集第七讲

**1. Choose the best answer:**

- The scientists from \_\_\_\_\_ United States live in \_\_\_\_\_ Ninth Street.  
A. the; the      B. /; the      C. /; /      D. the; /
- The sick man's allowed to take a walk in the garden every day, \_\_\_\_\_?



- A. is he      B. isn't he      C. has he      D. hasn't he
3. The town government set up a new modern hospital for the farmers, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. does it      B. doesn't it      C. did it      D. didn't it
4. After the heavy rain, the water in the river \_\_\_\_\_ by 3 inches.
- A. raised      B. rose      C. was raised      D. was risen
5. Please give the book to him as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ back.
- A. comes      B. came      C. coming      D. will come
6. He did not like to be connected \_\_\_\_\_ the woman who had painted those pictures.
- A. of      B. with      C. in      D. on
7. Sorry, I can't hear you clearly. Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ your e-mail address? I will write it down.
- A. review      B. recite      C. report      D. repeat
8. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your coat, Tom! It's easy to catch cold in spring.
- A. take away      B. take off      C. take down      D. take out
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 14, she wrote her first novel.
- A. By      B. At      C. On      D. During
10. \_\_\_\_\_ happy life we are living now!
- A. What      B. How      C. How a      D. What a
11. The weather forecast doesn't say \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. if it rains tomorrow      B. if it would rain tomorrow  
C. when will it rain tomorrow      D. if it will rain tomorrow
12. Paul has borrowed three picture books, \_\_\_\_\_ is from Jane, \_\_\_\_\_ is from Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ is from Angel,
- A. One; the other; another      B. One; other; the third  
C. One; another; the third      D. One; the other; the third
13. My class teacher will have a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.
- A. attend      B. to attend      C. attended      D. attending
14. Few young people can \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new flat by themselves.
- A. award      B. afford      C. admit      D. attract
15. -Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ us a story, Miss Gao? -Ok. Shall I \_\_\_\_\_ it in English or in Chinese?
- A. talk; speak      B. tell; speak      C. talk; say      D. tell; say
16. Mr. Black is a man \_\_\_\_\_ fifty.
- A. in      B. about      C. at      D. of
17. My grandpa used to have \_\_\_\_\_ walk in the garden after \_\_\_\_\_ supper.
- A. a; a      B. /; a      C. a; /      D. /; /
18. We should help \_\_\_\_\_ when they are in trouble.
- A. others      B. the others      C. other      D. the other
19. Now boys and girls, \_\_\_\_\_ sure to come here on time tomorrow morning.
- A. be      B. is      C. are      D. being
20. Jack will never forget \_\_\_\_\_ happily with his friends in the sea that hot day.
- A. to swim      B. swam      C. swim      D. swimming
21. John, show me your \_\_\_\_\_ hand. What's in it?
- A. the other      B. another      C. other      D. others
22. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ every four years.
- A. hold      B. is held      C. holds      D. are held
23. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ learning English.
- A. to give up      B. don't give up      C. not to give up      D. never give up
24. Mrs. White's head hurt. So she found \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to get to sleep.
- A. it      B. that      C. this      D. it is
25. Mary lives in a small village. She has never traveled \_\_\_\_\_ a train.
- A. on      B. by      C. in      D. through
26. It's raining so hard that the water in the river can be seen \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rise      B. raise      C. rising      D. raising

**2. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)**

**(A)**

- |              |            |          |            |                  |
|--------------|------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| A. pretended | B. minutes | C. until | D. next to | E. be laughed at |
| F. good      | G. had to  | H. long  | I. got off |                  |

One Sunday morning in August I went to join the local music festival. It was a pity that I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ leave it early because I had an appointment later that day. After I met my friends, we had a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ talk at a friend's house.

After that I went home. My friends walked me to the bus stop and waited with me (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus arrived. I got on the bus and found a seat near the back, and then I noticed a man sitting at the front. He (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that a tiger toy was real and gave it a voice. It was clear that he was mentally (精神上) disabled.

Behind him were other people to whom he seemed to be trying to talk, but after some (5) \_\_\_\_\_ he walked away and sat in front of me, looking annoyed.

I didn't want to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for talking to him but I didn't like leaving him on his own either. So after a while I rose from my seat and walked to him. I sat (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the man and talked with him. We had an amazing conversation. He (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus soon. I felt very happy that I made a right choice.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

### (B)

Humans have five senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch. We use these senses every day of our lives when we work, play, eat and drink. Animals have senses too, and sometimes they work much better than ours. We have our food prepared for us -- but animals need to find their own food using their senses. For example, animals that hunt other animals often have very good sight. Some birds can see a mouse at a distance of 1.5 kilometres. However, they don't always catch the mouse. Mice have very, very good hearing and this helps them get away from danger!

Insects sometimes have senses that are different from ours. For example, butterflies don't taste with their mouth -- they taste with their feet. *Crickets* don't hear with their ears -- they hear with their legs. Chameleons(变色龙) have two eyes separately and look in two different directions at the same time!

Some animals seem to have a special sense that tells them about the future. Birds, ants and many other animals are busier looking for food just before bad weather. This helps them stay alive because it's more difficult to find food when the weather is bad. They know that bad weather is coming. Birds also use this ability to get out of bad weather when they fly long distances. For centuries, people have noticed that animals often behave strangely before an earthquake. For example, in January 1975, a lot of farmers in one part of China told scientists that their horses and cows didn't want to go inside their barns(畜棚). A few days later, there was a large earthquake in that region. Do animals have a special sense that knows when earthquake will happen? The answer is probably yes, but scientists do not yet understand how it works.

- ( ) 1. Some animals have very good sight \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) because their hearing is bad                      B) because they do not have two eyes  
 C) to catch other animals to eat                      D) to tell when bad weather comes
- ( ) 2. Some animals have very good hearing to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) help them get food                      B) keep out of danger  
 C) tell when earthquakes come                      D) hear when mice are coming
- ( ) 3. A butterfly's senses are different from ours. They \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) use their legs to smell things                      B) use their feet to hear sound  
 C) use their legs to hear things                      D) use their feet to taste food
- ( ) 4. Cricket is the name for an/a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) insect                      B) animal                      C) plant                      D) bird
- ( ) 5. What senses do animals have that we can't understand?  
 A) Insects have senses that are different from people. B) Seeing in two directions at the same time.  
 C) Knowing when they need to look for food.                      D) Telling when bad weather is coming.
- ( ) 6. Which is the best title of this passage?  
 A) Animal senses.                      B) Different animals in the world.  
 C) Human and animal senses.                      D) Ways to know animal senses.

## 初三英语精炼题集第八讲

### 1. Fill in the blanks with the given word in its proper form:

1. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ (description) seeing strange lights in the sky in the past.
2. Can you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ (locate) of the shopping mall?
3. Some people go on a trip for shopping and relaxation while others do so for the \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) scenery.
4. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ (sense) to criticize the students for their mistakes again and again.
5. The angry customer wanted a/an \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) from the manager for the bad \_\_\_\_\_ (serve).
6. The scientists have proved \_\_\_\_\_ (science) that the most \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) factor that causes global warming is carbon dioxide.
7. That suspension bridge \_\_\_\_\_ (able) us to travel from the urban area to the Disney Park without taking a ferry.
8. These \_\_\_\_\_ (elect) from the Republican Party \_\_\_\_\_ (exclamation) when they heard that the Democratic Party won the debate in the presidential \_\_\_\_\_ (elect).

### 2. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms:

1. The puppy \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) under the bed as soon as it \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the fire engine.
2. Because the writer's new composition was too long for this section, the chief editor \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) \_\_\_\_\_ (edit) it a little bit.
3. The Eiffel Tower \_\_\_\_\_ (design) by an architect \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Gustave Eiffel over 100 years ago.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) ourselves in the neighborhood since we \_\_\_\_\_ (move) here.
5. The owner decided \_\_\_\_\_ (send) his dog to the training center three years ago. After a series of training, the dog finally succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue) his owner from a fire.

### 3. Rewrite the following sentences as required:

1. He speaks English most fluently in his class. (保持原意不变)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in his class speaks English \_\_\_\_\_ he.
2. You mustn't talk in the library of the British Museum. (保持原意不变)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is not \_\_\_\_\_ in the library of the British Museum.
3. Should they work overtime without taking a rest? (保持原意不变)  
\_\_\_\_\_ work overtime without taking a rest?
4. He advised her to be on time for the interview. (保持原意不变)  
He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ late for the interview.
5. The problem is too difficult for us to work out. (保持原意不变)  
The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult that \_\_\_\_\_ of us can work it out.
6. The general took charge of three armies during World War II. (保持原意不变)  
The three armies \_\_\_\_\_ the general during World War II.

7. "Does the light travel much faster than sound?" She asked me. (改为宾语从句)

She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ much faster than sound.

8. His research offered some valuable evidence to us. (保持原意不变)

His research provided us \_\_\_\_\_ some valuable evidence.

#### 4. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)

##### (A)

Who is the greatest teacher in Chinese history? You can't think of anyone else when you hear people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Confucius' (孔子) 2,500-year-old words: 'All study but no thinking makes people puzzled. All thinking but no study makes people lazy.'

Confucius is the one that knows almost (2) \_\_\_\_\_ about human, and, is known nearly by every human. He is not the one with the longest lifespan, while he is the one whose thoughts that has (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the whole world for the longest time. Not only he is the greatest thinker but also is the greatest teacher. He had about 3,000 students. For more than 2,000 years, Confucius' ideas have been around in people's everyday lives. Even they have gone far into east and south Asia, people can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ hear them today.

Why are his ideas so popular? They help not only in everyday life but in society as well.

Confucius' most important ideas are kindness and good manners. Confucius said young people should (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the old. People should give up thinking of themselves and work for others. As a great teacher, Confucius said all should go to school if they could and wanted to learn. Some of Confucius' popular words are "A kind person should care for others" and 'be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with yourself, but be kind to others'. Kindness and honesty are the best (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the world today.

People use his ideas to help themselves and society. Now, more than 100 Internet web sites are teaching people about him.

As the founder of Confucianism and a great master of culture in Chinese history, Confucius has become the symbol of Chinese culture and spirit.

- |                    |                   |                      |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) say          | B) talk           | C) read              | D) speak        |
| 2. A) everything   | B) something      | C) nothing           | D) anything     |
| 3. A) improved     | B) invented       | C) introduced        | D) influenced   |
| 4. A) often        | B) still          | C) always            | D) only         |
| 5. A) take care of | B) take charge of | C) take advantage of | D) take hold of |
| 6. A) friendly     | B) strict         | C) happy             | D) angry        |
| 7. A) thoughts     | B) rules          | C) actions           | D) values       |

## 初三英语精炼题集第九讲

### 1. 时态训练

- Where is Tom? He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework in his room. (do)
- Where is Tom? He \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing. (go)
- Look! The students of Class One \_\_\_\_\_ basketball on the playground. (play)
- Look! He \_\_\_\_\_ up smoking now. (give)
- Look! The baby \_\_\_\_\_ asleep. (fall)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new dictionary tomorrow. (want)

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ to meet him tomorrow. (hope)
8. The report says it \_\_\_\_\_ fine tomorrow. (be)
9. I don't know if he \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. If he \_\_\_\_\_, we will go to the cinema together. (come)
10. Don't make any noise. They \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting in the meeting room. (have)
11. Don't worry. We \_\_\_\_\_ you. (help)
12. I won't go to see the film because I \_\_\_\_\_ it before. (see)
13. I didn't go to see the film because I \_\_\_\_\_ it before. (see)

## 2. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)

### (A)

#### Does a Name Define Who You Really Are?

IF Adolf Hitler had been called John Smith, would the world still tremble (战栗) in terror at the sound of his name? It's certainly true that a name holds a lot of power, and it's as important in the West as in China to get it right. It's perhaps little wonder then that most Western names make some reference (提及) to God. For example, the common first name John, means "god is gracious (慈祥的)" in old Hebrew, but has been translated through Latin and English into what we have today. This is not necessarily intentional (故意的) on the part of parents, as most names are taken from the Bible and not everyone is aware of the meanings. The practice changes all around the world according to which language is spoken, but not all names come from religious (宗教的) works. Names are sometimes chosen from parents' favorite books or respected historical figures (人物). In America, perhaps because it is still a young country seeking an identity, more and more people are turning to names that sound pleasant or are "made up". Names like Summer, Skye or River have started to appear, chosen more for how nice they sound or the images they create, than for any significant meaning. This trend can sound nice, but has had some bad results in places like New Zealand where the government has had to step in, believing that the name of a child might cause difficulties in later life. This didn't stop one family who officially named their twins "Benson and Hedges", after a brand of cigarettes.

1. The author used the example of Adolf Hitler in the first paragraph in order to tell readers that John Smith is a better name than Adolf Hitler.
2. All the Western names make some reference to God.
3. Religious books and respected historical figures are mentioned as sources for names.
4. The underlined phrase "made up" means to create something out of nothing.
5. Governments around the world have stepped in to help get the right names for children.

### (B)

Today Newtown is a clean place, but many years ago there were millions of rats there. The rats even attacked (攻击) the cats and dogs. Sometimes many of them tried to bite men or women at night. The rats were very large in size and they harmed (伤害) many people.

The city office ordered every one to kill rats. However, most people were lazy, so they did not kill many rats. The city office could do nothing with the citizens and could do nothing with the

rats, either. Some time later they had to pay some money for each dead rat. That made the people very happy. They at once began to kill rats. They got as many dead rats as they could. And some of them even stopped their own work to kill rats because they could get more pay. Every day a city official(官员) put all the dead rats together. He was very busy doing that, because sometimes a man brought hundreds of them in one day.

Two weeks later there were not so many rats in the city as before, but people still brought many dead rats to the city office. The city officials felt surprised at this, but at last they found out that people were stealing the dead rats they had collected. So the city official had to order his men to dig a big hole and put the dead rats in it. Soon there were no more rats and the city did not have to pay any more money for that

1. Newtown\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. used to be a clean place B. is no longer a dirty place  
C. has always been very clean D. will be very clean
2. The rats in Newtown were once\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as big as cats B. as dangerous as dogs C. huge in size D. run into by cars there
3. When the city office first ordered the citizens to kill rats, most people\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. promised to pay for each dead rat B. stole dead rats  
C. were too lazy to kill rats D. killed nearly all the rats very soon
4. The people in Newtown killed rats\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to get money B. because the rats attacked them at night  
C. to help clean the city D. to pay the city as a tax
5. A big hole was dug so that\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the rats could come out to attack people at night B. people could take many rats  
C. the people loved dead rats D. people could not steal dead rats for money

## 初三英语精炼题集第十讲

### 1. 词性转换

1. Look at the apple trees on the hill. Mr. Hill, a \_\_\_\_\_(farm), grew them last year.
2. The two \_\_\_\_\_(run) in the race are the same age.
3. Look at those \_\_\_\_\_(climb)! They are climbing very high.
4. Though I am a \_\_\_\_\_(begin), I can do this job well.
5. Millie likes dancing very much, and she wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_(dance) in the future.
6. My uncle is an \_\_\_\_\_(edit) of English Weekly.
7. I haven't seen Sally since she \_\_\_\_\_(leave) the school.
8. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_(show) us your photos taken during your vacation?
9. Would you please not \_\_\_\_\_(write) on the wall?
10. When someone \_\_\_\_\_(cut) in line, I will get mad.
11. I didn't have any problems \_\_\_\_\_(find) Tom's house.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_(be) to the Great Wall three times, so she knows it very well.
13. It's not polite \_\_\_\_\_(speak) to your parents in this way.
14. I am not sure about the \_\_\_\_\_(pronounce) of this word.
15. We should tell everyone the \_\_\_\_\_(important) of protecting the environment.
16. The little girl is old enough to dress \_\_\_\_\_(her) now.

17. His uncle, Mr. Smith, is a \_\_\_\_\_ (knowledge) scientist.
18. Mrs. Green is always worried about her son's \_\_\_\_\_ (safe).
19. Do you know what the cause of the \_\_\_\_\_ (die) is?
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ (own) of the computer is a famous singer.

## 2. 被动语态

1. We can finish the work in two days.  
The work \_\_\_\_\_ in two days.
2. They produce silk in Suzhou.  
Silk \_\_\_\_\_ in Suzhou.
3. The children will sing an English song.  
An English song \_\_\_\_\_ by the children.
4. You needn't do it now.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ by you now.
5. Lucy sent me a New Year Card last week.  
A New Year Card \_\_\_\_\_ her by me last week.

## 3. 阅读

### (A)

Learning a language is not a matter of gathering a set of rules and building up a large vocabulary. It is the most \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ for a teacher to give the students some advice \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ how to use them. A student's mastery of a language is \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ measured by how \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ he can use it, \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ by how much he knows about it. In this respect, learning a language has \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ in common with learning a musical instrument. A student who \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ a lot of grammar but cannot use a language is just like a pianist who has learnt a lot about the theory of \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ but cannot play the piano. The student's command of a language will therefore be judged not by how much he \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_, but by how well he can \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_.

- |               |              |               |               |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 a. possible | b. difficult | c. wonderful  | d. important  |
| 2 a. for      | b. to        | c. on         | d. in         |
| 3 a. finally  | b. sometimes | c. first      | d. seldom     |
| 4 a. much     | b. well      | c. fast       | d. soon       |
| 5 a. but      | b. not       | c. and        | d. also       |
| 6 a. much     | b. many      | c. little     | d. few        |
| 7 a. learns   | b. learnt    | c. has learnt | d. will learn |
| 8 a. science  | b. music     | c. singing    | d. language   |
| 9 a. uses     | b. knows     | c. forgets    | d. shows      |
| 10 a. say     | b. act       | c. perform    | d. show       |

### (B)

In almost every big university in the U.S.A, football is a favorite sport. American football is not like soccer. Players sometimes kick (踢) the ball, but they also throw (丢, 投) the ball and run with it. They try to take it to the other end of the field. They have four chances to move the ball ten yards (码). They can carry it or throw it. If they move it to the other end of the field, They have got six points. This is called a touch-down. (底线得分)

It is difficult to move the ball. Eleven men on the team try to stop the man who has the ball. If the man does not move the ball ten yards, his team kicks the ball to the other team.

Every university wants its team to win. A lot of people come to watch. They all yell(喊加油) for their favorite team. Young men and women called cheerleaders(拉拉队长) to come to help the people to yell more.

Every team plays ten or eleven games each season which begins in September and ends in November. If a team is very good, it may play another game after the season ends. The best teams play again on January 1, the first day of the new year. Many people go to see these games and many others watch them on TV.

1. In American football players can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only kick the ball B. only throw the ball C. only carry the ball D. kick, throw and carry the ball
2. If a team wants to get points, it has to move the ball \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 10 yards B. 40 yards  
C. away from its own end D. to the other end
3. Most teams play games in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter
4. When do the best team play again? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. At Christmas B. Before the season ends  
C. On New Year's Day D. On the last day of the season
5. Which is the best title for the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. American Football B. Most People Like Football  
C. Many People Enjoy Watching Football Games D. American Football Is Not Like Soccer

## 初三英语精炼题集第十一讲

### 1. Choose the best answer:

1. All my classmates want \_\_\_\_\_ something for the 2008 Olympics.  
A. do B. doing C. to do D. done
2. Please be quiet. We are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ much noise in the reading room.  
A. to make B. make C. making D. to making
3. In winter people usually keep flowers in their houses to \_\_\_\_\_ them from the cold.  
A. produce B. provide C. protect D. plant
4. Let's stop \_\_\_\_\_. I know a good restaurant near here.  
A. to have a meal B. to have a rest C. having a rest D. having a meal
5. Colours can change our moods and make us \_\_\_\_\_ happy or sad, energetic or sleepy.  
A. to feel B. feeling C. felt D. feel
6. -How do you know that she likes singing? -I often hear her \_\_\_\_\_ after class.  
A. to sing B. sang C. sing D. sings
7. It's a good habit \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast every day.  
A. had B. have C. has D. to have
8. There are some dangerous fishes in this river, and I've warned Jack \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. not to swim B. to not swim C. swim not to D. to swim not



9. -Will you please give some advice on \_\_\_\_\_ English at home. -Well, do alot of reading and listening to English program.  
A. how to read    B. how to learn    C. when to use    D. where to use
10. In the United States, you're not supposed \_\_\_\_\_ with your hands.  
A. to eat    B. eating    C. eats    D. ate
11. -Thank you for the great trouble you have taken \_\_\_\_\_ me with my English.  
-Think nothing of it.  
A. with helping    B. to help    C. in helping    D. helping
12. Drivers are warned \_\_\_\_\_ when they are tired.  
A. to drive    B. not drive    C. not to drive    D. not driving
13. -There goes the bell. -It'stime for class. Let's stop \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. talk    B. to talk    C. talking    D. not talk
14. -Mr Wang, I have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the text.  
-Remember \_\_\_\_\_ it three times at least.  
A. to understand, reading    B. understanding; reading  
C. understanding; to read    D. to understand; to read
15. It took my daughter two weeks \_\_\_\_\_ the novels \_\_\_\_\_ by Yang Hongying.  
A. read, written    B. to read, written  
C. reading, to write    D. to read, wrote
16. I had a bad cold. The doctor asked me \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.  
A. staying    B. to stay    C. stayed    D. stays
17. -Do you often see William \_\_\_\_\_ on the playground?  
-No. but he is often seen \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese Kongfu in the park.  
A. run, play    B. run, to play    C. running, play    D. running, to play
18. -Would you like to go swimming in the fiver with us?  
-Sorry, I won't. Our teacher often tells us \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A. not do    B. to do    C. not to do    D. not doing
19. -I didn't come to school because my mother was ill yesterday.  
-I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A. hearing    B. hear    C. hears    D. to hear
20. Li Ming was too tired. So he \_\_\_\_\_ rest.  
A. stops to have a    B. stopped to have a  
C. stopped have    D. stopped having a
21. -I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ my exercise book at home.  
-Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ it to school tomorrow, please.  
A. left, bringing    B. left, to bring  
C. forgot, to bring    D. left, to take
22. -we can use QQ to talk with each other online.  
-Really? Could you please show me \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. what to do    B. how to do    C. when to do    D. why do
23. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with Jack an hour ago.  
A. plays    B. to play    C. played    D. play
24. She has no paper \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to write    B. to write with    C. writing on    D. to write on

25. No one told us \_\_\_\_\_. We need your help.
- A. how should we do                      B. what should we do
- C. how to do it                              D. what to do it

**2. Read the following passages and choose the best answer (阅读)**

**(A)**

Happiness is important for everyone. Most people want to be happy but few know how to find happiness. Money and success don't bring lasting happiness. Happiness depends on ourselves. In other words, we make our own happiness. Some people believe that if they are wealthy, they will be able to do anything they want, which means happiness. On the other hand, some people believe that holding a high place in the government is happiness. In this way, you have not only money, but also many other things which can't be bought by money. However, other people believe that having lots of money is not happiness, nor is holding a high place in the government. These people value (重视) their beliefs, or their wisdom, or their healthy. They think these can make them happy. Here are the ways to help you be happier. The secret of happiness is to enjoy the simple things in life. Too often, we spend so much time thinking about the future, for example, getting into college or getting a good job that we don't enjoy the present. You should enjoy life's simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favorite music, or spending time with close friends. People who have close friends usually enjoy happier and healthier lives. The secret of happiness is also to be active. Many people go dancing or play sports. People can forget about their problems and only think about the activities. Besides, many people find happiness in helping other people. According to studies, people feel good when they volunteer their time to do many meaningful things for other people. If you want to feel happier, do something nice for someone. You can help a friend with his or her studies, go shopping to get food for an old neighbor, or simply help around the house. Now maybe you know how to find happiness.

- The underline word "wealthy" means "\_\_\_\_\_ " in the article.  
A. pleased                      B. rich                              C. excited                              D. healthy
- Some people who hold a high place in the government think they can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do what they want to do at any time  
B. enjoy health, which makes them work hard  
C. take an active part in all kinds of activities everyday  
D. get money and something they can't buy with money
- The writer shows us \_\_\_\_\_ ways to help to be happier.  
A. one                              B. two                              C. three                              D. four
- \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT the simple life you can enjoy.  
A. Worrying about the future                      B. Reading a good book  
C. Staying with close friends                      D. Listening to one's favorite music
- The writer thinks the secret of happiness is that people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. think about getting a good job                      B. often spend time with close friends  
C. think of presents they don't like                      D. often spend time on entering the college
- Many people find it happy to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go shopping to get some food                      B. make much money and little progress  
C. remember the old days and trouble                      D. do some meaningful things for other people
- The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to save happiness  
C. how to find happiness
- B. to value our beliefs or healthy  
D. to do something good for other people

(B)

Each Indian *tribe*(部落) had a different language. Many Indians never learned any language except their own. Do you know how Indians from different tribes talked to each other? They had two ways to talk without sound. One way was by sign language; the other was by signals. Sign language is a way of talking by signs. Indians used it when they met strangers. In this way, they could find out whether the stranger was a friend or an enemy.

Indians usually used signals when they wanted to send messages to someone far away. To make signals, an Indian might use a *pony*(小马). He might use a blanket. Or he might use smoke, a mirror or fire *arrows*(箭).

To signal that he had seen many animals, an Indian rode his pony in a large circle. Sometimes the Indian gave a signal like this and then went away to hide. This meant that there was danger.

The blanket signal was visible from far away. An Indian held two corners of a blanket in his hands. Then he began to *swing* (摇动) the blanket from side to side in front of him. An Indian could send many different signals with his blanket.

He could also send many signals with a mirror to warn someone or to get the attention of a person far away. But he also used it to send messages in code. Of course, mirrors could be used only when the sun was shining. At night, Indians used fire arrows for signaling.

An Indian also sent signals with smoke. He made a small fire of dry wood. Then he put grass or green branches on it. He held a blanket over the fire for a minute. When he removed the blanket from the fire, there was a cloud of smoke. The number of clouds of smoke told his message in code.

## 初三英语精炼题集第十二讲

### 1. Choose the best answer

- They \_\_\_\_\_ happy when they hear the news.  
A. will                      B. will be                      C. were                      D. don't
- “Is your uncle a driver?”  
——“\_\_\_\_\_.”  
A. No, but my aunt is                      B. Yes, but my aunt is  
C. No, he doesn't                      D. Yes, he does
- We \_\_\_\_\_ satisfied with their work.  
A. don't                      B. are not                      C. won't                      D. weren't being
- He \_\_\_\_\_ coffee at all. He tea.  
A. doesn't like, prefers                      B. likes, doesn't prefer  
C. would like, not prefers                      D. prefers, is not fond of
- She \_\_\_\_\_ me only twice since last year.  
A. sees                      B. was seeing                      C. has seen                      D. have seen
- \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing to London!  
A. How long way it is                      B. What along way it is  
C. What a long way it is                      D. How long a way it is

- 7、 Oh, John, \_\_\_\_\_ you gave us!  
 A. How a pleasant surprise                      B. How pleasant surprise  
 C. What a pleasant surprise                      D. What pleasant surprise
- 8、 \_\_\_\_\_ terrible weather we've been having these days!  
 A. How a                      B. What a                      C. How                      D. What
- 9、 \_\_\_\_\_ girl she is!  
 A. What bright a                      B. How a bright  
 C. How bright an                      D. What a bright
- 10、 \_\_\_\_\_ we have today?  
 A. How fine day                      B. What fine day  
 C. How a fine day                      D. What a fine day
- 11、 You'd like some coffee, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. weren't you    B. wouldn't you    C. hadn't you                      D. shouldn't you
- 12、 I don't think he will come to the meeting, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. will he                      B. won't he                      C. do I                      D. am I
- 13、 Harry and his brother promised to work harder, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. do they                      B. don't they                      C. did they                      D. didn't they
- 14、 His father knows little about it, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 A. does                      B. doesn't                      C. is he                      D. isn't
- 15、 We all like reading story books, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. do we                      B. do you                      C. don't we                      D. don't you
- 16、 My sister seldom goes to the theatre \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
 A. doesn't                      B. does                      C. is                      D. isn't
- 17、 Your father promised to buy a computer for you, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
 A. often, did                      B. never, didn't                      C. already, did                      D. never, did
- 18、 Be sure to write to us, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. will you                      B. aren't you                      C. would you                      D. can you

## 2. Reading

### (A)

#### Young Inventors' Latest Concepts

Students across China, studying in the fields of engineering, science and technology, are developing a range of inventions that they hope will one day be marketable. Here are three examples from the minds of China's young inventors.

##### Foot-Controlled Mouse

This new kind of mouse is controlled by the feet instead of the hands, to help handicapped people when surfing the Internet. The new device is called a "surf mouse", and looks like a pair of blue slippers. When users press the slippers with their forefeet, they are clicking the left mouse button; when people press with their heels, they are clicking the right mouse; when they roll their feet over the slippers, they can view Web pages.

##### Dirty Water Filter

The "pump of life", a filter, can make dirty water drinkable. The pump is over 30 centimeters long and has a diameter of four centimeters. It has an in-pipe at the top and out-pipe at the end. There are two main parts: the drive zone to pump water and the material zone to eliminate harmful

substances. Rain, fish tank water and coalmine water can all be cleaned in the material zone. The invention could be used for many kinds of disaster relief. Pan told us that water was delivered by helicopters to Wenchuan. If they had sent water-purifying equipment instead, people could have had more water faster after the earthquake.

#### Transformer Vehicle

The multi-functional vehicle is named Tranfus. By changing the breadth (宽度) of tires and the structure of a car, it can become a motorbike or a luggage carrier. The name Tranfus is a contraction of “transforming for us.” Traffic jams can make a driver go crazy. The Tranfus can change into luggage carrier, and users could walk with it. When started, the roof transforms, turning into a motorbike. But its inventor doesn’t think Tranfus will be on the market soon as some auto companies like it, but none are willing to invest.

74. The Foot-Controlled Mouse is used to help \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) left-handed students B) right-handed students  
 C) young inventors D) disabled people
75. Users surf Web pages with the Foot-Controlled Mouse by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) pressing the slippers with their forefeet B) pressing with their heels  
 C) rolling their feet over the slippers D) raising their forefeet
76. The underlined word “eliminate” in the passage probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) run out of B) get rid of C) take hold of D) look out of
77. A car can become a motorbike or a luggage carrier if we change \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) different kinds of batteries B) the height of the roof  
 C) different orders of the keyboard D) the breadth of tires and the structure of it
78. Why CAN’T the Transformer Vehicle be on the market soon?  
 A) It is only a crazy idea and has no scientific theory to support it.  
 B) It is too small to be a car and too big to be a luggage carrier.  
 C) There are no auto companies offering to invest in it.  
 D) There are no auto companies showing interest in it.
79. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Young Inventors' Latest Concepts B) Ideal Vehicles for the Future  
 C) Engineering Experiments D) Market Developing

(B)

Are you thinking of spending part of your summer holidays in Britain? We can help you. Just read the following introduction of its nicest holiday town—Brighton.

Brighton, a famous holiday town next to the sea in Sussex, on the southeast coast of England, is only 50 minutes on a fast train from London. The town usually has a population of 134,000 people, but in the summer this number \_\_\_ 80 \_\_\_ a lot as Brighton gets a lot of tourists. They come here to spend their holidays by the sea and students come from lots of different countries. It is a very busy place at this time of the year, and there always seems to be a party going on! A long time ago Brighton was a quiet fishing town. It \_\_\_ 81 \_\_\_ had a different name, Brighthelmstone. Later on, when swimming in the sea became popular, many rich and important people, as well as writers, musicians and \_\_\_ 82 \_\_\_ began to arrive and Brighton became a popular seaside holiday town. Prince George (later became King George IV), first came to Brighton in 1783. He liked it so much and used to spend part of the summer there \_\_\_ 83 \_\_\_ his health. He asked John Nash, who was a very famous builder at the time, to build him a palace. It took about 40 years to build the palace

and it cost half a million pounds! Many famous and important people enjoyed Brighton over the years. Now more than 400.000 tourists come to Brighton and the palace-the Royal Pavilion —every year. The Royal Pavilion, with its beautiful rooms and museum, is not the \_\_\_84\_\_\_ interesting thing in Brighton. In May, this friendly and colourful town holds an \_\_\_85\_\_\_ with many different kinds of music, dance, and theatre from all over the world. So if you are also interested in this wonderful holiday town, why not come and enjoy?

80. A) improves B) increases C) interviews D) includes  
 81. A) even B) still C) hardly D) never  
 82. A) fishermen B) policemen C) drivers D) artists  
 83. A) except for B) instead of C) because of D) in charge of  
 84. A) first B) only C) whole D) very  
 85. A) interesting B) exciting C) international D) important

## 初三英语精炼题集第十三讲

### 1. Choose the best answer

- ( ) 1 My aunt asks whether I like a woolen sweater \_\_\_\_\_ a cotton one.  
 A. but B. or C. and D. not  
 ( ) 2 Either Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy told him to come to see us.  
 A. or B. and C. with D. nor  
 ( ) 3 Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll be late for the film.  
 A. and B. but C. so D. or  
 ( ) 4 Be quick, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll be late.  
 A. and B. or C. but D. so  
 ( ) 5 We ran to the trees, \_\_\_\_\_ we couldn't see any more monkeys.  
 A. but B. so C. and D. for  
 ( ) 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Li Ping \_\_\_\_\_ Wu Fang \_\_\_\_\_ League members.  
 A. Neither; nor; are B. Either; nor; is  
 C. Both; and; are D. Neither; or; is  
 ( ) 7 You can \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ go out to play.  
 A. either; or B. so; that C. neither; and D. both; and  
 ( ) 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Wei Hua \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ very busy.  
 A. Both; and; is B. So; and; is  
 C. Either; or; is D. So; that; are  
 ( ) 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday is OK, I will be free then.  
 A. Either; or B. Neither; nor C. So; that D. Both; and ( )  
 10 \_\_\_\_\_ my brother \_\_\_\_\_ sister are doctors.  
 A. Not; but B. Neither; nor C. Both; and D. Either; or  
 ( ) 11 The teacher, as well as his students \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
 A. like B. likes C. enjoy D. play ( )  
 12 The doctor, along with these nurses \_\_\_\_\_ sent to the country.  
 A. are B. were C. have D. was  
 ( ) 13 My sister, together with her classmates \_\_\_\_\_ interested in the new book  
 A. are B. were C. is D. have

- ( ) 14 \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ I knows his telephone number, because it has been changed.  
 A. Both; and    B. Either; or    C. Not only; but also    D. Neither; nor
- ( ) 15 \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ Tom watched TV yesterday evening because they were busy with their lessons.  
 A. Both; and    B. Not only; but also    C. Not; but    D. Neither; nor

## 2. Reading

### (A)

Jolie Ray was watching TV alone at home when the program suddenly stopped. "Sorry to interrupt the program. Here's an important notice from the police. At about 9 p.m., a lady was robbed and killed by a man in brown. If you know anything about the man, please call the police. Thank you."

The terrible news made Julie so frightened that she couldn't help looking around, but didn't see anyone in her kitchen or on the balcony. But all of a sudden, a man appeared and stood in front of her. He was wearing brown! Jolie didn't know what to do!

"Calm down, young lady. Put your jewelry and cash on the table!" said the robber, "I'll stay up here for the night. If you dare to call the police, you are just asking for trouble." That made Jolie even more frightened, but she tried to calm herself.

Just then came the sound of a police car. In a little while, someone rang the doorbell. The robber said, with a gun pointed against Jolie's back, "Open the door and say that you have gone to bed. Do not let anyone in."

But an idea occurred to Julie. After opening the door, she said, "Good evening, Miss Ray. I'm Sergeant Collins. Is there anything unusual here?"

"No," she said loudly, "only my brother and I are in the room."

"OK. Good night." Collins replied.

A few minutes later, the police car went away.

"Good," the robber said with a smile. Just this moment, some policemen broke the window and rushed into the room from the balcony. The robber was caught without any reactions.

"You really did a good job, Miss Ray. When you said that your brother was in the room, I knew there was something unusual," said Sergeant Collins, "Because we knew that your brother was killed in a robbery half a year ago."

1. When Jolie Ray was watching TV one night, the program suddenly stopped because \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. the electricity went off | B. something was wrong with the TV |
| C. a robber was nearby      | D. there was an important notice.  |

2. \_\_\_\_\_ made Jolie frightened.

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. That she was alone at home | B. That a man was robbed and killed |
| C. The notice from the police | D. The robber in her kitchen        |

3. The robber suddenly appeared and wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. to kidnap Jolie | B. Jolie's jewelry and cash    |
| C. to kill Jolie   | D. to escape from Julie's home |

4. In fact, Jolie wanted to tell Sergeant Collins that \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. she had gone to bed                  | B. she was alone at home |
| C. her brother was with her in the room | D. she was in danger     |

5. Sergeant Collins is probably a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. guard                      B. neighbor                      C. police officer                      D. news reporter

6. We can learn from the story that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the police knew many details of what the robber looked like
- B. Sergeant Collins believed Jolie's words and left her home
- C. the police got into Jolie's home through the balcony
- D. Jolie's brother was a robber and had been killed half a year before

7. From the story we know that Jolie Ray is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ lady.

- A. brave and smart                      B. careful and kind
- C. honest and confident                      D. friendly and helpful

(B)

From the time each of my children started school, I packed their lunches. And in each lunch, I \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ a note. Often written on a napkin, it might be a thank-you for a special moment, a reminder of something we were happily expecting, or a bit of \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ for the coming test or sporting event.

In early grade school they loved their notes. But as children grow older they become self-conscious, and by the time he reached high school, my older son, Marc, informed me he no longer \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ my daily notes. Telling him that he no longer needed to read them but I still needed to write them, I continued until the day he graduated.

Six years after high school graduation, Marc called and asked if he could move home for a couple of months. He had spent those years well, graduating from college, completing two internships (实习) in Washington, D.C., and finally, becoming a technical assistant in Sacramento.

\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ short vacation visits, however, he had lived away from home. With his younger sister leaving for college, I was especially happy to have Marc back. Since I was still making lunch for his younger brother, I packed one for Marc, too. Imagine my surprise when I got a call from my 24-year-old

son, \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ his lunch.

"Did I do something wrong? Don't you love me \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_, Mom?" were just a few of the questions he threw at me as I asked him with a smile what was wrong.

"My note, Mom," he answered. "Where's my note?"

- 1. A. carried                      B. found                      C. included                      D. held
- 2. A. congratulation                      B. improvement                      C. explanation                      D. encouragement
- 3. A. received                      B. understood                      C. enjoyed                      D. collected
- 4. A. Because of                      B. Instead of                      C. Except for                      D. As for
- 5. A. waiting for                      B. worrying about                      C. caring for                      D. asking about
- 6. A. any more                      B. enough                      C. once more                      D. better

## 初三英语精炼题集第十四讲

1. 选择所给的连词填空:

**when, because, but, before, if, so....that, as....as, not....until, and, after, or, since**

A. Hurry up, please! \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be late for school.

B. She \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ her mother came back.

C. Yesterday Jim didn't go to see the film, \_\_\_\_\_ he must go over his lessons.



- D. The students were talking about the sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher came in.
- E. I was \_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't walk any more.
- F. This building is \_\_\_\_\_ tall \_\_\_\_\_ that one.
- G. Tom was ill yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ he still went to school as usual.
- H. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I would go there with him.
- I. We have studied here \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.

- J. The child had studied English for two years \_\_\_\_\_ he went to middle school.
- K. \_\_\_\_\_ the boy finished his homework, he went to bed.
- L. Study hard on your subjects, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll do well in the exam.

## 2. 选择最佳答案:

- ( ) 1. Liu Ming told us \_\_\_\_\_ his class were excited by the news.  
A. when      B. how      C. that      D. before
- ( ) 2. My father didn't come back \_\_\_\_\_ he finished all the work.  
A. until      B. while      C. if      D. as soon as
- ( ) 3. More people came \_\_\_\_\_ I had expected.  
A. as if      B. so that      C. since      D. than
- ( ) 4. He can't decide which to choose \_\_\_\_\_ there's no difference between them.  
A. but      B. so      C. because      D. and
- ( ) 5. Life today is easier \_\_\_\_\_ it was hundreds of years ago.  
A. than      B. as      C. what      D. when
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher came into the classroom, all the children stood up.  
A. Whether      B. As well as      C. If      D. As soon as
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the population of a city grows, its problems also grow.  
A. As      B. With      C. As soon      D. If
- ( ) 8. The film was so moving \_\_\_\_\_ Mike wanted to see it again.  
A. that      B. and      C. so      D. where
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the card is lost during your stay in the hotel, please call the service center.  
A. What      B. Before      C. Because      D. If

## 3. 阅读

### (A)

The newest t\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_screen mobile phone that has been recently I \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_by Apple Company is the Apple iPhone 4. It has surely d\_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_attention from fashion persons from all over the world. Exquisite (优美精致的) appearance, unique design, high-quality image and sound enjoyment, powerful iTunes store, all these make iPhone become p\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_as soon as it was released (发行, 推出). After much expectation, people l\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_up for hours at stores around the world to buy the latest smart-phone (智能手机) by Apple. The phone can help people r\_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_the dream of video calling. Friends can say hello with a big smile from across the globe. The mother can take a good look at her son a\_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_. The communication will be more convenient. The iPhone 4 is faster, thinner, has a longer battery l\_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_and it features (以.....特色) video calling. Apple is not the only c\_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_that makes so-called smart-phones that allow users to access the Internet. But loyal customers say its simplicity (简易) akes the iPhone stand out (出

色)。All of these a 10 features of the Apple iPhone 4 will ensure (保证) high quality performance that you will not experience w 11 any other types of phone. In addition, as this phone is multi-functional (多功能的), it can do more than just the u 12 call and text (短信), you will surely appreciate everything that it can actually do for you. More perfect appearance and powerful functions will bring another round of Apple frenzy (狂热). But technology expert says Apple's iPhone f 13 growing competition from other companies, such as Google, that make their own smart-phones. With competition, experts expect prices to d 14, making smart-phones much more accessible to (更易买到) consumers around the world.

(B)

Parents sometimes learn much from their children. Many years ago, a 81 my friend David worked day and night, he was still not rich. One day, when he arrived h 82 after work, he found his 3-year-old daughter was decorating a box with some expensive wrapping paper. He thought she was w 83 money and became angry with her. He even p 84 his daughter by beating her. However, the little girl brought the box to her father the next morning and said, — This is for you, Daddy. Merry Christmas! || He was embarrassed (尴尬) by his overreaction (过激反应), but he became angry a 85 when he found the box was empty. He shouted at her, —Don't you know that when you give someone a present, there should be s 86 inside it? || The little girl looked up at him with t 87 in her eyes and said, —Oh, Daddy. I blew kisses in the box. I filled it with my l 88. All for you, Daddy. || The father was very surprised. He put his arms around his little girl, and said s 89 to her. Later, David told me that he kept that box by his bed for years. When he was discouraged (情绪低落), he would take out an imaginary (想像的) kiss from the box and r 90 the love of the child.

## 初三英语精炼题集第十五讲

### 1. Choose the best answer

- Neither of the girls \_\_\_\_\_ from England. They are Germans.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. aren't                      D. isn't
- Neither he nor I \_\_\_\_\_ able to pass the exam.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. am                      D. be
- Mr. Brown, together with his two children, \_\_\_\_\_ having a picnic this time yesterday.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
- Not only his parents but also his teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Tom for his good job.  
A. has praised              B. have praised              C. are praised              D. is praised
- Two and a half years \_\_\_\_\_ since I came to Shanghai.  
A. have passed              B. has passed              C. were                      D. was past
- The number of the people \_\_\_\_\_ growing all the time.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
- A large number of tourists \_\_\_\_\_ to visit Shanghai every year.  
A. come                      B. comes                      C. came                      D. will come
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of rain there every year.  
A. have                      B. are                      C. has                      D. is
- The Greens \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall twice.

- A. have gone to    B. has been to    C. have been to    D. has gone
10. \_\_\_\_\_ this pair of shoes yours?  
A. Does    B. Are    C. Do    D. Is
11. The singer and dancer \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.  
A. is    B. are    C. was    D. were
12. A great deal of time \_\_\_\_\_ to translate the whole book into English.  
A. are needed    B. is needed    C. need    D. needs
13. There \_\_\_\_\_ nothing in the room  
A. have    B. has    C. are    D. is
14. Bread and butter \_\_\_\_\_ his usual breakfast.  
A. is    B. are    C. was    D. has
15. The boy with his dog \_\_\_\_\_ walking along the path.  
A. is    B. are    C. have    D. has
16. One fifth of the students in our school \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. like play    B. likes play    C. like playing    D. likes playing
17. The police \_\_\_\_\_ for a robber these days.  
A. is searching    B. was searching    C. are searching    D. were searching
18. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pen, a ruler and three pencils in the pencil box.  
A. be    B. are    C. has    D. is
19. The teacher as well as the students \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed at the result of the match.  
A. have been    B. has    C. were    D. was
20. Nobody but Tim and Bill \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground at that time.  
A. is    B. are    C. was    D. were
21. Either my mother or I \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. am    B. is    C. are    D. be
22. Both Kate and I \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the picnic now.  
A. is not    B. is getting    C. are getting    D. am getting
23. Everyone except Tom and John \_\_\_\_\_ there when the meeting began.  
A. is    B. was    C. are    D. were
24. The teacher with some students \_\_\_\_\_ planting trees.  
A. is    B. are    C. has    D. have
25. None of us \_\_\_\_\_ read the story, so we know nothing about it.  
A. is    B. are    C. hasn't    D. haven't

**2. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词): (共 10 分)**

- The guests \_\_\_\_\_ the room because it is too small and it has a terrible smell. (like)
- As a fashion model, she is always on a diet to control her \_\_\_\_\_. (weigh)
- Could you show \_\_\_\_\_ how to control the new machine? (he)
- Mike bought me a new English dictionary as a present on my \_\_\_\_\_ birthday. (nine)
- Many people lost their \_\_\_\_\_ in the earthquake in Sichuan Province. (life)
- Our new flat is going to be decorated with \_\_\_\_\_ furniture. (tradition)
- She finally \_\_\_\_\_ in working out the project herself last week. (success)
- Jane always tells us the same things whenever she meets us. She is really \_\_\_\_\_. (bore)

9. It rained so \_\_\_\_\_ that we had to stop playing basketball on the playground. (heavy)  
 10. We are in great need of \_\_\_\_\_ workers at present. (medicine)

**3. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词): (共 10 分)**

1. "Have you finished reading the book, Alice?" (改写成宾语从句)  
 Tim asked Alice \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ finished reading the book.  
 2. Lisa is too young to drive a car. (保持原意)  
 Lisa is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ she can't drive a car.  
 3. There was a cycling race in Chongming last month. (改为反意疑问句)  
 There was a cycling race in Chongming last month, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 4. They will build many new houses for the homeless people in that area. (改为被动语态)  
 Many new houses will \_\_\_\_\_ for the homeless people in that area.  
 5. Paul likes playing basketball better than watching old movies on TV. (保持句意基本不变)  
 Paul \_\_\_\_\_ playing basketball \_\_\_\_\_ watching old movies on TV.

**4. Read the following passages and choose the best answer:**

**(A)**

There! I have drawn the chairs into the right corners, and dusted the room nicely. How cold mum and daddy will be when they return from their long ride! It is not time to toast the bread yet, and I am tired of reading.

What shall I do? Somehow, I can't help thinking about the pale face of that little beggar girl all the time. I can see the glad light filling her eyes, just as obvious as I did when I laid the dime (一角硬币) in her little dirty hand.

How much I had thought of that dime, too! Grandfather gave it to me a whole month ago, and I had kept it ever since in my red box upstairs; but those sugar apples looked so beautiful, and were so cheap—only a dime a piece—that I made up my mind to have **one**.

I can see her—the beggar girl, I mean—as she stood there in front of the store, in her old hood (风帽) and faded dress, looking at the candies laid all in a row. I wonder what made me say, "Little girl, what do you want?"

How she stared at me, just as if nobody had spoken kindly to her before. I guessed she thought I was sorry for her, for she said, so sadly, "I was thinking how good one of those gingerbread rolls would taste. I haven't had anything to eat today."

Then, I thought to myself, "Mary Williams, you have had a good lunch and a good dinner today, and this poor girl has not had a mouthful. You can give her your dime; she needs it a great deal more than you do."

**I couldn't resist that little girl's hungry look, so I dropped the dime right into her hand.** And without waiting for her to speak, I walked straight away. I'm so glad I gave her the dime, if I did have to go without the apple lying there in the window, I didn't mind.

74. Mary got the dime from her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) parents                      B) grandfather                      C) good friend                      D) neighbour  
 75. The underlined word "**one**" in paragraph three refers to (指的是) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a piece of bread      B) a red box                      C) a piece of sugar apple      D) a chair  
 76. From paragraph four and five we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Mary didn't like the beggar girl                      B) the beggar girl wanted sugar apples

- C) Mary's family used to be poor                      D) the beggar girl was really poor
77. We can learn from the underlined sentence of the last paragraph that Mary was a \_\_\_\_\_ girl.
- A) kind                      B) honest                      C) funny                      D) lonely
78. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A) Mary dropped the dime in the beggar girl's hand and then talked with her.
- B) The beggar girl hadn't eaten anything before she met Mary that day.
- C) Mary toasted some bread while waiting for her parents coming back.
- D) The beggar girl had some gingerbread rolls before she got a dime from Mary.
79. The best title for the passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) A Poor Beggar Girl                      B) A lucky Beggar Girl
- C) Mary's Present                      D) Mary's Dime

**(B)**

It was my first week in Kansas City, the USA. My friend, Sharon, asked me whether I'd like to try McDonald's for a quick lunch. So, we went. American fast food is quite popular in China, so I could 80 pick something that I used to have in Beijing—a super burger, a coke and French fries, though the names of the food were in English. 81 , the burger was much bigger than what I had back home. I thought to myself, after all, most Americans are bigger than Chinese. They must need more for lunch.

With my lunch set in front of me, I wanted some tomato sauce to 82 my French fries, so I went to the waiter and asked him for some tomato sauce.

"What?" he looked puzzled. "Tomato sauce?"

I started to feel uncertain. I had studied English for six years. He should be able to understand me without any problems. Maybe, it was not called "tomato sauce" here, I 83 .

"I'm not sure what you call that thing," I tried again, "but it's American food, and you put tomato sauce on everything."

"Sorry, Miss," he said, shaking his head, "but we don't have tomato sauce here. Never have."

I walked back to Sharon and asked her the question. She smiled and asked me to wait for a moment. A few minutes later, she came back with several packages that I had asked for. So, they never used the 84 packages for the tomato sauce. Oh, no, it's written right there, "Ketch-up".

"What's the difference between Ketch-up and the tomato sauce?" I asked.

"I don't know 85 we call it this name," replied Sharon. "Never thought about it."

Sharon's smile suddenly made me realize that the difference between Ketch-up and the tomato sauce lay not so much in the food itself as in our different cultures.

80. A) carefully      B) happily                      C) easily                      D) hardly
81. A) To my surprise      B) For example                      C) In addition                      D) In this way
82. A) compete      B) match                      C) mix                      D) cook
83. A) wondered      B) believed                      C) agreed                      D) apologized
84. A) expensive      B) attractive                      C) natural                      D) same
85. A) how                      B) where                      C) why                      D) when

## 初三英语精炼题集第十六讲

从属连词

1. I asked him \_\_\_\_\_ dog it was.  
A. whose B. which C. who's D. where
2. They go to concerts of modern music \_\_\_\_\_ they really like it.  
A. because B. if C. though D. after
3. Find out \_\_\_\_\_ they are going this evening and ask \_\_\_\_\_ may join them.  
A. whether, that B. where, whether C. what, if D. where, why
4. His talk was \_\_\_\_\_ dull \_\_\_\_\_ we all got bored.  
A. as, as B. very, that C. so, as D. so, that
5. Mother asked Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ lie had stayed out so late.  
A. how B. why C. when D. where
6. My daughter bought a new ring, but she didn't want to tell me \_\_\_\_\_ it really cost.  
A. how often B. how many C. how much D. how long
7. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the time is.  
A. what B. how much C. how long D. which
8. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ the new cartoon will be shown on TV next week?  
A. whether B. that C. when D. where
9. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ of these coats you prefer.  
A. what B. that C. which D. who
10. — Do you always go to work on foot?  
— Not always. \_\_\_\_\_ it rains, I usually go to work by bus.  
A. When B. While C. As D. Whether
11. The thief was caught \_\_\_\_\_ he was leaving the store.  
A. as B. after C. before D. until
12. We learned a little Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ we were in Japan.  
A. as B. since C. till D. while
13. You won't help me, I must do the exercise myself.  
A. For B. Now that C. So that D. While
14. The singer tried his best he might win the prize.  
A. so that B. as C. till D. if
15. It's not cold today it was yesterday.  
A. so, that B. so, as C. very, as D. as, than
16. I left for home I was told that all the students had returned home.  
A. until B. after C. while D. so
17. We all stood on the chairs \_\_\_\_\_ we could see the actors clearly.  
A. because B. before C. after D. so that
18. I'm glad that you will come, but tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you will arrive.  
A. after B. before C. when D. if
19. He has made great progress in his studies, but he's working even harder \_\_\_\_\_ all of us.  
A. than B. as C. like D. of
20. \_\_\_\_\_ he wasn't interested in music, he came to the concert.  
A. Since B. Though C. When D. As

## 2. Reading

### (A)

1970 was World Conservation (自然保护) Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world is in danger. They hoped that people would act quickly in order to conserve (保护) nature. Here is one example of the problem. At one time there were 1,300 different plants, trees and flowers in Holland, but now only 866 remain. The others have been destroyed by modern man. It is said that there are tens of thousands of kinds of animals in the world, but now many have died out (绝种). We are changing the earth, the air and water, and everything that grows and lives. We can't live without these things. If we continue like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask "What must we do now?" The people who will be living in the world of tomorrow are the young of today. A lot of them know that conservation is necessary. Many are helping to save our world. They plant trees, build bridges across rivers and so on. In a small town in the United States a large group of girls cleaned the banks of 11 kilometers of their river. Young people may hear about conservation through a record called "No one's going to change our world." It was made by the Beatles, Cliff Richard and other

singers. The money from it will help to conserve wild animals.

1. "No one's going to change our world" was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an important book published in 1970
- B. an idea that nobody would accept
- C. a record calling on people to conserve nature
- D. a newspaper report in 1970

2. What's the most important thing for us to do to save our world?

- A. We should know what will happen in the future.
- B. We should plant more trees and flowers.
- C. We should clean the banks of our rivers.
- D. We must do what we must do to save our world.

3. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. 1970 was World Conservation Year.
- B. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world is in danger.
- C. Conservation is necessary.
- D. Young people are helping to save our world.

### (B)

A senior at Blacksburg High School has won a \$ 40,000 college scholarship for her original research on cancer and the immune system. Nisha Nagarkatti, 17, was one of three top winners at the 1999 Intel International Science and Engineering Fair.

Nisha's interest in science goes way back to when she was a little kid hanging around the laboratories at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, where both her parents are professors. As she got older, Nisha began getting involved in research.

The biological experiments that won Nisha the Intel prize involved proteins that occur on certain cells in the human body. One protein, called fas ligand, occurs on tumor cells.

Nisha examined those cells in the thymus, a gland beneath the human breastbone that produces hormones and infection-fighting cells. She discovered that when the two proteins interact, something called apoptosis happens in the immune cells. Apoptosis is a process in which a cell's DNA breaks apart and the cells die.

Nisha also experimented with chemicals called apoptosis inhibitors. What she did was put tumor cells and immune cells together and then administer apoptosis inhibitors. Her finding: Far fewer of the immune cells died.

Choose the best answer.

- The passage tells about a high school student who won \_\_\_\_\_ for her contribution to science.  
A. a Nobel Prize B. a worldwide fame  
C. an Intel computer D. free higher education
- One of the reasons behind Nisha's success is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her family background B. her extreme genius  
C. the high quality of school education D. the happy companionship she enjoyed
- Nisha's main contribution is the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. certain new tumor cells B. some new immune cells  
C. a way of preventing cancer D. harmful effects of proteins on cancer
- The word "interact" (Para4) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. combine B. intervene  
C. work in relation to each other D. communicate with each other

## 初三英语精炼题集第十七讲

### Reading

(A)

If you think of after-school activities as a waste (浪费) of time, you are wrong! After-school activities help us grow up in many (66) w \_\_\_\_\_. Above all, they offer us chances to practice what we learn in (67) c \_\_\_\_\_. Through various activities, we can also learn more about today's society (社会) and a lot of (68) n \_\_\_\_\_ things that we can't learn from our books. What's more, they help to develop our abilities that we need both for our studies now and for our work and life in the (69) f \_\_\_\_\_. We are busy with our studies in school, so after school we all need to (70) r \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves. After-school activities just make it possible for us to breathe (71) f \_\_\_\_\_ air and remove tiredness. Then, we can pay (72) a \_\_\_\_\_ to our studies and achieve good results. Some after-school activities will make us useful and helpful to (73) o \_\_\_\_\_; some can keep us strong and (74) h \_\_\_\_\_; some may even change our life. So, all the students, get out and take an (75) a \_\_\_\_\_ part in various after-school activities!

(B)

England is not a big country: from north to south and from east to west it is only about three hundred miles \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_. But \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ a small country it has a surprising \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ of climate. People who have never visited England, or who have visited only one part of it, often make the mistake of thinking that it is a cold and wet country. \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ the summer months of June to September, this is \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ true of the north of England and the Midlands. In the south, however, the climate is much more pleasant. One \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ is that when people retire from a job in the north



they often \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ to move down to the \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ south.

Perhaps the warmest part of the country is the south-west, which \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The warm Gulf Stream \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ across the North Atlantic Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico and \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ the coastal regions of the south-west quite warm. Palm trees, bamboo and many semi-tropical plants grow well in the south-west of England. Flowers and vegetables \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ as a month earlier than those \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_. Farmers in the area \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ a higher price \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ their vegetables and flowers \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ they are ready earlier. In winter there may be several feet of snow in other parts of England \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ there will probably be no snow \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ in the south-west. This may be one of the reasons why the south-west is one of England's most popular \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ areas.

A	B	C	D
1.wide	across	long	cross
2.to	as to	in the event of	for
3.range	history	terror	band
4.Except for	Besides	In addition to	Unless
5.hardly	probably	roughly	readily
6.subject	result	age	time
7.refer	turn	prefer	consider
8.colder	wider	farther	milder
9.makes up for	links with	directs at	consists of
10.travels	flows	moves	flies
11.makes	turns to	piles up	sets up
12.die	grow	ripen	expose
13.many	much	soon	long
14.somewhere	anywhere	elsewhere	nowhere
15.obtain	inform	afford	raise
16.owing to	because of	according to	for
17.though	because	if	even if
18.until	so that	otherwise	but
19.at most	at all	at large	at last
20.picnic	competition	holiday	race

### C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words

Two American scientists told the people in industrial nations that they would be much healthier if they ate more of the same kind of foods eaten by humans living more than 10,000 years ago.

The scientists say that the human body has changed very l\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ since human first appeared on earth, but the way we live has changed g\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_. Our body has not been able to deal with these changes in life style and this has l\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ to new kinds of d diseases. These new sicknesses were not known in ancient times. So they are called “diseases of civilization”. Many cancers and diseases of the blood system, including heart attacks and strokes (中风) are examples of such diseases. Scientists noted that early stone-age people used very little alcohol (酒精) or tobacco (烟草), probably n\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_. Ancient people also got a great deal of physical e\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_, but a change in food is one of the main differences b\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ life in ancient times and life today. Stone-age people hunted wild animals for their meat, which had much less fat than farm

animals. But today, we eat a lot of dairy products and grain foods. We eat six times more salt than stone-age people. We eat more sugar. We eat twice as much fat but much less vitamin C. People today probably do not want to live as people thousands of years ago did, but scientists say that we would be much healthier if we ate as those ancient people did, cutting the a\_\_7\_\_ of fatty, salty and sweet foods.

## 初三英语精炼题集第十八讲

### Reading

#### (A)

As teenagers, you have many dreams. These dreams can be very big, such as winning the Nobel Prize, or they can be small. You may just want to become one of the ten best students in your c\_\_1\_\_. Once you find a dream, what do you do w\_\_2\_\_ it? Do you ever try to make your dream real? Follow Your Heart by Australian writer Andrew Matthews tells us that m\_\_3\_\_ our dreams real is life's biggest challenge. You may think you're not very good at some school subjects, or that it is impossible for you to become a writer. These kinds of thoughts p\_\_4\_\_ you from getting your dream, the book says. In f\_\_5\_\_, everyone can make his dream come true. The first thing you must do is to remember what your dream is. D\_\_6\_\_ let it leave your heart. Keep telling yourself what you want. Do this step by step and your dream will come true faster because a big dream is, in fact, many small d\_\_7\_\_. You must also never give up your dream. There will be difficulties on the road to your dreams. But the biggest difficulty comes from yourself. You need to d\_\_8\_\_ what is the most important. Studying instead of watching TV will l\_\_9\_\_ to better exam results, while saving five yuan instead of buying an ice cream means you can buy a new book. As you get c\_\_10\_\_ to your dream, it may change a little. This is good as you have the chance to learn more skills and find new interests.

#### (B)

An eight-year-old child heard her parents talking about her little brother. All she knew was that he was very sick and they had no money. Only a very (66)e\_\_\_\_\_ operation could save him now but there was no one to lend them the money. When she (67)h\_\_\_\_\_ her daddy saying to her tearful mother, "Only a miracle (奇迹) can save him now," the little girl went to her bedroom, took out her money and counted it (68)c\_\_\_\_\_. She hurried to a drugstore (69)w\_\_\_\_\_ the money in her hand. "What do you want?" asked the salesman. "It's for my little brother, || the girl answered. "He's really, really (70)s\_\_\_\_\_ and I want to buy a miracle." "Pardon? " said the salesman. "My brother Andrew has something bad (71)g\_\_\_\_\_ inside his head and my daddy says only a miracle can save him. So how much does a miracle cost?" "We don't sell a miracle here, child. I'm sorry," the salesman said with a smile. "Listen, if it isn't (72)e\_\_\_\_\_, I can try and get some more. Just tell me how much it costs." A well-kind man heard it and (73)a\_\_\_\_\_, "What kind of miracle does your brother need?" "An operation!" she answered with her eyes full of (74)t\_\_\_\_\_. "But my daddy can't afford it, so I have brought all my money." "How much do you have?" asked the man. "\$1.11, but I will do my (75)b\_\_\_\_\_ to make more," she answered. "Well, what a good piece of advice you have!" (76)s\_\_\_\_\_ the man. "\$ 1.11, the price of a miracle

for your little brother." He took up the girl's hand and said, "Would you mind taking me to your house? I want to see your brother and your parents. Let's see if I have the kind of miracle you need." That well-dressed man was Carlton Armstrong, a (77)f\_\_\_\_\_ businessman. The operation was successful. And it wasn't long before Andrew was well again.

(C)

A traveller came to a village carrying nothing but an empty pot. He was h 71\_\_\_\_, but nobody would offer their food to him. The traveller then f 72\_\_\_\_ the pot with water, put a large stone into it, and placed it o 73\_\_\_\_ a fire in the village square. One of the villagers asked w 74\_\_\_\_ he was doing. The traveller answered,—I'm making \_ stone soup'. || The villager seemed i 75\_\_\_\_. The traveller continued,—The soup tastes wonderful but I need some carrots to make i 76\_\_\_\_ more tasty. || The villager then b 77\_\_\_\_ him some carrots and put them in the pot. Another villager walked by, asking about the pot, a 78\_\_\_\_ the traveller again told him about his stone soup. This time he really needed some meat. The villager brought him some meat to help him out. More and more villagers walked by. Each added o 79\_\_\_\_ things. Finally, the traveller had a delicious pot of soup. Of course, he s 80\_\_\_\_ it with everyone.