



基业教育考试与评价研究中心 编

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智能方舟

学习策略整合



英语

全

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致 读 者

面对新课标、新教材、新理念,特别是面对“一纲多本”命题下的新中考,如何有效引导学生轻松高效地夯实基础,顺利完成由知识到能力的提升就成为我们教育工作者亟需研究的一大课题。《智能方舟·学习策略整合》丛书因此应运而生。

全新策划理念

丛书着力体现新课改理念,以人为本,引导学生学会学习、自主探究;倾力凸显知识的再现、巩固、迁移、提高等环节的层次性、梯度性;全力彰显整合资源、交流信息、应用创新。倾尽全力追求高效学习、自我测评、取胜中考、创新成才。

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全国各地知名重点中学一线实力型特高级教师、优秀教研员、高校部分学科教育学专家、博士生导师百余人组成写作、编辑、终审班子,精心策划、倾力创新。

三大特色栏目

★**思维突破**:透析知识结构,明确重点难点;引导思维方法,强调思维过程;突破思维瓶颈,明晰学习策略。

★**典例感悟**:通过典例剖析,点拨解题方法;联想归类感悟,激活发散思维;举一反三,志在触类旁通。

★**测评整合**:选题精新广博,难易梯度合理;关注社会热点,贴近生活实际;吸收他版精华,充分整合资源;注重探究应用,培养创新能力。

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☆**知识与技能**:知识是基,技能是本;知识在此重现,技能在此提升。

☆**交流与拓展**:交流他版精华,吸收多种养分;开阔知识视野,拓展思维方法。

☆**探究与应用**:培养探究能力,解决实际问题;感受学习乐趣,体验成功价值。

☆**中考(奥赛)与创新**:链接中考奥赛,分解考前压力;培养创新素质,增强竞争实力。

六大显著亮点

1. **人文性**:坚持以学生为本,根据初中阶段学生的认知规律,选材贴近学生生活实际,培养其乐观向上、积极创新的情感、态度和价值观。

2. **阶梯性**:创设的四级测评栏目,充分体现了从易到难、从知识到能力、从应用到创新的过渡。

3. **拓展性**:针对新课标“一纲多本”的情况,丛书多方吸取兄弟版本的精华和独特之处,以拓展学生的知识面。

4. **整合性**:以多样、有趣、多梯度、充满人文关怀的测评素材,体现知识与能力的整合、资源与信息的整合、思维方法与学习方法的整合、识记理解与活动探究的整合,反映国家教育评价与测试方向。

5. **探究性**:以富有探究性、实践性的资源信息,培养学生的探究应用能力,打破陈旧的学习方法,真正使学生体会到学习的快乐。

6. **创新性**:丛书所创设的思维突破栏目,教会学生思维方法;交流拓展栏目,吸收同类教材精华;中考奥赛栏目,分解升学考试压力等,无不体现本丛书的与众不同和创新成果。

编 者

2006年7月

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答案与提示

Unit 1 How do you study for a test?



Section A



思维突破

Section A 的话题是讨论如何进行有效学习。表达学习方式或手段需要运用 by + v-ing 结构; by 是表示方式的介词(用...手段或靠...方法),其后跟的是动词-ing 形式。



典例感悟

1. 语言知识(2005 年北京市海淀区中考题)

I study for a test _____ working with a group.

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

解析: B “by + v-ing”结构在句中作方式状语,表示“以...方式”。

感悟:英语中介词后面可以跟 v-ing 形式作宾语。但不同的介词表达不同的意思,如:“for doing”表示“目的”;“in doing”表示“状态”,“after doing”表示“时间”,“by doing”表示“以...方式”等。

2. 单项选择(2005 年湖南益阳市课改区中考题)

It's too difficult. Why _____ the teacher for help?

A. doesn't ask B. no ask
C. not ask D. not to ask

解析: C Why not do sth.? 是表达建议的常用句型。

感悟: Why not do sth.? = Why don't you do sth.? 学生易将 Why not do sth.? 写成 Why not to do sth.? 或 Why not doing sth.? 这是错误的。表达建议的常用句型还有: What/

How about doing sth.? Would you like to do sth.? You'd better do sth. 或 We'd better do sth.

3. 单项选择(2004 年云南昆明市中考题)

—What do you think of the story written by Mark Twain?

—It's _____. I like it.

A. boring B. bored
C. interested D. interesting

解析: D interesting 是形容词,意为“令人...有兴趣”。

感悟:动词-ed 形式和动词-ing 形式可转化为形容词,其用法有所区别。bored, interested, excited, pleased 等形容词表达人的心理状态或感受; boring, interesting, exciting, pleasing 等表示事物的特征,意为“令人...的”。希望在学习时注意区别。



测评整合

知识与技能——知识是基,技能是本,知识与技能为方法垫底,为能力铺路。

I. 语法知识

1. Edison built his own chemistry lab by _____



_____ newspaper when he was ten years old.

- A. sell B. sold
C. selling D. to sell

2. A young man is practicing _____ English with Mr. King on the train.

- A. to speak B. saying
C. to say D. speaking

3. — _____ do you memorize the new English words?

—By making vocabulary lists.

- A. Why B. How
C. Where D. When

4. Watching English movies is a good way to learn English, because we can watch the actor _____ words.

- A. said B. says
C. saying D. say

5. — _____ do you watch a football game in the evening?

—Sometimes.

- A. How long B. How soon
C. How many times D. How often

II. 词语辨析

1. The old think that rock music is very _____.

- A. interested B. bored
C. boring D. interesting

2. — _____ help the old professor at once?

—Good idea.

- A. Why not B. How about
C. What about D. We'd better

3. _____ videos is good for learning English language.

- A. Seeing B. Looking at
C. Watching D. Noticing

4. When I was doing my homework, our headmas-

ter came in and _____ some words.

- A. spoke B. said
C. talked D. told

5. Lily gave me some advice on reading. It helped me _____ in writing on time and I was praised by the teacher.

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

III. 词语释义

1. Memorizing the words is very difficult for the Chinese students.

- A. Keeping the words in mind
B. Reading the words
C. Writing the words
D. Knowing the words

2. Becoming a member of the English club was the best way to practice English.

- A. Turning B. Working in
C. Joining D. Becoming

3. If you want to do well in maths, you should practice more.

- A. work out the maths problems
B. get lots of practice
C. ask the others in maths
D. practicing reading

4. We did washing on weekend at times when we studied in that school.

- A. sometimes B. some time
C. sometime D. some times

5. Practicing in the English corner can make my spoken skills better.

- A. learn English
B. improve my spoken English
C. help me in England
D. think in England

IV. 句子改错

1. Please read the words loud.
A B C D
2. May be you should join an English club.
A B C D
3. I study for a test by read the textbook.
A B C D
4. I have a problem in remember the new
A B C
words.
D
5. Please try to talk with your friends with
A B C
English as much as possible.
D



交流同类教材, 开阔

视野, 拓展思路。

V. 用方框中所给词或短语的适当形式完成句子

frustrate, pronounce, slow, help, study grammar

1. I can't get the _____ right when I read English.
2. Sometimes he finds watching movies _____ because the people speak too fast.
3. _____ does great help for Chinese to learn foreign languages.
4. An English-Chinese dictionary is very _____ to the students who are learning English.
5. There are many new words in the text, so I read very _____.

VI. 根据首字母提示完成句子

1. Li Ming studies English by m _____ flash-cards.
2. Do you ever p _____ conversations with friends?
3. Have you ever s _____ with a group?
4. Can I ask you some q _____?
5. H _____ do you study for a driving test?

VI. 补全对话 (选自冀教版第3册 Lesson 41)

- A. I would love to speak English with your friends.
B. Now I understand.
C. Pardon?
D. I'm scared.
E. I have a friend who would like to speak to you.

(Wang Mei—W Li Ming—L Jenny—J)

W: Li Ming, you have many friends who speak English. I don't have any. 1. _____

L: I have an idea. Let's phone Jenny. You can speak English with her.

W: 2. _____

L: Don't be scared. Jenny will love talking with you.

(Li Ming looks at his watch. It's nine o'clock in the morning. In Canada, it's early in the evening. Jenny won't be in bed yet. Li Ming phones Jenny.)

L: Hello, may I speak to Jenny?

J: This is Jenny speaking. Is that Li Ming? How are you?

L: Fine! 3. _____

J: OK. No problem!

W: Hello! My name is Wang Mei.

J: Hi, Wang Mei, Li Ming has told me a lot about you.

W: I'm sorry, I can't follow you. Please say it again.

J: Li Ming has told me a lot about you.

W: Thank you. 4. _____

J: You speak English very well.

W: 5. _____ Please speak more slowly.

(Jenny speaks more slowly. She and Wang Mei

have a good talk. Now Wang Mei has an English-speaking friend!

实践与运用——用你的智慧,解决现实中的问题。

Ⅶ. 句子配对

从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏语句相应的答语。

A

- What are you going to do tomorrow?
- Shall we go to the zoo?
- What about a quarter past nine?
- Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?
- Thank you very much.

B

- You're welcome.
- Good idea! When shall we meet?
- I've no idea. What about you?
- No, there isn't.
- That's OK. See you then.

Ⅷ. 同义句转换

- It's so hard that we couldn't understand you.
It's _____ hard _____ you.
- I think that way is helpful.
I think that way _____.
- Have you done many exercises in writing?
Have you _____ a _____ in writing?
- Why do the students speak in Chinese in the end?
Why do the students _____ speaking in Chinese?
- We can watch the actors say the words when watching English films.
We can watch the actors _____ when _____ English films.

Ⅸ. 短文填空

用所给汉语提示补全短文。

Mark Twain was an American writer. One day

he went to a city by train. He wanted 1 _____ (会见) one of his friends there. He was a very busy man. He usually 2 _____ (忘记) something.

When he was in the train, the conductor asked him for his ticket. Mark Twain 3 _____ (寻找) the ticket here and there, but he couldn't 4 _____ (找到) it. The conductor knew Mark Twain. She said, "5 _____ (出示) me your ticket on your way back. And if you can't find it, it 6 _____ (没有关系)." "Oh, but it does," said Mark Twain. "I must find the ticket. If I can't find it, how can I know where I'm going?"

XI. 任务型阅读

Name	Personal information
Norman Bethune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Born in 1890 in Canada ● A doctor ● Died in 1939 in China ● Came to China in 1938
Celine Dion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Born in Montreal, Canada ● In 1997, sang <i>My Heart Will Go On</i> for the film <i>Titanic</i> ● A singing star
Thomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Born in 1847, Kentucky, USA ● Made over 1,000 inventions ● Died in 1931
Bill Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Born in 1955 in USA ● Wrote <i>Business @ the Speed of Thought</i> ● Owns Microsoft Company
Mark Twain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Born in 1835 in USA ● A writer ● Died in 1910 ● Wrote <i>Tom Sawyer</i>

根据上面表格内容完成下列表格中所缺信息。

Celine Dion was born in	1. _____.
Mark Twain died	2. _____.
<i>My Heart will Go On</i> is the name of	3. _____.
Dr. Bethune worked in China for about	4. _____ years.
Thomas Edison made over	5. _____ inventions.

中考(典例)与创新——知识与考点对接,能力在这里升华。

XL 中考链接

1. —What do you think of the film?
—_____. (2005 年辽宁长春市中考题)

- A. It's wonderful B. Not at all
C. Good idea D. With pleasure
2. —I really hope we can see Zhou Xun in Hangzhou this time. (2006 年浙江省中考题)
—Maybe, if we are _____.
A. enough lucky B. lucky enough
C. good enough D. enough good
3. —Bob speaks Chinese quite well.
—Yes, so he does. He practices _____ Chinese every day. (2004 年吉林省中考题)
A. speaking B. speak
C. speaks D. spoke



Section B



思维突破

Section B 主要在讨论如何有效学习话题的基础上以英语学习中所遇到的困难,以及解决困难的建议展开练习。涉及到的常用语有: I can't..., I don't know how to..., Why don't you...? You should..., The best way is... 等。



典例感悟

1. 语言知识 (2005 年湖北黄冈市中考题)
- You can use MSN to talk with each other on the Internet.
—Really? Will you please show me _____ it?
A. what to use B. how to use
C. how can I use D. what I use

解析: B show sb. how to do sth. 意为“教某人如何做某事”。其中“疑问词+动词不定式”作直接宾语。

感悟: “疑问词+动词不定式”在句子中可以作主语、宾语、表语等, 相当于一个从句。这种用法, 在中考测试中经常考查。

2. 单项选择

- You used to have curly hair, _____?
A. did you B. didn't you
C. use not you D. use you

解析: B 根据反意疑问句特征, 陈述部分为肯定句, 则附加部分为否定句, 又因 used to do sth. 否定形式为 didn't use to do sth., 故选 B。

感悟: 同学们在掌握句型时一定要注意其否定式, used to do 的否定式可以用 usedn't to do,

也可用 didn't use to do.

3. 单项选择(2005 年浙江省中考题)

—Bob, it's getting cold. _____ take a jacket with you?

—All right, Daddy.

- A. Why not B. What about
C. Would you like D. You'd better

解析:A Why not do sth.? 用于提出建议。意思是“为什么不...呢?”

感悟:给对方提建议时,常用句型有:Why don't you do...? Why not do...? You'd better do... You should do... How about...? What about...? 等。



知识整合

知识与技能——知识是基,技能是本,

知识与技能为方法垫底,为能力铺路。

I. 语法知识

1. Can you tell me _____?

- A. how do I send e-mail
B. who do I send e-mail to
C. how to send e-mail
D. to send an e-mail

2. Let's _____ the challenge we will meet.

- A. facing B. to face C. faced D. face

3. I'm sorry, sir. I _____ my homework at home.

- A. am forgetting B. have left
C. have forgotten D. am leaving

4. _____ our English club to practice your spoken English?

- A. Why not join
B. Why not to join
C. Why joining
D. Why don't you joining

5. Ming Ming doesn't have a partner _____.

- A. to practice English
B. practice English
C. practicing English with
D. to practice English with

II. 词语辨析

1. Most people in Hong Kong speak English as _____ language.

- A. another B. a foreign
C. a second D. the other

2. _____ do you think you are doing?

- A. Why B. When C. How D. What

3. The problems can influence _____ we behave with our family.

- A. the way B. the road
C. the means D. the method

4. As time _____, good friendship may be lost.

- A. past B. passes C. goes D. goes past

2. We _____ can't get the pronunciation right.

- A. sometimes B. sometime
C. some time D. some times

III. 词语释义

1. Li Lei's pronunciation was very poor. What about you?

- A. not very rich B. not very good
C. good D. useful

2. I have trouble making a complete sentence.

- A. difficult B. difficulty
C. hard D. hardly

3. English grammar is very difficult for the Chinese students.

- A. important B. easy
C. not easy D. not hard

4. What's your favorite way to learn driving?

- A. the last way
B. the next way

C. the way you can't get

D. the way you like most

5. Her spoken English improved a lot after practicing with the native speakers.

A. She did better in spoken English

B. She could speak little English

C. She could speak a little English

D. She did worse in spoken English

IV. 句子改错

1. I find learn English difficult because English grammar is difficult.
A B C D

2. Nina studies English well by listen to tapes.
A B C D

3. Do you think the story is very interested?
A B C D

4. I had no trouble find his home.
A B C D

5. Everybody will make mistakes if they will do things in a hurry.
A B C D

交流与拓展

——交流同类教材, 开阔视野, 拓展思路。

V. 用方框中所给词或短语的适当形式完成句子

one, listen, bored, end up, swim

1. Is Lily afraid of _____ in the lake?

2. I enjoy _____ to the music after class.

3. Sunday is the _____ day of the week.

4. Professor Li _____ his lecture by singing an old English song.

5. I think studying grammar is _____.

VI. 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. Joining the English corner _____ (能提高你的英语).

2. What he said _____ (真令人沮丧).

3. They discussed for a long time, but at last _____ (不了了之).

4. "_____ ? (他给你留下印象了吗)" mother asked.

5. _____ (别嘲笑他们). We are the same.

VII. 选用方框中的语句补全对话 (选自冀教版第5册 Lesson 19)

- A. That's business lingo.
B. How much does it cost?
C. What's the problem?
D. Here's an example.
E. It starts on September 1 and March 1.

A: Mr. Smith, I have trouble learning business English.

B: 1 _____

A: Sometimes, business English is hard to understand. It's full of "lingo". 2 _____

People in business sometimes say this: "He's a fat cat." Why does it mean "He's rich."?

B: 3 _____ Here is a course for you: Easy Business English for beginners.

A: When does the course start?

B: 4 _____

A: 5 _____

B: Each course costs \$ 249.99.

A: Thank you very much.

B: It's my pleasure.

实践与运用

——用你的智慧, 解决现实中的问题。

VIII. 句子配对

从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏语句相应的答语。

A

1. Merry Christmas!



2. What's wrong with you?
3. Would you like something to eat?
4. Where's the station?
5. Hello, could I speak to Shelly, please?

B

- A. I'm looking for a ball pen.
- B. Walk along this street and turn right.
- C. The same to you.
- D. Hold on for a moment, please.
- E. Yes, I'd like some sandwiches.

IX. 同义句转换

1. He spent ¥20 buying the dictionary.
The dictionary _____ ¥20.
2. Most children begin school when they are seven.
Most children begin school _____ the _____ of seven.
3. My father went to England last week. Now he is still in London.
My father has _____ England for about a week.
4. Xiao Liu wants to find a good job after he leaves school next year.
Xiao Liu wants to find a good job after _____ the school next year.
5. It only takes two hours to go there by plane.
It's only two _____ to go there.

X. 任务型阅读

Learning English

Hello. My name is Leonard. It's an English name, but it comes from Latin, a language that is not spoken any more. It means "Lion". It is a difficult name to pronounce. If you are interested in learning language, you should not be afraid to pronounce the difficult words. Don't be afraid that people will laugh at you. How else will you learn a new language? You have to jump right in and try new words. Everybody who learns a new

language has trouble at first. But with practice and hard work, you will soon feel comfortable.

People all over the world are learning English. Some are also learning Chinese. These are two most important languages to know. You will be able to communicate with almost everybody in the world if you learn these languages well. The hardest thing is to overcome your fears about a new language. When you find a word you don't understand, look it up in the dictionary, or ask your teacher or someone who knows that language to help you out. Don't stop practicing. Don't stop trying. I encourage you to study English. It will help you a lot in the future. Now take a deep breath and try to pronounce my name! It's not really that difficult, is it?

根据短文内容完成下列表格中所缺信息。

1. The language that people don't speak any more is	1. _____.
2. The two most important languages are	2. _____.
3. The hardest thing in learning a foreign language is	3. _____.
4. If you want to learn English well, you should	4. _____.
5. This passage is written by	5. _____.

中考(真题)与链接——知识与考点对接,能力在这里升华。

XI. 中考链接

1. It's _____ to teach a man fishing than to give him fish. (2005年辽宁沈阳市中考题)
- A. more B. better
C. good D. best

2. Remember not to speak _____ when we are in the reading room. (2005 年安徽省中考题)
- A. fast B. slowly
C. politely D. loudly
3. —Would you please tell me _____ this cam-

era?

- Yes, it's very easy. (2005 年四川省中考题)
- A. where to use B. what to use
C. when to use D. how to use

单元综合测评

时间:60 分钟 满分:100 分

I. 语言知识(15 分)

1. — _____ do you like Chinese food?
—Very much.
- A. How B. Where
C. What D. Why
2. How about _____ to practice your pronunciation?
- A. reading aloud B. read aloud
C. to read aloud D. reading loudly
3. The market isn't far from here. It's only _____ bicycle ride.
- A. half an hours' B. half an hour's
C. half an hour D. an hour and a half
4. Mr. Brown isn't in. Mrs. Brown has to _____ her baby at home.
- A. look at B. look for
C. look like D. look after
5. _____ India and China are of _____ same continent.
- A. 不填; the B. The; the
C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; a
6. Shanghai Waihan Tunnel is already open to traffic, so it will take us _____ time to go to Pudong International Airport.
- A. a few B. fewer
C. a little D. less
7. Cotton _____ nice and soft.
- A. is felt B. is feeling

C. feel

D. feels

8. The old woman kept one black dog and two white _____.
- A. one B. ones
C. those D. one's
9. We should keep _____ in the reading-room.
- A. quiet B. quietly
C. quite D. quickly
10. Which is _____ to learn, fishing or swimming?
- A. easy B. easier
C. the easier D. more easily

II. 用方框中所给词或短语的适当形式完成句子(10 分)

join, make, excite about, funny, frustrate

1. Have you _____ the English club at your school?
2. He finds reading English novels _____ because there are too many words he doesn't know.
3. Students get lots of practice and have _____ at English corner.
4. The children are getting very _____ their holiday.
5. I study English by _____ flash cards.

III. 句型转换(10 分)

1. The students want very much to know how they can send e-mail through the net. (完成同义句)

The students want very much to know _____
_____ e-mail through the net.

2. He has a daughter. His daughter works in a hospital. (完成同义句)

He has a daughter _____ in a hospital.

3. We study English by watching the English movies. (就画线部分提问)

_____ do you _____ English?

4. You may be one of the members in the English club. (完成同义句)

_____ you can _____ the English club.

5. Why don't you go there by train? (完成同义句)

Why _____ there by train?

IV. 完形填空 (15 分)

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for a long 1. This is very good, but it doesn't 2 a lot. An effective student must have enough sleep, enough food, enough rest and exercise. You need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return 3 your studies, your mind will be refreshed (清醒) and you'll learn more 4 study better. Psychologists (心理学家) 5 that learning takes place in this way. Here take English learning 6 an example. In the first few months you can make progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems 7 the same level. So you will think you're learning 8 and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will take another big 9 again. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 10. Don't give up

along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

1. A. days B. time C. hours D. weeks

2. A. help B. give C. make D. take

3. A. after B. for C. at D. to

4. A. yet B. and C. or D. but

5. A. have found B. have taught
C. told D. said

6. A. with B. for C. as D. to

7. A. to have B. to make
C. to take D. to stay

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

9. A. work B. jump C. walk D. result

10. A. hard B. common
C. interesting D. possible

V. 阅读理解 (20 分)

A

Mobile phone (手机) has become a problem for middle schools. Some middle schools in Australia have banned (禁止) students from carrying mobile phones during school hours.

Mobile phone use among children has become a problem for the school this year. Several children have got mobile phones as Christmas gifts, and more students will want them.

Mary Bluett, an official, said mobile phone use is a distraction (分心的事) to students during school hours and it also gives teachers so much trouble in their classrooms. Teachers were also saying that sometimes students might use phone messages to cheat during exams. She said some schools had tried to ban mobile phones. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't get in touch with their children.

Many teachers said students should not have mobile phones at school, but if there was a good reason, they could leave their phones at school office. They also said there were many reasons why the students should not have mobile phones

at school; they were easy to lose and were a distraction from studies.

Many people say that they understand why parents would want their children to have phones, but they think schools should let the students know when they can use their mobile phones.

1. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones _____.
A. because they are students
B. when they are free
C. when they are at school
D. because they are children
2. We know from the passage that some children get mobile phones from _____.
A. the makers and sellers
B. the passers-by and strangers
C. their parents and friends
D. some mobile phone users
3. What does the underlined word "cheat" mean in the passage?
A. 聊天 B. 核对 C. 查询 D. 作弊
4. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't _____ during school hours.
A. use their mobile phones
B. leave their mobile phones at school office
C. help the teachers with their work
D. get in touch with their children
5. The passage tells us that _____.
A. students shouldn't have mobile phones at school except for some special reasons
B. it is impossible to ban students from using mobile phone at school
C. some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't use their phones at school
D. parents should teach their children how to use mobile phones during school hours

B

Many people today like exercises. Some like to run, and some like to walk. Others dance or

play ball. And some people do more than one kind of exercise. Why do people like exercise? It makes them feel good. And exercise helps make them tired, so they sleep better at night.

You may like to run. If you do, take care of your feet. Make sure you have the right shoes. Some people like to run on roads, but they must watch out for cars. Other people like to run around running tracks. They can run in many schools. They usually have these tracks.

Walking is a fine exercise. You may wish to take a long walk in the park. Go with a friend. The two of you will have a great time.

Some people like to swim. But others don't like to go into the water. If you like this kind of exercise, make sure that someone is watching you. You must always take care when you are in the water.

Jumping a rope or riding a bike are other fine exercises. There are many more. Find out what you like. You may need help at first. So ask someone. Some people often do the exercise, and they do it for a long time. They can help you. Get started today. You will know how exercise makes you feel healthy.

watch out 留心, 注意 running tracks 跑道

1. This passage tells about _____.
A. running B. swimming
C. walking D. exercise
2. The word "exercise" in this passage means _____.
A. 作业 B. 运动 C. 训练 D. 练习
3. They must watch out for cars. Here "watch out" means _____.
A. "be careful" B. "look for"
C. "look at" D. "be quiet"
4. You must always take care when you are in the water. The phrase "take care" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. "look after" B. "be careful"

C. "take off" D. "be helpful"

5. This passage mentions (提到) _____ kinds of exercise.

A. 5 B. 6

C. 7 D. 8

VI. 任务型阅读(10分)

Newspapers are very important in our daily life. Many people begin their day by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going on in the world. Sometimes, however, they don't have the time to read the news carefully and must be pleased with a quick look at the front page. At other times they may be in such a hurry that they have time only to have a quick look at the headlines(标题).

There are newspapers to please every reader. In big cities there are many types(类型) with several different editions(版面) every day. In small towns there are fewer newspapers and perhaps only one edition each day. In some places the paper is printed(印刷) weekly.

Most news papers have several editions, especially on Sunday when the edition is larger than usual. There are, besides(除了) the front page with the most important news, the sports news, the amusements(娱乐) page, a business page, and so on.

根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息。

The aim people read newspaper is to	1. _____.
Reading the headline, people can know	2. _____.
In big cities, newspapers are usually printed	3. _____.
On Sundays, most news papers have than usual.	4. _____.
If you want to see a film, you'd better read in a newspaper.	5. _____.

VII. 选用方框中的语句补全对话(10分)

- A. But my spoken English is very poor.
B. You are so good at it.
C. A lot of people have the same problem.
D. By the way,
E. Of course.
F. Yes, I'd like to.
G. English is not important at all.

(Lin Jing and Mr. Brown are in the teacher's office. Lin Jing=L Mr. Brown=B)

L: Mr. Brown, I'm afraid of speaking English.

B: Why? 1 _____

L: 2 _____ I'm a bit nervous when I speak English. And I always make a lot of mistakes.

B: Don't be afraid of making mistakes when you speak English at the beginning. 3 _____

L: 4 _____ would you like to give me some advice on how to improve my spoken English?

B: 5 _____ There is a Chinese saying that practice makes perfect. So practice, practice and practice.

VIII. 书面表达(10分)

"五一节"你同父母去兵马俑游玩。参观完兵马俑之后。你在外面购物时,看见几个老外在同一个卖旅游纪念品——仿制兵马俑的农村妇女讨价。这位妇女英语讲得是那么的流利,使你感到十分惊奇。想一想你见老外都不敢开口,真是惭愧。你下决心一定要学好英语,让英语发挥更大的作用。

请根据以上内容提示,写一则80单词左右的日记。(年,月,日,星期,天气已给出,不计入总词数)

Monday, May 1st, 2006 Fine