

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

被动语态 (2)

16. Before liberation my grandfather was made _____ from morning till night.
 A. to work B. work C. working D. worked
17. Tennis balls _____ best in summer.
 A. are sold B. sell C. would be sold D. sold away
18. This work _____ at once.
 A. must be done B. must do C. must is done D. can do
19. This book _____ everybody.
 A. is know by B. is know for C. is known to D. knows
20. The Anti-Japanese War _____ in 1937.
 A. was broken out B. broke out C. was broken D. was happened
21. It _____ whether she will continue her work in the hospital.
 A. hasn't been decided B. isn't deciding
 C. doesn't decide D. hasn't decided
22. One _____ if he or she breaks the law.
 A. will be punished B. will punish C. is being punished D. has been punished
23. When I got to his home, I _____ that he _____ to Beijing.
 A. told, had gone B. was told, had gone C. was heard, went D. told, had been
24. The library _____ at 5 o'clock every day.
 A. closes B. is closed C. is closing D. will be closed
25. He wanted to know how this _____.
 A. is happened B. was happened C. happened D. had happened
26. What he had said at the meeting _____ true.
 A. proves B. is proved C. proved D. was proved
27. When the sun _____, we began to work.
 A. rose B. raised C. was raised D. had been risen
28. More than 30 people _____ in traffic accidents over the past few months.
 A. were killed B. have been killed C. are killed D. killed
29. The construction of the library _____ by the end of next month.
 A. must have completed B. must have been completed
 C. must be completed D. must complete
30. Professor Wang often spoke to his students and _____ with great interest.
 A. was always listened to B. was always listened
 C. always was listened to D. always listened to

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

连词 (1)

1. It is ten years _____ his mother died.
A. after B. before C. when D. since
2. _____ you hurry, you'll be late.
A. Unless B. Until C. That D. While
3. I'll start early, _____ it may be dark.
A. however B. whether C. if D. though
4. You may not go out _____ your work is done.
A. until B. when C. as D. while
5. Hardly had he begun to speak _____ the audience shouted with joy.
A. while B. after C. since D. when
6. You may sit _____ you like.
A. in which B. which C. where D. though
7. The thief stole my wallet _____ I know it.
A. before B. until C. while D. after
8. Get to the top of the hill, _____ you can see the whole.
A. or B. but C. and D. so
9. The teacher asked _____ I was getting on with my classmates.
A. what B. that C. how D. if
10. Speak to him slowly _____ he may understand you better.
A. since B. so that C. for D. because
11. He doesn't know _____ to stay or not.
A. whether B. if C. either D. if he will
12. We'd better hurry _____ it is getting dark.
A. and B. but C. as D. unless
13. I'll tell him all about it _____ he comes back.
A. before B. as soon as C. until D. while
14. _____ he had finished his work, he played a game of chess with his friend.
A. Before B. After C. Then D. Though
15. He talks _____ he had done the work himself.
A. if B. as if C. like D. then
16. Mary is _____ hardworking _____ Helen.
A. so, as B. than, as C. as, than D. as, as
17. _____ you say, I won't believe you.
A. Wherever B. Whatever C. Whichever D. Whenever
18. --Why did you say the boy was hopeless?
--He's _____ clever _____ hardworking.
A. either, or B. both, and C. neither, nor D. not only, but
19. He can never wake up himself. _____ his sisters _____ his mother calls him every morning.
A. Neither, nor B. Either, or C. Both, and D. Not only, but also

20. I won't write to him _____ to me first.
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. unless he will write | B. unless he writes |
| C. until he will write | D. unless he doesn't write |

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 too 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

2. 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
3. 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
4. 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.
5. 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 special.

中考综合复习三

Part 1 语法

动词不定式

1. It took me two hours _____ my homework.
 - A. write
 - B. to write
 - C. writing
 - D. written
2. We regret _____ that the film was not worth _____.

- A. to say, to see B. to say, seeing C. saying, to see D. saying, to seeing
3. They are busy _____ for the exam.
A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. to preparing
4. You had better get a doctor _____ your bad teeth.
A. pull out B. to pull out C. pulled out D. pulling out
5. -Do you often have someone _____ your clothes?
-- Yes, I often have them _____.
A. wash, to wash B. to wash, washed C. washed, wash D. wash, washed
6. I am sorry to have kept you _____.
A. wait B. to wait C. waited D. waiting
7. Please remember _____ the letter for me when you go _____.
A. posting, to shop B. posting, shopping
C. to post, to shop D. to post, shopping
8. She was said _____ a fairy one day.
A. to meet B. having met C. to have met D. meeting
9. I found the German language hard _____.
A. to learn B. to be learned C. learning D. learned
10. It is an honour for me _____ to speak here.
A. to ask B. asking C. being asked D. to have been asked
11. The children often go to the hospital _____.
A. to examine B. to get examined C. examined D. examining
12. _____ get there in time, they ran as fast as they could.
A. So as to B. In order to C. As to D. In order that
13. At last they found a house _____.
A. to leave his things with B. leaving his things in
C. to leave his things in D. leaving his things
14. It's wrong for the _____ countries to control the world.
A. development B. developing C. developed D. develop
15. I won't have you _____ up and down all day.
A. ran B. running C. run D. to run
16. She seemed _____ her promise.
A. forgetting B. having forgot C. forgotten D. to have forgotten
17. You have to work hard _____.
A. to pass the exam B. passing the exam
C. having passed the exam D. to have passed the exam
18. _____, I can't speak German.
A. Telling the truth B. Having told the truth
C. To tell the truth D. Tell the truth
19. I happened _____ beside him when he was knocked down.
A. to stand B. to be standing C. to have stood D. standing
20. This room is comfortable _____.
A. to live B. living C. living in D. to live in

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! 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 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 languages 88 including Chinese and others.

Khan sent **Marco** on many trips to 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 instead of 90 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 writing 91 a book about his years in China. The book is called *Descriptions of the World*. It became the most popular 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

陈述句，疑问句，祈使句，感叹句 (1)

1. You needn't tell her the news, _____?
A. don't you B. do you C. needn't you D. need you
2. She dares to go alone, _____?
A. does she B. dares she C. doesn't she D. daren't she
3. We must start early tomorrow, _____?
A. shall we B. don't we C. must we D. needn't we
4. Let me have a look at your new dress, _____?
A. don't you B. shall we C. won't I D. will you
5. He can hardly work out the problem, _____?
A. can he B. can't he C. will he D. won't he
6. She said she was well already, _____?
A. was she B. wasn't she C. did she D. didn't she
7. _____! We'll graduate soon.
A. How fast time flies B. What fast does time fly
C. How fast does time fly D. What fast time flies
8. You should work hard, _____ you will not pass the exam.
A. and B. but C. for D. or
9. He must be out, _____ the door is locked.
A. for B. because C. since D. as
10. _____ do you go to the cinema? –Once a week.
A. How long B. How soon C. When D. How often
11. Please let us take a holiday tomorrow, _____?
A. shall we B. will you C. shall we not D. will you not
12. Let's play tennis, _____?

- A. don't we B. shall we C. will you D. won't you
13. Turn the radio a little down, _____?
- A. do you B. will you C. don't you D. won't you
14. They seldom have a free weekend, _____?
- A. haven't they B. have they C. do they D. don't they
15. He never told us why he was one hour late for the party, _____?
- A. wasn't he B. didn't he C. did he D. won't he

Part2 阅读理解

B. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案): (7 分)

Have you ever had an embarrassing (尴尬) experience? Last week we asked readers to tell us about embarrassing experiences. We received thousands of letters! Here is a selection.

Tony:

My most embarrassing experience happened when I had just left university. I had just started teaching in a Liverpool secondary school. One morning my alarm clock didn't ring. I woke up at half past eight and school began at nine. I quickly washed, dressed, jumped into my car and rushed to school. When I arrived, the students had already gone into class. I didn't go to the office, but went straight into class. After two or three minutes the students began laughing, and I couldn't understand why! Suddenly I looked down and understood. I had put on one black shoe and one brown shoe!

Henry:

The most embarrassing experience I've ever had, happened two years ago. After seeing a film, my wife and I had lunch in our favorite restaurant in town. Then we decided to take a walk along the street. The street was very busy and we started looking at some watches in the new window. After a minute or two I reached for my wife's hand. There was a loud scream, and a woman slapped my face. I hadn't taken my wife's hand. I'd taken the hand of a complete stranger!

James:

My wife and I had decided to buy a new house, and I'd made an appointment to see our bank manager. I'd never met him before and I was a bit nervous. I went into town in my car and I was lucky enough to find a parking space outside the bank. I'd just started reversing (倒车) into the space when another car made its way into it. I was **irritated!** I opened my window and shouted at the man in the car. He ignored me and walked away. It took me twenty minutes to find another space. As soon as I had parked the car, I rushed back to the bank. I was ten minutes late for my appointment. I went to the manager's office, knocked and walked in. The manager was sitting behind his desk. He was the man who had taken my parking space!

78. Tony arrived at school late that morning because _____.
- A) he couldn't find his shoes B) his alarm clock didn't ring
- C) he washed and dressed slowly D) his car went wrong on the way
79. The students began laughing when they saw Tony _____.
- A) wearing a wrong shoe B) carrying an alarm clock
- C) looking down suddenly D) rushing into the classroom
80. Henry and his wife held hands _____.
- A) at the cinema B) in the shop C) at the restaurant D) along the street
81. Henry was embarrassed because he _____.
- A) slapped the woman in the face

- B) took the hand of a complete stranger
 C) heard his wife screaming in the street
 D) knocked over some watches in the shop
82. James went into town to _____.
 A) put money in the bank B) look for a job
 C) meet the bank manager D) buy a new car
83. The underlined word “irritated” probably means “_____”.
 A) angry B) nervous C) worried D) embarrassed

C) Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或短语完成短文): (14 分)

Sometimes you may not understand your parents. One minute they’re friendly, the next minute they’re shouting and screaming loudly enough for the whole street to hear. So who makes them so 85? You, probably!

Is your room untidy? Do you leave things on the floor? You may find it hard enough to keep one room tidy. So imagine what it’s like for your mum and dad trying to keep a whole house in order.

When you take your clothes off, remember to 86. Get into the habit of taking glasses and plates down to the kitchen. Before long you’ll be doing it without thinking.

Even though you may not realize it, your parents have bought you many clothes. But they’re not buying themselves new things every week, are they? The simple truth is that there are more 87 things to spend money on, like the electricity bill and food.

You may hate missing a party to visit some boring old relatives. They may go on and on about what a sweet baby you were. You have no choice but to listen. Even if you 88, your parents won’t change their minds. Parents like to show off their family. The best thing you can do is to help entertain your relatives. Your parents will be so pleased with you afterwards that they’ll probably allow you to go to the next two 89.

You might not want to eat, but think of it from the parents’ point of view. If you cook two meals a day, it means 730 meals a year. Can you imagine how boring this can get? Imagine how your parents feel when you say you’re not really hungry. 90, your parents are probably worried that you aren’t eating enough.

Eat fewer snacks and leave room for your meals. Finally, offer to 91 after the meal. Your offer may not be accepted, but your parents will be pleased.

85. A) friendly B) lonely C) changeable D) comfortable
 86. A) hang them up B) leave them alone C) put them on D) throw them away
 87. A) interesting B) difficult C) important D) surprising
 88. A) agree B) complain C) listen D) win
 89. A) concerts B) meetings C) classes D) parties
 90. A) In addition B) In return C) At most D) At last
 91. A) do the cooking B) lay the table C) buy some snacks D) wash the dishes

中考综合复习五

Part 1 语法

陈述句，疑问句，祈使句，感叹句（2）

16. She hardly ever speaks to you in English, _____?
 A. does she B. hadn't she C. has she D. doesn't she
17. You had your lunch at school, _____?
 A. had you B. hadn't it C. did you D. didn't you
18. Few people went to meet him yesterday, _____?
 A. did they B. didn't they C. were they D. wasn't it
19. It looks like rain, _____?
 A. isn't it B. is it C. doesn't it D. do it
20. One can't be too careful, _____?
 A. can it B. can he C. is it D. is he
21. He didn't say you were foolish, _____?
 A. didn't he B. did he C. were you D. weren't you
22. I suppose you knew the man, _____?
 A. don't I B. do I C. don't you D. didn't you
23. I don't believe you are right, _____?
 A. are you B. aren't you C. don't you D. do I
24. They'd work hard, _____?
 A. would they B. wouldn't they C. had they D. hadn't they
25. They'd worked hard, _____?
 A. would they B. wouldn't they C. had they D. hadn't they
26. You must have studied English for many years, _____?
 A. haven't you B. mustn't you C. needn't you D. don't you
27. She must have finished her homework yesterday, _____?
 A. didn't she B. mustn't she C. needn't she D. don't you
28. His mother must be a teacher, _____?
 A. isn't she B. mustn't she C. needn't she D. can't she
29. Don't smoke in the meeting room, _____?
 A. do you B. will you C. can you D. could you
30. _____ it is! Put it into the computer.
 A. What useful information B. How useful an information
 C. What a useful information D. How useful information

Part 2 阅读理解

D. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，是其内容通顺。每空格限填一词，首字母已给): (14 分)

<p>THIS MONTH'S GOALS FOR HELPING TO SAVE OUR PLANET!</p> <p>1. Save electricity</p> <p>2. Recycle</p>

3. Save water

4. Save gas

Week 1 This week my family tried to save electricity. We never left the lights on when leaving the rooms. We switched off the TV when n 92 was watching it. Mum only used cold water in the washing machine.

Week 2 We started recycling this week. We tried to write on both sides of our paper, not just on one side. We also divided our rubbish into d 93 bags for bottles, cans, paper and food. Mum kept the plastic shopping bags from the supermarket to use them a 94 as rubbish bags. These are great ways to help our environment.

Week 3 We stopped taking long baths and had short showers i 95. We flushed the toilet with used water. When mum and dad made tea or coffee, they used l 96 water in the kettle (水壶). My sister and I didn't leave the tap running when we brushed our teeth.

Week 4 Mum used to d 97 us to school, but now my sister and I have started riding our bikes to school. It's hard work but good exercise! This week dad and a few of the people he works with also started to go to work together in one car and share the cost. This should help r 98 greenhouse gases!

My friends and I became volunteers at school. We help make our school more earth-friendly.

E. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题): (14 分)

Kyra Komac, 28 years old, now has 25 furniture stores all over the country. The new store, in London's Camden High Street, takes her back to where it all started. She tells us about how the business began.

When I was little, my mother began selling flowers in Camden Market. She couldn't leave me at home on my own, so I had to go to the market with her.

To begin with, I didn't have to do anything. I just sat there, and my mum told me jokes and stories so I didn't get bored. When I got older, I gave my mum a hand and I really enjoyed it.

Then, one year, my grandma gave me a book for Christmas. It was all about making candles and I loved it. I was 14, and I didn't have to go to the market any more because mum could leave me at home on my own. I spent my free time making candles of all shapes and sizes. I made hundreds of them.

One day, my mother was ill so I had to go to the market on my own. I decided to take some candles with me and see if I could sell them. They were sold out in twenty minutes! The next week, my mum gave some money to buy some wax (蜡) to make more candles. They sold out really quickly, too.

Nine months later, we decided to stop selling flowers. My mum and I couldn't make enough candles during the week, so some of my school friends started to help us. I paid them one pound for every candle, and we used to sell them for three or four times that. It was fun and my friends worked with me in the market.

At the age of 22, my uncle lent me some money and I opened my first shop in Portobello Road. Since then, I've never looked back, even in difficulties. In the first store, we only sold

candles, but now we sell everything from designer furniture to paintings. Oh, and candles, of course.

99. How many furniture stores does Kyra Komac have now?

100. Where did Kyra's mother sell flowers?

101. What did Kyra do in her free time when she was fourteen?

102. Did the candles sell well on the first day in the market?

103. Who helped Kyra and her mum when they couldn't make enough candles during the week?

104. How did Kyra's uncle help her to open her first shop?

He helped her _____

105. What do you think of this story?

I think _____

中考综合复习六

Part 1 语法

简单句, 并列句, 复合句 (1)

1. You should work hard, _____ you will not pass the exam.

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

2. He must be out, _____ the door is locked.

A. for B. because C. since D. as

3. Do what you have been told, _____ what I promised will be nothing.

A. and B. so C. because D. otherwise

4. He spent a year in the hospital _____.

A. but he came home well quite B. and he quite came home well
C. but he quite well came home D. and came home quite well

5. It must have rained, _____ the ground is wet this morning.

A. because B. for C. where D. which

6. You should hurry up, _____ you'll miss the train.

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

7. The librarian must be out, _____ the door and windows are locked.

A. for B. because C. since D. as

8. She was very tired, _____ she still kept on working.

A. yet B. but C. while D. neither

9. Charles didn't want to watch that TV program, _____.

A. too B. either C. also D. neither

10. You may _____ do it yourself _____ ask somebody else to help you.

A. either, or B. neither, nor
C. not only, but also D. both, and

11. You'd better check in your luggage quickly, _____ you'll miss your flight.
 A. and B. or C. so D. for
12. Will you mend the cleaner yourself, _____ shall we ask someone else fix it?
 A. and B. but C. or D. so
13. Little Rillie can be very annoying, _____ generally he is a good boy.
 A. however B. but C. inspite D. first of all
14. Do you like Spanish or French?
 A. neither B. either C. all D. none
15. Get up early, _____ you'll be late for school.
 A. and B. but C. so D. or

Part 2 阅读理解

B. Choose the best answer(根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案)(7分)

The water tap was *leaking* (漏水) again, and the noise was driving Cassie crazy.



Cassie looked at her watch. It was nearly nine o'clock. She climbed out of bed and stood on a chair by the shelf. Her mother's Mr Fix-It Book was on the top shelf. Cassie stepped down quietly. She read the book quickly until she found the page she was looking for, and then began to read carefully.



Next, Cassie opened a box in the kitchen and picked out the tools she needed — a hammer, a wrench, and several small things, it was no easy job for her to do the repair, and she tried several times. Finally, the water tap was in pieces. One by one, she carefully laid them out on the table. That way she would know how they went back. While this was going on, her cat walked over to watch what she was doing.

Cassie worked late into the night. At one point, she thought she was done. Oops! A small piece that she had forgotten still lay on the table. Slowly Cassie took the water tap *apart* (分开) one more time. This time she made sure everything was in place. She turned the water tap on and then off. One... two... three... She waited a full minute. There was no leak! Cassie smiled and put the tools back into the box. Then she went back into bed.

The next morning, Dad was in the kitchen when Cassie got up.

"Notice anything, Dad?" she asked.

He looked around and listened. "Hmm, something's missing... I can't find out what it is... Wait, it's too quiet in here!"

"That's right," Cassie said. "Something is missing. I fixed the water tap. It doesn't leak any more"

"That's my girl," Dad said. "**It's a good thing you are really like your mother.**"

- () 78. The noise of _____ was driving Cassie crazy.
 A) the tap B) her cat C) her father D) the clock
- () 79. Mr. Fix-It Book is probably a book on how to _____.
 A) train pets B) fall asleep C) fix things D) cook food
- () 80. Cassie took the water tap apart again because _____.
 A) she had forgotten one piece B) the tap was still leaking
 C) the cat had taken one piece away D) she hadn't understood the

book

- () 81. The water tap wasn't fixed until _____.
- A) nine o'clock B) late that night C) the next morning D) the next afternoon
- () 82. In the end, _____ fixed the water tap.
- A) Cassie's mother B) Cassie's father C) Mr. Fix it D) Cassie
- () 83. We can learn from the last sentence of the passage that _____.
- A) Cassie's mother is good-looking B) Cassie likes her mother very much
- C) Cassie's mother is good at fixing things D) Cassie looks quite like her mother
- () 84. From the passage we know that Cassie is a(n) _____ girl.
- A) funny B) able C) honest D) lazy

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文): (14分)



Every day cars kill or hurt many people on roads. Sometimes the drivers drive too fast or do not drive carefully enough. Some of them _____ 85 _____ the traffic rules and cause accidents.

According to some researches, it is usually the *pedestrians* (行人) who cause the accidents. A lot of road users are very careless. They walk or run across the roads _____ 86 _____ the cars. They walk in the roads but not on the walkways. They get into or out of cars in the middle of the road. Some do not take the trouble to _____ 87 _____ the green lights and simply cross the roads against the red lights.

Many people think accidents often happen in busy roads in large cities, but this is not always true. _____ 88 _____, Tokyo is one of the world's largest cities and probably one of the busiest cities; however, there are _____ 89. _____ accidents to pedestrians. The reason is that the police there are very strict and the pedestrians are very careful. Pedestrians never cross against a red light and they _____ 90 _____ follow traffic rules. Do you know *alcohol*(酒精) is another main cause of traffic accidents? It delays people's response. Those who have drunk alcohol are _____ 91 _____ in making decisions. They need a few more seconds to *react* (反应). Alcohol drinking is especially dangerous for motor car drivers. It is not only drivers who may have accidents after drinking, drunken pedestrians may put their lives in danger as well.

- () 85. A) make B) break C) follow D) remember
- () 86. A) at the end of B) in the centre of C) on top of D) in front of
- () 87. A) turn on B) worry about C) wait for D) point out
- () 88. A) In addition B) For example C) By the way D) On the other hand
- () 89. A) few B) many C) enough D) some
- () 90. A) even B) never C) almost D) always
- () 91. A) slow B) active C) interested D) excited

中考综合复习七

Part 1 语法

简单句, 并列句, 复合句 (2)

16. She speaks English _____ well _____ you would think it is her native language.
 A. so, that B. too, that C. such, that D. so, as
17. -I can't remember his name.
 -- _____.
 A. Neither can I B. Neither can't I C. Neither can you D. Neither can't you
18. I'd love a cup of tea, _____ she.

- A. so had B. so would C. so did D. so does
19. He found his dog _____ in the kitchen.
A. die B. death C. dead D. dies
20. John had a book _____ in the library.
A. steal B. stolen C. stealing D. being stolen
21. — How do you like the two pairs of shoes?
— They don't fit me well. They are _____ too big _____ too small
A. not only; but also B. both; and C. neither; nor D. either; or
22. They had the machine _____ all the night.
A. run B. ran C. runs D. running
23. The girl has caught a bad cold. Her parents are going to take her to hospital and have her _____ by the doctor.
A. examine B. examined C. examining D. examines
24. Please don't leave the windows _____.
A. opened B. open C. opening D. close
25. Have you got your watch _____?
A. to fix B. fixing C. fix D. fixed
26. The soldier stood on guard _____ a gun _____ his hand.
A. /, in B. with, in C. with, on D. having, with
27. The food _____ sour.
A. smells B. is smelling C. to smell D. smelling
28. The teacher pass the book _____ the students.
A. for B. to C. at D. in
29. The work is not difficult, and _____ it's not easy to finish soon.
A. but B. yet C. however D. still
30. Which is the best student, Linda, Jane _____ Mary?
A. and B. otherwise C. or D. yet

Part2 阅读理解

D. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper word (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词，首字母已给)：（14分）

A survey has been published which shows that British people don't like their neighbours very much. 80% of the people who took part in the survey feel that their neighbours h_____ 92 _____pay attention to others" feelings. 25% don't talk to the people who live next door and 10% don't even know their names. In fact, one million people in Britain would like to m_____ 93 _____ because they don't get along well with their neighbours.

According to the survey, the b_____ 94 _____ problem is noise. Many of the complaints about noise came from people who live in flats and old houses. These places often have thin walls which can't s_____ 93 _____ the noise from next door.

The other main problems are *disagreements* (不和) about car parking spaces, and old people complaining about the young. Some disagreement last a l_____ 94 _____ time. In one case, people who live in the same building haven't talked to each other for fifteen years. Sometimes the disagreements end in violence. In one of the

worst cases, a man killed a neighbour because he kept parking in "his space".

Another survey shows that 90% of the neighbours never share a meal, 80% have never had a drink t₉₇, and 20% have never even spoken. However, when neighbours become each other's f₉₈, they are often ready to offer help, as we can see in many parts of the world.

One solution to such problems is to talk about them with a professional organization and if necessary, to sign a written agreement. Now people can get this service in more and more towns.

E. Answer the questions(根据短文内容回答下列问题): (14分)

Mary Donaldson is worried about her 16-year-old daughter, Sophia. Six months ago, Sophia came back from a party, upset and unhappy. From then on, she thinks of nothing but how to lose weight and become beautiful. She refuses to eat and keeps on doing exercise. Sophia had always been a little heavy, so when he decided to go on a diet, Mary encouraged her. She felt that her daughter would look more attractive if she lost 10 kilograms. However, Sophia has lost over 20 kilograms until now. Her eating and exercising habits are having a harmful effect on her health. She is too thin and is often sick.



Her mother is trying to prevent her from going on a diet and losing weight, but Sophia thinks that she is still too heavy and refuses to start eating as usual. Sophia's mind is full of the idea of looking like a *model* (模特). Every day she goes to a club to do exercise. When she is not there, she spends her time reading magazines like *Fashion & Beauty* (《时尚与美》). The models in these magazines are very thin and beautiful. Sophia says, "If I look like these models, I will be happy and all the boys will like me"

Mary doesn't know how to help her daughter. She feels sorry for having encouraged her at first, because Sophia no longer feels good or pleased with her body. She's afraid that Sophia will never be happy if she keeps comparing herself with the models in the magazines. Mary tries to tell Sophia that true beauty comes from within. Common people are not supposed to look like models. The most ordinary face becomes beautiful when the person behind it is filled with confidence (自信), wisdom and the joy of life.

99. When did Sophia decide to lose weight?

100. Besides doing exercise, what else does Sophia do to lose weight?

101. How much weight has Sophia lost until now?

102. Did Sophia give up going on a diet after she had lost some weight?

103. Where docs Sophia do exercise every day?

104. Why does Mary feel sorry for having encouraged her daughter to go on a diet at first?

105. In your opinion, what is "true beauty"?

中考综合复习八

Part 1 语法

状语从句

1. _____ you've tried it, you can't imagine how pleasant it is.
A. Unless B. Because C. Although D. When
2. He left in _____ a hurry _____ he forgot his key.
A. such, that B. so, that C. the same, as D. such, as
- *3. He has loved me _____ I were his son.
A. because B. as C. if D. as though
- *4. I don't think I'll need any money but I'll bring some _____.
A. as last B. in case C. once again D. in time
5. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer.
A. as B. since C. before D. until
6. We must do it well, _____ there are a lot of difficulties.
A. as if B. as though C. even though D. even as
- *7. _____ has taken part in the Athens Olympic Games is worth praising no matter _____ he has won medals or not.
A. Who; if B. Anyone; whether
C. Whoever; whether D. Whoever; how
8. ---It's a long time _____ I saw you last.
---Yes, and what a pity it is now that it will be a long time _____ we see each other again.
A. before; since B. since; when C. since; before D. when; before
- *9. The head of the company promised to deal with matters of this sort _____ he returned to his office.
A. until B. while C. by the time D. the moment
10. He had already walked three or four miles _____ he saw a cart by the side of the road.
A. while B. when C. the moment D. unless
11. I would appreciate it _____ you can help me with my English this afternoon.
A. because B. until C. when D. if
12. Parents should take seriously their children's requests for sunglasses _____ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.
A. because B. through C. unless D. if
13. John shut everyone out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.

- A. which B. when C. so that D. as if
14. _____ everybody knows about it, I don't want to talk any more.
- A. For B. Even C. Since D. However

Part 2 阅读理解

B. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) : (7分)

You probably know you should say "please" and "thank you" at restaurants. You probably know the rules of a library. You know you should respect and be nice to your classmates. But do you have music manners?

Keep It Down! You have to notice the volume of your music. You should not play your music so loud that everyone around you can hear it. Some people might even get angry. Usually, when you play the music loud on an MP3 player, other people can't hear the words of the song. They just hear a loud sound. Not one wants to listen to this. Very loud music can also be bad for your ears, so even if you are alone when listening to our MP3 player, you shouldn't have it turned up too high.

Take Them Off! You need to know when to turn your MP3 player off and put it away. Libraries and schools don't allow MP3 players. There are other places, like museums, that don't have rules, but it would be rude to have your MP3 player on. Sometimes, it just doesn't make sense to listen your MP3 player at event. Why would you listen to music at a play, a movie or a sporting event? You would miss what is going on and others would wonder why you even came.

Take One Out! Once in a while it's okay just to take out one earphone and not other. Imagine you are listening on your MP3 player when someone asks you the way. It would not be rude to take out one earphone, tell him the way, and put back the earphone and continue listening. You can also do this when you order food at a fast-food restaurant or when you answer the telephone and it's not for you.

It's Your Choice! There are times when you need to decide what is best. For example, some people can listen to music on their MP3 players when read books, while others think it is disturbing. In cases like this, you need to do what seems right for you.

78. The underlined word "volume" in Paragraph Two probably means" _____

- A) the type of music B) the amount of a sound
 C) the length of a song D) the colour of an MP3 player
79. No one wants to listen to _____ from others't MP3 players.
- A) a loud sound B) sad stories C) a long movie D) the words of a song
80. We should turn down the music when we are alone because loud music _____.
- A) is not enjoyable B) makes us tired
 C) is bad for MP3 players D) huts our ears
81. If we listen to our MP3 player at a play, _____.
- A) the theatre won't allow it B) the actors will get angry
 C) others won't hear the play well D) we will miss part of the play
82. We can take one earphone out when we _____.

- A) show others the way
 B) talk to fiends on the phone

- C) watch a sporting event
 D) have dinner with our parents
83. It's all right to use our MP3 player in_____.
- A) schools B) libraries C) restaurants D) museums
84. What can be the best title of this passage?
- A) Music Lovers B) Music Manners C) MP3 Players D) MP3 Earphones

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文) : (14分)

We have always been warned of the dangers of forest fires. They cause __ 85 __ to a forest. They kill many plants and animals in an eco-system, which is a group of living things and their environment. But have you ever heard of a forest fire that can be _____ 86 _____ for a forest? People start some of the fires with a special reason to actually do good to the eco-system.

In fact, fires are a natural part of any eco-system. Without fires, the oldest and largest trees would stop sunlight from reaching the forest floor. Fires can _____ 87 _____ some of these old trees. When the trees die, they provide something good for the earth. New trees can grow strong and healthy in their place.

Some trees even need fires to grow. These trees hold their *seeds* (种子) inside. Heat from a fire allows the coat of the seeds to open up. Then the seeds fall to the ground and have the _____ 88 _____ to grow.

Scientists, who know about nature's needs, start some of these fires, called controlled burns. A fire is started and kept under control. This way, the fire does not spread out of the area or _____ 89 _____ a large space of the forest. Fires can be dangerous for animals. Even when animals continue to live after forest fires, they can go hungry _____ 90 _____ their food has been damaged in the fire. Small, controlled fires mean that animals will not have to move far to find food. After some time, small plants begin to grow. Animals return soon after the plants return. This _____ 91 _____ makes an eco-system.

So the next time you hear about a forest fire, think about the good as well as the bad. It may take a new eco-system a while to return, but it will likely come back stronger and healthier than ever.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 85. A) illness | B) difficulty | C) damage | D) flood |
| 86. A) helpful | B) powerful | C) harmful | D) awful |
| 85. A) take the place of | B) get ready for | C) be bad for | D) get rid of |
| 85. A) time | B) water | C) chance | D) skill |
| 85. A) discover | B) cover | C) but | D) waste |
| 85. A) because | B) although | C) but | D) so |
| 85. A) almost | B) again | C) never | D) even |

Part1 语法**主谓一致 (1)**

1. _____ you or your brother working in that TV factory?
A. Is B. Are C. Was D. Were
2. Every boy and girl here _____ to write in Chinese.
A. is taught B. are taught C. has taught D. have taught
3. A house with ten rooms _____ to _____ on this site.
A. is; be built B. are; be built C. is; building D. are; build
4. The police _____ still looking for the _____ car.
A. is; missing B. are; missed C. are; missing D. is; missed
5. Two girls applied for the job but neither _____ successful.
A. was B. were C. are D. had been
6. A black and white cat _____ found in my living room yesterday.
A. is B. were C. had D. was
7. Neither of the two stories _____.
A. are worth reading B. are worth being read
C. is worth reading D. is worth of reading
8. Not only you but also she _____ these songs very much.
A. like B. likes C. don't like D. does likes
9. This pair of shoes _____ well.
A. fit B. is fitted C. fits D. is fitting
10. About one third of the students in our class _____ from Jiangsu and the rest of them _____ from the cities nearby.
A. are; are B. are; is C. is; are D. is; is
11. Many a man _____ the importance of education.
A. has now seen B. have now seen C. is now seen D. are now seen
12. The fish _____ delicious.
A. is tasted B. eats C. tastes D. is eaten
13. I think the poor _____ not necessarily unhappy and the rich _____ not always happy.
A. is; are B. is; is C. are; are D. are; is

Part 2 阅读理解

D. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with suitable words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词, 首字母已给): (14分)

At one time, making a film was an expensive activity only for a small group of people and film companies. Not only were the tools and machines expensive but the cost of film was also far greater than most people could afford. However, modern technology has c 92 all that.

New technology has really opened up the world of film-making for film fans. Now a camera does not cost m 93 and most young people are certainly able to pay for it. So all you need is to get one for yourself. With that, you may then start your own film-making.

However, film-making is t 94 work. You probably need many other people to help you. For example, the p 95 of actors and actresses is very important in your film. Of course, these actors and actresses may be your schoolmates, friends or family members. You don't even need to pay them a cent while they are glad to be

part of your job.

B 96, you need to make up a story. Can you write your own one? If you have good imagination, you can create an attractive story e 97. Many world-famous film makers and producers are also good story-writers. If not, perhaps you need someone else to write it for you. An excellent story is the key to making a s 98 film.

E. Answer the questions (根据短文内容, 回答下了问题) : (14 分)

Helen Monson has always been interested in helping her community. Her first volunteer experience was for the American Red Cross when she was in high school. When she was a school teacher, she also found time to volunteer. One year, she organized a Super Saturday fun day for kids in the community. She also used to volunteer at the Mint Festival every year, One summer she served food, another year she organized an art programme.

After she retired, she started volunteering to help the old. When her father was older, he was not able to see as well as he used to, which made her sad because he had always enjoyed reading. She decided it would be fun to read to elderly people in her community. She also helped one woman write her stories. Ann was almost 100 years old, and Helen wrote down information about her life when she visited her. She put the information in a book and got it published. Ann was very excited to share her life story with her children and grandchildren.

After a *hurricane*(飓风) destroyed some southern cities, Helen volunteered again for the American Red Cross. She prepared food and answered phones in a care centre. She says, " I have always liked the Red Cross because the organization helps people in need no matter what."

One day Helen read an article in the newspaper about *refugees*(难民) who needed to learn English. Now, she meets once a week with Sahra, a 38-year-old woman from Somalia. Sahra is living and working in a town about 30 minutes' walk from where Helen lives. They work on reading and writing skills. Helen gave Sahra a camera and asked her to take pictures of her daily life .She developed the pictures, and then asked Sahra questions about them .In the end, they wrote a book together and used the photos in the book. This helped Sahra learn many new words about her everyday life.

Helen says, "The most *rewarding*(有益的) part of volunteer work is becoming friends with the people I help. They enrich my life as well as I enrich theirs."

99. When was Helen's first volunteer experience for the American Red Cross?

100. What did Helen do after she retired?

101. Why was Ann excited when her book got published?

102. Where did Helen work when she volunteered again for the American Red Cross?

103. How far is Sahra living and working from Helen's home?

104. Did Helen help Sahra to learn English?

105. What can you learn from Helen?

中考综合复习十

Part 1 语法

主谓一致 (2)

14. _____ of the students in Class 3 is going to take part in the English contest.
 A. All B. Both C. Every one D. Every
15. The chairman as well as the committee members _____ my opinion.
 A. have agreed on B. agree to C. has agreed with D. have agreed with
16. Either your sister or you _____ to help your father water the garden.
 A. are B. is C. be D. was
17. All I have learned about the exam _____ that three students failed.
 A. is B. was C. will be D. have been
18. This pair of trousers _____ for John.
 A. is made B. are made C. makes D. will make
19. Not only cakes but also beer _____ at the party.
 A. are served B. is served C. serves D. were served
20. About 70% of the earth's surface is water; _____ land.
 A. the rest are B. the rest was C. rest is D. the rest is
21. His family all _____ TV.
 A. likes watching B. like watching C. likes watched D. like being watched
22. More than one member _____ agreed with the president of the committee.
 A. has B. have C. are D. is
23. _____ of them has his own opinion.
 A. Both B. Some C. Every D. Each
24. Are there any _____ on the farm?
 A. horse B. duck C. chicken D. sheep
25. One-third of the area _____ covered with green trees. About seventy percent of the trees _____ been planted.
 A. are; have B. is; has C. is; have D. are; has
26. The number of teachers in our college _____ greatly increased last term. A number of teachers in this school _____ from the countryside.
 A. was; is B. was; are C. were; are D. were; is
27. What _____ the population of China? One-third of the population _____ workers

here.

- A. is; are B. are; are C. is; is D. are; is
28. Not only he but also we _____ right. He as well as we _____ right.
A. are; are B. are; is C. is; is D. is; are
29. What he'd like _____ a digital watch. What he'd like _____ textbooks.
A. are; are B. is; is C. is; are D. are; is
30. My shirt _____ white and my trousers _____ blue.
A. are; are B. are; is C. is; is D. is; are

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 Xingtian, a very popular a 6 _____ where you can see buildings in Western and Chinese style side by side. Xingtian 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.

中考综合复习十一

Part 1 语法

动名词 (1)

1. Her son promised _____ in the bedroom until the baby stopped _____.
 A. staying, to cry B. to stay, crying
 C. for staying, to cry D. to stay, to cry
2. I wonder whether the film was _____ worth _____.
 A. very, to see B. well, seeing
 C. very, being seen D. well, to be seen
3. I forbid _____ here. Who has permitted you _____ here?
 A. smoking, to smoke B. smoke, smoking
 C. smoking, smoking D. to smoke, smoking
4. Mother warned him _____ the tall tree.
 A. not risk climbing B. not risking to climb
 C. not to risk climbing D. to risk climbing
5. As she is looking forward to _____ from me, please remember _____ this letter on your way to school.
 A. hear, post B. hearing, to post
 C. hearing, posting D. be hearing, to post
6. The lecturer began by _____ us where the island was, and went on _____ about its history.
 A. telling, talking B. to tell, to talk
 C. telling, to talk D. to tell, talking
7. *After seeing the movie, _____.
 A. the book was read by him B. the book made him want to read it
 C. he wanted to read the book D. the reading of the book interested him
8. How much time did you spend _____ the text?
 A. copying B. to copy C. in copy D. on copying
9. On Sundays I prefer _____ at home to _____ out.
 A. to stay, go B. staying, go C. staying, going D. to stay, going

10. The story was so funny that we _____.
- A. couldn't help laugh B. can't but laugh
C. couldn't help laughing D. couldn't help but to laugh
11. *His parents insisted on _____ to college.
- A. he should go B. he go
C. his going D. him to go
12. Our monitor suggested _____ a discussion of the subject.
- A. to have B. should have C. have D. having
13. I remember _____ for the job, but I forget the exact amount.
- A. being paid B. to be paid C. that I receive pay D. get paid
14. I didn't go to the evening party because they forgot _____ me about it.
- A. telling B. tell C. to tell D. to be told
15. *Henry always forgets things he has done. Yesterday he forgot _____ and looked for it everywhere.
- A. to post the letter B. to have the letter posted
C. to have posted the letter D. having posted the letter
16. _____ now seems impossible.
- A. Saving money B. To save money
C. Being saved money D. To be saved money
17. The flowers _____, otherwise they will wither.
- A. need to water B. need be watered
C. need watering D. have to be watering
18. At first, she wasn't used _____ and would find excuses for her mistakes.
- A. to be criticized B. to criticizing
C. to being criticized D. to criticize

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 the secret? Their healthy 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 of fish. 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 of fish help them to reduce the risk of heart disease.

- 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?

中考综合复习十二

Part 1 语法

动名词 (2)

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. It's difficult for foreigners to get used to _____ (eat) with chopsticks.
2. They don't allow _____ (smoke).
3. He warned her _____ (not, touch) the wire.
4. I can't imagine _____ (live) with someone who never stops _____ (talk).
5. Is there anything worth _____ (buy)?
6. You are expected _____ (know) the laws of your own country.
7. I can't understand her _____ (behave) like that.
8. I'm prepared _____ (wait) here all night if necessary.
9. I enjoy _____ (travel) with you.
10. It is silly _____ (risk, get) your feet wet.
11. I feel like _____ (ski) through the forest.
12. He is devoted to _____ (set) up more schools for poor children.
13. The teacher has put off _____ (hold) the exam till next week.
14. The TV announcer practised _____ (read) two hours every day.
15. He prefers _____ (do) everything in his own way. He never asks anyone for advice.
16. Don't you remember _____ (take) us to the circus last month?

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?

中考综合复习十三

Part1 语法

宾语从句

1. "Would you please get some water for me?" Professor Wang said to Alice. (简单句)
Professor Wang _____ Alice _____ some water for _____.
2. My father said to my sister, "Can you help me wash the car?" (宾语从句)
My father _____ my sister _____ help him wash the car.
3. "Please sit down and have a rest," she said to us. (简单句)
She _____ us _____ and have a rest.
4. "How much money did you pay the driver?" Mary said to him. (宾语从句)
Mary _____ him how much money _____ the driver.
5. I don't know what to do next. (宾语从句)
I don't know what _____ next.
6. My mum tells me. She pays bills for water, gas and electricity monthly. (宾语从句)
My mum _____ me she _____ for water, gas and electricity monthly.
7. The child wondered. How did the apple drop onto the ground? (宾语从句)
The child wondered _____ the apple _____ onto the ground.
8. Dr. Ray will explain. How do trees protect themselves from insects? (宾语从句)
Dr. Ray will explain _____ trees _____ themselves from insects.

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 during 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 87 walk. Some simply sit up or stand in bed or act like they're awake-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' eyes 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 _____ sleep or is stressed. If sleepwalking occurs frequently, every night or so, it's a good idea for your 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.

中考综合复习十四

Part 1 语法综合

同义句转换 (1)

1. I know the song well.

The song is _____ me.

2. Sheep can't live without grass.

Sheep _____ grass.

3. The shop sold all its items in two days.

The items of the shop were _____ in two days.

4. Before mother asked him to stop talking, Tom had told the secret.

Before mother asked him to _____, Tom had told the secret.

5. My teacher wanted to have a word with my parents because of my bad action.

My teacher wanted to _____ my parents because of my bad action.

6. My wish is to be a doctor sometime in the future.

My wish is to be a doctor _____.

7. They got rid of everything they didn't want when they moved.

They _____ everything they didn't want when they moved.

8. Boys usually like football but nowadays quite a lot of girls become interested in football.

Boys usually _____ football but nowadays quite a lot of girls become interested in football.

Part 2 阅读提高

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12分)

Dear Disney,

Last weekend, the four members of my family spent an enjoyable holiday at the Magic Kingdom—Disneyland. And one event made our visit seem truly magical.



We got to the front of the line at Space Mountain, only to find out that our little daughter Gloria couldn't take her ice-cream on the ride. We were so excited that we all forgot ice-cream was not allowed on the ride.

Gloria broke into tears and we all had no idea what to do. Then Murphy, one of the *staff* (员工) members, came over. She bent down and told Gloria that she would hold the ice-cream for her and give it to her when she finished the ride. Gloria said, "Promise?" Then she gave Murphy her ice-cream, and she completely enjoyed the ride.

Sure enough, as we walked out the exit, there was Gloria's new friend with "her" ice-cream. Now you and I both know what happened, because we know that an ice-cream won't last twenty minutes on a summer afternoon in Florida. Murphy knew what time we would get off the ride; she went to the nearest shop and bought a brand-new ice-cream thirty seconds before we walked out the exit. Gloria said, "Thank you," but I'm sure she thought it was the same ice-cream.

We know that someone tried hard to make our visit special. Thanks so much for going above and beyond!

Your fan,
Carmen Rivera

74. The family's visit to the Magic Kingdom was _____.
A) helpful B) awful C) frightening D) amazing
75. Before the ride, Gloria cried because _____.
A) she couldn't find her parents in the line B) she was too little to take the ride
C) she couldn't take her ice-cream on the ride D) she had to wait for twenty minutes
76. Murphy was waiting for Gloria _____ after the ride.
A) in the ice-cream shop B) at the exit
C) in the front of the line D) at the entrance
77. In order to keep the promise, Murphy _____.
A) took Gloria to the nearest shop B) asked her new friend to help Gloria
C) helped Gloria get off the ride D) bought a new ice-cream for Gloria
78. The underlined word "someone" in the last paragraph *refers to* (指的是) _____.
A) Murphy B) Disney C) Gloria D) Carmen
79. Carmen Rivera wrote the letter to _____.
A) order ice-creams B) promise to visit again
C) express her thanks D) give some suggestions

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文) (12分)

Tiffany, a 16-year-old girl, was very, shy. Last September, her best friend, Sophie, moved abroad with her family because she had to continue her studies in America. She even said she would not come back for at least a few years. Tiffany became 80 and helpless. "I was really sad the moment I heard the bad news and I didn't know what to do," Tiffany recalled (回忆). "I 81 myself in my room for a whole week. It was then that my aunt took me to a sports club one Saturday and I saw' so many young people playing various sports there. I signed up for a beginners' course in volleyball and since then I have been playing this sport. Now I practise twice a week there. It is wonderful playing sports in this club and I have made lots of 82 as well. What's more, I feel I am much healthier than before."

The most basic aim of playing sports is that you can improve your health even if you are not very good at sports. 83, you can get to know a circle of people at your age while playing sports. Tiffany used to be a very quiet girl. Since she joined the sports club, she has opened up herself and now she has become very 84 and enjoys meeting and talking with others.

For most people, that is one of the attractions of joining a sports club. You can get to know other young people who have similar interests. You don't have to sit down and talk to strangers. You go in for sports and it is easier to understand your partners on the same team. Now Tiffany is quite 85 her friends and she has also gained more confidence.

Try to do regular sports. The mind needs exercise as well as the body.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 80. A) angry | B) lonely | C) tired | D) surprised |
| 81. A) shut | B) hurt | C) enjoyed | D) helped |
| 82. A) trouble | B) mistakes | C) money | D) friends |
| 83. A) So far | B) In addition | C) Once again | D) After all |
| 84. A) active | B) strong | C) lucky | D) independent |
| 85. A) generous to | B) different from | C) popular with | D) disappointed in |

中考综合复习十五

Part 1 语法

同义句转换 (2)

- His neighbour looked after him when he was ill.
His neighbour _____ him when he was ill.
- They wrote down what they heard at the lecture carefully.
They _____ on the lecture carefully.
- My wish is to be a doctor sometime in the future.
My wish is to be a doctor _____.
- The train has arrived here. It arrived here two hours ago.
The train _____ here for two hours.
- Different from our humans, pigeons never lose their way.
Different from our humans, pigeons never _____.
- You can buy train tickets from the station. You can also buy them on the Internet.
You can buy train tickets _____ from the station _____ on the Internet.
- What does the Belt and Road means? Can you tell us?
Can you tell us _____ the Belt and Road _____?

16. Teddy has lent the novels that he bought to his friend. (改为被动语态)

The novels that Teddy bought _____ lent to his friend.

Part 2 阅读提高

The 2012 London Olympic Games are on the way. You may have a nice trip in London with the help of the following information.



Getting around in London

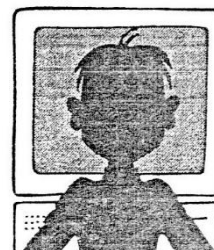
By underground	The underground is fast and convenient. There is a station every few blocks. Underground trains run from 5:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight. You can get to any place e 86 .
By bus	Travelling by bus is a good way to see the city, especially from the top of a double-decker bus. There is always a bus stop nearby. There are special tickets for c 87 under the age of 12.
By train	Take a train to visit places outside London, like Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. You can use a Travel card on the underground, buses and most trains. To p 88 your journey, get a map from the railway stations, take some time to think about the places you want to visit.
By taxi	London's black taxis are f 89 . Many visitors to London know they are good and comfortable. They Will cost you a few pounds, though. Take a taxi once, for the experience.
By b 90	The "river bus" leaves from Westminster Pier and stops at different places between Westminster and Greenwich Pier. A good way to see the city from the River Thames.
By car	Don't drive your car in London! Car parks are very e 91 . You have to pay a special <i>congestion charge</i> (拥堵费) to drive your car into the city centre.
By bike	There aren't many good bicycle lanes in London. Cycling with a large guided group is better than r 92 alone.
On foot	The best way to visit the city! But look right and left before you cross a street. There are many beautiful sights waiting for you.

C. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题) (12分)

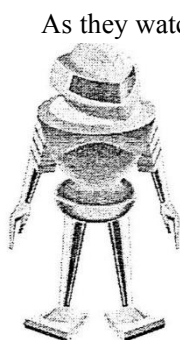
It's March, 2050.

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* (十年) and then spend her time on music and painting.

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

Because they _____

94. Does Mary read space news or business news?

95. Who makes coffee for Mary and Frank?

96. How does Frank work with others from home?

97. What are the two world languages in 2050?

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

I think her life in 2050 is _____ because _____

中考综合复习十六

阅读同义词类型题专项

1. All the research during the ISS task was shared between the two countries. This was an important step in reducing cost and improving efficiency for future space station research.

The underlined word in paragraph 5 means _____

- A. 准确性 B 效率 C 活动 D 努力

2. Astronomers can't explain Mars' movement for hundreds of years. Most early theories of the solar system argued that the Sun and planets turned around the Earth.

The underlined word Astronomers in paragraph 4 means “_____”

- A. 发明家 B. 地理学家 C.生物学家 D. 天文学家

3. It seems the Rammy Awards just don't favour Katy Perry – the US singer and songwriter has been nominated (提名...为候选人) 13 times for her music without ever taking home a prize. But Twitter users and music lovers obviously don't see eye to eye with the award committee.

The underlined expression “see eye to eye” is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. have similar feelings B. have quite different ideas
C. have the same opinion D. be in disagreement

4. Drawn from valuable research experiences in developing artemisinin, Tu said, “Chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, which should be explored and raised to a higher level.”

The underlined word “treasure-house” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. something valuable B. something expensive
C. a house storing treasure D. a house storing valuable Chinese medicine

5. He painted a picture, then he pasted pieces of paper and something else on the picture. This type of art is called collage (拼贴艺术).

The meaning of the underlined word “pasted” in the second paragraph means _____.

- A. stuck with B. stuck on
C. drew D. mixed with

6. In order to do this, historians in the museum have to do a wide range of research. Unless it is understood how an object relates to other objects from the same period, and from earlier and later periods, it is not possible to understand the development of that object.

The underlined phrase “relates to” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. is similar to B. dis different from
C. has an effect on D. has a connection with

7. It is generally believed that the concert hall offers music that is linked to the city's pricey neighbourhoods where rich people live.

The underlined word “pricey” means _____.

- A. expensive B. special
C. classical D. most important

8. Eventually, however, I won the support of my family, and I sent in all the paperwork needed for the application. After countless interviews and presentations, I managed to stand out among the candidates and survive the test alone.

The underlined word “candidates” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. people who apply for the job
- B. people who offer the job
- C. managers
- D. volunteers

9. In our daily life, studying Maths has developed our logical thinking skills which are helpful when analysing and solving some practical problems.

The underlined word “analyzing” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. considering
- B. discussing
- C. explaining
- D. calculating

10. A team led by Dr Andrea Mechelli, from University College London, studied a group of Britons who only spoke English. They were compared with a group of “early bilinguals” who had learnt a second language before the age of five, as well as a number of later learners.

The underlined word “bilinguals” probably means _____

- A. researchers on language learning
- B. persons who speak one language
- C. persons who can speak two languages
- D. active language learners