

仪征中学高一英语小练八

一、单词拼写

1. We are often attracted to somebody first by their physical a _____.
2. Each writer's writing style _____ (与...不同) that of another.
3. Try to s _____ your explanation to the students to help them understand better.
4. With the construction of high speed rail system, it is increasingly c _____ for us Chinese to get around.
5. Children in remote areas have no a _____ to higher education in some developing countries.
6. We listened to the news with a _____ (混合) of surprise and happiness.
7. Paintings _____ (代表) religious themes were common in earlier times.
8. A broad smile spread across his face, i _____ that he was content with our work.
9. During those days, they have gained some obvious _____ (实际的) experience of work.
10. Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire and t _____ it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty.

二、单项选择

11. —The Spring Festival is drawing near. I am considering travelling in a small town, especially _____ with an ocean view.
—I agree with you; I would appreciate it if you could take me there.
A. it B. one C. that D. this
12. One important thing _____ Jane discovered was _____ chimps hunt and eat meat as well.
A. what; that B. that; \ C. \; if D. that; that
13. Red stands for happiness in China, _____ it is the color people wear when they get married.
A. which B. where C. when D. what
14. The nationwide smog serves as a constant reminder, indicating that it's high time we _____ on ourselves.
A. would reflect B. have reflected C. are reflecting D. reflected
15. The new type of car on show isn't marked with price, but I guess it may reach _____ \$100,000 by its appearance.
A. accurately B. exactly C. roughly D. Totally
16. —How do you find my composition?
—As a whole, it is well written and the ending _____ is excellent.
A. in particular B. in total C. in general D. in common
17. The Chinese language differs from Western languages _____ it uses characters which stand for ideas, objects or deeds.
A. so that B. in that C. in which D. for which
18. It happens _____ my new neighbor comes from my hometown.
A. to be B. why C. that D. which
19. It is not clear _____ English will keep on changing in the future.
A. how B. that C. if D. where
20. That is _____ English has so many confusing rules _____ confuse people.
A. where; that B. why; that C. what; which D. where; which

三、完形填空

My teenage son Karl refused to communicate with others after his father died. As a 1 parent, I tried to do my best to talk to him. But the more I tried, the more he pulled away. When his report card 2 during his junior year, it said that he had been 3 95 times from classes and had six 4 grades for the year. At this rate he 5 never graduate. I sent him to the school adviser, and I even 6 him. Nothing worked.

One night I felt so 7 that I got down on my knees and prayed for help. "Please God, I can't do anything 8 for my son. I'm at the end of my rope. I'm giving the whole thing up to you."

I was at work when I got a phone call. A man 9 himself as the headmaster "I want to talk to you about Karl's absences." 10 he could say another word, I choked up and all my disappointment and sadness over Karl came 11 out into the ears of this stranger. "I love my son but I just don't know what to do. I've tried everything to get Karl to go back to school and nothing has 12. It's out of my hands." For a moment there was 13 on the other end of the line. The headmaster 14 said, "Thank you for your time," and hung up.

Karl's next report card showed a marked 15 in his grades. Finally, he even made the honor roll. In his fourth year, I 16 a parent-teacher meeting with Karl. I noticed that his teachers were 17 at the way he had turned himself around. On our way home, he said, "Mum, remember that call from the headmaster last year?" I 18. "That was me. I thought I'd play joke but when I heard what you said, it really 19 me how much I was hurting you. That's 20 I knew I had to make you proud."

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|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. confident | B. wise | C. single | D. busy |
| 2. A. arrived | B. finished | C. returned | D. proved |
| 3. A. naughty | B. troublesome | C. absent | D. present |
| 4. A. failing | B. satisfying | C. disappointing | D. surprising |
| 5. A. must | B. need | C. would | D. should |
| 6. A. convinced | B. forced | C. persuaded | D. begged |
| 7. A. powerless | B. useless | C. homeless | D. meaningless |
| 8. A. better | B. worse | C. less | D. more |

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| 9. A. Described | B. regarded | C. introduced | D. explained |
| 10. A. Before | B. When | C. After | D. While |
| 11. A. speaking | B. pouring | C. running | D. putting |
| 12. A. continued | B. operated | C. affected | D. worked |
| 13. A. silence | B. anger | C. sadness | D. surprise |
| 14. A. painfully | B. happily | C. seriously | D. jokingly |
| 15. A. progress | B. advance | C. improvement | D. encouragement |
| 16. A. attended | B. joined | C. arranged | D. organized |
| 17. A. concerned | B. disturbed | C. embarrassed | D. astonished |
| 18. A. shook | B. nodded | C. smiled | D. replied |
| 19. A. beat | B. hit | C. frightened | D. confused |
| 20. A. when | B. how | C. why | D. Where |

四、阅读理解

There are many useful suggestions and pieces of advice that can help one to improve English. Here are some useful suggestions and new tips to increase one's English language vocabulary.

Learning English vocabulary is about much more than just learning the right words. A broad grasp of vocabulary in the English language is based on understanding important expressions and "word combinations", which means groups of words that often or always go together.

Learning a word will not help very much if you quickly forget it. Research shows that it takes from 10 to 20 repetitions (重复) to really make a word part of your vocabulary. Since most words are learned from how they are used in context (上下文), the more words one is exposed to, the better vocabulary one will have. Keep a writing pad close to you. When you read, pay close attention to the word you do not know, write the word down and try to figure out its meaning from the context. Then look up the word in a dictionary.

Remember that if you do not use English words that you have just learned in conversation or writing, you will forget them very quickly. So the best way to learn new words effectively is just by trying to use them in conversation and writing. Remember also that practice is the key to fluent spoken English.

Building vocabulary is a life-long task. Remember: "In the beginning was the word." Your future could depend on how rich your vocabulary is. It will also determine the quality of your communication.

(1) We can learn from the text that learning English vocabulary _____.

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| A. is just about learning the right words | B. is about remembering more and more words |
| C. doesn't need one to learn word combinations | D. needs one to understand important expressions |

(2) Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?

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| A. It takes from 10 to 20 repetitions to really master a word. | B. "Word combinations" means words that are used together. |
| C. It doesn't take long to build one's vocabulary. | D. Practice is very important in fluent spoken English. |

(3) What does the underlined phrase "figure out" in the third paragraph mean?

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| A. Realise. | B. Recognise. | C. Understand. | D. Imagine. |
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(4) The best way to learn new words is _____.

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| A. trying to use them while speaking and writing | B. writing them down over and over again |
| C. always looking them up in the dictionary | D. reading them loudly over and over again |

(5) What is the text mainly about?

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| A. How to enrich your English vocabulary. | B. How to have a good conversation in English. |
| C. Why context is important in learning English. | D. How to improve the quality of communication. |

五、语法填空

Gandhi, 1 Indian national hero, was known as the father of the Indian nation. He 2 (look) up to and beloved by the Indians.

He was born in India in 1869. 3 (follow) the local custom, he got married at the age of 13. In 1888, he set sail 4 England, where he studied law for three years and became a lawyer. On his return to India, he was sent to South Africa to work on a law case. In South Africa, 5 surprised him most was that the racial discrimination there was serious, so he formed an organization and started a magazine to fight for equal rights. Gandhi returned to India in 1915, 6 India was controlled by the British. He 7 (lead) the Indians to fight for an end to the British rule. In a political movement many Indians, Gandhi 8 (include), were put in prison. However, the struggles never stopped. The British government had to give in and Indian won its 9 (depend) in 1947. 10 (fortune), Gandhi was shot by a person who opposed his views and died on January 30th, 1948.