

初二英语春季班精炼题集

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华询初二英语春季第一讲

一. 基础练习

A.根据课文中句子意思和所给的首写字母, 补全下列句子中所缺的单词:

1. Trees are the biggest and o _____ l _____ things on E _____.
2. Trees are u _____ for many things.
3. Trees are n _____ air conditioners, they can c _____ the air, c _____ the air and make f _____ air.
4. Trees can w _____ the other trees a _____ them that insects attack a tree.
5. Trees can j _____ their roots together underground and p _____ each other food and water.
6. Trees can c _____ with one another.

B.写出所对应的单词

1. s _____ say something to be true or possible
2. h _____ 10,000 square metres
3. o _____ a gas present in air and essential for life
4. f _____ a thing that is true
5. b _____ damage something by fire

C. 词性转换

1. Liuqian is one of the _____ (well-known) magicians in China.
2. How many _____ (fight) died in the Second World war?
3. Hardworking people will _____ (certain) achieve success in the end.
4. _____ (science) say that trees are our good friends. They produce enough oxygen for us to _____ (breath).
5. Eating too much junk food made us _____ (health) than before.
6. Computers, mobile phones made _____ (communicate) much easier than before.
7. The farmers used a _____ (chemistry) to kill insects in their fields. But it made the water in the nearby river _____ (pollute) .
8. We should plant more trees and cut down fewer to keep the balance of the _____ (natural).
9. Our teachers _____ (place) many new books in the reading room after took away the old ones.
10. What did the pop singer say when she was _____ (interview)

二. 阅读理解

阅读

完形填空

At 19, Ben Way is already a millionaire, and one of a growing number of teenagers who have 1 _____ their fortune through the Internet. 2 _____ makes Ben's story unusual is that he is dyslexic(读写困难), and was told by teachers at his junior school that he would never be able to read or write. "I wanted to prove them 3 _____", says Ben,

creator and director of Waysearch, a net search engine which can be used to find goods in online shopping malls.

When he was eight, his school ____ 4 ____ him with a PC to help with school work. Although he was ____ 5 ____ to read the manuals (手册), he had a natural ability with the computer, and ____ 6 ____ by his father, he soon began ____ 7 ____ people \$10 an hour for his knowledge and skills. At the age of 15 he started his own computer company, which he ran from his bedroom, and two years later he left school to give all his time to business. It was his ability to ____ 8 ____ difficulties that led him to win the Young Entrepreneur of the Year award in the same year.

1. A) taken B) made C) put D) done
2. A) This B) That C) Something D) What
3. A) wrong B) false C) untrue D) unfair
4. A) provided B) gave C) offered D) got
5. A) impossible B) enable C) disabled D) unable
6. A) promised B) invited C) encouraged D) allowed
7. A) paying B) charging C) lending D) borrowing
8. A) overcome B) overlook C) overtake D) overdo

首字母填空

Do you like yellow, orange or red? If you do, you must be an optimist (乐观者), a l ____ 1 ____ who makes important decisions, an a ____ 2 ____ person who joins in different activities. Do you p ____ 3 ____ grays and blues? Then you are probably q ____ 4 ____, shy and you would rather f ____ 5 ____ than lead. If you love green, you are strong-minded and determined. This is what psychologists tell us after they have been seriously studying the m ____ 6 ____ of color preference and the effect that colors have on human beings. Remember, anyone can g ____ 7 ____ a lot about your character when you choose a piece of handkerchief with the color you like..

华询初二英语春季第二讲

一. 基础练习

A. 使用括号内单词的适当形式填空

1. My father always _____ (come) back from work very late.
2. The teacher is busy. He _____ (sleep) six hours a day.
3. Listen! Joan _____ (sing) in the classroom. She often _____ (sing) there.
4. _____ your brother _____ (know) Japanese?
5. Where _____ you _____ (have) lunch every day?
6. The girl _____ (like) wearing a skirt. Look! She _____ (wear) a red skirt today.

B. 句型转换:

1. The trees are very dangerous. (同义转换)
The trees _____.
2. The trees are useful for making paper (换线部分提问)
_____ the trees _____?
3. To protect the environment is very important for us. (意思相同)
_____ very important _____ the environment for us.
4. Don't make noise in the library. (利用 stop 短语进行同义转换)
_____ noise in the library. 或
_____ them _____ noise in the library.
5. Thank you for your invitation. (意思相同)
Thank you for _____.
6. Not only novels but also science fiction sells well in the bookstore. (意思相同)
Science fiction _____ novels _____ well in the bookstore.
7. We almost never go to the movies nowadays. (意思相同)
We _____ go to the movies nowadays.
8. What advantages have trees got? (意思相同)
_____ are trees?
9. The wallet isn't mine. (意思相同)
The wallet _____ to me.

C. 完成下列句子:

1. 地球上树越来越少, 雨水也越来越少, 但人却越来越多。
On Earth, there are _____ trees and _____ rain, but there are _____ people.
2. 他们是好朋友, 以前常常互相去对方家拜访。
They were good friends and they _____ visit _____ house.
3. 难道你们认为读书对我们没有用吗?
Don't you think reading books _____ us?

4. 参观者来自于不同的国家.

The visitors _____ countries.

5. 我喜欢与我的家人沟通。I like _____ my family.

6. 没人能救得了那位老人, 他已病危。No one can help the old man. His life is _____.

7. 树木对我们的生活很重要, 它们能制造氧气, 净化空气, 降低温度, 减少噪音, 给我们提供食物和纸这样的有用东西.

Trees are important to our life, they can _____, _____ the air, _____ the air, make _____ and _____ us _____ useful things like fruit and paper.

二. 阅读理解

完型填空

When you write a letter or make a telephone call, your words ___1___ a message. But do you think you can communicate ___2___ words? A smile on your face shows you are happy and friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad. When you ___3___ your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something ___4___ ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying no. You nod and people know you are saying yes. A sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus ___5___. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the library. Signs on doors tell you where the entrances ___6___ the buildings or the exits of them are. Have you ever noticed that there are a lot of signs around you and that you receive messages from them all the time? People can communicate in many other ways. An artist can use his drawings to tell about beautiful mountains, the sea and many other things. Books ___7___ to tell you about all wonderful things in the world and also about people and their ideas. Books, magazines, TV and radio and films all help us to communicate with other people. They all help us to know what is going on in the world and what other people are thinking about.

1. A. take B. bring C. carry D. give
2. A. by B. with C. use D. without
3. A. put on B. put out C. put up D. put down
4. A. when B. or C. and D. but
5. A. to get B. to choose C. to have D. to take
6. A. to B. of C. in D. at
7. A. write B. writes C. are written D. is written

首字母

Not everyone in the world requires the same a___1___ of living space. Knowing your own psychological(心理的) space n___2___ is important because they strongly affect your c___3___, including, for example, the number of bedrooms in the home. If you were brought up in a two-child family and b___4___ you and your sister or brother had your own bedrooms, the chances are if you have two children or more, that you will a___5___ offer separate(独立的) bedrooms for them. The space in the home also s___6___ a lot about psychological requirement. Some families gather closer to each other w___7___ others have their own c___8___.

华询初二英语春季第三讲

一. 基础练习

A. Write out the words according to the English meanings

1. The farmers used a c _____ (something used in chemistry) to kill the insects in their fields.
2. Which of the following i _____ (things) come from trees?
3. Trees r _____ (make less) sound pollution for large urban areas.
4. Trees s _____ (provide) materials for houses, furniture, etc.
5. There's a n _____ (not nice) smell coming from that elephant.
6. I s _____ (think) you felt tired after running the marathon.

B. Complete the sentences with the words given in their proper forms.

1. They raised enough money to _____ (product) a new film.
2. _____ (science) begin to break through (突围) in the fight against cancer.
3. Physics is an _____ (interested) subject. All the students in our class show great _____ in it.
4. Men often have to face _____ (nature) disasters like earthquakes.
5. How long can you hold your _____ (breathe) under water?
6. A good _____ (begin) is half done.
7. We often use microwaves to _____ (heat) food.
8. The soldiers _____ (fighter) bravely in that battle.

C. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. He grows flowers as well as vegetables.
He grows _____ vegetables _____ flowers.
2. It was so foggy that she could hardly see anything.
It was so foggy that she could _____ see _____.
3. The restaurant is so crowded that people can't enjoy a real family dinner.
The restaurant is _____ crowded for people _____ a real family dinner.
4. My father owns a Chinese restaurant.
The Chinese restaurant _____ my father.
5. Many countries are making laws to fight pollution.
_____ many countries making laws?
6. Mrs. Lu often sends old magazines to the recycling centre.
_____ Mrs. Lu _____ old magazines?

二. 阅读理解

完形填空

We know that trees are useful in our everyday life. They give many things, such as wood, oxygen, rubber, medicines and many other things. They can ____1____ tell us a lot about our climate.

If you ____2____ a tree trunk, you can see that it has many rings (年轮). Most trees grow one new ring every year. Because of this reason, we know the ____3____ of a tree. A tree over a hundred years old means that it has more than a hundred rings. When the climate is dry or very cold, the trees do not grow very much and their rings are usually ____4____. When it is wet and warm, the rings are much thicker. If the rings are suddenly very thin or suddenly very thick, this means that the climate changed suddenly. If we look at the rings on a tree, we can learn about the climate for a hundred years. We can see ____5____ our climate is changing today.

Tree rings are important not only for studying the history of weather but also for studying the history of man. Many centuries ago there ____6____ a lot of people at a place in New Mexico. But now you can find only sand there -- no trees and no people. What happened? A scientist studied the rings of dead trees there. He found that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees to make fires and buildings. As all the trees had gone, the people there had to move.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. not | B. too | C. to | D. also |
| () 2. A. cut across | B. climb up | C. walk past | D. look at |
| () 3. A. size | B. length | C. age | D. weight |
| () 4. A. big | B. thick | C. small | D. thin |
| () 5. A. how | B. why | C. when | D. what |
| () 6. A. was lived | B. lived | C. were living | D. were lived |

首字母填空

The Green Wall is being built in North-west China. Do you know that the sandstorm is g_____ worse and worse in North-west China? People in these places are suffering from the storm. When a sandstorm comes, people h_____ to cover their noses and m_____ with scarves. If not, their noses and mouths will be f_____ of sand quite soon. Sometimes, big sandstorms may cover people's houses and blocks. They have to lock their doors and windows t_____. The Green Wall help a lot. We know that trees can help fix soil from being washed away. They can also s_____ sandstorms from getting into the city and urban areas. We believe that trees and f_____ can keep the sandstorms away.

华询初二英语春季第四讲

一. 基础练习:

- ()1. Jack started to work at _____ early age because his family was very poor.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ()2. _____ necessary _____ people to do morning exercises.
A. That's; of B. It's; of
C. That's; for D. It's; for
- ()3. I have _____, but they are not _____.
A. coats enough; warm enough
B. enough coats; warm enough
C. coats enough; enough warm
D. enough coats; enough warm
- ()4. She has a headache now because she had _____ food and did _____ work last night.
A. too much; too few B. too much; too little
C. too little; too much D. too little; too few
- ()5. Mary, don't forget to _____ the light when the meeting is over.
A. turn off B. turn up C. turn over D. turn on
- ()6. The population of this town has _____ by 10% in the past five years.
A. vanished B. remained C. increased D. add
- ()7. I like collecting stamps. I have spent _____ money on my collections.
A. a great number of B. a large amount of C. the number of D. a lot
- ()8. That boy stayed in that hole _____ midnight. He didn't want others to find him.
A. until B. after C. since D. when
- ()9. Lily, remember _____ your homework for tomorrow.
A. don't leave B. to not leave
C. not to leave D. won't leave
- ()10. He said that he _____ some Chinese before he came to Shanghai.
A. has learnt B. had learnt
C. would learn D. will leave
- ()11. The light has gone out (熄灭) for three hours, but it's _____ again now.
A. in B. on C. for D. at
- ()12. Push the button, the water in the toilet will be _____ the drain.
A. dropped into B. put down
C. fell down D. pumped into
- ()13. If I _____ free tomorrow, I _____ to visit you and your wife.
A. will be; will go B. am; will go
C. am; go D. will be; go
- ()14. My father goes for a walk daily. The underlined part means _____.
A. everyday B. every time C. some time D. every day
- ()15. — I'm afraid I can't go to your birthday party tomorrow evening, because my mother was ill.
— _____.
A. That's all right B. That sounds great

C. You're welcome D. I'm sorry to hear that

二、阅读部分

A. 完型填空

Vladimir does not know what to do. He has a big family, but he lives in a little house. He is not happy.

One day he goes to the town. He talks to a wise woman. "Please 72 me," he says. "My wife and I have six children. We live in a very little house. We cannot live in this way." The wise woman asks, "How many 73 do you have?" "Eight. We have a horse, a cow, two pigs, and four chickens," says Vladimir. "Good. Go home now," says the wise woman, "and 74 all your animals into the house."

Vladimir feels surprised. But he still goes home and does what the wise woman tells him. The next week, he goes 75 to the wise woman. "This is very bad!" he says. "The animals eat our food. They are full of all the 76. They sleep in our beds." The wise woman tells Vladimir, "Now go home. Take the animals out of the house."

The next day, Vladimir goes back to the wise woman. This time he is 77. "Thank you," he says. "It's so great without the animals in the house. Now we can eat. Now we can sleep. Now we like our house. Thank you for your help. You are 78 a wise woman!"

- () 72. A. call B. help C. tell D. protect
 () 73. A. people B. children C. animals D. houses
 () 74. A. take B. let C. ask D. increase
 () 75. A. up B. back C. down D. after
 () 76. A. days B. weeks C. families D. rooms
 () 77. A. sad B. worried C. happy D. surprised
 () 78. A. really B. not C. still D. also

B. 首字母填空

Chico was born near the Amazon town, Brazil (巴西), in 1944 and started working when he was very young. The boy got money by taking a little rubber (橡胶) from the trees in the forest. The forest and its people lived 1 comfortably and peacefully.

But some people think too much about the p2 but not the future. In 1980, the forest was burned to b3 roads, houses and factories. Chico was angry and he wanted to save the forest! He talked to the government workers, but they didn't 4 to him. "Many v5 are stronger than one," he thought, so Chico held group meetings. He found that hundreds of people agreed with him. More and more people came together to try to p5 the forest. Large areas of the forest were saved. Later he travelled to many other countries for i6 help. People soon became very much interested in this brave Brazilian. In the next few years Chico's n7 became famous all over the world. The government of Brazil started making plans to protect the Amazon rainforest.

华询初二英语春季第五讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the best answer.

1. Trees are the biggest and oldest living things the earth.
 A in B on C of D at

2. The center of the city is much _____ than before.
A noise B beautiful C more convenient D more beautifuler
3. The government warned the factories _____ the water again, or they will be fined.
A pollute B to pollute C not pollute D not to polllute
4. 14. He used to _____ very late, but now he is used to _____ early.
A. get up; getting up B. get up; get up
C. getting up; get up D. getting up; getting up
5. The cheese cake tasted so _____ that the kids didn't ask for more.
A delicious B well C bad D badly
6. Tom knows only _____ English and he can hardly speak it.
A a few B a little C few D much
7. He was traveling on a train, _____ the view outside.
A enjoy B enjoying C to enjoy D enjoyed
- 8 .We must learn how to protect ourselves _____ danger in our daily life.
A of B with C from D for
9. We are now trying our best to make Shanghai _____ to welcome tourists from all over the world.
A busier B noisier C more convenient D more noisy
10. This is _____ interesting story and it is also _____ useful one.
A an , an B an, the C an, a D a ,a
11. Students will make great progress if they _____ a subject.
A are interested in B are interesting C are interested D are interesting in
- 12.No one can live _____ air and water.
A no B havn't C without D with
13. The number of the students in our class _____ 70.
A is B are C were D be
14. Mary was disappointed when she found out they had gone to the cinema _____ her.
A. except B. besides C. for D. without
15. At last, she found her _____ pet dog.
A. lost B. lose C. losing D. loses

B. Rewrite the sentences according the instructions.

1. Both of us like travelling with our friends abroad.(改为否定句)
_____ of us _____ travelling with our friends abroad.
2. Lucy was too fat to wear the shirt. (保持原句意思)
Lucy wasn't _____ to wear the shirt.
3. Few of them can understand what the maths teacher said.(反意疑问句)
Few of them can understand what the maths teacher said, _____?
4. It's possible that he will work out the problem. (保持原句意思)
It's possible _____ him _____ work out the problem.
- 5 .They built the new factory to deal with the rubbish.(划线部分提问)
_____ they build the new factory?

二. 阅读理解

A. 完型填空

For many years the United States and the other countries used gold and silver as money. Paper money was used to stand for the holdings(储备)of both gold and silver. The value of silver was limited to that of gold. Fifteen ounces(盎司) of silver had the same value of one ounce of gold. These values did not change until after 1860 when mines(银矿)in the west of the United States began to 80 large amounts of silver. This extra amount of silver caused the price of silver to 81 . Then fifteen ounces of silver would no longer buy one ounce of gold. In 1871 Germany declared(宣布)that it would not support its paper money with silver any more. Instead, it would use only gold. Other countries of Europe quickly 82 the same. The United States passed a law in 1873 that prevented the government from using silver as money. Western silver producers protested(抗议)loudly and put much pressure on the 83 makers. Five years later a new law was 84 . It said that the government must buy four and half million ounces of silver each month. The new law increased the amount of silver money. The country had two kinds of quite different views on the issue(发行)silver money. Businessmen, bankers and other rich men wanted to 85 the use of silver money because it made the dollar less valuable. But farmers, labourers and the others who owned the money not only wanted silver money but also wanted an unlimited supply of it.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 80. A. produce | B. find | C. search | D. dig |
| 81. A. rise | B. lift | C. fall | D. set |
| 82. A. did | B. took | C. made | D. acted. |
| 83. A. law | B. money | C. gold | D. silver |
| 84. A. refused | B. accepted | C. planned | D. passed |
| 85. A. end | B. continue | C. protect | D. allow |

B.首字母填空

A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In his dream he was walking in the forest when two men ran out and tried to catch him. He ran off as f 1 as he could, but they f 3 him. He r 2 a place where he saw two roads in front of him, one to the right and the other to the left. Which road should he take? He heard the two men behind him, getting nearer, and at the same time he heard a v 3 in his ear. It told him to go to the right, and he did so. He ran on and soon came to a small hotel. He was received there k 4 and given a room, and he was s 5 from the two men. That was the dream. Twenty years l 6 he was really in the Black Forest and, as happened in the dream long ago, two men ran out and tried to catch him. He ran off, and came to a place with two roads, like in the dream. He remembered the dream and c 7 the road to the right. He soon reached a small hotel, was taken in, and so was safe. His dream of twenty years before had saved his life.

华询初二英语春季第六讲

一. 基础练习

A. Complete the sentences with the proper word or phrase in the box.

a little, little, a few, few, much, many, less, none

1. Hurry up! We've only got _____ time left.
2. He is a man of _____ words, which means he is a silent person.
3. There is _____ noise in the city. Therefore some people prefer to live in the countryside.
4. Too _____ work and too _____ rest often lead to illness.
5. In the last _____ minutes, he checked up his paper again.
6. Only _____ farmers are working in the field because of the hot weather.
7. There is going to be _____ snow in my hometown this winter than last winter.
8. The exam was so difficult that almost _____ of the students passed it.

B. Complete the sentences with the words given in their proper forms

1. In _____ (add) to the beautiful scenery, Nice is also famous for its carnival.
2. You can't be _____ (patience) with those little children.
3. He planned to _____ (relaxed) for a while after the entrance exam.
4. Although they are poor, they live happily and _____ (uncomfortable) in their tiny hut.
5. The fruit _____ (drop) from the tree and hit my head.
6. There are different sections in the supermarket such as _____ (freeze) food section.
7. The _____ (treat) of waste water is very important to our environment.
8. Most of the water on the earth is not _____ (drink).

二 阅读理解

A. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

Tim Becker and his neighbors are doing something to make their neighborhood a trouble-free area. When Tim Becker gets in his car to go shopping, he doesn't just drive to a store, and back home. He always looks 1 up and down the streets of his neighborhood. He looks for anything unusual such as strange cars, loud noises. 2 windows, or people gathering on street corners.

Tim belonged to a neighborhood watch group in Stoneville, Indiana, USA. The neighborhood watch group meet on the third Wednesday of every month. That's 3 Tim gets together with about ten of his neighbors to discuss community safety. Members of the neighborhood watch group want to help the police 4 their homes, streets, and families safe.

Tina Stedman, president of their neighborhood watch group, agrees with Tim. "People seem to think that crime happens to other people but not to them. Well, it's 5 happened to me," she said, "but I don't think anyone has the right to steal from other people or to make them feel unsafe sitting in their own homes."

Alex, a member of the group, said that all the neighbors look out for one

another, "We watch each other's homes. We keep watch out the neighborhood at night and on weekends. Usually a group of four or five of us goes out together. If something doesn't look right, then we call the police. For example, if we notice a group of teenagers who seem to be looking for 6, or someone destroying property, we report to the police."

Alex feels the neighborhood watch group help a lot in keeping crime down.

Her husband Jim agrees, "Police are good people, but they can't do everything."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A) carefully | B) clearly | C) happily | D) widely |
| 2. A) dirty | B) nice | C) old | D) broken |
| 3. A) where | B) why | C) when | D) how |
| 4. A) keep | B) hold | C) let | D) protect |
| 5. A) ever | B) never | C) often | D) sometimes |
| 6. A) work | B) people | C) service | D) trouble |

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

As we know, museums are buildings where many valuable and important objects are kept so that people can go and see them. For example, art museums are places where people can learn about d 1 kinds of cultures. More and more popular "design museums" that are opening today, however, perform quite a different role. Unlike most museums, the design museum shows objects that are e 2 found in our daily life, such as fridges and washing machines.

The advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel f 88 with the exhibits. Being different from the art museum visitors, design museum visitors s 3 feel frightened or puzzled. This is partly because design museums clearly show how and why mass-products(批量产品) work and look as they do, and how design has i 4 the quality of our lives. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably fill visitors with a feeling that there is something beyond their understanding. Several new design museums have opened their doors in recent years. Each of these museums has tried to satisfy the public's growing i 5 in the field with new ideas. London's Design Museum, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced objects from electric typewriters to a group of Italian fish-tins. The choices open to design museum seem f 5 less strict than those to art museum, and visitors may also sense(感觉到) the humorous part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and unusually attractive joys collected from our everyday life.

华询初二英语春季第七讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the best answer:

- () 1. You will never achieve anything if you don't work harder.
A) gain B) buy C) receive D) make
- () 2. The children under 14 should take part in different kinds of _____.
A) actions B) actors C) activity D) activities
- () 3. Nothing can make me _____ my country.
A) turn against B) turn by C) take against D) take by
- () 4. His grandfather is an _____ man. He retired last year.
A) old B) aged C) older D) elder
- () 5. The hunter _____ his gun at the little deer.
A) fit B) hit C) aimed D) put
- () 6. The young man has only one _____ in life---to become rich.
A) aim B) hope C) job D) hobby
- () 7. There are three _____ in this flat. You will feel comfortable in summer.
A) air-conditionings B) air-conditioners
C) air-conditioning D) air-conditioner
- () 8. There are more than one hundred airlines over Shanghai, so it is convenient for people to travel around the world.
A) railways B) airways C) air-roads D) highways
- () 9. To our joy, the wounded was still _____ when we got to the front.
A) living B) lives C) alive D) life
- () 10. We are _____ to hear that the little boy can run at an _____ speed.
A) amazed...amazed B) amazing...amazing
C) amazed...amazing D) amazing...amazed
- () 11. This is an _____ story. Everyone is _____ at it.
A) amusing...amusing B) amused...amused
C) amused...amusing D) amusing...amused
- () 12. The lawyer argued about the case for hours, but they didn't make a solution at last.
A) fought B) discussed C) discuss D) fight
- () 13. There is an interesting article on education. Have you read it?
A) book B) topic C) composition D) title
- () 14. The Japanese enemies failed to attack the village last night.
A) fight against B) turn against
C) take against D) keep against
- () 15. The boy doesn't usually do his homework. He _____ by computer games too much.
A) attracts B) is attracted

- ## 二 阅读理解

()1. A, physics B, chemistry C, geography D, biology
()2. A, find B, buy C, choose D, send
()3. A, make B, guide C, carry D, repair
()4. A, what B, who C, how heavy D. where
()5. A, watch B, drive C, stop D, push
()6. A, fine B, cool C, bad D, sunny
()7. A, take care B, draw pictures C, have a look D, take pictures

15

receiving allowances around ages 4 or 5, when children start to understand how money w 5 in life.

How much should the children get from their jobs is another problem, e6 in these *tough economic times* (经济困难时期). One way here can help the parents to make the decision: write down how much you spend on your child daily for two weeks and set an a7 *based on* (基于) the average daily expenses. Then you will get the answer.

华询初二英语春季第九讲

一. 基础练习

A. Change the following sentences into object clauses

- Jack goes fishing every Sunday afternoon.
Jack tells me _____.
- Does electricity flow through a wire into the flat?
Teacher asks me _____.
- How much does this dictionary cost?
Do you know _____?
- When will you go to Beijing?
Could you tell me _____?
- What can we do to fight pollution?
Judy wants to know _____.
- Why did the water go to a water treatment works?
Tom asks us _____.
- Where does the water come from?
Jenny wants to know _____.
- Did Mary borrow this dictionary from the library?
Mother asks him _____.
- The water sped down the mountain into the Yangtze River.
Daisy tells her brother _____.
- How does the electricity come into our flat?
Dad asks Benny _____.

B. Rewrite the sentences as required.

- I think this is a good idea. (否定句)
I _____ this _____ a good idea.
- When does Mary want to leave for Shanghai? Tom asks Betty ... (宾语从句)
Tom asks Betty _____.
- Did John go to the clinic with his mother? The grandmother wants to know ... (宾语从句)
The grandmother wants to know _____.
- Who is going to clean the classroom? Teacher asks monitor ... (宾语从句)
Teacher asks monitor _____.
- Electricity flows through a wire. Jack tells me ... (宾语从句)
Jack tells me _____.
- My father doesn't like playing bridge. I don't like playing bridge, either. (保持原意)
_____ my father _____ playing bridge.
- You are not allowed to touch electricity by wet hand. (保持原意)
You _____ electricity by wet hand.

二. 阅读理解

A. 完型填空

How is our paper put together?

Reading newspapers is an important part of our daily life, but do you know how to make a newspaper?

There are many 80 to make a newspaper. Take Teens for example. On Monday, editors and reporters hold a meeting to decide what stories should be in this week's paper.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, reporters make phone calls and write e-mails. They set up interviews with students and stars. Then they start to write news stories. Cartoonists draw cartoons and photographers take pictures to 81 the stories.

Foreign editors sometimes write about English-speaking countries. Also, they check the language in all the stories.

Everything comes together on Thursday. Page designers put the stories, cartoons and pictures on the page. Editors read through the stories to correct mistakes. They 82 write headlines and captions(图片说明). Often, editors have to cut the story to make it fit on the page, and it can be hard to decide what to take out.

It's really 83 in the newspaper office on Friday. Designers print the page drafts(清样) and editors read over each page. They make sure, again, that all the facts are right and nothing is misspelled(拼写错误). At night, the pages are printed out in the printing house.

This is how teens comes out. 84 Teens is a weekly newspaper, the process is nearly the same as a daily newspaper's. The 85 is that daily newspapers finish the whole process in one single day.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 80. A) editors | B) steps | C) days | D) stories |
| 81. A) write | B) change | C) match | D) describe |
| 82. A) also | B) never | C) always | D) hardly |
| 83. A) boring | B) tired | C) free | D) busy |
| 84. A) Since | B) When | C) Whether | D) Although |
| 85. A) discussion | B) difference | C) difficulty | D) decision |

B. 首字母填空

Character Building Hobbies for Children

A hobby you d1 as a child has a deep effect on your life even as an adult. Hobbies can be the first teachers for many of life's lessons. If you are c2 something as a hobby, it may be coins, stamps or whatever else interests you, you learn many things along the way. What are the most beneficial(有益的) h3 for kids? Here is a list.

Reading

If a child can l4 himself or herself in a good book, they can find a whole new world without ever leaving the house! It is reported that readers do better than non-readers in school work and exams. Many s5 have proved that readers do better than nonreaders in school work and exams.

Collections

Whether they are stamps, coins, baseball cards, m____6____ cars, action figures, dolls or whatever else interests your child, a collection is a great way to learn about people and places.

Music

This may not be ideal for all kids as some people are naturally more musical than others. Yet if your kid e____7____ singing or dancing, they can become great hobbies. Even learning a musical instrument is an option.(选择)

华询初二英语春季第十讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the right words.

1. You must deal with the problem _____ (personal, personally).
2. Mr. Smith _____ (explained, explanation) the meaning of the words to his son.
3. There are four emergency _____ (exits, exists) in the department store.
4. The policeman took the little girl to the _____ (safety, safely) at last.
5. The blind man is _____ (sensitive, sensible) to hearing.
6. "I suppose we'd better leave now," said John in a low _____ (voice, noise).
7. It is impolite of you to _____ (interrupt, disturb) others when they are talking.
8. He could hardly _____ (description, describe) his feelings when he heard he won the \$100,000 lottery.
9. When the plane takes off, please fasten your _____ (safe, safety) belt.
10. The _____ (manage, manager) was very pleased with what workers had done.
11. She turned a _____ (blind, deaf) ear to our warnings and got lost.
12. I'd love to be your _____ (guess, guest) at your party.
13. I haven't finished reading the detective story. _____ (Neither, So) have I.
14. Many tourists go _____ (sights, sightseeing) in Manila.

B. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms.

1. Alice, together with her two friends, _____ (go) to Beijing for a holiday. They left hour ago.
2. The police went around the area and _____ (search) for the missing baby, but failed.
3. Jack _____ (not finish) the task by last weekend.
4. The students _____ (reach) the school gate before seven o' clock.
5. When I got to the station, the train _____ (left).
6. Before 2000, we _____ never _____ (be) to Australia.
7. My friend told me she _____ just _____ (see) one of her teachers in the street.
8. The boy was riding a bicycle when he _____ (fall).
9. If you _____ (not be) careful, you will fall off the tree.
10. The old man's black hen _____ (lay) a big egg two days ago.

C. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms

1. Air _____ in the city had reached four times the acceptable levels. (pollute)
2. I was too much of a good-time girl to do any _____ studying. (seriously)
3. These things generally _____ more power and take up more space too. (consumer)
4. He came to the _____ that he would never make a good teacher. (realize)
5. A washing machine is run by a small _____ motor. (electricity)
6. Owing to the help from his teacher, he has make _____ progress. (rapidly)
7. We will work even harder to get _____ scores. (good)

8. I don't think it's _____ to travel by plane than by train. (danger)
 9. My parents are going to pay my _____ at the Science Camp. (expensive)
 10. You'd better make vacation _____ before the summer holiday begins.
 (plan)

二. 阅读理解

A. Choose the best answer and complete the passage

Many people say dolphins are very intelligent. They seem to be able to think, Understand, and learn things quickly. But are they clever like humans or more like cats or dogs? Scientists say dolphin intelligence is _____1_____ to human intelligence in some ways. How?

Like humans, every dolphin has a "name". It is a special whistle. Scientists think dolphins, like people, "talk" to each other about a lot of things, _____2_____ their age, their feelings, or finding food. And, like humans, dolphins use a system of sounds and body language to communicate. But understanding their conversations is no _____3_____ for humans. No one "speaks dolphin" yet, but some scientists are trying to learn.

Dolphins are also social animals. They live _____4_____, and they often come to play games from different groups and have fun, just like people. In fact, playing together is something only intelligent animals do.

Dolphins and human beings make plans to get _____5_____ they want. In the seas of southern Brazil, dolphins use an interesting way to get food. When fish are near a boat, dolphins signal the fishermen to put their nets in the water. And the fishermen can catch a lot of fish. What is the advantage for the dolphins? _____6_____ do they help the fishermen? The dolphins can get some of the fish.

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| () 1. | A. familiar | B. likely | C. nice | D. similar |
| () 2. | A. for example | B. such as | C. as | D. include |
| () 3. | A. easy | B. good | C. hard | D. useful |
| () 4. | A. by themselves | B. alone | C. in groups | D. individually |
| () 5. | A. everything | B. something | C. anything | D. nothing |
| () 6. | A. What | B. How | C. Why | D. When |

B. Fill in the blanks according to the letters.

The world celebrates Earth Day every year on April 22 to raise awareness of environmental problems and show appreciation for our p_____1_____. But at a private school in the American state of Maryland, Earth Day is celebrated every day. There, children learn about the environment and take action to show their l_____2_____ for the Earth.

At St. James Children's School, children between two and six years old add to that fun by observing worms and picking up trash in the school yard. Inside they learn to s_____3_____ water and electricity. They also recycle and reuse.

The children observe the growth of plants from seeds to sprouts in used p_____4_____ cups kept in the classroom, and then they place them in the garden and

watch the plants continue to grow. They a____5____ observe the life cycle of butterflies and other insects, and learn about rain and sea life.

Other materials about nature and its effects on human life are a ____6____ around the school, including worms, beds of flowers and vegetables, a special rain garden. The rain garden makes use of rainwater to grow plants. In each class, a lot of materials are made from r____7____ unwanted things or recycling waste. For example, a rug in the middle of every classroom is made of recycling tires.

华询初二英语春季第十一讲

一、基础练习

1. -- _____ have you been to the Summer Palace?
-- Three times.
A How soon B How far C How many times D How often
2. When the boy _____ the orange juice, he threw the bottle away.
A had drunk B drink C drinks D is drinking
3. Tom wants to know how fast the world population _____.
A grew B growing C was grew D is growing
4. Peter would like to be _____ actor in the film.
A / B a C an D the
5. China is famous _____ the Great Wall.
A in B for C at D with
6. The frightening story made the little child _____ this morning.
A crying B cried C to cry D cry
7. Mr. Green lost _____ money _____ the night of National Day.
A few; in B a lot of; on C many; at D lots of; in
8. Peter likes _____ sports _____ football and skating.
A such; as B such; like C so; as D so; like
9. If you don't want to go ___, you can walk up the steps.
A by lift B in lift C by lifts D on lift
10. Julia will go to Beijing _____ next month.
A some time B some times C sometimes D sometime
11. This room is _____ small _____ hold so many people.
A very; to B too; to C enough; to D so; that
12. His mother asked him where _____ holidays.
A did he spend B did she spend C you spent your D he spent his
13. _____ of the two books _____ worth reading.
A None; are B Neither; is C Both; was D All; will be
14. Suddenly something in the street _____ when Tom was on his way to school.

A caught the eye B caught his eyes C caught his eye D caught the eyes

15. Most of the boys enjoy playing chess and ____.

A skated B to skate C skating D skate

16. If you don't know the word, you can _____ in a dictionary.

A look for it B look it for C look up it D look it up

17. Please sign your name _____ the page.

A in the bottom of B at the bottom of

C along the bottom of D on the bottom of

18. The careless driver should be responsible for their ____.

A death B dead C died D deaths

19. The teacher told us that the earth _____ the sun.

A go round B goes round C went round D going round

20. Look! The boys _____ playing _____ in the playground.

A are; happy B is; happy C is; happily D are; happily

二. 阅读理解

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

Much meaning can be carried clearly, with our eyes, so it is often _____ 1 _____ that eyes can speak.

Do you have such kind of _____ 2 _____? In a bus you may look at a stranger, but not too long. And if he finds that he is being looked at, he may feel uncomfortable. The same in daily life, If nothing goes wrong, you will feel _____ 3 _____ toward the person who is looking at you that way. Eyes do speak, right?

Looking too long at someone may seem to be impolite. But sometimes things are different. If a man looks at a woman for more than 10 seconds, it may mean that he wishes to attract her attention, to make her understand that he _____ 4 _____ her. When two people are in a conversation, the speaker will only look at the listener from time to time, _____ 5 _____ make sure that the listener does pay attention _____ 6 _____ what he or she is speaking. Lovers will enjoy looking at each other or being looked at for a long time, to show something that _____ 7 _____ cannot express.

Clearly, eye contact should be done according to the relationship between two people and the place where you stay.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| () 1. | A. spoken | B. said | C. told | D. talked |
| () 2. | A. experience | B. eyes | C. mind | D. news |
| () 3. | A. happy | B. angry | C. sad | D. thankful |
| () 4. | A. loves | B. hates | C. thanks | D. looks at |
| () 5. | A. in order that | B. so that | C. in order to | D. for |
| () 6. | A. for | B. of | C. with | D. to |
| () 7. | A. eyes | B. words | C. minds | D. body |

B. Blanks filling

People all want to live a happy life. But today more and more people think they are u____1____. This study shows that many people would give up their present life if they could. What makes people so unhappy? Men complain they work too h____2____, but make too little money. Women complain they are too fat and try to lose w____3____. Children complain they have too much homework and always s____4____ too little time doing what they like. It seems that nobody is happy. But is it true?

In fact, being happy is not so hard. First, c____5____ your ideas. Try to cherish what you have. Second, forget about unhappy things and r____6____ things which make you laugh. Last, don't keep others' mistakes in mind, and you'll find that wearing a s____7____ is not too difficult.

华询初二英语春季第十二讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the proper words.

1. Sydney is our final _____ (destination, departure) .
2. The _____ (world, world's)population was about 1,700 million at the beginning of the twentieth century.
3. There is nothing _____ (farther, further) to be said.
4. She was _____ (amazed, amazing) that he could finish the work in only ten minutes.
5. Sally has been in china for five years, so she _____ (has got used to, has used to) the Chinese food.
6. What you said _____ (reminds, remembers) me of last year.

B. Choose the best answer

1. _____ you are ill, you'd better go home earlier.
A. Before B. After C. Now that D. Though
2. Those two boys look so _____ that I can't tell from them.
A. strange B. young C. familiar D. similar
3. Young ladies really enjoy brands _____ Dior, Chanel.
A. is like B. such as C. for example D. the same as
4. Look, the trees and houses are _____ beautiful white snow.
A. covered with B. famous for C. familiar to D. excellent for
5. Our life is influenced by the advertisements _____.
A. on the way B. in many ways C. by the way D. under the way
6. After the meeting, let's go on _____ some cleaning.
A. doing B. do C. did D. to do
7. Our planet and star trips are full. Why not _____ to the moon? It's cheaper.
A. going B. go C. went D. to go
8. The _____ in the country area is the land, water or plants that you can see around.
A. scenery B. scene C. scenic D. seeing
9. Try _____ at the back door if nobody _____ at the front door.
A. knocking; hears B. to knock; hear C. knock; hear D. knocking; hearing
10. I read _____ story. It is _____ interesting story.
A. a; an B. a; a C. the; the D. /; an
11. Britain is _____ European country and China is _____ Asian country.
A. an; an B. a; a C. a; an D. an; a
12. _____ China is _____ old country with _____ long history.
A. The; an; a B. The; a; a C. /; an; the D. /; an; a
13. This is the book _____ you asked.

- A. which B. what C. for which D. for what
14. If you don't want to go _____, you can walk up the steps.
A. in lift B. by lift C. by lifts D. on lift
15. We hope college life will help him to _____.
A. spreaded his wings B. spread his wings C. spread his wing D. spread one wing

二. 阅读理解

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

Jody was ten years old when he decided he needed a job. He thought it might be fun to raise worms. He could sell them to farmers and people who fished. So in _____ 1 _____, he bought many worms. But that winter the cold weather killed all the worms because he had not _____ 2 _____ them in a warm place.

The next spring Jody tried again. He bought more worms, which he took good care of. When winter came, he took them inside _____ 3 _____ they would stay warm. Many people bought his worms.

One day when Jody was twelve, he got a letter. It was from the state of New York. The letter said, "Everyone who _____ 4 _____ things has to pay taxes!" Jody made only one dollar selling worms. But he still _____ 5 _____ to pay part of that money to the state. He told many people in his town what had happened. Soon some people from a television station _____ 6 _____ with Jody. Many people saw it and they began to write letters to the state. The letters now said that the law was _____ 7 _____. Finally the law has changed. Children like Jody can now sell things without paying money to the state.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. autumn | B. spring | C. winter | D. summer |
| () 2. | A. caught | B. found | C. hidden | D. put |
| () 3. | A. before | B. until | C. though | D. so |
| () 4. | A. buys | B. sells | C. keeps | D. presents |
| () 5. | A. hoped | B. wanted | C. had | D. remembered |
| () 6. | A. talked | B. visited | C. quarreled | D. worked |
| () 7. | A. common | B. unfair | C. different | D. useless |

B. Blanks filling

Last summer, we visited the University of Oxford. It is one of the best universities in the world. But what _____ attracted us at first was its beautiful scenery.

When we arrived at the university, we were warmly welcomed _____ by teachers and students there. When we knew that we were the university's first group of visitors under the age of 18, we felt really happy. Later the kind teachers and students showed us a _____ Christ Church. It is the biggest and most famous college at Oxford. But now it is famous _____ for another reason: Christ Church was one of the places for the Harry Potter series. It must be a place where all Harry Potter fans _____ want to visit!

At noon, we had a nice lunch with some teachers and students at a long table. We were served turkey, steak, and potatoes. There was also some other delicious food _____ that we could choose. The school was really nice to us!

We s_____ the whole afternoon touring around the campus and taking photos. After dinner, we met Mr. Andrew, Senior Teacher of English Learning Programs of the university. We had a pleasant talk together.

华询初二英语春季第十三讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. New York University Shanghai, located in Pudong's Lujiazui, will enroll_____ first undergraduates in 2013.
A) it B) its C) itself D) it's
- () 2. Mary has just decided to invite _____ to her birthday party.
A) you and I B) you and me C) I and you D) me and you
- () 3. Little Tom had to look after _____ when his parents were away from home.
A) he B) him C) his D) himself
- () 4. The speaker was describing his unusual experience _____ listeners _____ his own words.
A) to, in B) to, with C) at , in D) at, with
- () 5. If the chocolates_____ strawberry, the packaging will be designed in the shape of a strawberry.
A) taste B) taste like C) feel D) feel like
- () 6. Mum looked _____. She looked _____ at Tom because he had broken her favorite vase.
A) angry, angry B) angrily, angrily
C) angry, angrily D) angrily, angry
- () 7. The thief ran away quickly_____ the alarm suddenly _____.
A) while, went out B) while, went off
C) when, went out D) when, went off
- () 8. _____ ! The floor is wet.
A) Mind your head B) Look down
C) Watch out D) Don't be so careless
- () 9. The 86-year-old granny shocked everyone _____ she showcased her gymnastic skills at the 2012 Cottbus Gymnastics World Cup.
A) before B) until C) when D) although
- () 10. _____ you weren't there, I left a message.
A) Before B) As C) As soon as D) When
- () 11. _____ all the passengers are here, why don't we start at once?
A) After B) As soon as C) While D) Since
- () 12. The fire stopped _____ the firemen came.
A) burning, before B) to burn, before
C) burning, until D) to burn, after

B. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word can only be used once.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. visiting | B. Instead | C. a reason |
| D. In addition | E. happened | F. hot |

A woman in a wheelchair became a hero when a two-year old boy fell from a third-floor window into her lap (膝).

Barbara Jones is the hero. She's a 31-year-old woman who is unable to walk. Ms. Jone was (1) _____ her mother in Harlem, a New York City neighbourhood. She was sitting in her wheelchair in a favorite place outside her mother's flat building. "I was sitting in the sunshine talking to my friend," she said. "It was in the middle of July, and the sun was very (2) _____.

We decided to go to a place on the other side of the building," she said. "I don't usually like to sit there because it's so noisy." Suddenly something strange (3) _____. Above her, on the third floor of the building, Adonis Gomez was playing. He was jumping on a sofa with his cousin. The sofa was near an open window.

"I can jump higher than you can," Adonis said to his cousin. Adonis took a big jump, but he didn't come back down on the sofa. (4) _____, he bounced out the open window. He fell three storeys. His arm hit Ms. Jone's head. Then he rolled across her lap and fell to the ground next to her wheel chair.

Adonis was hurt, but he was not dead. An ambulance took him to the hospital. Ms. Jones had only a small cut near her left eye. "Now I know God had (5) _____ for me to move to that side of the building," Ms. Jones said.

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

二. 阅读理解

A. 完形填空

There isn't ____1____ who can control the weather in the world. But we can tell ____2____ the important changes in the weather will be like in the following day or two. That is ____3____ weather forecasting. ____4____ many countries and in all countries people have studied the weather and tried to make weather forecasting.

Sometimes far away objects such as hills and tall trees seem to be very clear and near. This is a sign of ____5____ water vapour in the air, and then the rain will probably come.

Rings round the sun are a sign of coming rain. If you see a rainbow in rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such rainbow always comes in the evening. If the stars twinkle ____6____ at night, then fine weather will come the next day. If a fog appears in the morning, just about sunrise, then the day will be warm. If the sunset is mostly red in colour, then the following day will be fine. Most of the ____7____ sayings have been made by people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting.

1. A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. no one
2. A. how B. why C. what D. when

3. A. call B. called C. shout D. said
 4. A. For B. On C. At D. About
 5. A. many B. few C. much D. little
 6. A. clearly B. clear C. clean D. cleanly
 7. A. over B. above C. below D. under

B. 首字母

Charlie Chaplin was b_____ in London, England in 1889. Both of his parents were actors, but his family was very poor. In 1911 he went to California to look for work as a move actor His first movies there were not successful. Then he created a comedy character called The Tramp. The Tramp wore a funny, black suit and used his hat to s_____ secret messages. It was a huge s_____. By 1914, Chaplin was the most famous actor in America. He worked very hard, and made 62 movies in four years. In 1919, he started his o_____ film company. His new films were more serious -for example, "City Lights" is about the p_____ of poor people. He moved to Switzerland in 1948, and lived there until he died in 1977. People a_____ the world still loved to watch Chaplin's movies.

华询初二英语春季第十四讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the best answer

- () 1. Li Lei is taller than _____ in his class.
A.anybody B.anybody else C.else anyone D.somebody else
- () 2. This dictionary isn't _____. It is _____.
A.yours,his B.you,him C.hers,you D.mine,him
- () 3. The sentence _____ is wrong.
A.himself B.herself C.itself D.it
- () 4. ---Which of the two T-shirts will you take?
---I'll take _____, one of my brother's, the other for myself.
A. either B. neither C. all D. both
- () 5. There're twenty students in our school, but _____ of them are from France.
A.none B.all C.neither D.both.
- () 6. We go home _____ six days.
A.all B.each C.both D.every
- () 7. _____ of the teachers are kind in our school.
A. Every B. Each C. Either D. All
- () 8. --- _____ hat is this? --- It's _____.
A. Whose, me B. who, mine C. Whom, his D. Whose, mine
- () 9. Why don't you get _____ to read while you are on holiday?
A. anything B. everything C. something D. nothing
- () 10. He has _____ to tell us.
A. something important B. important something
C. anything useful D. useful nothing
- () 11. Neither I nor he _____ from USA.
A. be B. are C. am D. is
- () 12. Everyone can have a piece of bread, _____?
A. can, every one B. can't they C. can't it D. can't she

B. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is the population of the world today?
- _____ jumped the longest of all in the long jump?
- _____ colour is your mother's dress? --- It's black.
- _____ is your car? --- The red one in front of the tree.
- _____ of the following can you often find on a medicine bottle?
--- I know, sir. It's instruction.

6. The necklace _____ she is wearing is beautiful.
7. Do you know the person _____ lost his bike?
8. Most people _____ live in less developed countries are quite poor.
9. The boy _____ is helping the old man is John's brother.
10. People _____ use credit cards to buy things online should be very careful

二. 阅读理解

A. 完形填空

In America, people don't keep their old people at home. At a certain age they put them away. In my country, the old people stay in the home until they ____80____. But here, things are not like that. It's surprising to me that they put them away. The first thing they think of is a *nursing home* (养老院). Some of these people don't need a nursing home. If they had their own bedroom at home, they would watch ____81____ or listen to the radio or have themselves busy doing something interesting.

Right now there's a lady here, nothing wrong with her, but her children put her away. They don't come to see her. The only time they come to see her is when she says, "I can't breathe." She wants some ____82____. And that way she is just aging. When I came here, she was a beautiful woman. She was looking nice. Now she is going down.

We had another lady here two years ago, she had two sons. She fell and had a ____83____ leg. They called the eldest son. He said, "Why call on me? Call the little one. She gave all the money to that little one." That was bad. I was right there.

All these people are not helpless. But just the family ____84____ them. There is an old man here. His children took him for a ride one day, pushed him out of the car, let him walk and *wander* (徘徊) by himself. He couldn't find his way home. His children try to ____85____ all that he has. They are trying to make him sign papers and things like those. There is nothing wrong with him. He can dress himself, cook his own meals, take a walk... They signed him in here, made the lawyers sign him in. They are just in for money.

How can these children treat their old people like that? How awful!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 80. A. fail | B. disappear | C. die | D. hate |
| 81. A. films | B. pets | C. television | D. children |
| 82. A. attention | B. freedom | C. invitation | D. trouble |
| 83. A. frozen | B. broken | C. weak | D. terrible |
| 84. A. have pity on | B. deal with | C. rely on | D. get rid of |

of

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 85. A. take away | B. give up | C. dream of | D. care for |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|

B. 首字母

It may be possible to enjoy a higher *standard* (标准) of living if you have a small family. There are clear advantages to having a small family. H____86____, there can also be serious disadvantages if it is a small family. The parents have big *responsibilities* (责任) of raising children by themselves if they have no help from other family m____87____. Today, it is quite common for both parents to work full

time in order to pay for the basic cost of living of family. When the parents come home, they are often very t____88____ from a hard day at work. Still, they have to take care of the children, cook, clean, wash clothes, shop, etc.

When there is only one parent, of course the responsibilities of looking after the children are much h____89____ for him or her. They have to work out all the things by themselves. They just hope that everything goes right every day. More and more, people in small families have been trying to create their own *extended families* (大家庭) to meet their needs. They often try to develop a net-work of friends and neighbors to be part of their self-created extended family. For example, small families may celebrate holidays t____90____ and, if there are children, they may share responsibilities of child raising. Your child might go to a neighbor's h____91____ or apartment after school on certain days, and then you would do something in e____92____ to help your neighbor out. Many of these arrangements are very successful and helpful for those families.

华询初二英语春季第十五讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. The emperor was _____ their work, so he gave them much money.
A. interested in B. careful with C. pleased with D. patient with
- () 2. Since we have free time, why don't we _____ the museum?
A. visit B. visiting C. to visit D. visited
- () 3. Peter didn't listen carefully to Mrs White, so she said, "_____".
A. Be careful B. Watch out C. Pay attention D. Go off
- () 4. When I didn't finish my homework, my mother would be _____.
A. cross B. puzzled C. pleased D. scared
- () 5. Online games are very interesting, _____ children can't spend too much time on it.
A. and B. or C. so D. but
- () 6. The boy was playing computer games, but he _____ that he was doing his homework.
A. prevented B. pretended C. protected D. produced
- () 7. Instead of watching TV at home, she feels like _____ out for a walk after supper.
A. to go B. going C. goes D. went
- () 8. _____ school is much bigger than _____.
A. Our, your B. Our, yours C. Ours, yours D. We, you
- () 9. -----Whose painting is this? It's really wonderful!
----- Oh, it's not _____. It's _____.
A. hers, your B. mine, Elsa's C. yours, he's D. his, my
- () 10. This is _____ bedroom. It is very clean and tidy.
A. Mary's and Jane's B. Mary and Jane's
C. Mary's and Jane D. Mary's and Jane's

B. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. Why don't we go skiing this afternoon? (同义句转换)
_____ go skiing this afternoon?
2. He was satisfied with their warm welcome. (同义句转换)
He was _____ their warm welcome.
3. The boy is so short that he can't reach the pears on the tree. (同义句转换)
The boy isn't _____ to reach the pears on the tree.
4. You mustn't throw paper here and there! (同义句转换)

_____ throw paper here and there!

5. She's hardly been late for work since she came here. (改为反义疑问句)

She's hardly been late for work since she came here, _____

6. I won't go to Kitty's birthday party if she doesn't invite me. (保持句意基本不变)

I won't go to Kitty's birthday party _____ she _____ me.

二. 阅读理解

Now, more and more families have their own cars and most kids like to sit in the front passenger seat. But in fact, research on car accidents shows that it is the most dangerous seat in the car no matter whether your car is old or new. So where is the safest place for kids to sit? The answer is in the back seat.

Australia passed a law that everyone should wear a seat belt in any car in 1976. Research shows that wearing a seat belt that is the right size for you is the best way to avoid serious hurt.

Seat belts should be made to fit the person who is going to use them, or they could cause someone to be hurt. Kids can be hurt in an adult seat belt because they are small and the belt could come up round their neck or face.

In south Australia, the law about child safety changed in 2010. Any child below the age of 7 must wear a seat belt. The law also says that a child under 7 must not be allowed to sit in the front seat unless all the seats in the back of the car have had kids under 7 sitting in them already.

- ()60. Which is the most dangerous seat in the car according to the passage?

A. The driver's seat.
B. The front passenger seat.
C. The back seat on the right.
D. The back seat on the left.

- ()61. When did Australia pass the law that everyone should wear a seat belt in any car?

A. In 1976. B. In 1977.
C. In 2010. D. In 2011.

- ()62. Which of the following is TRUE according to the law in Australia?

A. Kids under 7 can not sit in a car.
B. People under 18 can not drive a car.
C. Passengers don't have to wear seat belts.
D. Both passengers and the driver should wear seat belts.

- ()63. Why should the kids wear the right-sized seat belt?

A. Because it is safe.
B. Because it looks cool.
C. Because they will feel comfortable.
D. Because they should obey the law.

- ()64. According to the new law, kids under 7 can sit in the front seat when ____.

A. there is a seat belt in the front seat
B. the back seats are full of kids under 7

- C. there is no seat belt in the back seats
 - D. someone can protect them in the front seat
- ()65. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. How to wear seat belts.
 - B. How to avoid car accidents.
 - C. Wearing seat belts is important.
 - D. Drivers should be very much careful.

华询初二英语春季第十六讲

一. 基础练习

A. Choose the best answer

- () 1. _____ he's old, he can still carry this heavy bag.
A. Though B. Since C. For D. So
- () 2. ---Do you know if he _____ to play basket ball with us?
---I think he will come if he _____ free tomorrow.
A. comes; is B. comes; will be C. will come; is D. will come; will be
- () 3. In the zoo if a child _____ into the water and can't swim, the dolphins may come up _____ him.
A. will fall; to help B. falls; to help C. will fall; help D. falls; helping
- () 4. I don't remember _____ he worked in that city when he was young.
A. what B. which C. where D. who
- () 5. We will stay at home if my aunt _____ to visit us tomorrow.
A. comes B. come C. will come D. is coming
- () 6. The police asked the children _____ cross the street _____ the traffic lights turned green.
A. not; before B. don't; when C. not to; until D. not; after
- () 7. I was late for class yesterday _____ there was something wrong with my bike.
A. when B. that C. until D. because
- () 8. I'll go swimming with you if I _____ free tomorrow.
A. will be B. shall be C. am D. was
- () 9. In the exam, the _____ you are, the _____ mistakes you will make.
A. careful; little B. more careful; fewest C. more careful; fewer D. more careful; less
- () 10. You should finish your lessons _____ you go out to play.
A. before B. after C. when D. while
- () 11. I hurried _____ I wouldn't be late for class.
A. since B. so that C. as if D. unless
- () 12. When you read the book, you'd better make a mark _____ you have any questions.
A. which B. that C. where D. though
- () 13. The teacher raised his voice _____ all the students could hear him.
A. for B. so that C. because D. in order
- () 14. He took off his coat _____ he felt hot.
A. because B. as C. if D. since
- () 15. It is _____ that we'd like to go out for a walk.
A. a lovely day B. too lovely a day C. so lovely a day D. such lovely a day
- () 16. Mary had _____ much work to do that she stayed at her office all day.
A. such B. so C. too D. very

B. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

- The girl was so excited to shake hands with the famous _____. (piano)
- His mother nodded _____ and said no more. (silent)

3. My grandpa was so _____ that he always lost his way in the park. (forget)
4. _____ speak louder than words. (act)
5. We are _____ to hear his wonderful voice. (surprise)

C. Rewrite the following sentences as required:

1. All of the books are written in English. (改为否定句)
_____ the books is written in English.
2. The May Day Band consists of five members. (保持句意基本不变)
The May Day Band is _____ of five members.
3. The new movie lasted for two hours. (对划线部分提问)
_____ did the new movie last?
4. She speaks very good Italian. (改为感叹句)
_____ she speaks Italian!
5. His daughter didn't go to the movies. She read more books. (两句合并为一句)
His daughter read more books _____ going to the movies.

二. 阅读理解

A. 完形填空

Dolphins (海豚) are not fish. They are *mammals* (哺乳动物). They live in groups and speak to each other in their own language. But they are quite 1 almost all land animals. Their brain is as big as a person's and they live a long life — at least 20 or 30 years.

2 some animals, dolphins use sounds to help them find their way around. They also use these sounds to talk to each other and to help them find food. They do not use their ears to receive sounds, but use the jaw—the lower part of the mouth.

It is strange that dolphins are 3 to men, and for thousands of years, there have been many stories about dolphins and men. In the 19th century, in a dangerous part of the sea near New Zealand, there was a dolphin. The seamen in the area liked him very much and gave him a very good name, "Jack". From 1871 to 1903, Jack met every boat in the area and showed it the 4. In 1903 a passenger on a boat with the name of The Penguin shot and hurt Jack. 5 the dolphin didn't die, and after a long time he was well again. He guided the ships through the area for nine more years, 6 he refused to help the boat The Penguin.

Today, some people still kill dolphins, but many countries in the world now 7 them. In these places, people are not allowed to kill them.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) familiar to | B) different from | C) proud of | D) pleased with |
| 2. A) For | B) To | C) Between | D) Like |
| 3. A) dangerous | B) frightening | C) friendly | D) exciting |
| 4. A) way | B) food | C) time | D) wave |
| 5. A) Quickly | B) Luckily | C) Slowly | D) Suddenly |
| 6. A) so | B) for | C) or | D) but |
| 7. A) catch | B) attack | C) protect | D) sell |

B. 首字母

Sometimes I *doubt* whether there is love between my parents. Every day they are busy trying to make money. They don't act in the *romantic* ways that I read about in books or I see on TV. They n 1 say, "I love you." It's not their style.

One day, my mother was *sewing* (缝) a *quilt* (被子). I took my seat beside her.

"Mom, I have a question to ask you," I said after a while.

"What?" she replied, s 2 doing her work.

"Is there love between you and Dad?" I asked her in a very low voice.

She stopped her work and r 3 her head. Then she *bowed* (弯) her head and went on sewing.

I thought I had hurt her. At last I heard my mother say: "Susan, look at this *thread* (线). Sometimes you can see it there, but most of it d 4 in the quilt. It makes the quilt strong. If life is a quilt, then love should be a thread. It can h 5 be seen anywhere, but it's really there."

I listened carefully but I didn't understand her until the next spring. My father suddenly got seriously sick. My mother had to stay with him in the hospital for a month. After they got back, she helped my father walk slowly o 6 the country road every day. My father had never been so gentle.

"Dad, how are you feeling now?" I asked him one day.

"Susan, don't worry about me," he said gently. "I just like walking with your mom."

O 7 I thought love meant flowers, gifts and sweet kisses. But from this experience, I understand that love is just a thread in the quilt of our life. Love is.

华询初二英语春季第十七讲

一 基础练习

A. Choose the best answer.

- () 11. The little boy looked _____ at the birthday presents and felt very _____.
 A. excited, happy B. excited, happily
 C. excitedly, happy D. excitedly, happily
- () 12. _____ important piece of advice it is!
 A. What B. What a C. What an D. How
- () 13. I go to work by underground every day. It's _____ journey.
 A. forty minute's B. forty minutes'
 C. a forty-minute D. a forty-minutes
- () 14. _____ he is very young, _____ he knows a lot about science.
 A. Though, but B. Because, so C. Though, / D. When, and
- () 15. I haven't decided _____ I'll write a poem or an article.
 A. that B. what C. if D. whether
- () 16. These Teddy Bears look _____. Most of us like them.
 A. nicely B. well C. beautifully D. lovely
- () 17. I don't feel like _____ to the music. I would like _____ television.
 A. to listen, to watch B. listening, to watch
 C. to listen, watching D. listening, watching
- () 18. I have lived in Japan for ten years, so I have _____ Japanese food.
 A. been used to eat B. used to eat
 C. been used to eating D. used to eating
- () 19. I have lost my e-dictionary. Would you please lend me _____?
 A. you B. your C. yours D. yourself
- () 20. Here are two pens. _____ in blue is for you and the other is for your sister.
 A. One B. ones C. Oneself D. The one

二 阅读理解

A. 阅读选择

Joe and his friends were on their way to the Red Cross Headquarters to take the test for the first-aid badge (徽章). They had worked and practiced very hard the whole year and were confident that they would do well for their test.

On their way to the test place, they saw a hit-and-run accident. A taxi driver had sped through the red light and narrowly missed hitting a schoolboy. However, he could not stop in time to avoid (避开) a motorcycle that had turned round the corner. The passenger at the back was thrown off the motorcycle and landed heavily on the ground. The taxi driver was frightened and drove off. Everyone on the street was

greatly surprised.

Joe realized that they should take action when he saw the victim bled (流血) heavily. "Come on," he said to his friends and wanted them to follow him but they didn't move.

Joe knew what they were thinking. They would have to wait for another year if they were to miss the test. "Which is more important? A man's life or a badge?" Joe asked his friends.

The question made his friends feel small.

The victim had a deep cut on his head. Joe and his friends dressed his wound to stop the bleeding while waiting for the ambulance to arrive. This was what the Red Cross Society had trained them for.

1. Joe and his friends were on their way to the Red Cross Headquarters to _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) take a test on first-aid | B) collect their first-aid badges |
| C) report a hit-and-run accident | D) help the victim of an accident |

2. Who got hurt in the accident?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) The passenger in the taxi. | B) The passenger on a motorcycle. |
| C) The taxi driver | D) The motorcycle rider. |

3. Everyone on the street was surprised because _____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) the ambulance had already arrived. | B) the schoolboy was seriously hurt. |
| C) Joe did first-aid for the victim in time. | D) the driver ran away after the accident. |

4. The test for the first-aid badge is held _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A) once a year. | B) twice a year. | C) once a term. | D) twice a term. |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|

5. What did Joe and his friends do for the victim?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A) They took him to the hospital. | B) They stopped the bleeding for him. |
| C) They did nothing for him. | D) They made a phone call to his family. |

6. The writer thinks _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) Joe should take the test | B) Joe was foolish |
| C) Joe put others before himself | D) Joe was rude to his friends |

B. 完型填空

Gabriel had a small farm in a little town. He only had a cow and dreamed about having a large cattle ranch (畜牧场).

He once said to his father, "Dad, I would like to have that land over there. How can I get it?"

His father 72 him to talk to the landowner to see how he could get the land. Gabriel answered, "But we don't have the money." His father said, "73 ; go and talk to him."

Several years have passed and now Gabriel not only owns the land but owns a theme 74 including several hundred cows and a small zoo.

A year ago, when the park was already attracting a huge number of visitors, Gabriel's wife had a dream. "I want to build the 75 Cow in the world," she said.

Then they had plans for the project, 76 it would cost a lot of money.

“Nobody will lend us that money to build a Cow,” they thought. But the manager of a bank 77 them and helped them.

Later, La Manuela, the biggest Cow in the world was opened to the public. It is 9 meters tall and 16 meters long. and you can travel 78 the Cow learning how grass is turned into milk.

()72. A. encouraged B. allowed C. invited D. ordered

()73. A. Think it over B. That’s all right

C. Don’t worry D. Take it easy

()74. A. town B. farm C. factory D. park

()75. A. Smallest B. biggest C. best D. most expensive

()76. A. but B. so C. or D. because

()77. A. respected B. trusted C. taught D. warned

()78. A. near B. outside C. around D. inside

首字母

A mailman’s problem

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words:

Charlie was a mailman.

Six days a week he rode his bicycle from village to village delivering letters. He knew everybody and everybody knew him a 1 well.

“Here comes Charlie,” the children called, and their parents came to the doors of their houses. Everybody liked Charlie, and of course everyone especially liked r 2 letters.

“Something for you today,” Charlie would call, and he would get off his bicycle and take a letter or a package out of the bag.

Or he would say, “Sorry, n 3 for you today.” and rode on.

Even the dogs knew and liked Charlie, and although they barked at s 4, they never barked at him.

Except for one dog. Its owner, Mrs Taylor, had not lived in the village for very long, and every time the dog saw Charlie, it started barking.

When he came to Mrs Taylor’s house, Charlie rode his bicycle f 5. There were never any letters for her, so he did not have to stop.

Then one day, there was a letter for her. Charlie stopped his bicycle a little far away from Mrs Taylor’s house. The dog started barking. Mrs Taylor came to the door.

“A letter for you!” Charlie s 6.

“Why can’t you bring it to me?” Mrs Taylor shouted back.

“What about your dog?” Charlie said. “I don’t want it to bite me.”

Mrs Taylor laughed. “Don’t be afraid,” she said. “Everyone knows the old saying: A barking dog never b 7.”

“You know the old saying, and I know the old saying as well,” Charlie said, “but how do we know whether your dog knows it?”