**初二英语春季班精炼题集**

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初二英语春季班精炼题集第一讲

**针对练习**

一．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.

二．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

**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 $l0 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..

初二英语春季班精炼题集第二讲

针对练习

一．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.

二．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.

**阅读部分**

**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 .

初二英语春季班精炼题集第三讲

**基础练习**

**I. Write out the words according to the English meanings**

1. The farmers used a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(something used in chemistry) to kill the 2. 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.

7. The machine is not r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (working) properly. There must be something wrong with it.

8. The hill fire has b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (damaged by fire) all the trees.

**II. Complete the sentences with the help of the first words**

1. I must w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you not to go out. There’s a storm coming.
2. It’s surprising that the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age of trees is about 4000 years.
3. I’ll r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vase that I broke as soon as possible.
4. We have trouble finding p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water in that area because the pollution there is serious.
5. Microblogging makes it easier for us to e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information almost everywhere.
6. Trees are in great danger, m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from people.
7. The earthquake hit New Zealand on Feb. 22. It d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many houses and 65 people died.
8. Please write your name, address and o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the membership form.
9. Bruce likes doing experiments very much. His favourite subject is c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**III. 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 caner.
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.
9. Some trees provide important ingredients for medicine to cure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (ill)
10. When we reached the top of the mountain, we were surprised at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(beautiful) of nature.

**阅读部分**

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

**C**

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.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第四讲

**基础练习：**

( )26. Jack started to work at \_\_\_\_\_\_ early age because his family was very poor.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

( )27. \_\_\_\_ necessary \_\_\_\_ people to do morning exercises.

A. That’s; of B. It’s; of

C. That’s; for D. It’s; for

( )28. 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

( )29. 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

( )30. Mary, don’t forget to \_\_\_\_ the light when the meeting is over.

A. turn off B. turn up C. turn over D. turn on

( )31. The population of this town has \_\_\_\_ by 10% in the past five years.

A. vanished B. remained C. increased D. add

( )32. 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

( )33. That boy stayed in that hole \_\_\_\_ midnight. He didn’t want others to find him.

A. until B. after C. since D. when

( )34. Lily, remember \_\_\_\_ your homework for tomorrow.

A. don’t leave B. to not leave

C. not to leave D. won’t leave

( )35. He said that he \_\_\_\_ some Chinese before he came to Shanghai.

A. has learnt B. had learnt

C. would learn D. will leave

( )36. The light has gone out (熄灭) for three hours, but it’s \_\_\_\_ again now.

A. in B. on C. for D. at

( )37. Push the button, the water in the toilet will be \_\_\_\_ the drain.

A. dropped into B. put down

C. fell down D. pumped into

( )38. 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

( )39. My father goes for a walk daily. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_.

A. everyday B. every time C. some time D. every day

( )40. — 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

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

47. The boy also had to deliver newspapers in \_\_\_\_\_\_ weather. (freeze)

48. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ flights between London and New York. (day )

49. Some people are lying on the beach \_\_\_\_\_\_, enjoying the sunlight. (comfortable)

50. The workers are building a sewage \_\_\_\_\_\_ plant in the suburb. (treat)

51. On Sunday, I often help my mother to do some \_\_\_\_\_\_ at home. (clean )

52. She was \_\_\_\_\_\_ why he didn’t answer her letter. (puzzle)

53. As a nursery (托儿所)teacher, you mustn’t be \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the children. (patient)

54. After a five-day holiday, they all felt very \_\_\_\_\_\_. (relax)

Ⅷ. Rewrite the sentences as required

55. He needs some information about the flight to America tomorrow morning. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ any information about the flight to America tomorrow morning.

56. Mark set the ball rolling at the meeting.（改为反义疑问句）

Mark set the ball rolling at the meeting, \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

57. She spent 200 yuan on that new coat.（保持句意不变）

That new coat \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ 200 yuan.

58. Tom is the thinnest student in his class.（保持句意不变）

Tom is thinner than \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ student in his class.

59. It’s very cold. You can’t sit outside.（保持句意不变）

It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ cold \_\_\_\_\_\_ you to sit outside.

**阅读部分**

C. Choose the words to complete the passage

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

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

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 t 1 comfortably and peacefully.

But some people think too much about the p 2 but not the future. In 1980, the forest was burned to b\_\_\_3\_\_\_ roads, houses and factories. Chico was angry and he wanted to save the forest! He talked to the government workers, but they didn’t l\_\_4\_\_\_\_ to him. “Many

v 5 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 p\_\_\_5\_\_\_ the forest. Large areas of the forest were saved. Later he travelled to many other countries for i\_\_\_6\_\_\_ help. People soon became very much interested in this brave Brazilian. In the next few years Chico’s n\_\_7\_\_\_\_ became famous all over the world. The government of Brazil started making plans to protect the Amazon rainforest.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第五讲

**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

**阅读**@资@源@网

**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 1973 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

**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．

初二英语春季班精炼题集第六讲

**基础练习**

**Choose the best answer**

( )1. Last weekend I went to the Bund. I walked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful night views.

A) around…enjoyed B) around…enjoying

 C) across…enjoyed D) across…enjoying

( ) 2. American students are required to spend a certain **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of time in community service, such as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** community gardens.

 A) amount…getting cleaned up B) amount…cleaning up

 C) number…getting cleaned up D) number…cleaning up

( ) 3. Light pollution means **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** light, which makes it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see the stars.

 A) too many…hard B) too little…easy

 C) too much…hard D) too few…easy

( ) 4. Don’t worry. There’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time left.

 A) still a little B) only a little C) a few D) only a few

( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_travelers go to America by sea because planes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faster.

 A) Many…more B) Only a few… more

 C) None…much D) Few…much

( ) 6. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_coins in my collection, but Fangfang has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Her collection is big.

 A) few…quite a few B) a few… a lot of

 C) only a few…a lot of D) quite a few…only a few

( ) 7. I saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cheap T-shirts in a shop. I went back later, but there were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left.

 A) much…only a little B) many…nothing

 C) enough… nothing D) a lot of…none

( ) 8. Many airport now use special cameras to detect travelers with a fever in order to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travelling on an aeroplane.

 A) protect…from B) provide…with

 C) supply…for D) prevent…from

 ( ) 9. When Donna and Jordan **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on to the rope, suddenly it broke and they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down the stream together.

 A) held…flowed B) were holding…flowed

 C) held…floated D) were holding…floated

( ) 10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was an entrepreneur(创业者) until I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ driving the van.

A) realized… didn’t start B) didn’t realize…started

C) realized… started D) didn’t realize…didn’t start

 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in their proper forms**

1. When Captain Jerome \_\_\_\_\_ (rest) on a beach in Antarctica, a huge seal joined him sunbathing.

2. The train \_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (come) into the station. We have to say goodbye now.

3. The writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) a new novel about the life of soldiers on island these years. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) it until the end of next year. When he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( finish) it, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Japan for a holiday.

4. My father likes to sit in the sofa reading newspaper when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(get) home from work.

**阅读**.

**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 80 up and down the streets of his neighborhood. He looks for anything unusual such as strange cars, loud noises. 81 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 82 Tim gets together with about ten of his neighbors to discuss community safety. Members of the neighborhood watch group want to help the police 83 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 84 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 85 , 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

**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\_\_86\_\_\_\_ 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\_\_87\_\_\_\_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 89 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 90 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 91 in the fieldwith 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 92 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.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第七讲

**基础练习**

**I. 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

 C) attacks D) is attacked

( ) 16. It is awful to walk in the streets when the weather is wet.

 A) careful B) terrible C) happy D) sad

( ) 17. They don’t feel hungry. They only want to have a drink. So they walk into the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) restaurant B) bar C) bookstore D) library

( ) 18. Do you know anything about the battle of Waterloo?

 A) strike B) war C) quarrel D) beat

( ) 19. There are many people on the beach every summer.

 A) seaside B) bank C) sea D) bund

( ) 20. The old farmer works hard all of his time. He is as busy \_\_\_\_\_\_ a bee.

 A) like B) in C) with D) as

**阅读**

**Choose the words and expressions and complete the passage.**

Man has invented four kinds of satellites. The first kind of satellites studies the   1\_\_\_\_ of the earth. They are used to make maps. They also help countries to see where they can  2  oil or gold.

The second kind of satellites is used to   3\_\_\_ships and planes. A ship or a plane can send a message to the satellite and can find out  4\_\_\_\_ it is.

The third kind of satellites studies the weather , These satellites  5\_\_\_\_ clouds and strong winds moving across the earth. They warn countries to make preparation when very  6 \_\_weather is coming. They  7\_\_\_\_ of the earth from thousands of miles above it and send the photos to weather stations on the ground.

(  )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

**首字母填空**

.Many children in America try to find the jobs in their holidays to earn their pocket money, including President Obama’s daughters Sasha and Malia. Obama gives his seven and ten-year-old daughters just a dollar a week each for the jobs they do. They help to do housework such as setting the table, washing dishes, and c 1 their play areas and bedrooms.Some people question if it is r 2 to give children allowances in this way. But most of the American parents believe that everyone in the family should be responsible for the housework. The people who agree with this point say that kids shouldn’t just get allowances for n 3 , and that such payments can help kids learn it is not easy to get money -- this is the first l 4 of their money management skills. Most of the children in America are allowed to spend their allowances on the things they like. Many people think that kids can start 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, e 6 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 a 7 *based on* (**基于**) the average daily expenses. Then you will get the answer.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第九讲

**基础练习**

I. **Change the following sentences into object clauses**

1. Jack goes fishing every Sunday afternoon.

 Jack tells me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Does electricity flow through a wire into the flat?

 Teacher asks me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. How much does this dictionary cost?

 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4. When will you go to Beijing?

 Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

5. What can we do to fight pollution?

 Judy wants to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Why did the water go to a water treatment works?

 Tom asks us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Where does the water come from?

 Jenny wants to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Did Mary borrow this dictionary from the library?

 Mother asks him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**阅读**

**完形**

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

**首字母**

**Character Building Hobbies for Children**

A hobby you d 1 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 c 2 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）h 3 for kids? Here is a list.

Reading

If a child can l 4 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 s 5 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）

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十讲

**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.

**阅读**

**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 |

**首字母**

The world celebrates Earth Day every year on April 22 to raise awareness lf 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.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十一讲

**Choose a suitable word to complete each of the following sentences. Add “the” where necessary.**

 **capital dinner police lunch middle name sky television**

1. We had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant last night.
2. We stayed at a very nice hotel but I don’t remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.
4. Did you see the film on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night?
5. Somebody was trying to break into the shop so I called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Japan.
7. — What did you have for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? — A salad.
8. I woke up in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the night.

**bank bed church home post office school station**

1. I need some money. I must go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. David usually goes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.
3. In Britain, children go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the age of five.
4. There were a lot of people at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waiting for the train.
5. I phoned you last night but you weren’t at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now. Good night!
7. I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get some stamps.

**阅读**

**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\_\_\_\_\_ connot 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 |

**首字母**

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.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十二讲

**针对练习**

**I. 根据所给字母完成句子**

1. What pollution problems is China faced w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. Governments will need to work hard to find s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the aging problems.

3. In Africa， many families continue to have large n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of children.

4. We must s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using materials l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plastics and chemicals.

5. Don’t d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public property.

6. He said he had never met s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a rude man before.

7. Don’t talk l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the reading room.

8. Every time I go to watch a movie， something prevents me f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoying the film.

9. Keeping our city clean is everyone’s r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. They are talking a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lecture on environmental protection.

11. To tell you the t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I knew very little about the ozone layer before the lecture.

12. My father told me that the sun r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the east and sets in the west.

13. Jenny dances very well. She is i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in dancing.

14. Do you use public transport as often as p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

15. One of the biggest problems is the rapid g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population.

16. Pollution is h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not only to the health of people， but also to the health of animals　　and plants.

17. We should prevent people from c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down trees.

18. He was not h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He told Mr. Li that the flat was quiet. In fact， it was very noisy.

19. Because of the greenhouse e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the temperature of the earth is rising.

20. There will be more a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people than young people.

21. The old people and the children will feel l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

22. We must stop u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials like plastics and chemicals.

23. Do you greet your teachers each time when you m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them?

24. Tim always gives his s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the old people on the bus.

**II. 词性变换**

1. The boy in blue is over five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five inches tall. (foot)

2. We should ride bicycles as often as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because the gas from cars pollutes the air. (possibly)

3. Pollution will become a big problem unless we take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now. (act)

4. Peter starts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English at six thirty every morning. (read)

5. You are much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Billy. (luck)

6. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in public places. (smoking)

7. “Is it okay to do that, Mingming?” said mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (gentle)

8. Look! There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (butterfly)

9. She was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to say a word. (exciting)

10. Mother was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to hear the news. (surprised)

11. The ozone layer can protect people’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (healthy)

12. Nor did I know the earth would be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place to live if we don’t protect it. (terribly)

13. The students of Class Three had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the lecture. (discuss)

14. Jack is good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (skate).

15. Use the wind, the sun and the sea to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (electric)

16. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sorry about that. (real)

17. He knew nothing about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the ozone layer. (important)

18. Fangfang said she was picking flowers in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when her parents were looking for her. (flower)

19. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about her lessons. (worry)

20. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. All the students go to the school cafeteria. (lunch)

21. Yesterday afternoon when I was walking along the street, I saw a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (jaywalk.)

22. John looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he got the bad news. (happy)

23. Don’t make any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are having a meeting now. (noisy)

24. James is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to others. (friend)

25. Some people leave the room without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off the lights. (turn)

**阅读**

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

Judy was ten years old when he decided he needed a job. He thought it might he 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. talk | B. visit | C. quarrel | D. work |
| ( ) 7. | A. common | B. unfair | C. different | D. useless |

**首字母**

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

When we arrived at the university, we were warmly w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for another reason: Christ Church was one of the places for the Harry Potter series. It must be a place where all Harry Potter f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十三讲

**基础练习**

1. Anderson goes a \_\_\_\_\_\_（to another country）for her holidays every year.

2. There is not much a \_\_\_\_\_\_（connected with farming）land in Hong Kong now.

3. Washington D.C. is the c\_\_\_\_\_\_（the most important city of a country, where the government is）of the United States of America.

4. The king built many c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（big buildings usually from hundreds of years ago which are very strong, to keep your enemies out）to control the country.

5. Rice and soya beans are main c\_\_\_\_\_\_（plants grown for food or for a product）

6. What is the d\_\_\_\_\_\_（the place which you are travelling to ）of that minibus ?It is going to Shanghai Stadium.

7. This umbrella e\_\_\_\_\_\_（allows somebody to do something, makes able/ possible）me to stay dry in the rain.

8. There is a h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（very big）amount of work still to be done.

9. Charlie Chaplin had a big i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（effect, power to change someone’s ideas）on films.

10. Big Ben is one of the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（famous places, places which help you find your way if you are lost）on London’s skyline.

11. His n\_\_\_\_\_\_（friendly or funny name ）is ‘Fatty’ because he always eats.

12. She is responsible for the organization in the London r\_\_\_\_\_\_（area, part of a country ）.

13. This pen always r\_\_\_\_\_\_（helps or makes someone remember something）me of Rome, because I bought it there.

14. The coach will take you through the most s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（having good scenery and views, good to look at）parts of Beijing.

15. I shall remember that happy day f\_\_\_\_\_\_（for all time, always）.

16. I o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（said or showed that you would do or give something if another person wanted it ）to help her.

17. London has many a\_\_\_\_\_\_（something that people like and feel interested in）, such as Big Ben and Buckingham Palace.

18. She is studying the c\_\_\_\_\_\_（arts, ideas and way of life of a group of people ）of the American Indians.

**选择题**

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

**阅读**

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

**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.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十四讲

**基础练习**

 ( ) 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

**V. Complete the following sentences with the verbs given in their proper forms.**

1. When we exercise, the amount of water we need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (increase).
2. When spring comes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard like you.
3. When I entered the classroom, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) out exercise books.
4. When / While you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a phone call, the door bell rang.
5. While she was reading the newspaper, the thief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (steal) her cell phone.
6. Before we have lessons, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) morning exercises.
7. John wet some towels before he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the ground.
8. Don’t forget to lock the door before you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the classroom.
9. After she drives her son to school, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) you after he arrives in Beijing.
11. After Tom sent a message to me, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) abroad.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (keep) on running until they were safe.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) the countryside until the holiday was over.
14. Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not stop) working until she finishes it.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) in Shanghai No. 3 Girls’ Middle School since I became a teacher.
16. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not see) each other since we left school.
17. As soon as her husband \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) the green card, he will take her to America.
18. As soon as John entered the hotel, his trouble \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (begin).
19. As we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) by, we saw the man look worried with the policeman.
20. He didn’t attend the meeting because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) ill.

**阅读**

**完型**

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

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

**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.

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十五讲

**Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:**

1. My daughter is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I. She will go to Britain tomorrow. (luck)

2. He was one of the most famous film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at that time. (act)

 In the politics class, most students take part in the discussion.

3. With special effects, the movie is more exciting, and sometimes more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (frighten)

1. Zhou Chuanjin is highly praised for his\_\_\_\_\_ deeds. All the citizens should learn

from him. (hero)

1. The famous will come to our school to give us a speech. (direct)
2. He tried his best to his dream to be an actor. (real)
3. The film is not suitable for the kids who under 12. (fright)
4. The presenter told a joke to break the . (silence)

**II. Rewrite the following sentences as required:**

1. John never has lunch at school. (改为反意疑问句)

 John never has lunch at school, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. How do you like the new film? (保持原句意思基本不变)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new film?

3. Please lend me some books. I want to read them. (两句合并为一句)

 Please lend me some books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The new museum will be open to the public in half a month. （对划线部分提问）

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will the new museum be open to the public?

5. Hans joined an English hobby group in order to improve his English. (改复合句）

 Hans joined an English hobby group \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ he could improve his English.

**III. Choose the best answer:**

( ) 1. What will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tonight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Xinhua Cinema?

 A. /, at B. on, at C. on, for D. /, for

( ) 2. They both lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the beautiful music.

 A. them B. their C.themselves D. theirs

( ) 3. I’m sorry to say \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you is right.

 A.none B. either C.all D. both

( ) 4. Movies became even more popular in America \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. in the 1920 B. in the 1920s C. on the 1920 D. on the 1920s

( ) 5. My cousin now lives in Australia. He will arrive here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days.

 A. on a few B. on two couples C. in a couple of D. in couple of

( ) 6. The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the snow.

 A. not to stand B. don’t stand C. not stand D. to not stand

( ) 7. Tim and Tom are twins. Neither of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.

 A.like B. likes C. don’t like D. doesn’t like

( ) 8. Now many people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy private cars in Shanghai.

 A. rather rich B. very rich C. rich enough D. too rich

( ) 9. —My mother is a little ill. She stays at home. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. That’s good. B. I’m sorry to hear that.

C. Is your father ill, too? D. It’s too bad.

( ) 10. —Help yourself to some apples. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. You’re welcome B. Yes, I’m helping myself C. You’re very kind D. Thank you

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十六讲

**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. fourty 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

**阅读**

**完形**

*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 90 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.

 91 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 92 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 93 . In 1903 a passenger on a boat with the name of The Penguin shot and hurt Jack . 94

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, 95 he refused to help the boat The Penguin.

Today, some people still kill dolphins, but many countries in the world now 96 them. In these places, people are not allowed to kill them.

90. A) familiar to B) different from C) proud of D) pleased with

91. A) For B) To C) Between D) Like

92. A) dangerous B) frightening C) friendly D) exciting

93. A) way B) food C) time D) wave

94. A) Quickly B) Luckily C) Slowly D) Suddenly

95. A) so B) for C) or D) but

96. A) catch B) attack C) protect D) sell

**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 97 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 98 doing her work.

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

She stopped her work and r 99 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 100 in the quilt. It makes the quilt strong. If life is a quilt, then love should be a thread. It can h \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 101 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 102 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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 103 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

初二英语春季班精炼题集第十七讲

**Choose the best answer：**

( ) 1. We should try our best to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blind.

 A. The B. / C. A D. an

( ) 2. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the park with me tomorrow?

 A. Visit B. to visit C. will visit D. visiting

( ) 3. Mum, the Chinese medicine tastes so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I don’t want to take it.

 A.good B.terrible C. terribly D. well

( ) 4. You have worked for two hours, please stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a rest.

 A. have B. to have C.having D. had

( ) 5. Harry Potter did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an excellent job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he became a star．

 A. too, to B. so, that C. such, that D. enough, to

( ) 6. My father was watching TV \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my mother was reading the magazines.

 A. while B. as soon as C.until D. if

( ) 7. You should not always\_\_ the words in the dictionary when you read the book.

 A. look up B. look out C. look for D. look at

( )8. \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful piece of music, and it attracted almost everyone in the hall.

 A. What a B. What an C. What D. How

( )9. Smoking is harmful to you as well as to others. You’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. to give it up B. give it up C. to give up it D. give up it

( ) 10. The teacher asked Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the dining-room.

 A. not to shout B. didn’t shout C. not shout D. don’t shout

A. You’re welcome B. That’s all right C. That’s right D. It’s a pleasure

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

1. The girl was so excited to shake hands with the famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (piano)

2. 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.

1. **提高部分**

 **阅读**

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.

74. 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

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. 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.

79. 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

**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?”

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**基础练习**

31. I have pity on you, but I really cannot help you this time.

 A) / B) a C) an D) the

32. Mike, I can’t find my pen. Will you please lend me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A) you B) yours C) your D) yourself

33. The shirts are both expensive and out of fashion. I’ll take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them.

 A) neither B) either C) all D) both

34. Xi Jinping, president of China, arrived at Moscow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 22, 2013 and paid a two-day visit to Russia with his wife Peng Liyuan.

 A) in B) at C) to D) on

35. --- Here is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, please.

 --- Oh, I’d like meat with some green peppers, an egg soup and a tin of Coke.

 A) bill B) list C) menu D) book

36. David Beckham says he feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by his new role as part-time global ambassador

(大使) for Chinese football.

 A) excited B) excitedly C) angry D) angrily

37. We decided not to have a picnic last Sunday afternoon because it was raining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) serious B) seriously C) heavy D) heavily

38. My mother knows little English, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she can understand the instructions (说明) with the help of the pictures.

 A) so B) or C) but D) and

39. I had a great time at the party last night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I didn’t know anybody there.

 A) if B) when C) as soon as D) though

40. We’ve invited some of our friends to dinner tonight, but we’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the plan because our son is badly ill now.

 A) give up B) pick up C) put up D) take up

41. --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to the nearest shopping mall?

 --- About ten minutes’ bus ride.

 A) How many B) How soon C) How much D) How far

42. He’s given an important talk on science to us, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A) is he B) isn’t he C) has he D) hasn’t he

43. When the parents arrived, the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their classrooms.

 A) have cleaned B) had cleaned C) cleaned D) are cleaning

44. Chiang Mai (清迈) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one of the hottest tourist destinations for Chinese since the movie ***Lost in Thailand*** (《人再囧途之泰囧》) was shown.

 A) becomes B) became C) has been D) was

45. Xi Jinping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ president of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in March, 2013.

A) elect B) is elected C) elected D) was elected

46. The air in some of the cities in China is not very good. All of us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ try our best to keep the environment clean.

 A) can B) may C) should D) ought

47. The Beijing-Guangzhou high-speed rail line has opened. It enables us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing to Guangzhou in eight hours.

 A) travels B) travel C) to travel D) travelling

48. Not long ago, the workers were busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large number of dead pigs from the Huangpu River.

 A) collect B) collecting C) to collect D) collected

49. --- I got up very early this morning, but I still missed the early bus. --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) Well done! B) What a shame! C) Congratulations! D) Be careful!

50. --- Sally, your handwriting looks so beautiful. I really love it． --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) I practice every day. B) No，I don’t think so.

 C) Thank you very much. D) Well，it’s not good enough.

 **四. 提高部分**

**阅读**

In classes, your teachers will talk about topics that you are studying. The information they provide will be important in your tests. You must take good written notes from what your teachers say. Here are the three stages of notetaking and what you should do during each stage.

**Get Ready to Take Notes (Before Class)**

* Review your notes from the previous(前) class before you come to class. This will help you remember what you have learned before and get you ready to understand new information.
* Complete the assigned (布置的) material before class. Your teacher will expect you to have done ***this*** for further understanding.
* Bring your pens and pencils as well as your notebook.

**Take Notes (During Class)**

* Focus on what your teacher is saying. Listen for "signal statements" such as "The most important point..." and "Remember that...". Be sure to write down what your teacher repeats or writes on the blackboard.
* Write quickly so that you can include all the important information in your notes. Do this by writing ***abbreviated*** words such as med for medicine, using symbols such as **%** for percent, and writing short sentences.
* Place a ***?*** next to information you write in your notes but about whose meaning you are not sure.

**Rewrite Your Notes (After Class)**

* Rewrite your notes to make them more complete by changing abbreviated words into whole words, symbols into words, and shortened sentences into longer sentences.
* Make your notes more accurate by using your textbook and reference sources. If necessary, ask your teacher or other students for help.
* Check with other students to be sure you did not leave out important information.

***Having good class notes will help you to be better prepared for tests.***

74. Review your notes from the previous class so that you can .

 A) focus on what your teacher is saying B) remember better and learn better

 C) write quickly D) ask your teacher for help

75. Your teacher will expect you to have done ***this***. Here ***this*** refers to (指的是)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) completing the assigned material B) reviewing your notes

 C) bringing your pens and pencils D) taking notes

76. The underlined word ***“ abbreviated ”*** probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) widened B) invented C) suggested D) shortened

77. We place a ***?*** next to information when we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) are not sure B) are writing C) review the notes D) check with friends

78. We should change symbols into words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) before class B) after class C) during class D) while listening

79. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) Preparing for tests B) Focusing on signal statements

 C) Taking notes in class D) Listening carefully in class

**完型**

 What will the home of the future look like? A team of architects in Hong Kong say that city homes will be tiny, as populations continue to 80 and space becomes more expensive.

 They have designed “spaceflats” that are only 30 square meters in 81 . These flats have small rooms: a living room, a bathroom and a bedroom, as well as a balcony (阳台), but everything is 82 planned to make good use of the limited space.

 The living room is the main room of the flat. It can be used as an office, a kitchen even a second bedroom. There is a sofa that can be changed into a bed. The dining table can be changed into a computer desk．And, if not needed, both the sofa-bed and the table can be folded away (折叠收拢) and stored into a small space in the wall. There is a flat-screen TV, which can also serve as a computer monitor. In one of the room, a small cooker, a microwave oven and a small refrigerator are 83 out of sight.

 The other rooms are small but practical (实用). The bathroom contains a toilet and a shower．The double bed in the bedroom can also be a sofa, if 84 . The balcony has enough room for two people to sit and enjoy the view from the block of flats. All the rooms have high ceiling to provide as much storage space as possible, while the flat has large windows to let in 85 sunlight.

“Spaceflats” are now being tested in a building in Hong Kong. “It's wonderful,” said one citizen. “The flat is so well designed that you feel that here is plenty of space.”

80. A) reduce B) grow C) move D) protect

81. A) size B) length C) height D) distance

82. A) seriously B) clearly C) quickly D) carefully

83. A) eaten B) fallen C) hidden D) stolen

84. A) difficult B) thirsty C) necessary D) primary

85. A) plenty of B) full of C) a bit D) a little

**首字母**

Do you have sleeping problems? Is it hard for you to remember or pay attention in class? Do you get angry e 86 ? If your answer is yes, you may be under stress.

Stress is a normal physical response to things that make people feel worried. In China, 70 percent of the 2,000 students about to take the college or high school entrance examination are under high stress, according to a recent s 87 by Wuhan University of Hubei province.

Sometimes stress is good for people. It p 88 people to do their best, like while getting ready before a big competition or exam. H 89 , too much or long-term stress makes people feel a stress overload (负荷过多), and affects people’s health.

When you feel stressed, there are some ways you can deal with it. Learning to work out small problems in everyday life is h 90 . It can help build confidence to move on to life’s bigger ones. Try s 91 some positive (积极的) words to yourself, like “I will do the best that I can,” or “I can handle (处理) this if I take one step at a time.” That encourages you to work toward your goal. It is also important to relax sometimes, for example by getting a good night’s sleep, doing exercises or taking a bath.

But if you are under high stress and can’t deal with it by yourself, it is also good to ask parents or friends for help. Everyone has stress. It is not a shame to tell o 92 that you are having a hard time. They may comfort (安慰) you or give you some useful advice. You may feel better from sharing your problems with them.