



- (3) A. thought about    B. looked for    C. prepared for    D. worried about
- (4) A. morning    B. afternoon    C. evening    D. night
- (5) A. broke    B. needed    C. lost    D. found
- (6) A. dirty    B. hot    C. empty    D. gone
- (7) A. happy    B. angry    C. careful    D. hungry
- (8) A. luck    B. book    C. place    D. idea
- (9) A. tired    B. brave    C. surprised    D. polite
- (10) A. cakes    B. toys    C. plates    D. pets
- (11) A. hide    B. sell    C. take    D. eat
- (12) A. waited    B. cared    C. paid    D. hoped
- (13) A. why    B. where    C. if    D. when
- (14) A. teacher    B. mother    C. sister    D. friend
- (15) A. hi    B. goodbye    C. hello    D. sorry

(二)

Once there lived two brothers. The elder was called Simon and the younger Victor. They       (1)       each other very much, and always took care of one another. Every day they worked from morning       (2)       night, getting as much grain(谷物) as possible from their fields.

One late autumn evening, after their work in the       (3)       got married last month. He has many bills(账单) to pay. I think I will put a bag of rice in his barn(谷仓). “Oh, that's a good idea,” said his wife. “But please don't tell him,” said Simon, “If he knows I put the rice there, he will       (4)       take it.”

So, late that night Simon took a bag of rice to Victor's barn. The next day, while looking at his own barn, he found       (5)       strange. “I took a bag of rice to Victor's house last night,       (6)       I still have the same number of bags in my barn.       (7)       did that happen?”

Simon decided to take another bag of rice to his brother's barn that night. But the next morning, he found the       (8)       number of bags in his barn again! “This is very strange,” he thought. That night he       (9)       again. He carried a large bag of rice on his shoulder(肩膀); and walked down the road to his younger brother's house. In the bright moonlight, he could see another       (10)       coming down the road. He was carrying something on his       (11)       too. “Younger Brother!” Simon cried, “What are you doing?” “I was       (12)

you, Older Brother,” said Victor, “Your family is \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. I thought you needed more rice.”  
 The two brothers quickly \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ that they had been taking rice to each other. They \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ what had happened. “It is good to have a brother like you,” they both said. And they lived happily ever after.

- |                       |                  |               |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| (1) A. disliked       | B. hated         | C. loved      | D. enjoyed       |
| (2) A. until          | B. at            | C. through    | D. with          |
| (3) A. shops          | B. fields        | C. hospitals  | D. factories     |
| (4) A. never          | B. sometimes     | C. usually    | D. ever          |
| (5) A. everything     | B. anything      | C. nothing    | D. something     |
| (6) A. so             | B. and           | C. but        | D. or            |
| (7) A. How            | B. What          | C. Why        | D. Where         |
| (8) A. small          | B. different     | C. big        | D. same          |
| (9) A. planned        | B. failed        | C. hoped      | D. tried         |
| (10) A. brother       | B. person        | C. sister     | D. wife          |
| (11) A. back          | B. shoulder      | C. head       | D. hand          |
| (12) A. proud of      | B. polite to     | C. angry with | D. worried about |
| (13) A. Smaller       | B. richer        | C. larger     | D. happier       |
| (14) A. remembered    | B. knew          | C. believed   | D. hoped         |
| (15) A. laughed about | B. dreamed about | C. pointed at | D. shouted at    |

(三)

Mr. Black works in a hospital in a community. As a doctor, he's always very \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to sick(患病的) people. The people in the community all like him, and they often go to ask him for \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_. So he's \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ very busy. He has little time to have a \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_. He's tired, but he says he \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ happy.

One morning Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital and saw a heavy woman \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the waiting room. He called her into his \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and asked, “What's the matter with you, madam?” “My father gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for my birthday yesterday, sir,” said the woman. “But I \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ put myself in it.” “It doesn't matter(没关系), madam,” said Mr. Black. “You can get less fat(脂肪) if you don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ sweet food. And you'll be able to \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ your coat.” “You're \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_, sir,” said the woman. “He bought me a \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_, not a coat. He \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ that I like to drive it to go out.”

- |             |         |              |               |
|-------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| (1) A. kind | B. safe | C. wonderful | D. successful |
|-------------|---------|--------------|---------------|

- (2) A. food                      B. help                      C. money                      D. water
- (3) A. never                      B. always                      C. once                      D. sometimes
- (4) A. seat                      B. look                      C. rest                      D. walk
- (5) A. becomes                      B. looks                      C. sounds                      D. feels
- (6) A. talked about                      B. got to                      C. knocked on                      D. put away
- (7) A. by                      B. in                      C. on                      D. with
- (8) A. office                      B. station                      C. home                      D. hospital
- (9) A. chance                      B. hand                      C. call                      D. gift
- (10) A. could                      B. should                      C. couldn't                      D. shouldn't
- (11) A. much too                      B. too many                      C. many too                      D. too much
- (12) A. move                      B. wash                      C. buy                      D. wear
- (13) A. right                      B. wrong                      C. nice                      D. cool
- (14) A. car                      B. bike                      C. watch                      D. computer
- (15) A. agrees                      B. knows                      C. decides                      D. forgets

(四)

Life in the year 2050 will be \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from today. Between then and now many changes will take place. But what \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the changes be?

The population(人口)is growing fast. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people in the world and most of them will live \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ than people live now.

Computers will be much \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. And computer studies will be one of the most important subjects in \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ then.

People will work \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ hours than they do now and they will have more free time for sports, \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ TV and traveling. \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ will be \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper and easier. And more people will go to other countries on \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ will be changes in our food, too. More land will \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ for building new towns and houses. Then there will be less land for keeping cows and sheep, so meat will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day. Instead they will eat more fruit and vegetables. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. Dangerous and hard work will be done \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ robots. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                            |              |               |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| (1) A. same                | B. different | C. the same   |
| (2) A. do                  | B. will      | C. would      |
| (3) A. fewer               | B. much      | C. more       |
| (4) A. long                | B. longer    | C. the longer |
| (5) A. smaller             | B. small     | C. bigger     |
| (6) A. A、computers         | B. homes     | C. schools    |
| (7) A. few                 | B. fewer     | C. less       |
| (8) A. watch               | B. to watch  | C. watching   |
| (9) A. Going to the cinema | B. Traveling | C. Shopping   |
| (10) A. much               | B. more      | C. very       |
| (11) A. vacation           | B. business  | C. watch      |
| (12) A. It                 | B. They      | C. There      |
| (13) A. use                | B. be use    | C. be used    |
| (14) A. to                 | B. of        | C. by         |
| (15) A. question           | B. problem   | C. wrong      |

( 五 )

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ English traveller found that he had only \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the ticket to go back home. As he knew that it would \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ him only two days to \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to England, he decided that he could easily do \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_. So he bought a ticket and \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the ship. It was time \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch. He didn't go to have it. In the evening, he said that he didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_, the next day he was \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ hungry that he couldn't stand(忍受) it \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_.

“I'm going to eat,” he said. “Even if they throw me \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.” After he \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ everything the waiter(侍者) put in front of him and he was ready for the coming trouble. “ \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ me the bill(账单), ” he said. “The bill, sir?” said the waiter. “There isn't any bill.” Was the answer. “On the ship \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_ are included (包括) in the money for the ticket.”

- |                      |                   |                 |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) A. A             | B. An             | C. For          |
| (2) A. moneys enough | B. a lot of money | C. enough money |
| (3) A. spend         | B. carry          | C. take         |
| (4) A. get to        | B. arrive         | C. get          |

- (5) A. with food                      B. without food                      C. with foods
- (6) A. got in                              B. got on                              C. got off
- (7) A. to                                      B. have                                      C. for
- (8) A. trouble                              B. well                                      C. good
- (9) A. late                                      B. early                                      C. lately
- (10) A. too                                      B. so                                      C. such
- (11) A. not any longer                      B. no longer                              C. any longer
- (12) A. into                                      B. on                                      C. in
- (13) A. ate                                      B. eating                                      C. eats
- (14) A. Take                                      B. Look                                      C. Bring
- (15) A. meals                                      B. tickets                                      C. Bill

## 二、阅读填表

### (一)

根据短文内容，完成表格中所缺的信息。

This week we asked some students at New Star High School about the best ways to learn English. Some say they learn by using English. Some students have more specific (具体的) suggestions.

Wu Li says the best way to learn new words is by reading English magazines. She says that she never studies grammar. She thinks it is too boring.

Wei Ming feels differently. He's been learning English for six years and really loves it. He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language. He also thinks that watching English movies is a good way because he can watch the actors say the words.

Liu Chang says that joining the English club at school is the best way to improve her English. Students get lots of practice and they also have fun.

Students	Their <u>1.</u> suggestions
Wu Li	★ <u>2.</u> is the best way to learn new words.
Wei Ming	★ <u>3.</u> is a great way to learn a language. <input type="checkbox"/> Watching English movies is a good way because <u>    </u> <u>4.</u>

Liu Chang	<input type="checkbox"/> Joining the English club at school is the best way to <u>5.</u>
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(二)

Wang Xia, a 55-year-old woman from Bijie, Guizhou Province, just cycled (骑行) from Dali to Lhasa this May. It took her 24 days to finish the great trip.

In 2013, Wang started to do sports. Mostly she went hiking (徒步) or running. Four years later, she fell in love with cycling and bought a mountain bike. She often went cycling with her friends. Her first long-distance (远距离) ride happened in May 2018. She successfully cycled from Chengdu to Dunhuang with her friends. By now, she has finished five long-distance rides. Before Wang starts every long-distance ride, she does a lot of exercise for about two months.

When cycling, Wang met many problems. For example, she rode from Gansu to Xinjiang in 2019. The road conditions (条件) were bad and it was hard for her to find places to eat and stay. But that didn't stop her from cycling.

Cycling has greatly improved Wang's health. In the past, she was in bad health and easily caught a cold (感冒) every winter, but now she hardly does.

Information about Wang Xia	
When	What
In 2013	She started to <u>1.</u>
In <u>2.</u>	She fell in love with cycling.
In 2018	She finished her <u>3.</u>
In 2019	She rode from Gansu to Xinjiang.
In 2022	She spent <u>4.</u> cycling from Dali to Lhasa.
In the future	She will live <u>5.</u> and do what she likes.

(三)

Every winter, how to keep warm is one of the most important things for everyone. Today, we have heating and air conditioning (暖气和空调) to keep warm, but how did people in ancient (古代的) times get

through the cold winter?

In winter, a warm house is the best way to keep away from the cold. In the past, people often built huoqiang (firewalls) and kang (heated beds) to stay warm. In some families, huoqiang and kang were connected ( 连接) to the range ( 炉灶) so that people could use the heat of cooking to warm up the houses. How great!

The same as us, people in ancient times also wore warm clothes to keep themselves warm. But it may surprise you that there was a special kind of clothing called zhiqiu. This kind of clothing got its name because it was made of paper. The paper clothes were very cheap, so they were very popular with poor people.

The ancient Chinese also believed that some foods could help them stay warm. So in the cold winter, they would eat foods like ginger (姜) and mutton. Hot pot was also one of their favorites.

Although the ancient Chinese didn't have heating or air conditioning to use, they found so many ways to get through the cold days. They were very smart, right?

Ways of keeping warm in winter in ancient China	
Living	The ancient Chinese built <u>1.</u> _____ to warm up the houses and sometimes connected them to the range to make use of the heat of <u>2.</u> _____.
Wearing	The ancient Chinese not only wore warm clothes like us, but they also made a special kind of clothing with paper — zhiqiu. It was cheap and <u>3.</u> _____ with poor people.
<u>4.</u> _____	The ancient Chinese had foods like ginger and mutton to keep warm in winter. <u>5.</u> _____ was also very popular.

( 四 )

Lck thung is a popular kind of music in Thailand. It comes from the countryside of Bangkok, and people \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> century and later spread across the country. You can now hear it in many places in Thailand.

One of the most famous Lck thung musicians was Suraphol Sombatcharoen. He helped to make Lck thung popular across the country. He wrote more than 100 songs! He was so famous that many people still remember him today.



Thai migrant workers (农民工) also helped to spread Lck thung across Thailand. They usually left the countryside to work in cities. These workers didn't leave everything behind though. They brought Lck thung with them! As a result, many Lck thung performers were from the countryside, and many of their songs were about country people living in the city.

Lck thung has changed over time. At first, Lck thung was slow and quiet. Many Lck thung songs showed people's feelings. Now, Lck thung shows are exciting. Lck thung performers wear colorful clothes, and they even dance. Also, they play Lck thung with different instruments (乐器).

Lck Thung	
Its history	It first appeared in the countryside of Bangkok in the early 20th century and later became <u>1.</u> across Thailand.
Its spread	Suraphol Sombatcharoen was the writer of <u>2.</u> songs.
	<u>3.</u> came to cities to work and brought Lck thung with them.
Its changes	<input type="checkbox"/> At first, Lck thung was <u>4.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Now, Lck thung shows are exciting. The performers even <u>5.</u> and they play Lck thung with different instruments.

(五)

Milan is an old city with a long history. It was set up about 2,400 years ago. Milan lies in the north of Italy. It is the second largest one in Italy. Another famous city, Venice, is to the eastern part of Milan. Milan is often covered in a thick blanket of fog(浓雾). There are more than 1,300, 000 people in Milan. And it is also the biggest business center. There are two international airports in the city, and many main roads meet here. Milan is also one of the cultural centers in Italy. Leonardo da Vinci worked in Milan from 1482 to 1499. The Last Supper, one of his most famous paintings, was created in Milan. It can still be found here. Today, Milan attracts (吸引) more and more visitors. Visitors from home and abroad (国内外) can be seen here and there. If you have a chance, you can choose to visit Milan.

The Second Largest <u>1.</u> City — Milan	
Its location(位置)	Being to the <u>2.</u> of Venice

	<p>The biggest business center</p> <p>3. _____ a few main roads Two international 4. _____ One of</p> <p>the cultural centers</p>
Its population(人口)	More than 1,3 million
Its 5. _____	Being seen everywhere

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