

## 初三上期中考前练习 (三)

### 一. 单选 (固定搭配)

1. My teachers often tell us how \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy life.  
A. to live                      B. living                      C. live                      D. lives
2. All my classmates are busy \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the PE test.  
A. get                      B. to get                      C. getting                      D. got
3. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ her a cup of coffee.  
A. get                      B. to get                      C. getting                      D. gets
4. Sir, would you mind not \_\_\_\_\_ here, please?  
A. to smoke                      B. smoke                      C. smoking                      D. smoked
5. My parents asked me \_\_\_\_\_ my sister with her schoolwork.  
A. help                      B. to help                      C. helping                      D. helped
6. We should keep the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ and tidy.  
A. clean                      B. cleaned                      C. cleaning                      D. to clean
7. My grandma is ill. The doctor asks her \_\_\_\_\_ in bed for a few days.  
A. to stay                      B. stay                      C. stayed                      D. stays
8. The teacher tells us \_\_\_\_\_ to school on time every day.  
A. come                      B. came                      C. coming                      D. to come
9. Don't disturb the professor. He is busy \_\_\_\_\_ his lessons.  
A. prepare                      B. prepares                      C. preparing                      D. to prepare
10. After he finished \_\_\_\_\_ the exciting story, he talked about it on and on with his friends.  
A. reads                      B. read                      C. reading                      D. to read

### 二. 阅读理解

#### A

Robinson was born in a poor family. At seven, he had to pick coal in a deserted mine near his home, and then he sold what he had picked and earned a few coins to help his parents. He had no

schooling, for being so poor, how could they afford school fees?

When he was fifteen, he worked as a servant in a school. Looking at other children studying in the classroom, he felt sorry for himself. In the day time, after the sweeping and cleaning was over, he could stand by the window outside the classroom trying to catch what the teacher said. At night, he tried his best to remember what he learned during the day. He worked so hard at the lesson that he sometimes had just three or four hours' sleep. The more he learned, the greater interest he had. A maths teacher discovered him and came to like this diligent (勤奋的) boy and allowed him to sit at the back of the class. In one exam, he came first in grade in the whole school. He would have been given the scholarship if he had been a regular boy of the school.

Robinson struggled through six long years with his study of maths and wrote several articles which caught the attention of some university professors. They appreciated (欣赏) his diligence as well as his cleverness. To give him the better chance they hired him as a librarian (图书管理员) and offered him free guidance. Robinson was filled with joy, for he felt that before him there was a broad road leading to success.

- When he was very small, Robinson didn't go to school because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - there was no school there
  - his family was poor
  - the school didn't want him
  - he didn't like school
- When he was a teenager, Robinson \_\_\_\_\_.
  - went to school
  - left school
  - lived in a school
  - worked in a school
- At the end of the story, Robinson was sure that he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - would no longer worry about his future life
  - would work in the library for a long time
  - would become successful in business
  - would become successful in learning
- The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Diligence Makes a Success
  - Cleverness Makes a Success
  - A Boy's Early life
  - A Boy's Early Education

## B

We know the famous ones—the Thomas Edisons and the Alexander Graham Bells—but what about the less famous inventors? What about the people who invented the traffic light and the windshield wiper(雨刮器)? Shouldn't we know who they are?

Joan Mclean thinks so. In fact, Mclean, a professor of physics at Mountain University in Range, feels so strongly about this matter that she's developed a course on the topic. In addition to learning "who" invented "what", however, Mclean also likes her students to learn the answers to

the “why” and “how” questions. According to Mclean,” “When students learn the answers to these questions, they are better prepared to recognize opportunities for inventing and more motivated to give inventing a try.”

Her students agree. One young man with a patent for an unbreakable umbrella is walking proof of McLean's statement. "If I had not heard the story of the windshield wiper's invention," said Tommy Lee, a senior physics major, "I never would have dreamed of turning my bad experience during a rainstorm into something so constructive." Lee is currently negotiating to sell his patent to an umbrella producer.

So, just what is the story behind the windshield wiper? Well, Mary Anderson came up with the idea in 1902 after a visit to New York City. The day was cold and stormy, but Anderson still wanted to see the sights, so she jumped aboard a streetcar. Noticing that the driver was struggling to see through the snow covering the windshield, she found herself wondering why there couldn't be a built-in device for cleaning the window. Still wondering about this when she returned home to Birmingham, Alabama, Anderson started drafting out solutions. One of her ideas, a lever(操作杆)on the inside of a vehicle that would control an arm on the outside, became the first windshield wiper. Today we benefit from countless inventions and innovations, It's hard to imagine driving without Garrett A. Morgan's traffic light. It's equally impossible to picture a world without Katherine Blodgett's innovation that makes glass invisible, Can you picture life without clear windows and eyeglasses?

5. By mentioning “traffic light” and “windshield wiper”, the author indicates that countless inventions are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. beneficial, because their inventors are famous
  - B. beneficial, though their inventors are less famous
  - C. not useful, because their inventors are less famous
  - D. not useful, though their inventors are famous
6. Professor Joan McLean's course aims to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. add color and variety to students' campus life
  - B. inform students of the windshield wiper's invention
  - C. carry out the requirements by Mountain University
  - D. prepare students to try their own invention
7. Tommy Lee's invention of the unbreakable umbrella was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not eventually accepted by the umbrella producer
  - B. inspired by the story behind the windshield wiper
  - C. due to his dream of being caught in a rainstorm
  - D. not related to Professor Joan McLean's lectures
8. Which of the following can best serve as the title of this passage?
  - A. How to Help Students to Sell Their Inventions to Producers?
  - B. How to Design a Built-in Device for Cleaning the Window?
  - C. Shouldn't We Know Who Invented the Windshield Wiper?
  - D. Shouldn't We Develop Invention Courses in Universities?

### 三. 五选五

A program is very popular with the children at St. Sava Orthodox School. Students are given warm, winter hats if they read enough books. The hats are gifts from a woman who lives in Colorado. She knits (编织) each hat by hand. 1.

The woman is called Nora. 2. She is a retired (退休的) geographer. Nora enjoys knitting hats. She thinks the hats are a way to get children to read more. 3 They also give her a connection with children.

Mary Lee, a high school teacher says that the program encourages students to read more than before. "If children read books while they are young, they will read books before they pick up anything else," she said. "Some of those students are reading because it gives them a goal. 4."

Nora said she hoped that more and more people would knit hats or do something else to help children read more books. It's not only good for children, but also good for themselves. 5.

- A. She is 80 years old
- B. And they help her have a sense of purpose.
- C. She spends about three hours on each one
- D. So try to do something to help the children.
- E. They probably won't read so many books without the program

#### 四. 任务型阅读

We need to be responsible for our environment. Being a frugal consumer(节俭的消费者) is one way to help. But, what exactly does that mean?

**Use It Up** You can use things up instead of wasting them. Squeeze that last bit of toothpaste out of the tube. Use the last little piece of soap. Don't throw away any bits of the biscuit at the bottom of the box.

**Wear It Out** You do not always need to have new things. Suppose your sneakers have broken laces, but they still fit you. Repair them and wear them longer. You don't have to have the latest iPhone until the old one doesn't work anymore. Then you can get a new one. Think twice before replacing something that still works.

**Make It Do** When something you want is not on hand, look for something else that you already have to take its place. Suppose you are packing your lunch for tomorrow and want a butter sandwich. You are out of butter. Have a cheese sandwich instead so you can use all of the cheese. Learn to fix broken toys instead of just throwing them away. With a little thought, you can make something do, instead of buying something new.

**Do Without** Think about all those things that you would like to have. Do you really need them? How long will you really play with that new toy you saw on TV? Making the things that we want uses up our world's resources (资源). And, getting rid of the things we don't want any more takes up even more resources and space.

1. Do we need to be responsible for our environment?

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2. How do we deal with the last little piece of soap?

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3. When do we need to get a new iPhone?

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4. What should we do when something we want is not on hand?

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5. What does the writer want to tell us?

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