初三英语春季班精炼题集

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中考综合复习一

**Part 1 语法综合**

**Ⅰ. Choose the best answer:**

1. My English is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than his, but he speaks French as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as I do.

A. good; fluent B. better; fluently

C. better; fluent D. well; fluently

1. Making a promise is \_\_\_\_ thing and keeping it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. one…another B. a…the other

C. one… the other D. a… Another

1. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from our school to the Oriental Land.

A. fifty minutes ride B. fifty-minute ride

C. fifty minutes’ ride D. a fifty minutes’ ride

4. Edmund, along with his parents, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to run a small farm.

A. have decided B. has decided

C. have considered D. has considered

5. The Japanese government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_food and clothes for the poor people because their homes had been destroyed by the earthquake.

A. offered B. provided C. gave D. brought

6. These representatives elected him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the company.

A. a chairman B. to be a chairman

C. chairman D. to be chairman

7. The whiz-kids’ mother took them home and taught \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. herself them B. her them

C. them herself D. her themselves

8. ---I think drinking milk does good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our health.

---Yes, I agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. for, with B. to, with C. to, on D. at, with

9. ---Ought we to fax this important letter to the principal directly?

--- No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ought not B. oughtn’t to

C. ought to not D. not ought to

10. I’ll teach him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when greeting a foreigner.

A. what he should say B. what should he say

C. what he should say it D. what should he say it

11. He didn’t tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who the right person is to do the job B. who the right person was to do the job

C. who is the right person to do the job D. who was the right person to do the job

12. This physics problem is too difficult. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, George?

A. what to work out B. to work it out

C. how to work it out D. how to work out it

13. The teacher told Anny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games.

A. not to spend, in B. to not spend, on

C. didn’t spend, playing D. not to spend, playing

14. Listen! Her voice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her mother’s.

A. likes B. sounds like

C. is liked D. looks like

15. Linda looked so tired that her mother asked her to take a rest with her eyes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. closed B. close C. opened D. open

16. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attend this cocktail party.

A. welcomed B. is welcoming

C. welcomes D. is welcome

**Ⅱ. Fill in the blanks with the given word in its proper form:**

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

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

1. He speaks English most fluently in his class. (保持原意不变)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his class speaks English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he.

1. You mustn’t talk in the library of the British Museum.（保持原意不变）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the library of the British Museum.

1. Should they work overtime without taking a rest? （保持原意不变）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work overtime without taking a rest?

1. He advised her to be on time for the interview. (保持原意不变)

He suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late for the interview.

1. The problem is too difficult for us to work out. (保持原意不变)

The problem is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of us can work it out.

1. The general took charge of three armies during World War II. （保持原意不变）

The three armies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the general during World War II.

1. “Does the light travel much faster than sound” She asked me.（改为宾语从句）

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

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

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

**Part 2 阅读理解**

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

A father sent his 5-year-old son to learn how to play the piano.

A few months passed, and then a very famous pianist came to their town. They 85 to get two tickets to one of his concerts.

On that day, the father sat down with his son. However, it was too difficult for the child to just sit doing nothing, so he walked away quietly. When the *stage* (舞台) lights became dark, the father found that his son was no longer with him. 86 , he found his son was on stage and walking towards the piano. The child sat in front of the piano and started playing a very 87 *tune* (曲调) *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*.

The light operator was also surprised when he heard the music, and he thought that the concert had made some 88 . So he turned the lights on the boy. Everybody was surprised to see the little child sitting at the piano 89 the famous pianist.

The pianist was surprised, too. 90 when he saw the child playing happily, he was not angry; he sat down and played with the child. The pianist filled the weaknesses so that they could give a beautiful piano *concerto* (协奏曲).

When they finished, the audience gave them a big round of cheers.

Unfortunately, because of this, the child became too proud, “Just after one month of piano practice I can be so great!” The child didn’t 91 that the one that made the concert perfect was the pianist sitting beside him.

85. A) preferred B) managed C) wanted D) started

86. A) After all B) In other words C) To his surprise D) At least

87. A) difficult B) perfect C) successful D) simple

88. A) progress B) fun C) changes D) mistakes

89. A) instead of B) in front of C) because of D) in charge of

90. A) But B) So C) Since D) After

91. A) expect B) believe C) hope D) realize

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

In August 2005, Mark Bent, 49, a businessman, first visited a village in Africa. He found people were too p 92 to have electric light. So he spent $250,000 developing and producing a *solar-powered flashlight* (太阳能手电筒). “In places where there is no electricity or running water, having light at night is their d 93 . I will try my best to help them,” said Bent.

The solar-powered flashlight gets power from the sunlight and can last for 7 hours every night. People just put three AA *batteries* (蓄电池) in it. The batteries are o 94 80 cents.

Over the last year, Bent said, he and his friends have sent 10,500 flashlights to many *refugees* (难民). In a refugee camp, a refugee named Peter Gatkuoth wrote about the i 95 of the solar flashlight. “If we meet a thief, we will turn on our solar flashlight and the thief will run away. If a person is s 96 at night, we will use the flashlight to take him to the health center. If wild animals come close to me, I will use the light to f 97 them away.” Others said the lights were hung above school desks for children and adults to study after a day’s work.

With a little research, Bent found that nearly two billion people around the world live without electric light. A lot of children have breathing p 98 , in part because of the use of wood and candles for light in their small homes.

中考综合复习二

**Part 1 语法综合**

**I. Choice**

1. Harris began to learn Russian at \_\_\_\_\_\_ of fifty-three.

a. age b. ages c. an age d. the age

2. Alice is fond of playing \_\_\_\_\_\_ piano while Henry is interested in listening to \_\_\_\_\_\_ music.

a. /; the b. /; / c. the; / d. the; the

3. Beyond \_\_\_\_\_\_ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but \_\_\_\_\_\_ space.

a. the; / b. /; the c. /; / d. the; the

4. Alexander Graham Bell invented \_\_\_\_\_\_ telephone in 1876.

a. / b. a c. the d. one

5. After watching \_\_\_\_\_\_ TV, she played \_\_\_\_\_\_ violin for an hour.

a. /; / b. the; the c. the; / d. /; the

6. -- Where’s Jack?

-- I think he’s still in \_\_\_\_\_\_ bed, but he might just be in \_\_\_\_\_\_ bathroom.

a. /; / b. the; the c. the; / d. /; the

7. The river goes \_\_\_\_\_\_ the forest.

a. throughout b. over c. through d. at

8. I’ve no pen \_\_\_\_\_\_ me. Will you lend me one?

a. with b. without c. by d. about

9. We must be strict \_\_\_\_\_\_ our work.

a. on b. with c. in d. for

10. Autumn comes \_\_\_\_\_\_ summer.

a. before b. after c. in front of d. behind

11. There’s a tall tree \_\_\_\_\_\_ our classroom.

a. in front of b. in the front of c on the front of d. on front of

12. Oliver is the tallest of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Smith family.

a. any other member b. any of the members

c. all the members d. any member

13. He bought a (an) \_\_\_\_\_\_ table from an old lady the other day.

a. rosewood, old, round b. old, round, rosewood

c. round, old, rosewood d. old, rosewood, round

14. Mr White’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ son met with an accident this morning.

a. three-years old b. three-year-old

c. three-years old d. three-year old

15. I’m sure the soup tastes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. goodly b. good c. well d. bestly

16. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. lazy enough not to work b. not lazy enough to work

c. too lazy to work d. so lazy as not working

17. The wood of some trees is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. harder than others b. harder than that of others

c. harder than of others’ d. harder than that of others’

18. Shanghai has a larger population than \_\_\_\_\_\_ in China.

a. any city b. any cities c. any other city d. all the cities

19. Linda is never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. so careful as her father b. so more careful as her father

c. so careful as her father’s d. so careful as that of his father’s

20. You must study, \_\_\_\_\_\_, or even harder than, your sister.

a. so hard as b. as hard than c. so hard than d. as hard as

**II.Sentence transformation:**

1. I have come for the new English Chinese Dictionary. (保持句意相同)

I have come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the New English Chinese Dictionary.

2. Jane’s brother is not so careful as she. (保持句意相同)

Jane’s brother is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ careful than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The swimming pool will be completed in one month. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will the swimming pool be completed?

4. What did your teacher talk about at the class meeting? (改成被动语态)

What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about at the class meeting.

5. Dick is the tallest in his class. (保持句意相同)

Dick is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student in his class.

**Part 2 阅读理解**

Ideas about polite behavior are different from one culture to another. Some societies, such as America and Australia, for example, are mobile and very open. People here change jobs and move house quite often. As a result, they have a lot of relationships that often last only a short time, and they need to get to know people quickly. So it’s normal to have friendly conversations with people that they have just met, and you can talk about things that other cultures would regard as personal.

On the other hand there are more crowded and less mobile societies where long – term relationships are more important. A Malaysian or Mexican business person, for example, will want to get to know you very well before he or she feels happy to start business. But when you do get to know each other, the relationship becomes much deeper than it would in a mobile society.

To Americans, both Europeans and Asians seem cool and formal at first. On the other hand, as a passenger from a less mobile society puts it, it’s no fun spending several hours next to a stranger who wants to tell you all about his or her life and asks you all sorts of questions that you don’t want to answer.

Cross-cultural differences aren’t just a problem for travelers, but also for the flights that carry them. All flights want to provide the best service, but ideas about good service are different from place to place. This can be seen most clearly in the way that problems are dealt with.

Some societies have ‘universalist’ cultures. These societies strongly respect rules, and they treat every person and situation in basically the same way.

‘Particularist’ societies, on the other hand, also have rules, but they are less important than the society’s unwritten ideas about what is right or wrong for a particular situation or a particular person. So the normal rules are changed to fit the needs of the situation or the importance of the person.

This difference can cause problems. A traveler from a particularist society, India, is checking in for a flight in Germany, a country which has a universalist culture. The Indian traveler has two much luggage, but he explains that he has been away from home for a long time and the suitcases are full of presents for his family. He expects that the check – in official will understand his problem and will change the rules for him. The check – in official explains that if he was allowed to have too much luggage, it wouldn’t be fair to the other passengers. But the traveler thinks this is unfair, because the other passengers don’t have his problem.

1. Often moving from one place to another makes people like Americans and Australians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. like traveling better

B. easy to communicate with

C. difficult to make real friends

D. have a long – term relationship with their neighbors

1. People like Malaysians prefer to associate with those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who will tell them everything of their own

B. who want to do business with them

C. they know quite well

D. who are good at talking

1. A person from a less mobile society will feel it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when a stranger keeps talking to him or her, and asking him or her questions.

A. boring B. friendly C. normal D. rough

1. Which of the following is true about “particularist societies”?

A. There is no rule for people to obey.

B. People obey the society’s rules completely.

C. No one obeys the society’s rules though they have.

D. The society’s rules can be changed with different persons or situations.

1. The writer of the passage thinks that the Indian and the German have different ideas about rules because of different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. interests B. habits and customs C. cultures D. ways of life

Think about two people you know. How would you describe their personalities? Are they the s 1 ? Of course not!Everyone is different. Even twins have different personalities.

Some people are very outgoing and friendly. They like to be with other people all the time. Maybe they like to be the centre of attention. And some people are quiet—maybe even s 2 . They can be friendly, too. But they like to be alone or with just new friends.

Some people worry a lot. They may worry about many things, such as their jobs, their families and anything that may happen in the future. H 3 , some people don’t worry about anything! They n 4 mind what is going on next. These people are very relaxed.

Some people are hard-working. They always do their b 5 . But some people are l 6 . They don’t care about doing things right or getting things done on time. Hard-working people always get more chances than those lazy ones in life.

And don’t f 7 this—Everyone is different. That means you are specail.

中考综合复习三

**Part 1 语法综合**

1.China lies\_\_\_\_\_\_ the east of Asia and\_\_\_\_\_\_ the north of Australia,

A. to; to B. in; to C to; in D. in; on

2.His son suddenly returned\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cold rainy night.

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

3.Timmy goes to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day . It's 5 minutes' walk from his home to school.

A. in a bus B. by plane C. on foot D. by boat

4. Last month , students had to have their lessons by Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of SARS.

A. on the playground B. at home C. in the street D. near the hospital

5.Today some newly-produced mobile phones can take pictures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a camera.

1. as B. for C. like D. of

6. Some shops open\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10:00 a. m. and 3 : 30 p. m, during the Spring Festival holidays.

A. at B. between C. from D. about

7. --- How are you going to the train station to meet your aunt?

--- I'm going there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my car.

A. by B. in C. to D. on

8．Luckily, the bullet narrowly missed the captain \_\_\_\_an inch.

A. by B. at C. to D. from

9．The home improvements have taken what little there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my spare time.

A. from B. in C. of D. at

10．They had a pleasant chat \_\_\_\_a cup of coffee.(北京)

A. for B. with C. during D. over

**Complete the sentence with the given words in their suitable form**59. Yesterday the couple talked a lot with a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the internet. (they)

60. The 3rd China’s Got Talent offers the child a chance to show his special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (able)

61. April Fool’s Day is a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_holiday. You can play a trick on anybody around you.(usual)

62. I hear that her uncle has bought a new flat in the city centre\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(recent)

63. Williams gave his students a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on Manners last Wednesday.(speak)

64. Doctor Lin left in a hurry to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on a wonderful young man just now .(operation )

65. Mrs Zhou always does her favour to students who need help with great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(pleased)

66. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_too much on your parents. Try to deal with problems yourselves.(independent)

**Part 2 阅读理解**

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

I was in a hurry as always, but this time it was for an important date I just couldn’t be late for!

I found myself at a checkout counter behind an elderly woman seemingly in no hurry as she paid for

her groceries. A PhD student with not a lot of money, I had hurried into the store to pick up some

flowers.

I found myself at a checkout counter(柜台) 80 an elderly woman who was going to pay

for her groceries（食品杂货）.

The woman stopped emptying her basket and looked up at me. She smiled. It was a nice smile

–warm and reassuring –and I smiled back.

“It must be a special lady to get those beautiful flowers,” she said.

“Yes, she’s special,” I said, and then to my surprise, the words kept 81 .

“It’s only our second date to meet, but somehow I am just having the feeling she’s ‘the one’. Jokingly, I added, “The only problem is that I can’t figure out 82 she’d want to date a guy like me.”

“Well, I think she’s very lucky to have a boyfriend who brings her such lovely flowers and who is clearly in love with her,” the woman said.” “My husband used to bring me flowers every week –even when times were 83 and we didn’t have much money. Those were unforgettable days; he was very romantic and – of course – I miss him since he’s passed away.”

I paid for my flowers as she was 84 her groceries. Almost immediately， I walked up to her and said, “You were right, you know. These flowers are indeed for a very special lady.” I handed her the flowers and thanked her for such a nice talk.

It took her a moment to realize that I was giving her the flowers I had just bought. “You have a wonderful evening,” I said. I left her with a big smile and my heart 85 as I saw her smelling the beautiful flowers.

I was a bit late for my date that night and told my girlfriend the above story. She smiled. Two years later she told me it was that night that I won her heart.

80. A)before B)behind C)along D)against

81. A)taking up B)making a noise C)putting out D)coming out

82. A)why B)when C)who D)where

83. A)wonderful B)important C)different D)hard

84. A)choosing B)leaving C)collecting D)littering

85. A)became worse B)warmed a lot C)turned cold D)went wrong

**首字母**

***Marco Polo***

It is difficult to imagine what the world was like in 1254. Europe was living in an age that we call ***the Medieval Period*** (中世纪). It was a time of many wars.

It was in that time that ***Marco Polo*** was born in Venice, Italy. Life in Venice was d 86 from life in most of Europe. Venice was a city of beautiful buildings and water canals (运河). Many businessmen did business in Venice. ***Marco Polo***’s father and uncle were businessmen. They had traveled to a far-off country called Cathay. (Cathay is now called China.) There they had friends with the great ruler, ***Kublai Khan***(忽必烈). He i 87 them to return to Cathay.

When ***Marco Polo*** was seventeen years old, he began a journey to China with his father and uncle. They sailed the Indian Ocean and crossed the desert and mountains of Asia on camels. The journey to China took three years.

***Kublai Khan*** greeted the Polos and sent them lots of gifts. He was especially impressed (留印象) with ***Marco***, who could speak four l 88 including Chinese and others.

***Khan*** sent ***Marco*** on many trips t 89 China. On these trips, ***Marco*** saw many amazing things that he had never seen in Europe, such as coal used as fuel, paper money

i 90of coins, and papermaking and printing processes. ***Marco*** made many notes about life in China.

After almost twenty years in China, the Polos began their journey home to Italy. Kublai Khan gave them many gifts of ivory, silk, jewels, and jade.

When they returned to Venice, they found their city at war. Marco ***Polo*** was put in prison. He spent his time w 91 a book about his years in China. The book is called ***Descriptions of the World***. It became the most p 92 book in Europe. Because of the book, many people in Europe learned about life in China.

中考综合复习四

**Part 1 语法综合**

**Choose the best answer**

31. Diana often helps her mother lay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table before dinner.

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

32. Jack was lucky to get two tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that concert.

A) for B) in C) on D) about

33. This is not Kitty's dictionary.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has an orange cover.

A) She B)Her C) Herself D) Hers

34. The play was not interesting, so there were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empty seals in the theatre.

A) a little B) a lot C) many D) much

35. Nowadays people have many ways to communicate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their friends.

A) at B) with C) to D) of

36. I felt so hungry at midnight, but I couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat in my flat.

A) everything B) something C) anything D) nothing

37. Cathy usually has a badminton lesson once a week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A) does she B) doesn't she C) has she D) hasn't she

38. It's said that the road we drove along just now is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this area.

A) busy B) busier C) busiest D) the busiest

1. Don't stay up too late. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you'll find it hard to get up on time tomorrow.

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

1. Susan did quite well in the final exam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she had missed two weeks' lessons.

A) though B) if C) because D) unless

41. The news that our school will move to a,better place sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) well B) exciting C) suddenly D) happily

42. When I saw James, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chess with his grandfather in the garden.

A) plays B) played C) was playing D) had played

43. Christiana said that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another trip to Sweden the next day.

A) will take B) would take C) is taking D) had taken

44. Teachers always encourage their students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more confident.

A) to be B) be C) are D) were

45. We all know that it is dangerous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too fast on the highway.

A) drive B) driving C) drives D) to drive

46. Let Joan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my office an hour later. I'm busy with a report at the moment.

A) come B) to come C) comes D) will come

47. — Can I take these magazines home?

— Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but please return them in two days.

A) must B) may C) should D) need

48. Just wait a few more minutes. I'll finish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the letter at once.

A) type B) typed C) typing D) to type.

49. — I like the photos you took for me very much.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) I'm glad to hear that. B) That's very kind of you.

C) Please don't say that. D) What a pity!

50. — May I open the window for a while? It's a bit warm inside.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Yes, I'd like to. B) Not at all. C) Don't mention it. D) Yes. go ahead.

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

1. Henry put on his scarf before he left the office. (改为否定句)

Henry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his scarf before he left the office.

1. Anderson plays tennis twice a week. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Anderson play tennis?

1. Charles did very well at the school sports meeting this year. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Charles did at the school sports meeting this year!

1. Rose went to the car exhibition yesterday. Danny went there, too.(保持句意基本不变)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Danny went to the car exhibition yesterday.

1. In my opinion, children can learn about responsibility from doing some housework.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that children can learn about responsibility from doing some housework.

1. Mrs. Green moved most of the flower pots into the house last night. (改为被动语态)

Most of the flower pots \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the house by Mrs. Green last night.

1. Does Mike like his new job? Mike's parents wonder. ( 合并为一句)

Mike's parents wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his new job.

**Part2 阅读理解**

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

It was snowing heavily outside. The family lived on the mountain.

“We haven’t got any milk, or bread, or cheese for the pizzas,” Stefan said. “We’ll have to ski down! I can’t even see where the 80 is!”

It was fun skiing down the mountain to the village shop, although it wasn’t so nice coming back up.

Halfway to the shop, the snow under Lise’s skis 81 . She lost her balance and fell heavily. Almost at once, she found herself under the snow. It was very deep, and more snow was coming down on top of her. Her brother came over, sliding(滑行) slowly and 82 because he did not want to move the snow.

He could see Lise’s red glove and part of her sleeve. Holding onto a tree, he pushed the ski pole into her hand and was 83 when she caught it. He pulled, and she gradually struggled out of snow. She looked white and dazed (神志不清的). They had a few hundred metres to go, and then they reached the first house in the village. Lise’s friend Reinhardt lived there, and they 84 on his door. Reinhardt asked them to come in and made some coffee. “Don’t go out again,” he advised. “It’s too dangerous at the moment!”

After a few hours, Lise and her brother decided to 85 . They bought the food they needed, and put it in Lise’s bag. Then they had the long, difficult climb home. It took them five times as long as the downward journey. When they got home, it was nearly dark. Lise lit a wood fire, and cooked a big pizza. It’s nice to be warm, comfortable and safe inside when it’s cold outside!

80. A) necklace B) road C) tree D) mountain

81. A) fell down B) grew up C) went to sleep D) got up

82. A) carelessly B) badly C) carefully D) happily

83. A) sad B) confident C) angry D) pleased

84. A) climbed B) knocked C) jumped D) operated

85 A) go on B) go wrong C) go to sleep D) go sightseeing

**首字母**

Are you eager to be a person who has a good memory? People who enjoy their wonderful memory often do well in their studies and work. These people only have to spend a few m\_\_86\_\_\_ on a page and will keep what they read in mind. Here are some things you can doto improve your memory. Try these:

Be more observant(善于观察的). Some people who said to have a bad memory don't r\_\_87\_\_\_ have memory problems. They just don't take time to notice the details. If you pay more attention to the details. you're sure to have a much clearer memory of events. A little exercise that you could do is to p\_\_\_88\_\_\_ memorizing lists of things, such as the things you are going to buy in a supermarket, or even the ingredients(原料)printed on your biscuit box.

Do more activities such as puzzles, word g\_\_89\_\_\_, and learn a new language. These activities will further improve your brain functions and will help you improve your memory.

Try to have more free time. When you are t\_\_\_90\_\_\_, probably you are to have a weaker focus. Find ways to get rid of stress, so your brain will be clearer and ready to have new i\_\_\_91\_\_\_.

Get enough sleeping hours. You need at least seven hours of sleep every night. Give your brain cells a chance to r\_\_\_92\_\_ the damage done by a day's tiring work. Eat lots of fruits, vegetables and grains. Do your best to be healthy, and these foods help you improve your memory.

中考综合复习五

**Part 1语法综合**

1. It isn' t\_\_\_\_ watch, I left mine at home.

A. my B. me C. I D. myself

2.---Is this your bicycle, David? ---No, it's not\_\_\_. It' s Helen's.

A. his B. yours C. mine D. hers

3.--- David, what have you done with the poor dog? He is wet through.

---Not\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mum! I never do the same thing a second time.

A. myself B. me C. him D. he

4.--- Who helped you with your English? ---\_\_\_! I learned it all by my­self.

A. Nobody B. Anybody C. Somebody D. Everybody

5.\_\_\_\_\_ of my parents are good at English.

A. All B. Either C. Both D. Neither

6.---John, someone in your class phoned you this morning. ---Oh, who was\_\_\_?

A. he B. she C. it D. that

7.---Which do you prefer, a CD player or walkman?

---\_\_\_\_\_. I prefer the new kind of MP4.

A. Both B. None C. Neither D. Either

8. LiYuchun is a super girl. We all like \_\_\_\_ very much.

A. she B. her C. him D. he

9. Your digital watch is quite nice. Where did you buy\_\_? I want to buy \_,too.

A. one, one B. it, it C. it, one D. one, it

10.--- Is this your son' s sweater? ---No. \_\_\_\_\_\_is on the chair behind the desk.

A. He B. Him C. She D. His

11. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_in the art exhibition, please come and visit it.

A. something new B. nothing new C. new something D.new things

12.---Can we put our sports shoes here? ---Oh, yes. Put \_\_\_\_ here, please.

A. them B. their C. it D. they

13.1 think \_\_\_\_\_ our duty to keep our environment clean and tidy.

A. that B. this C. it D. one

14.---I'm sure I can improve \_\_\_\_\_ in spoken English in two years' time.

A. myself B. ourselves C. himself D. themselves  
15. ---Who taught\_\_\_\_\_ French ? ---Nobody. She learned all by\_\_\_\_\_.

A. herself; her B. she; herself C. her; herself D. her; she

**Part 2 阅读理解**

Small discoveries in Indonesia are causing a stir in the science world. Researchers have unearthed(挖掘) tiny bones that they believe belong to an entirely new human species. If that’s true, it will change how we think about our ancestors.

Clues that the little people may have lived long ago were first revealed last year in the scientific journal Nature. Scientists said that they had found the bones of a three-foot-tall female on the island of Flores, in Indonesia. When they looked more closely, they saw that the nearly complete skeleton(骨骼) belonged to a full-grown adult. Researchers named her Hobbit, after the tiny heroes of the Lord of the Rings books.

Now the team is saying it has unearthed even more pieces of the puzzle, including a jawbone and parts of arms, legs and hands form several individuals, as well as stone tools. They reported their find in Nature this month. “The new evidence makes it very clear that these people are a new species, distinct from modern humans,” Peter Brown, a scientist on the team, said. They named these ancient humans Homo floresiensis.

Brown says that these little people lived as recently as 12,000 years ago. If Homo floresiensis was a different species from modern humans, that would make our family tree bigger than we knew. It means, says Brown, that “until recently, a relative shared the planet with us.”

Many scientists think a new species is unlikely. Some argue that the bones must have belonged to modern humans whose small size was the result of a genetic problem.

Daniel E. Lieberman, a scientist at Harvard University, thinks that the debate over the discovery is healthy. He believes that the questions and arguments raised by critics will help us learn more about these unusual skeletons. “Disagreement is an important part of the scientific process,” Lieberman said. “As far as I’m concerned, the story’s only just begun.”

1．Researchers name the skeleton Hobbit because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．it is a figure described in the Lord of the Rings

B．it resembles the tiny heroes in a set of books

C．it proves to be a full – grown adult

D．it belongs to ancient human species

2．Small discoveries in Indonesia are important because .

A．they are revealed in the scientific journal Nature

B．they are made by Peter Brown, a famous scientist

C．they are about ancestors of modern humans

D．they might provide new evidence for human study

3．According to Daniel E. Lieberman, .

A．Homo floresiensis doesn’t exist B．disagreement leads to further research

C．the investigation hasn’t begun yet D．our family tree is bigger than we knew

4．Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A．Comparison between Different Peoples

B．Arguments over Human Origin

C．Discovery of a Possible New Human Species

D．History of Indonesian People

**回答问题**

It's March, 2050.

Frank and Mary Smith wake up in their comfortable house in the morning and switch on the bedroom computer to get the latest news. They used to read the Times, but changed to electronic newspapers many years ago.

There is the usual news about space: another space flight has returned from Mars and scientists have discovered a new planet. Then they turn to business news: the US dollar has risen greatly in Shanghai, one of the world's leading business centres. Mary tells the computer to buy 5,000 dollars, and there is a quick response that it has been done.

As they watch the screen, Mary orders one of the household robots to make coffee for them. Frank disappears into the study to join a video conference with his partners around the world. He is a computer engineer, working for several companies. This is his third job: he used to be in marketing and then television.

Mary has a quick look at the shopping channels - the usual selection of electric cars, household robots and cheap travel offers - before picking up the video phone to talk to her assistant. She also has a job and she is doing medical research. Both she and Frank used to have an office desk in London, but in 2014 they decided to move to the seaside and work from home.

Frank and Mary have one daughter, Louise, who also has her own workstation at home. She goes to school only one day a week, mainly to play with other students. Classrooms disappeared in 2030 because there was no longer any need for them: communications systems have made it much easier to learn at home.

Louise, now thirteen, is studying Chinese at present, which has become a world language as important as English. Louise has many Chinese friends. They communicate by computer.

According to the family doctor, Louise will live to at least 130. Her wish is to work for a few decades and then spend her time on music and painting.

1. Why do Frank and Mary switch on the bedroom computer in the morning?

Because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Does Mary read space news or business news?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Who makes coffee for Mary and Frank?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. How does Frank work with others from home?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the two world languages in 2050?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. What do you think of Louise's life in 2050?

I think her life in 2050 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

中考综合复习六

**Part 1 语法综合**

**A. Choose the best answer（选择最恰当的答案）**

1. At least 89 people were killed when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fire took place in a hospital in the eastern Indian city of Calcutta.

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

1. The Yangtze River runs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mountains, through the beautiful Three Gorges and finally into the sea.

A. at B. to C. on D. Down

1. We can do nothing about yesterday. When one door closes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ door opens.

A. another B. other C. others D. the others

1. According to a recent survey, more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prefer to shop on line.

A. person B. people C. man D. Woman

1. The house price in Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to become lower and lower in the coming years.

A. politely B. possibly C. likely D. happily

1. With the help of computers, writing does not seem so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it used to be.

A. difficult B. less difficult

C. more difficult D. the most difficult

1. He didn't realize his mistake \_\_\_\_\_\_ he was told about it.

A. if B. while C. until D. since

1. Believe it or not, it's said that people born in the year of the rat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ become excellent writers.

A. should B. can C. must D. need

1. My father\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Japan next week and he will stay there for two weeks.

A. leaves B. left C. is leaving D. has left

1. Justin Bieber \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of young fans since his first appearance on the stage.

A. wins B. is winning C. will win D. has won

1. When the light went out suddenly last night, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book in bed.

A. read B. was reading C. had read D. am reading

42. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the funny performance in Shanghai Circus World.

A. attract B. attracted

C. are attracting D. were attracted

1. He doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_\_you a helping hand if you can't find anyone else.

A. give B. gives C. giving D. to give

1. You can't expect \_\_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language in a few months.

A. learn B. learnt C. learning D. to learn

1. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_will be in charge of our school newspaper.

A. who B. when C. what D. where

1. The girl in red with a pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_\_ good at communicating with others.

A. am B. is C. are D. be

1. We must do something to protect the earth,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we will lose our home.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good idea it is that we will visit London this summer holiday!

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

1. —Would you like me to call a taxi for you?

　 —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, please. B. It's a pleasure.

C. Not at all D. Never mind

1. ——I'm sorry for what has happened. I didn't mean it.

——\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. You are welcome. B. All right.

C. That's all right. D. Good idea.

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

Picasso, the great Spanish painter, was born in 1881 and died in 1973. Before he passed away, he still took up his brushes to start a new picture. He was still \_\_51\_\_new ideas and new ways to paint pictures like a young man. That's why we have called him the "youngest" painter. Young people welcome \_\_52\_\_ideas. They are always trying new things and new ways of doing things.

Most painters discover a style of their own and stick to that, especially \_\_53\_\_ people like their pictures. As the artist grows older his picture may \_\_54\_\_\_, but not very much. But Picasso was like a man who had not\_\_\_55\_\_\_ found his own style of painting. He was still trying to find the perfect expression for his own ideas.

Picasso painted what he saw with his mind \_\_\_56\_\_\_ with his eyes. Gertrude Stein, a famous American writer who knew him said that he painted from \_\_\_57\_\_\_, not as he saw it with his eyes. Picasso painted a picture of her in 1906. People complained that the painting of Miss Stein didn't look like her. But thirty years later Gertrude Stein said that Piccaso's painting of her was the only picture she knew that showed her as he \_\_58\_\_was.

**Part 2 阅读理解**

**Choose the words or expressions to complete the passage**

Sir Alexander Fleming *(*亚历山大-弗来明)*,* the discoverer of penicillin(青霉素), was on! His way to Belfast. The Nobel Prize winner was going to give an important lecture there. When he arrived at Heathrow Airport, he was surprised and annoyed to find his flight overbooked( 超量预定), and that; he and other passengers had no seats. The clerk was very apologetic, but\_\_\_80\_\_\_that the government had booked fifty seats at the last moment. That meant that "ordinary" passengers were simply thrown off the flight.

"But I've had this ticket for over a month," Fleming insisted, "it's not\_\_\_81\_\_\_and I must get to Belfast today."

"I'm terribly sorry, sir. But the government passengers are all Priority(优先) passengers traveling on important business. It's\_\_\_\_82\_\_\_for them to take a later flight."

Just as Fleming was going to\_\_\_\_\_83\_\_\_\_ what the important business was, a group of

government passengers arrived to check in. Fleming turned to the leader of the group.

"I'd like to know what is so urgent about your business that we ordinary passengers\_\_\_84\_\_\_\_wait for another flight."

The man replied, "Oh, it's a matter of\_\_\_\_85\_\_\_\_\_urgency. Sir Alexander Fleming is giving a lecture in Belfast tonight, and we can't miss it!"

80. A)insisted B)spoke C)told D)explained

81. A)fair B)right C)true D)real

82 A)reasonable B)funny C)impossible D)unnecessary

83. A)know B)discuss C)require D)asked

84. A)must B)should C)ought D)have to

85. A)little B)great C)some D)bit

**回答问题**

A new TV series in England, *Away from it all,* has surprised everyone by becoming a huge success with young people across the country. Its success is surprising because the series is about the relaxing lifestyles of people who live in the country. There is none of the action that we usually see on TV today. There are also no stressful moments, busy offices or crowded cities. *Away from it all* is set in the peaceful English countryside and tells simple stories about people’s kindness.

The *director***(导演)** of the TV series says that its success is a sign of teenagers suffering from stress. They say that watching *Away from it all* helps teenagers forget about the *pressures***(压力)**of exams and homework, and the troubles that fill the world today. They also say that it’s a good sign of today’s young学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ people *switching to***(转到)** happier TV series as it shows they would like a happier and healthier world.

Although the series’ success might have a good side, many teachers and parents are worried, however. They say that some of their students and children are becoming **couch potatoes** and are using *Away from it all* as an excuse for not completing homework. Some children have even refused to learn for exams because they say that they can only achieve personal happiness by *avoiding***(避免)**stressful situations completely.

And what do the *experts* **(专家)**say? Paula Ray, a doctor of education, says that TV can have effect on children’s lifestyles. But she says that if a child reacts strongly, it’s likely that there are other reasons for his change in behaviour. She says that there is nothing wrong with watching *Away from it all* but suggests that parents should make sure their children know TV is not the same as real life.

71. The new TV series is about the relaxing lifestyles of people who live in the country.

72. The director believes that the series helps children deal with people’s kindness.

73. The TV series is different from most of the others so you can’t see the action in it.

74. Couch potatoes are delicious food that children like to eat while watching TV.

75. Some students refuse to study hard and they use the new TV series as an excuse.

76. Some experts as well as parents are worried about the effects of the TV series.

77. Teachers have told the students that TV is not the same as real life.

中考综合复习七

**Part 1 语法综合**

**选择最佳答案：**  
 ( ) 1 My aunt asks whether I like a woolen sweater \_\_\_\_\_\_ a cotton one.  
 A. but B. or C. and D. not  
 ( ) 2 Either Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy told him to come to see us.  
 A. or B. and C. with D. nor  
 ( ) 3 Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_\_ we'll be late for the film.  
 A. and B. but C. so D. or  
 ( ) 4 Be quick, \_\_\_\_\_\_ we'll be late.  
 A. and B. or C. but D. so  
 ( ) 5 We ran to the trees, \_\_\_\_\_ we couldn't see any more monkeys.  
 A. but B. so C. and D. for  
 ( ) 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Li Ping \_\_\_\_\_\_ Wu Fang \_\_\_\_\_\_ League members.

A. Neither; nor; are B. Either; nor; is C. Both; and; are D. Neither; or; is  
 ( ) 7 You can \_\_\_\_\_\_ stay at home \_\_\_\_\_\_ go out to play.

A. either; or B. so; that C. neither; and D. both; and  
 ( ) 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Wei Hua \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ann\_\_\_\_\_\_ very busy.  
 A. Both; and; is B. So; and; is

C. Either; or; is D. So; that; are  
 ( ) 9 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday is OK, I will be free then.  
 A. Either; or B. Neither; nor C. So; that D. Both; and  
 ( ) 10 \_\_\_\_\_\_ my brother\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sister are doctors.  
 A. Not; but B. Neither; nor C. Both; and D. Either; or  
 ( ) 11 The teacher, as well as his students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football.  
 A. like B. likes C. enjoy D. play  
 ( ) 12 The doctor, along with these nurses\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent to the country.  
 A. are B. were C. have D. was  
 ( ) 13 My sister, together with her classmates\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interested in the new book.  
 A. are B. were C. is D. have  
 ( ) 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_ I knows his telephone number, because it has been changed.  
 A. Both; and B. Either; or C. Not only; but also D. Neither; nor  
 ( ) 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom watched TV yesterday evening because they were busy with their lessons.  
 A. Both; and B. Not only; but also C. Not; but D. Neither; nor  
 ( ) 16 You may sit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this end\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that end of the boat.  
 A. neither; nor B. both; and C. either; or D. between; and  
 ( ) 17 None of the shoes are the right size. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too small.  
 A. or; or B. either; or C. neither; nor D. both; and  
 ( ) 18 When Lily was three, she could\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ read\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ write.  
　 A. not; but B. not; and C. neither; nor D. either; or  
 ( ) 19 We should learn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from books.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from workers and farmers.  
 A. both; and B. either; or C. neither; nor D. as; as  
 ( ) 20 We went\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the park.  
 A. did not; / B. not; but C. either; or D. both; and

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

67. His brother-in-law used to be a successful \_\_\_\_\_\_. (busy)

68. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the competition brought Lisa more than fame. (win)

69. Please take care of \_\_\_\_\_\_, boys and girls. Don’t catch a cold. (you)

70. Tom Sawyer was so smart that he left the \_\_\_\_\_\_ fence to other boys. (paint)

71. We’d make sure all the windows and doors were \_\_\_\_\_\_ locked before leaving the house. (save)

72. The Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_ is working hard to fight against the heavy snow. (govern)

73. Mr. Li will show a group of \_\_\_\_\_\_ around our city this afternoon. (Germany)

74. Jenny is one of the thousands \_\_\_\_\_\_ secretaries in Hong Kong’s countless offices. (employment)

75. The chief editor asked for some articles in the newspaper about students’ \_\_\_\_\_\_ visits to Britain. (education)

76. The burning and cutting down of trees causes erosion of the soil and flooding, as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_ the people and animals that make the forests their home. (destruction)

**Part2 阅读理解**

**Choose the best answer**

In 1971, a plane *crashed* (坠毁) in the Amazon *jungle* (丛林) in Peru. Only one person was alive. She was a 17-year-old German girl called Juliane Koepke. When the plane crashed, Juliane fell through the trees and landed on the ground. She did not wake up for a day. When she did, she had a terrible headache and a bad cut on her arm, but she could walk. She stood up and started to look for help.

Soon Juliane realized that she was by herself in the jungle. She needed to find her way to a town or village, but how could she do that? She knew that the plane had crashed in the middle of the largest jungle in the world.

Fortunately, Juliane knew something about the jungle. Her parents were scientists. They were studying the jungle in Peru, and that is where Juliane grew up. She knew that the most important thing was to find fresh water.

When Juliane found a *stream* (溪), she followed it in the direction that the water was moving. She knew that the stream would become a river, and there were often villages near a river. It wasn’t an easy journey for her. She walked for days. She often had to walk or swim through dangerous water full of *crocodiles* (鳄鱼). When the animals attacked her, she fought with them with a stick.

*Rescue* (救援) planes were looking for people who were still alive after the accident, but after ten days, they decided to give up. They knew that they would never find anybody. Two days later, Juliane Koepke walked out of the jungle, hungry and very tired, but alive.

84. What happened after the plane crashed in the Amazon jungle in Peru?

A) Many people fell through the trees and landed on the ground alive.

B) Juliane Koepke was badly hurt and she couldn’t walk.

C) Juliane Koepke woke up immediately after she landed on the ground.

D) All the passengers were dead except the 17-year-old German girl Juliane Koepke.

85. Soon after she woke up, Juliane Koepke realized that .

A) she could stay and live in the jungle for a long time

B) she could easily walk to a nearby town or village

C) she was in the middle of the largest jungle in the world

D) she didn’t need to look for help because the plane had crashed near a village

86. Juliane knew something about the jungle because she .

A) was a very clever German girl

B) had read a lot about the jungle from books

C) grew up in Peru and her parents were studying the jungle

D) had experienced a plane crash before

87. Juliane knew that she would have to if she wanted to walk out of the jungle.

A) find her parents B) find fresh water

C) call the police D) call for help

88. Why did Juliane walk along the stream in the direction that the water was moving?

A) Because she knew there were probably villages along the river ahead.

B) Because rescue planes were looking for people near the river.

C) Because she wanted to swim through dangerous water full of crocodiles.

D) Because she loved to fight with the crocodiles in the river with a stick .

89. What is the best title for this passage?

A) The Largest Jungle in the World.

B) Juliane Koepke, A Clever and Brave Girl.

C) A German Girl in Peru.

D) The Most Important Thing in the Jungle.

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

*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

中考综合复习八

**Part 1语法综合**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tom was doing his homework, Jim was sleeping.

A. While B. For C. When D. Since

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_you understand this rule, you won't have any trouble in doing these exercises.

A. While B. Until C. As soon as D. Whether

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we fail again, we will have to give up the plan.

A. Since B. Whether C. If D. Till

4. I will tell him all about it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he gets here.

A. as soon as B. since C. until D. though

5. I still listened to him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I was very angry with him.

A. because B. though C. if D. when

6. We have been good friends we met each other nine years ago.

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

7. He went on doing his job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_he was asked to stop.

A. while B. since C. till D. after

8. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we will have any new subjects next term.

A. that B. when C. whether D. why

9. She will have to do the cooking herself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her mother doesn't come home before six.

A. when B. if C. till D. since

10. I handed in my test paper, I knew I had made a mistake in the last problem.

A. As B. Since C. While D. As soon as

11. It was still dark \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I got up about six that morning.

A. while B. when C. till D. though

12. He didn't leave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all the others left the burning house.

A. until B. as C. since D. so

13.That piano is so heavy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can't move it alone.

A. then B. as C. that D. so

14. I'll have dinner in that restaurant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I go to Australia again.

A. while B. so that C. until D. if

15. I will call a class meeting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can hear everyone's new idea about the New Year's party.

A. so that B. that C. which D. for

16. I was sleeping in my bedroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I was woken up by a loud noise.

A. when B. where C. then D. till

17.\_\_\_\_\_\_the afternoon lessons began, the teacher was surprised to find Li Li was not there.

A. As soon as B. Until C. As D. Now that

18. \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Yang graded all the papers, she found ten pupils had failed.

A. Till B. After C. If D. As

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_every one of you has got the book, I won't read the text again.

A. While B. Though C. Now that D. Before

20. We have reduced our working hours\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is too hot.

A. when B. if C. that D. as

**Part 2 阅读理解**

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

Ten years later, I can remember my time in seventh grade like yesterday. The thing I remember most about is my English teacher, Mr. Mabry. He was, by far, the best teacher in the world. Fir学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！st of all, he didn't use **80**  method of teaching. Instead, he used his theater background to make learning English grammar fun for the whole class. When we studied Shakespeare, we **81** acted out the parts, so that we really had a good understanding of Shakespeare's works.

He also did many other thing学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！s for us. He encouraged his students to ask questions about anything and everything and then, he would **82**  to give us an honest answer. He taught us how to trust one another by playing games with us. He would make one person **83** backward while another person stood behind and caught him. As well, he used to let us have parties every week at school. If we wanted to have a party, he would give us our homework for the day of the party and we would do it at home. Then he would check our work and we would be **84** to have a party if everyone had done the homework and understood it.

Some of the kids in the school had problems at home. Mr. Mabry acted as a parent for these children. He **85** them patiently and listened to their complaint. He encouraged them to do things that they really liked. Being the best teacher in the world is the greatest honour for any teacher, and Mr. Mabry certainly deserves it.

80 A) funny B) traditional C) successful D) early

81 A) actually B) hardly C) possibly D) immediately

82 A) make his decision B) do his best C) do a favor D) take a look

83. A) fly B)jump C) lie D)fall

1. A) allowed B) advised C) invited D) guided
2. A) depended on B) communicated with C) shook hands with D) searched for

**首字母**

I didn't cry when I learned I was the parent of a *disabled* (残疾的）child.

"Go ahead and cry," the doctor advised kindly, but I couldn't cry then, nor during the days that followed.

When Jenny was old enough, I sent her to a kindergarten. On the first morning, Jenny spent hours playing by herself. It seemed that she felt very 1 86 .

However, to my joy, Jenny's classmates always encouraged, her, ‘*you* got all your spelling words right today!" In fact her spelling list was the e 87 Late she faced a very painful problem—at the end of the term, there was a game which had so学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！mething to do with physical education. But Jenny was way behind in it:

My husband and I were *anxious* **(忧虑）**about the day. I wanted to keep her home. Why let Jenny fail in a gymnasiumfilled with parents, students and teachers? What a simple s 88 ! But my heart wouldn't let me off that easily. So I pushed a pale, unwilling Jenny onto the school bus.

At the kindergarten, I was quite worried because of her s 89 action. Jenny would probably *hold up* **(阻碍）** her team. The game went on well until it was time for the *sack* **(麻袋）** race. Surely Jenny would find it difficult. Now each child had to climb into a sack, jump to the finishing line, return and climb out of the sack. I noticed Jenny standing near the end of her line of players.

But as it was her turn to join, ac ***90*** place in her team. The tallest boy behind Jenny placed his hands on her *waist* **(腰).**Two other boys stood ahead of her. The moment the player before Jenny stepped out from the sack, those two boys picked up the sack quickly and held it open while the tall boy lifted Jenny and dropped her into it. A girl in front of Jenny took her han学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！d and s 91 her until Jenny gained her balance. Then she jumped forward, smiling and proud.

In the cheers of teachers, schoolmates and parents, I silently thanked Heaven for the warm, understanding people in life who make it p 92 for my disabled daughter to be like her fellow human beings. Then I finally cried.

中考综合复习十

**Part1 语法综合**

**A. Choose the best answer.**

( )31. The experiment shows that the new medicine will have \_\_\_\_ good effect on the patients.

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

( )32. I like flowers. I hope to study at a school \_\_\_\_ many flowers and trees in it.

A. in B. with C. on D. by

( )33. This school is \_\_\_\_ for boys; there are only a few girls in it.

A. mainly B. nearly C. clearly D. freely

( )34. If you want to make a movie, you should think of a good \_\_\_\_ first.

A. point B. frame C. plot D. picture

( )35. The doctor advises him to give up smoking because it \_\_\_\_ his health.

A. helps B. affects C. keeps D. causes

( )36. When the accident happened, he cried for help \_\_\_\_ nobody came.

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

( )37. What do you think? Let me have your \_\_\_\_ on the subject.

A. speech B. chance C. thought D. appeal

( )38. More and more young people are trying to do something \_\_\_\_ the old.

A. served B. to serve C. serve D. serves

( )39. — Have you ever read the book Harry Potter?

— Yes, and I think it’s very \_\_\_\_. I want to read it again.

A. boring B. exciting C. bored D. excited

( )40. I’m afraid I need a pair of glasses. I \_\_\_\_ hardly see the words on the blackboard.

A. need B. must C. may D. can

( )41. When the shy girl was asked to answer the question, her face \_\_\_\_ red.

A. seemed B. turned C. looked D. appeared

( )42. A number of students \_\_\_\_ playing on the playground, and the number of students in our school \_\_\_\_ increasing.

A. are; is B. is; are C. are; are D. is; is

( )43. After hearing the joke told by the teacher, the children all burst out \_\_\_\_.

A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughing D. laughed

( )44. — Let’s go hiking \_\_\_\_ staying at home, shall we?

— A good idea.

A. as well as B. in order to

C. in addition to D. instead of

( )45. I hope my friends will support me. \_\_\_\_ is meaningful \_\_\_\_ part in a charity event.

A. It; taking B. This; to take C. It; to take D. That; taking

( )46. — Do you know who this \_\_\_\_ girl is?

— Yes, she is Linda’s cousin.

A. lovely little Australian　　B. Australian little lovely

C. Australian lovely little　　D. little lovely Australian

( )47. Dr Wang is coming to dinner this evening. Let’s give him \_\_\_\_ to eat.

A. anything different B. different anything

C. something different D. different something

( )48. Millie \_\_\_\_ some advice on how to improve her listening skills, and she gladly accepted Miss Wu’s.

A. gave B. was given C. gives D. is given

( )49. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you improve your English?

— By listening to tapes and reading aloud.

A. When B. Why C. Whose D. How

( )50. — What is your new English teacher like?

— \_\_\_\_.

A. She’s always confident B. She is Miss Smith

C. She comes from America D. She has a daughter

按要求改写下列句子

1. Lily used to have long straight hair. (反义疑问句)

Lily used to have long straight hair, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. Does our English teacher live in that building? Could you tell me? (改为宾语从句)

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our English teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that building?

3. Why don’t you go to the school library with me? (保持原意)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the school with me?

4. The scientist made the great invention when he was over seventy. (保持原意)

The scientist made the great invention in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Both of my brothers have already left university. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of my brothers has left university \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. My cousin is fond of collecting different kinds of tickets. (保持原意)

My cousin is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ collecting different kinds of tickets.

7. If you are not brave, you’ll lose your last chance. (保持原意)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you’ll lose your last chance.

8. Tim often went to school on foot when he was young. (保持原意)

Tim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to school on foot when he was young.

**Part 2 阅读理解**

**完型**

Do you know what Christmas means? Christmas Day is the birthday of Jesus Christ. When Christ was born nearly two thousand years ago, many people, rich or poor, gave him presents. So today, people still do the \_1\_ thing to each other. Christmas Eve is the night of December 24. Everybody in England enjoys Christmas. Children are more happy on Christmas Eve. They put their stockings \_2\_ the end of their beds before they go to sleep. They want Father Christmas to give them some presents. Their parents tell them that Father Christmas is a very kind-hearted man. Christmas Day always begins before breakfast. Children \_3\_ very early and they are much interested in \_4\_ the presents in their stockings. Then they go to say "Merry Christmas" to their parents. Of course, maybe children don't understand that the presents aren't really from Father Christmas \_5\_ their fathers. Even they don't know how busy their parents are \_6\_ ready for Christmas. They have to make sure that they have enough to eat and drink, have to \_7\_ a big Christmas tree and so on.

( ) 1. A. so B. same C. such D. different

( ) 2. A. at B. on C. from D. in

( ) 3. A. waken B. wake up C. go to bed D. go to school

( ) 4. A. opening B. to open C. closing D. to close

( ) 5. A. and B. or C. yet D. but

( ) 6. A. gotten B. got C. getting D. to get

( ) 7. A. choose B. cut C. water D. plant

**回答问题**

Every Saturday morning, Helen Myers opens the door of the little library in Ellisville, Illinois. She raises the flag outside, sits down with a book and waits for people to come. "If I have two people come in, it's a big crowd," says Myers, 77.

The old lady has kept the library for more than 40 years in an old small building. It all began in June 1966, when Myers opened her library with 400 books from her home shelves. At that time, she took care of a boys' community(社区) service group. "One of the boys noticed that I had a lot of books, and he said, 'I sure wish we could have a library here in town. '" Myers remembers. That's all she needed.

Today, people don't read much. They watch TV and play video games. But that doesn't stop Myers from opening her library every Saturday to share her love of books. The library has always been Myers' favorite project. In the 1970s, when the old building was too dangerous to stay in, she began saving money for a new building.

She sells homemade cookies, and the money pays the bills for the library. As the news about the country's smallest library spreads, donations(捐赠) began coming in. With the donations and her own savings, Myers built Ellisville Library II, which opened in October 2003. The new library has 3500 donated books, new and used.

Many times, Myers opens and closes the library and sees no one. "My daughter said, 'Mom, why don't you give up?''' Myers says, "I said, 'No. Somebody, some day, may read. Who knows? A future president of the United States may come in and get a book. '"

1. How often does the library open?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The library doesn't have a lot of readers, does it?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. How many donated books did the library have when it opened in 2003?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What does Helen Myers do in order to pay the bill for the library?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Why did Helen Myers need a new building for the library?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. When did the new library open?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Where did the money for the new building come from?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

中考综合复习十一

**Part 1语法综合**

**选择**

1. Sally, together with her students, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visiting the zoo this time yesterday.

A. is B. was C. are D. were

2. The boys of Class Two were seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football at this time yesterday.

A. play B. played C. playing D. to play

3. Ice and snow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ houses in the North Pole.

A. are used to make B. are used to making

C. used to make D. used to be made

4. Please give me a pen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to write B. write C. writing D. to write with

5. We usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hello to each other.

A. tell B. talk C. speak D. say

6. I can’t remember where I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my pen.

A. forgot B. left C. lose D. lost

7. Please help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wash these apples, will you?

A. yourself B. you C. I D. me

8. Reading some books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good for all of us, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. are, aren’t they B. is, isn’t it

C. have, don’t they D. has, doesn’t it

9. Her two-year-old son is clever enough to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the time.

A. speak B. tell C. say D. talk

10. Britain is located \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the west of France.

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

11. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the secret for me?

A. to keep B. keep C. keeping D. to keeping

12. Mike asked me how long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I had come to Shanghai B. I had gone to Beijing

C. I had been in Shanghai D. I have been in Shanghai

13. I’ve never seen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ match before.

A. such an exciting B. so an exciting

C. such an excited D. so an excited

14. I found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important to master a foreign language.

A. what B. this C. that D. it

15. She did the exercise again. She forgot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. to do B. doing C. do D. did

16. He’s often given a report on the school work, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

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

17. I think he must be in the office now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. don’t I B. mustn’t he C. isn’t he D. can’t he

18. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mouse for 18 yuan in the supermarket.

A. paid B. bought C. cost D. spent

19. I’ll spend as much time as I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the flower in the garden.

A. look B. to look C. looking D. looked

20. I’m afraid I’ll spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two hours on the problem.

A. other B. more C. another D. else

21. There used to be a house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the top of the mountain.

A. standing B. stands C. stood D. stand

22. Girls like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves in modern dresses.

A. dress B. make C. put on D. wear

23. –Will you please tell John to come to my office? --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I do B. I’ll be glad C. Thank you D. I’ll be glad to

24. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a talk on computer science next Wednesday.

A. will be held B. is going to be had

C. is going to have D. is going to be

25. –Could I use your bike? --Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can B. could C. must D. will

**A. Complete the following passage with the words or expressions in the box. Each can only be used once:**

A. afterwards B. realized C. alone

D. message E. worse F. interested in

G. alive H. country I. in trouble

A 14-year-old boy from the USA was described as a hero yesterday after he saved the life of a woman in another 51. \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Dean Bluey from Dallas, Texas, was a school boy who was 52. \_\_\_\_\_\_ computer. One day, he was sending an e-mail to a friend on the Internet. Suddenly he received a 53. \_\_\_\_\_\_ saying “Help! Pain! Help!”. The message was from Finland (芬兰), thousands of kilometers away from America.

“I didn’t know what I should do,” Dean said to a reporter 54. \_\_\_\_\_\_. “It was really difficult to tell if the message was real.” So Dean did nothing at first. But the message kept coming.

“By then it was easy to see that someone was 55. \_\_\_\_\_\_,” Dean explained. He replied and discovered that the sender was a 20-year-old student called Tarja, who was alone in a university library. She was ill. What was 56. \_\_\_\_\_\_, there was no phone around her. Her only way of communicating with the world was by e-mail.

Dean got in touch with the Texas police. The police immediately 57. \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the situation was quite serious. They found it necessary to telephone the police in Finland. Then an ambulance rushed to the university, and soon doctors found Tarja. Luckily, she was still 58. \_\_\_\_\_\_ and was quickly sent to the hospital.

“I’m glad she’s OK,” Dean said. “It’s hard to believe, but e-mail saved her life.”

**Part 2 阅读理解**

**Choose the words and complete the passage:**

The graduation day is certainly a memorable day. For most people, graduation is an exciting and happy event — years of hard work pays off. However, my graduation day was not.

I remember that weekend two years ago. Family and friends had flown in from across the country to watch our class walk across that stage. Like everyone else in my graduating class, I had watched the economy turn even 80 during my senior year. Lots of applications had been sent out 81 there was no reply. Then, because I knew my small university town couldn’t offer me any chances, I went to Southern California to look for a job. But what I thought would take a week dragged into two, and then four, and 100 job applications later, I found myself in the exact same situation as I was before.

So what did I do to keep positive? I 82 . Putting words on a page made everything seem a little brighter — it gave me 83 . I began to write a children’s book “Beyond the River”. It was a story of a little fish who simply refused to give up his dream.

And then one day, a publishing company agreed to publish my first book! After that, things slowly began to fall into place. A few months later, I got an interview with The Walt Disney Company and was given a(n) 84 shortly after. I made it!

Usually our dreams lie in wait just a little further upriver — all we need is the courage to push beyond the river. So be positive. Things will always get better if you keep on trying 85 .

( )80. A. stranger B. worse C. better D. clearer

( )81. A. or B. so C. but D. if

( )82. A. wrote B. dreamed C. drew D. worked

( )83. A. time B. hope C. money D. space

( )84. A. job B. wish C. experience D. lesson

( )85. A. later B. finally C. silently D. hard

**首字母1**

Shanghai, a beautiful city during the day, becomes even more wonderful at night.

At the end of the day, both the older part of the city around the Bund and the more **m 1** buildings in Pudong are full of colorful bright lights. The buildings, both new and old, look **c 2**  different and very exciting.

If you look across the Huangpu River, you can see the brilliant Oriental Pearl TV Tower and the Jinmao Tower. Take a boat along the river and you can see the **a 3**  nightlife on the Bund. There are more than 30 tour boats, including ancient dragon boats in the Ming and Qing styles and boats made in the Shikumen style.

If you prefer **w 4** in the streets, try the famous Nanjing Road *Pedestrian Street* (步行街). There are busy shops and cafes and you will see thousands of local people enjoying themselves. Most of the shops close at 10 pm but at that time, teahouses are still open. In fact, some of them are open 24 hours a day. Karaoke bars and coffee houses are also popular nightlife places where you can meet friends and make new **o 5 .**

If you are in Shanghai for the first time, make sure you also visit Xingtiandi, a very popular a 6 where you can see buildings in Western and Chinese style side by side. Xingtiandi is a great place for young people, but it may be a little n 7 for older visitors! A quieter place to visit is Park 97, near the west gate of Fuxing Park, Luwan District. Park 97 opened in 1997 and you can find clubs and international restaurants like Baci where you can get Italian food and Tokyo Joe’s, a Japanese restaurant.

中考综合复习十二

**Part 1 语法综合**

16. We can' t go there together .\_\_\_\_\_\_ you\_\_\_\_\_ I can go.

A. Either ; or B. Both; and C. Neither; nor D. Between; and  
17. The film is boring. I think \_\_\_\_people like it.

A. a few B. few C. many D. some

18.--- Is\_\_\_\_\_ ready for the journey? ---No. We haven' t got a camera.

A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything

19. When Yang Liwei came back from space, many reporters interviewed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and got some first - hand information.

A. he B. him C. his D. himself  
20.\_\_\_\_\_ is very nice of you to help me carry this heavy box.

A. Which B. This C. That D. It

21.---Would you like some more rice? ---Yes, just\_\_\_\_.

A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

22.--- Which of the two English dictionaries will you buy?

---I’ll buy \_\_\_\_ of them. So I can give one to my friend.

A. either B. neither C. all D. both  
23. He feels lonely. He has\_\_\_\_\_ friends here except me.

A. many B. some C. few D. more  
24. It rained heavily yesterday, but \_\_\_\_of the students was late for school.

A. both B. all C. none D. every  
25. F4 are so popular that \_\_\_\_\_\_ students are talking about them in and out of school.

A. much B. many C. a little D. few  
26.---\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your uncle? ---He' s a businessman.

A. Who B. What C. Whose D. Whom

27. The population of China is much larger than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Japan.

A. one B. it C. that D. those  
28. We should help\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. each other B. each another C. one and another D. each

29. Some students go to school by bus, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to school on foot.

A. the other B. another C. some D. each other  
30.1 have two sisters, one is a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a nurse.

A. other B. another C. the other D. one

31.---Who's knocking at the door? I--- guess \_\_\_\_\_\_ must be Sabrina.

A. the one B. she C. who D. it

32. We found \_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish this work at once.

A. necessary B. necessary it C. it necessary D. that necessary

33.\_\_\_\_\_\_can answer this question.

A. Every one B. Everyone C. Everyone of us D. Every

34. There are trees on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.

A. either B. both C. all D. some

35. It' s nothing serious. You' ve just caught \_\_\_\_\_\_cold.

A. a bit B. a bit of C. a little D. a little of

**II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their suitable forms:**

1. A story about a bad world often \_\_\_\_\_\_ as a warning about the present. (service)
2. The woman next door took up piano-playing in her \_\_\_\_\_\_. (40) 注：请将答案拼写出来！
3. Anne Hathaway is my favourite \_\_\_\_\_\_. That’s why I like the film *The Princess Diaries* very much because she is in it. (act)
4. The weather in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly in the early spring, doesn’t it? (various)
5. Tom’s answer was \_\_\_\_\_\_. The teacher nodded with a smile. (satisfy)
6. Too much work and practice made Jim look older and \_\_\_\_\_\_. (ill)
7. You can see people moving \_\_\_\_\_\_ in and out in a hotel. (busy)
8. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ the kids with terrible stories even if they do something wrong. (frightening)
9. He can always find many \_\_\_\_\_\_ for playing truant. (excuse)
10. I think these things are \_\_\_\_\_\_. Just throw them away. (use)

**Part 2 阅读提高**

**首字母**

‘There’s no chance that the iPhone is going to get any significant market share. No chance.’ This statement was made back in 2007, only weeks before the launch of Apple’s very first iPhone. Who said it? Steve Ballmer, CEO of Microsoft. H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he might feel a little embarrassed to be reminded of it now. After all, his prediction could not have been further from the truth. Just over five years later, Apple’s iPhone business alone is b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Microsoft, Coca Cola and Walt Disney, and has made Apple the most valuable company in the world. To date, Apple has sold over 250 million iPhones. Steve Jobs allegedly told employees during a meeting at Apple, just before the first iPhone launch, that one day every smartphone would work like the iPhone, and that they were part of something special-something they could tell their grandchildren about. It turns out he was r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

But what’s behind the success of Apple’s device? First, it does just about everything you can imagine. It calls, texts and e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; it can be used to listen to music, take and edit photos and videos, and o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an incredible range of apps via its app store.

But Ballmer wasn’t the only one who was doubtful of the iPhone’s potential back in 2007. The first iPhone was expensive, lacking 3G, and relied c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a touch screen. Not to mention that the smartphone market was y\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But these obstacles didn’t put off customers, and when Apple came back a year later with the 3G model, things started to really take off.

**Answer the questions (根据短文回答下列问题)**

The Japanese are well known to have some of the longest life. expectancies (长寿) in the world. They also enjoy the lowest ^ obesity (肥胖症) rate in the developed countries. What's tlterr secret? Their HHaTthy diet contributes a lot,

**"Eating" with your eyes**

An important feature of the Japanese diet is the visual appeal(视觉吸引*)* of food. Food with attractive appearance is presented on pretty little dishes and plates. This way of dining encourages you to "eat" with your eyes, by enjoying the beauty of the food. The result is that you slow down to savor(品尝) every bite, which means eating less, because it gives your brain time to realize you're full.

**Smaller portions (量)**

In Japan, food is served on separate small plates, and in bowls instead of on one big plate. Diners take turns having a little taste of everything. Serving smaller portions maybe one of the best secrets for healthy eating and weight loss. Research shows that when we're served more, we tend to eat it—whether we are hungry or not.

**Vegetable craze**

Japanese prefer fresh vegetables and fruits. Lots of fresh vegetables and fruits are eaten daily in the Japanese diet. Japan is kind of a "vegetable-crazed" (嗜蔬菜如命的) nation. When Japanese women were asked which home-cooked meals they most loved to prepare for their families"mixed vegetable simmered (炖) in soup" came out on top. Green beans, onions, tomatoes, green.peppers, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, sweet potatoes all have a place in the Japanese diet. Vegetables are served simmered in soup, stir—fried (炒 *)* in a small bit of canola oil (菜油) or lightly steamed(清蒸). All these methods keep a maximum amount of nutrients(营养成分).

**Plenty of fish**

Japanese eat a lot offish. Japan account for(占....比例)only 2% of the world's population, but its people eat 10% of the world's fish. Fish, especially fatty fish, for example, salmon (三文鱼) and tuna (金枪鱼) are Japanese favorites. Eating a lot offish help them to reduce the risk of heart disease. [ *(a \^*

93. What lowest rate do Japanese have in the developed countries?

94. What is an important feature of the Japanese diet?

95. How many special points about the Japanese diet are mentioned in the passage?

96. Food is not served on one big plate in Japan, is it?

97. Why do Japanese eat a lot of fish?

98. What is your view on the Japanese diet?

中考综合复习十三

**Part 1 语法综合**

Choose the best answer

1. The volunteers are taking good care of \_\_\_\_\_\_ wounded in the earthquake-stricken area.

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

2. The storm caused serious damage \_\_\_\_\_\_ the house.

A) to B) for C) of D) on

3. Mr. Smith said to Billy, “Your idea sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A) clearly B) nicely C) lovely D) wonderfully

4. The couple work very hard on the farm so that they can \_\_\_\_\_\_ to send their son to school.

A) afford B) offer C) pay D) order

5. The old man used to raise many \_\_\_\_\_\_ to make a living on the farm.

A) duck B) chicken C) turkey D) deer

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ useful advice on my diet our teacher has given us!

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

7.As we all know, it’s not polite to keep others \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

A) wait B) waited C) to wait D) waiting

8.Do more exercise every day, \_\_\_\_\_\_ you’ll be stronger than before.

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

9.The lady \_\_\_\_\_\_ dancing as a hobby in her sixties, and she is really good at it now.

A) dressed up B) looked up C) took up D) put up

10.Miss Fang’s never been to Hainan Island for holiday. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Lin.

A) Neither is B) Neither has C) So is D) So has

11.You \_\_\_\_\_\_ tell him the good news because he has already known it.

A) needn’t B) may not C) mustn’t D) can’t

12.Peter wasn’t late for the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_ he missed the ferry.

A) though B) because C) until D) if

13.Among the earrings I choose \_\_\_\_\_\_ pair because I didn’t bring enough money that day.

A) cheap B) cheaper C) cheapest D) the cheapest

14.Many graduates \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the university to celebrate its 100th birthday last week.

A) have invited B) will invite C) are invited D) were invited

15.We \_\_\_\_\_\_ great progress in English since Miss Huang came to teach us 3 years ago.

A) made B) make C) have made D) had made

16.By the end of last month, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ all the CDs of Justin Bieber.

A) collect B)collected C) have collected D) had collected

17.Our teacher suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_ a class meeting on how to be a green consumer this Friday.

A) holding B) to hold C) will hold D) hold

18.We should \_\_\_\_\_\_ soft drinks because they are harmful to our health.

A) keep off B) keep in C) keep from D) keep on

19.--I think honesty is the most important thing in doing everything.

-- \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) That’s alright. B) Never mind. C) That’s right. D) All right.

20.--It’s a bit cold today. Would you mind closing the window?

-- \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Never mind. B) You’re welcome.

C) Of course not. D) No, thanks.

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

1. Some *\_\_\_\_\_\_* are made of glass. (roof)

2. Yesterday the couple talked a lot with a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the internet. (they)

3. The war happened in the *\_\_\_\_\_\_* century.(19) 把单词拼出来

4. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_ forgot where he had put his wallet the day before. (complete)

5. Air is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of gases. (mix)

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is said to be the most beautiful language among all. (France)

7. We have tourist \_\_\_\_\_ who can speak German and English. (guide)

8. We are asked to make an experiment with \_\_\_\_\_\_ and electricity. (chemistry)

**Part 2 阅读理解**

**Cloze**

III. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

I was born disabled. A difficult birth, feet first, my head stuck in the birth canal. By my first birthday, I couldn’t crawl(爬), stand or walk.

When I was 3, Dad brought me to the Children’s Hospital in Boston. They told him I had cerebral palsy(脑瘫). A loss of oxygen to my brain had \_\_\_1\_\_\_ brain signals to the right side of my body.

But no son of my Dad’s was going to be disabled. Every morning before breakfast and every evening before bed, my Dad placed me on the bedroom floor to exercise my right leg. The muscles were shrunken(萎缩) and twisted together. His job was to craft(用手精心推拉) them \_\_\_2\_\_\_, at any cost. Back and forth, up and down, my dad pushed and pulled the muscles into shape.

But my Dad’s exercise of passion didn’t stop there. On my 13th birthday, he threw me to a \_\_\_3\_\_\_ party. When everybody was gone, he opened a large box. In it was a set of boxing gloves. We put them on. My Dad went on to beat me mercilessly. Each time I tried to get up, the gloves kissed my nose, eyes and jaw. I begged him to stop. He said he beat me to get me ready for the world. He told me I was a man now and things would be very difficult for me.

That same year, I was the only kid in my neighborhood that wasn’t picked for Little League(小联盟棒球队). Everybody \_\_\_4\_\_\_ me. Two weeks later, Dad started the Shedd Park Minor League, and every kid played. Dad coached the Yankees and made me a pitcher(棒球投手).

In high school, I became a football star. The power of my Dad’s love made sure I walked and more. In 1997, a brain doctor in San Jose told me I didn’t have cerebral palsy \_\_\_5\_\_\_. He explained how and where the doctor’s forceps(镊子) at birth had damaged one part of my brain.

My Dad never knew the whole \_\_\_6\_\_\_ since he passed away years ago. But all that counts is the bottom line. After all his madness, on this Father’s Day, like every Father’s Day, I’m no longer disabled.

1. A. sent B. received C. destroyed D. brought

2. A. long B. wide C. free D. straight

3. A. funny B. special C. strange D. helpful

4. A. laughed at B. played with C. talked with D. looked after

5. A. as well B. in all C. in time D. at all

6. A. experiment B. operation C. truth D. change

**Answer the questions**

It was Christmas 1961. I was teaching in a small town in Ohio where my twenty seven third graders eagerly anticipated the great day of gift giving.

Each day the children made some new wonder – strings of popcorn, hand-made decorations, and German bells made from wallpaper samples, which we hung from the ceiling. Through it all she stayed indifferent（漠不关心的）, watching from afar, seemingly miles away. I wondered what would happen to this quiet child, once so happy, now so suddenly unsociable. I hoped the festivities would light her up. But nothing did.

The day of gift giving finally came. We oohed and aahed over our handwork as the presents were exchanged. Through it all, she sat quietly watching. I had made a special package for her, red and green with white lace. I wanted very much to see her smile. She opened it so slowly and carefully. I waited but she turned away.

After school the children left in little groups, but she hesitated, watching them go out of the door. I sat down to catch my breath, hardly know what was happening when she came to me reaching out her hands, holding a small white box, unwrapped and slightly soiled, as though it had been held many times by unwashed, childish hands. “For me?” I asked with a weak smile. She said not a word, but nodded her head. I took the box and carefully opened it. There inside, lay a golden chain. In a flash I knew – she had made it for her mother, a mother she would never see again, a mother who would never hold her or brush her hair or share a funny story, a mother who would never again hear her childish joys or sorrows, a mother who had taken her own life just three weeks before.

I held out the chain. She took it in both her hands, reached forward, and put it on at the back of my neck. She stepped back then as if to see that all was well. I looked down at the golden chain, then back at the giver, “Maria, it is so beautiful. She would have loved it.” Neither of us could stop the tears. She threw herself into my arms and we were in tears together. And for that moment I became her mother, for she had given me the greatest gift of all: herself.

1.Maria was always an unhappy and unsociable girl, wasn’t she?

2.What changed Maria into a quiet and sad girl?

3.Why did the teacher make a special package for Maria?

1. Who did Maria make the golden chain for?
2. Did the teacher accept Maria’s gift?

6.Did the great day of gift giving light Maria up? Why?

中考综合复习十四

**Part1 语法综合**

**I. Choose the best answer.**

1. My uncle, a newspaper reporter, wrote\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ article on the 18th National Congress of the CPC (中共十八大) after the meeting.

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

2. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion, the underground makes it easier for us to go around the city.

A) myself B) mine C) me D) my

3. There are two bicycles in my home. One is for my parents, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is for me.

A) another B) other C) others D) the other

4. Railway Line 22 was open to the public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ September 28, 2012.

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

5. It is not safe for young children to give out too much \_\_\_\_ about themselves on the Internet.

A) information B) homework C) news D) knowledge

6. This new type of iPhone is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one that I have ever seen.

A) cheap B) cheaper C) cheapest D) the cheapest

7. My good friend, Linda, writes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I.

A) more careful B) much careful

C) much more carefully D) much carefully

8. This is really a huge amount of money, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is far less than I need.

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

9. The students set off very early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they could arrive at the park before eight o’clock.

A) so that B) because C) as soon as D) now that

10. A: I have a headache and a cough.

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have you been like this?

A: For two days.

A) How soon B) How long C) How often D) How far

11. A large number of people are keen on “planting online vegetables” these days, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A) don’t they B) do they C) aren’t they D) are they

12. Since 1403, the Diaoyu Islands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of China’s territory (领土).

A) are B) were C) have been D) will be

13. Thousands of students from Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to foreign countries to study last year.

A) send B) are sent C) sent D) were sent

14. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk or speak loudly in public places like hospitals, libraries or cinemas.

A) needn’t B) mustn’t C) can D) must

15.A thief got into Susan’s house because she forgot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the window yesterday.

A) to close B) closing C) close D) closed

16. When I passed my teacher’s office just now, I saw her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our papers.

A) go over B) to go over C) going over D) went over

17. Our class has won the first prize in the reading competition. We’re very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ourselves.

A) busy with B) famous for C) good at D) proud of

48. We wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) when will the exam begin B) when the exam will begin

C) when would the exam begin D) when the exam would begin

19. --- Come on, Jack. Let me give you a hand. ---

A) No, thanks. I’m OK. B) That’s all right.

C) Thanks, I will. D) You’re welcome.

20. --- I think we should try our best to learn English well. --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Never mind. B) You are welcome.

C) I agree. D) So do I.

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

|  |
| --- |
| A. research B. around C. alone D. experience E. seldom  F. quickly G. view H. depend I. tears |

Don’t want to listen to dad or mum? But what would your life be like if they were not \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_?

Hong Guang said goodbye to her parents and arrived in London to study last summer. The 18-year-old girl from Beijing spent her first night in London on a cold floor in the house of her mother's friend. She woke up with \_\_\_\_ 2\_\_\_\_\_ the next morning, and started her life in Britain.

Each year, thousands of Chinese middle school students like Hong go to study in foreign countries such as the US, the UK, Australia and Japan. According to a recent \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ carried out among 428 middle school students in Shanghai, nearly half of those questioned would like to study abroad.

“Chinese children are eager to go abroad to get a wider \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_, less academic competition or even family honor,” said Chen Yi, a Chinese writer who has lived in the US for 16 years.

In a talk held at Peking University earlier this month, Chen told more than 300 parents and their children that life in foreign countries can be hard for young people.

“We have to face a culture shock (文化冲击) and language problems,” Hong said.

However, these are not always the most difficult things to overcome. To most children, controlling themselves when studying \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ in a foreign country is a big challenge.

Zhang Jia, a 16-year-old student from Shanghai, joined a high school in Melbourne, Australia, last October. To his surprise, his teachers there \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_ pushed students to study. And usually there wasn't much homework. " With this education system we have more free time and space for thinking," said Zhang. “But if you don't know how to manage your time and money, you will not have an easy life.” Some of his friends spent their whole year's living allowance (生活费) in the first two months of the new term. They did not pass their exams.

“Studying abroad at a young age can help students learn foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ and broaden their minds, but students and parents should know about the challenges,” Chen said, “If you want to study abroad, try to talk to someone with overseas \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_. Make sure that you are prepared — both mentally and financially.”

**Part2 阅读理解**

**首字母**

Sleep is not the same every night. We experience some deep sleep and some active sleep(积极睡眠). which is when dreams happen. You might think sleepwalking(|梦游) would happen in active sleep, but a person isn't physically active d 86\_\_\_\_ active sleep. Sleepwalking usually happens in the first few hours of sleep in the stage called slow-wave(漫游) or deep sleep. Not all sleepwalkers a 87 walk. Some simply sit up or stand in bed or act like they're wake-when, in fact, they're asleep! Most, however, do get up and move around for a few seconds or for as long as half an hour.

Sleepwalkers e 88 are open, but they don't see the same way they do when they're awake and often think they're in different rooms of the house or different places altogether.Sleepwalkers tend (往往会) to go back to bed on their own and they won't r 89 it in the morning. Doctors say sleepwalking sometimes occurs when a person is sick, has a fever, is not getting e 90 or is stressed. If sleepwalking occurs frequently, every night or so, it's a good idea foryour mom or dad to take you to see your doctor. But occasional(偶然的) sleepwalking generally isn't something to worry about, a 91 it may look funny or even scary (惊恐的) for the people who see a sleepwalker in action. .

It's important, of course, that the person is kept safe. Precautions(预防措施) should be t\_\_\_\_92\_\_\_\_\_so the person is less likely to fall down, run into something, or walk out the front door while sleepwalking.

**Answer the following questions.**

In early days of history, being a good neighbor was very important. Neighbors helped one another build houses, and clear fields. Families depended on one another for friendship and entertainment. But today in our cities and suburbs, friendly relationship between neighbors is not common. A family may not even know the other families that live next door to them.

We live in an age of machines, and each family may have its own car, TV set, and washing machine. People no longer depend on neighbors as much as they once did.

Machines keep people apart in other ways. In our grandparents’ time, women met while they hung out the washing, and men stopped and talked while they mowed the lawns(割草). Today, they cannot hear anything above the noise of their power lawn mowers. And women stay inside with their electrical dryers, which help dry their clothes. Children are inside watching their favorite TV shows.

Is the idea of being a good neighbor old-fashioned? In 1965, a power cut hit New York City, and many thousands of people were left helpless. Suddenly, everyone shared the same problem, and the largest city became a group of eight million neighbors. People with cars offered rides to those walking. Other people helped direct traffic. In elevators, people played word games and helped cheer each other up.

In times of trouble, people still depend on one another. As time goes on, people may once again feel that being a good neighbor is important.

1. What did neighbours do to help each other in early days of history?

2. Friendly relationship between neighbors isn’t common in our cities and suburbs, is it?

3. Why do people no longer depend on neighbors as much as they once did?

4. What do women use their electrical dryers to do?

5. When did a power cut hit New York?

6. What do you think of being a good neighbor? Why?

中考综合复习十五

**Part 1语法综合**

**选择**

1. All of us preferred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there by bus.

A. walking, go B. to walk, go

C. to walk, going D. walking, going

2. Forty minutes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the children to finish all the work.

A. is quite a long time B. are quite long

C. was a quite long time D. were quite long time

3. Jim with his parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back in two weeks.

A. have gone, will come B. has gone, will come

C. have been to, have come D. has been, come

4. Don’t get off the bus until it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. will stop B. doesn’t stop C. has stopped D. stopped

5. My CD doesn’t work well. I’ll go and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this evening.

A. have them repaired B. to repair

C. have it repaired D. have it repair

6. We are surprised to know that the number of the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about one thousand.

A. have B. has C. are D. is

7. –You haven’t been to Macao, have you? --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How I wish to go there!

A. Yes, I have B. Yes, I haven’t C. No, I have D. No, I haven’t

8. China \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the WTO and became a new member of it.

A. joined B. joined in C. took part in D. attended

9. The desk was too heavy for little Tony \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. moving it B. to move it C. can’t move D. to move

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important piece of information it is!

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

11. –How many people were there at the meeting? --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Nobody B. No one C. None D. Nothing

12. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unusual day for Peter. He got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “A” in the physics test.

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

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the end of last week, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five English songs.

A. At, had learned B. By, have learned

C. By, had learned D. In, have learned

14. Of the ten books he gave me this morning I like this one best. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nine are just so-so.

A. The other B. The others C. Others D. Other

15. She told me that her job was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the babies.

A. looking B. to look C. to looking D. look

**用所给单词的适当形式填空**

1. Don’t worry about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your study. I can afford it. (expensive)

2. KFC Restaurants are always full of people. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is really wonderful. (busy)

3. Who teachers you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this term? (chemical)

4. There are some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teachers in the middle school. (Canada)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Day is coming and let’s get ready to have a party, boys and girls. (child)

6. Do you think these books and pictures need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (protect)

7. Yesterday the couple talked a lot with a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the internet. (they)

8. The 3rd China’s Got Talent offers the child a chance to show his special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (able)

**Part 2 阅读提高**

Dear Laura,

Germany is amazing! The scenery in the countryside is very beautiful. We got to ride through mountains when we went to Munich (慕尼黑). The city is exciting, and there are lots of shops everywhere. At home, people stay inside and work for most of the day, but people here like to go out more often.

Our choir (合唱队) sang in a church yesterday. You should have heard how beautiful our voices were! It was an amazing experience, and the people there really enjoyed it. Later, we went sightseeing around the main square. The buildings are very beautiful and old. There is a much greater sense of history here than there is at home.

The one thing I'm not crazy about is the food. They eat so differently here! First of all, they eat lots of bread and meat, but not many vegetables. Also, they drink a lot of beer. I was surprised to see fifteen-year-old kids drinking beer with huge cups, right in the square! My favorite foods here are the apple-juice soda and the huge soft biscuits. But they don't like these.

People here dress well, and everyone seems confident and beautiful. They're in great shape mainly because they walk a lot. Most people don't even have cars! I'm surely getting in better shape from walking around so much. It's good!

I'm having a wonderful time with my friends from the choir. Erin and I have been walking out a lot. I've been getting to know the older kids. I really respect them. It's amazing that music and traveling can bring a group together.

Yesterday evening, the boys from our choir sang for people on the street, and people crowded around to hear them! Well, I have to go to sleep now'. Talk to you soon!

Yours,

Anna

( ) 1. This is a letter written by Anna about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.

A. many shops B. her traveling C. people's jobs D. the scenery

( ) 2. The people in a church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the choir's performance very much.

A. discussed B. listened C. enjoyed D. hated

( ) 3. People in Munich love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. having many vegetables B. drinking apple juice

C. drinking a lot of beer D. having the huge soft biscuits

( ) 4. We can know from this passage that Germans are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. confident B. weak C. ugly D. afraid

( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot is the main reason why people in Munich are in great shape.

A. Sleeping B. Walking C. Drinking D. Eating

( ) 6. Anna is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be with the friends from the choir.

A. frightened B. afraid C. pleased D. surprised

( ) 7. From this letter we know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the buildings around the main square in Munich are newly built

B. people in Munich prefer to stay at home, resting for most of the day

C. Germans love drinking beer very much except kids (under the age of 18)

D. the choir can sing wonderfully enough to attract people around

The morning of Thanksgiving Day in New York City is busy. People crowd the streets to see a special event--the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade (游行). It is presented by Macy's Department Store every Thanksgiving Day. The event makes Thanksgiving a great festival in New York City.

The first Parade

In 1924, the first Parade was held by many Macy's Department Store employees. As European immigrants (移民), the employees wanted to celebrate the American holiday of Thanksgiving in the way they celebrated their favorite festival in Europe.

On the day of Thanksgiving, the employees marched to Macy's flagship store on 34th Street with bright costumes(装扮). There were floats(彩车), professional bands and animals borrowed from the Central Park Zoo. The interesting event attracted lots of people. The Parade was such a success that Macy's declared it would hold such an event every year.

From animals to balloons

In 1927, the animals were replaced(取代) by large animal-shaped balloons and the first one was the "Felix the Cat"(菲利克斯猫) balloon. One tradition at that time was the releasing(放飞) of the balloons. They would float for several days and fly to other places. It is interesting that the lucky finder or finders could get a cash reward if he or she returned the balloon or its remains(碎片) to Macy's.

Later, many cartoon characters joined in the Parade. The first Mickey Mouse balloon entered the Parade in 1934. The Parade always goes on, rain or shine (except from 1942-1944 because of World War II). The floats, large balloons of cartoon characters, high school marching bands and of course, the large audience, make New York City's Thanksgiving Day special, interesting and famous.

1. The Macy's Parade isn't a special event on Thanksgiving Day, is it?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. When did the Macy's Department store hold the first Parade?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Where did the employees march to on the day of Thanksgiving?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What should people do if they want to get a cash reward?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What's the name of the first animal-shaped balloon?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Was the Parade held in 1943? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. What is the topic of this passage?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

中考综合复习十六

**Part 1 语法综合**

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

59. Lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_ were destroyed and homes were damaged in the earthquake. (village)

60. This is not my mobile phone. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_. (she)

61. The Chinese people began to use paper money as early as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ century. (eleven)

62. We have heard \_\_\_\_\_\_ that students in Shanghai showed the top reading level in PISA. (recent)

63. Carrying around a lot of “real” money is not as \_\_\_\_\_\_ as paying with a credit card. (save)

64. With tears in her eyes, she made an exciting \_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of college students. (speak)

65. Some students hope to be given \_\_\_\_\_\_ to wear whatever they want to school. (free)

66. Let’s donate something more to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ people through the Red Cross. (home)

**Part 2 阅读提高**

**Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage（选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文):**

There once were two poor woodsmen who made a living by collecting woods in the mountain. One day, they happened to discover two large bags of cotton in the mountain and

felt very happy, so they carried them on their back and went back home.

As they were walking back home, one of the woodsmen found several jars of gold on the ground bythe road. So he   80 his partner whether to give up the cotton or take the gold. But his partner held a different view that since he had carried the cotton for such a long way, he would not change it with goldor all his previous effort would turn out to be wasted. 81 , he was wondering whether the gold was real or not. Therefore, he still carried the cotton while the other woodsman threw it away and carried the gold   82  .

When they just went down to the foot of the mountain, it began to rain all of a sudden. Both of them were wet from head to toes. More  83  , the woodsman who carried the cotton found that his cotton had*absorbed***(吸收)** tons of water and became so  84 that he could no longer go on carrying it. As a result, he had to give up the cotton and went back home empty-handed, but his partner brought home some goldhappily.

This story tells us that we should use our    85  to make the right choice in face of every key  point in our life. At the same time, we should not forget to review all the choices and*adjust* **(调整)** our goalwhen necessary. We should learn to view from different opinions. By opening your mind to the rightchoice, you will find an easier way to success.

80. A) played with     B) worked out        C) pointed out          D) discussed with

81. A) So far                  B) At present       C) After all              D) What's more

82. A) yet                       B) instead            C) hardly                  D) nearly

83. A) badly                  B) probably         C) seriously               D) unfortunately

84. A) heavy                     B) hard              C) unusual               D) light

85. A)strength                 B) wisdom          C) power            D) kindness

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

Are you eager to be a person who has a good memory? People who enjoy their wonderful memory often do well in their studies and work. These people only have to spend a few m\_\_44\_\_\_ on a page and will keep what they read in mind. Here are some things you can doto improve your memory. Try these:

Be more observant(善于观察的). Some people who said to have a bad memory don't r\_\_45\_\_\_ have memory problems. They just don't take time to notice the details. If you pay more attention to the details. you're sure to have a much clearer memory of events. A little exercise that you could do is to p\_\_\_46\_\_\_ memorizing lists of things, such as the things you are going to buy in a supermarket, or even the ingredients(原料)printed on your biscuit box.

Do more activities such as puzzles, word g\_47\_\_\_, and learn a new language. These activities will further improve your brain functions and will help you improve your memory.

Try to have more free time. When you are t\_\_\_48\_\_, probably you are to have a weaker focus. Find ways to get rid of stress, so your brain will be clearer and ready to have new i\_\_\_49\_\_\_.

Get enough sleeping hours. You need at least seven hours of sleep every night. Give your brain cells a chance to r\_\_\_50\_\_ the damage done by a day's tiring work. Eat lots of fruits, vegetables and grains. Do your best to be healthy, and these foods help you improve your memory.

中考综合复习十七

**Part 1 语法综合**

**. Choose the best answer**

1. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_ Tom has gone to America?

A. how often B. how long C. if D. when

2.Anyone can master English and Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_ he doesn’t want to.

A. until B. unless C. when D. if

3.Though Lei Feng \_\_\_\_\_\_, the Chinese people still remember him.

A. has dead B. has been died C. has died D. was died

4.This is the best way I can think of \_\_\_\_\_\_ the problem.

A. working out B. to work out C. work out D. worked out

5.If the \_\_\_\_\_\_ goes against you, you may find yourself in prison.

A. business B. case C. trouble D. contest

6.Many children think that they have the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_ their money the way they please.

A. cost B. take C. make D. spend

7.The 17th CPC National Congress was held in Beijing \_\_\_\_\_\_ October 15th to 22nd, 2007.

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

8.The detective asked the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. whether he had been to the building B. whether he had gone to the building

C. if he had entered into the building D. if he saw her went into the building

9.They had to \_\_\_\_\_\_ their plan of travelling abroad because of the heavy snow.

A. put backward B. put on C. put up D. put off

10Without atmosphere, the earth would be \_\_\_\_ cold and lifeless \_\_\_\_ the surface of the moon.

A. such…as B. as…as C. as…like D. too…as

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Miss Hong Kong Contest was the turning point of Mary Cheung’s life.

A. Entering B. Joining C. Enter for D. Take part in

12.As I’m the only child in the family, my parents give me most of the things \_\_\_\_\_\_I ask for.

A. that B. what C. which D. when

13.We need huge amounts of money to build a bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_ such a big river.

A. over B. on C. above D. up

14.The social workers can assist us \_\_\_\_\_\_ many problems now.

A. in solving B. with solving C. solve D. on solving

15.You will feel \_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to the match this afternoon.

A. well enough B. good enough C. health enough D. enough health

16.His task is \_\_\_\_\_\_ the weekend activity. Which choice cannot be used in this sentence?

A. to plan B. organizing C. to planning D. to organize

17.No one showed us \_\_\_\_\_\_, so we really need your help.

A. what should we do B. what we would do it

C. how to do D. how we should do it

18.The school library \_\_\_\_\_\_ our lab \_\_\_\_\_\_ repainting.

A. connected to, needs B. is connected with, need

C. connected with, need D. is connected with, doesn’t need

19.It’s commonly believed in the world that school is \_\_\_\_\_\_ people go and get an education.

A. that B. in which C. what D. where

20.There are many trees on \_\_\_\_ side of playground.

A. either B. each C. both D. all

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

61. The boys did their best to win the football match. （改为一般疑问句）

the boys their best to win the football match ?

62. It is ten minutes’ walk to get to the bus station from my home. （对划线部分提问）

\_ is it to get to the bus station from your home?

63. Jack’s never late for school. (改为反意疑问句)

Jack’s never late for school, ?

64. I don’t know how I can use the new mobile phone. （改为简单句）

I don’t know \_ use the new mobile phone.

65. Work hard, and you will pass the exam. （保持原句意思）

You pass the exam you work hard.

66. He’s never seen such beautiful views. (一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_ seen such beautiful views?

67. Jack’s mother asked him, “Have you packed your things? (宾语从句)

Jack’s mother asked him \_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_ packed his things.

68. She wondered where she could find a safe place. （保持原意，下同）

She wondered \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ find a safe place.

69. To use a transportation card is very convenient when you travel around the city.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to use a public transportation card when you travel around the city.

70. Johnson started so late that he missed his train to Nanjing.

Johnson started \_\_\_\_\_\_ late to \_\_\_\_\_\_ his train to Nanjing.

**Part2 阅读理解**

**Choose the best answer.**

People say that a dog is man’s best friend. In the case of Jack Scott and his dog Max, the saying is very true. Jack bought Max as a puppy after his wife died ten years ago. Since then, Max has been his only companion(伙伴).In the village where they live, they are rarely seen apart.

One day last year, Jack took Max for a walk in the hills. He noticed an unusual plant growing halfway down a steep slope (斜坡). As he climbed down to take a closer look, he fell and hit his head on a rock. Max ran down and ***licked*** Jack’s face, but he did not move.

The dog ran straight back to the village, barking loudly. One of Jack’s neighbours, Bill Jones, went out to see what was wrong. ‘Where’s your master?’ he asked. Max ***tugged*** Bill’s trousers, as if he was trying to pull him along. Then he let go and took a few steps along the road to the hills. ***He*** stopped, looked at Bill and barked again. Bill knew that Max wanted him to follow him.

They set off together, and Max led Bill to where his master lay. Bill called an ambulance, and a few hours later Jack woke up in a hospital bed. He saw Bill at his bedside and thanked him for his help. ‘Don’t thank me,’ said Bill. ‘It was Max who saved your life.’

1. Max and Jack have been together .

A) for five years B) for ten years

C) since Jack was a boy D) since Jack got married.

2. Jack lives .

A) in a village B) in the hills

C) near the hospital D) next door to Bill

3. Max ***tugged*** Bill’s trousers. Here ***tugged*** means .

A) tied B) touched C) pulled D) pushed

4. The underlined word "***He***" in the third paragraph refers to (指的是) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Max B) Jack C) Bill D) an ambulance man

5. Max showed Bill which way to go by .

A) barking loudly B) tugging his trousers

C) walking towards the hills D) pushing him along

6. This passage is mainly about .

A) a neighbour who saved his best friend B) how the dog found its master

C) a dog that saved the life of its master D) how Jack Scott got hurt.

**回答问题**

Watching news about the environment on TV can make us feel sad. The problems seem so big that it's difficult to imagine how individuals (个人) can do anything about them. Rebecca Hosking, however, thought differently.

Rebecca is a wildlife camerawoman and she was filming a documentary (纪录片) for the BBC in the Pacific Ocean when she saw something that made her cry — hundreds of dead birds that had died because they had accidentally (意外地) eaten the plastic thrown into the sea. People throw tons of plastic into the sea each year! Beaches on Pacific islands that should have been some of the most beautiful places in the world were covered with plastic toys, drinks bottles, pens, cigarette lighters — every plastic thing you can think of.

Rebecca decided that she had to do something. Back at home she thought about what she could do to help solve the problem of throwaway plastic. In her hometown of Modbury, she asked local shopkeepers if they could do one thing to help. She asked them to stop using plastic bags in their shops.

Plastic bags are used everywhere in Britain — every supermarket every corner shop. The numbers are amazing. Britain uses nearly 17 billion plastic bags each year. And the bags can take hundreds of years to break down because they are chemical rather than natural, so each year the sea and the environment become more and more polluted.

To Rebecca's surprise, the shopkeepers agreed and Modbury became the first plastic bag free town in Britain. Instead, shops offered reusable cotton bags or biodegradable (生物可降解的) bags.

Other towns followed Modbury's example and towns around Britain and around the world are becoming plastic bag free. It won't solve all of the world's environmental problems but it shows that people are becoming active and starting to think about how the little things in their daily lives can have a big effect. It also shows us that there is something we= can do and that one person can make a big change with a strong enough belief.

93. Did Rebecca agree individuals could do nothing about the big environmental problems?

94. Why did the hundreds of birds die in the Pacific Ocean?

95. The beaches on Pacific islands are no longer some of the most beautiful places, are they?

96. How many plastic bags do people in Britain use each year?

97. What does the sentence "The shop is plastic bag free" mean?

It means the shop\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

98. What can you learn from Rebecca's story?