



教育改变人生  
JIAOYU GAIBIAN RENSHENG  
江西教育出版社

# 英语 基础训练

YINGYU JICHU XUNLIAN



XINKEBIAO

新课标

九年级·上学期  
(配人教版)



江西教育出版社  
JIANGXI EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE



# 编写说明

为了更好地帮助教师指导学生学习,满足不同层次学校、不同水平学生的需要,我们在广泛征求专家、教师、学生和家长意见的基础上,集中全省部分优秀教师编写了这套基础训练。

编写中,我们坚持按照教育部颁布的《英语课程标准(实验稿)》的要求,紧密结合我省中小学教学的实际,力求做到紧扣教材,精选题目,循序渐进,突出重点,与教学同步。在重视“知识与技能”的巩固与训练的同时,注重在“过程”的体验与“方法”的获得中,培养学生的动手实践和探究创新能力,以及“情感态度与价值观”,促进全体学生都得到应有的发展,努力使其成为一本融知识、趣味、开放和创新为一体的符合实际需要的基础训练。

由于时间和编者水平的限制,本套基础训练中一定还存在不少不尽人意的地方,敬请广大教师批评指正。

新课标基础训练编写组

2006年8月



# 目 录

Unit 1	How do you study for a test?	
	Section A .....	( 1 )
	Section B .....	( 4 )
Unit 2	I used to be afraid of the dark.	
	Section A .....	( 8 )
	Section B .....	(11)
Unit 3	Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.	
	Section A .....	(15)
	Section B .....	(18)
Unit 4	What would you do?	
	Section A .....	(22)
	Section B .....	(25)
Unit 5	It must belong to Carla.	
	Section A .....	(29)
	Section B .....	(32)
Unit 6	I like music that I can dance to.	
	Section A .....	(36)
	Section B .....	(39)
Unit 7	Where would you like to visit?	
	Section A .....	(43)
	Section B .....	(46)
Unit 8	I'll help clean up the city parks.	
	Section A .....	(51)
	Section B .....	(54)
Unit 9	When was it invented?	
	Section A .....	(59)
	Section B .....	(63)
Unit 10	By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.	
	Section A .....	(67)







Section B ..... (70)

参考答案 ..... (75)





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## 自主预习

I. 根据课文及句子的意思完成单词。

1. I often p \_\_\_\_\_ conversations with my friends.
2. We study for English tests by making f \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We must read aloud to practice p \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She has a very beautiful v \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Reading English m \_\_\_\_\_ is a good way to learn English.

II. 用适当的介词填空。

1. I am doing a survey \_\_\_\_\_ learning English.
2. Do you often practice speaking \_\_\_\_\_ friends?
3. We must work hard \_\_\_\_\_ a test.
4. I learn English \_\_\_\_\_ asking the teacher for help.
5. My teacher helps me a lot \_\_\_\_\_ my study.



### 课堂练习

## I. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ work it out.  
A. too; to; to B. to; for; too  
C. too; for; to D. so; for; that
- ( ) 2. About English study, Li Lei feels quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. difference B. different  
C. differently D. differ
- ( ) 3. Mike is getting very \_\_\_\_\_ his holiday.  
A. exciting about B. excited about  
C. exciting with D. excited with
- ( ) 4. I find grammar \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bore B. bored  
C. boring D. bear
- ( ) 5. On the playground, students get lots of \_\_\_\_\_ and they also have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. practice; fun B. practices; fun



- C. practice; funs D. practices; funs
- ( ) 6. Yesterday I watched the students \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A. played the B. play  
C. play the D. played
- ( ) 7. He gave us \_\_\_\_\_ instructions \_\_\_\_\_ how to get there.  
A. specially; of B. specific; on  
C. specific; of D. specially; on
- ( ) 8. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ when you can't say what you mean \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language.  
A. frustrated; in B. frustrated; with  
C. frustrating; by D. frustrating; in
- ( ) 9. Li Lei, please join \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the discussion.  
A. in; in B. in; / C. /; in D. /; /
- ( ) 10. Your English has \_\_\_\_\_ a lot this year.  
A. better B. improved  
C. improving D. nicer

## II. 句型转换。

1. I can hardly understand the meaning of the word. (改为反意疑问句)

2. Have you ever studied with a group? (做否定回答)

3. I have studied English for 3 years. (改为同义句)

4. I think the film is boring. (对画线部分提问)

5. I like watching English movie, too. (改为否定句)

## III. 完形填空。

Fire can help people in many ways. But it can also be very harmful(有害的). Fire can keep your house 1, give light and cook food. But fire can burn things, 2. Big fire can burn trees, houses, animals or people.

Nobody knows how people began to use fire. But there are 3 interesting old stories about how a man or woman started a fire. One is 4 a man. The man 5 a very long time ago. He went up to the sun and 6 fire down.

Today people know how to make a fire with matches(火柴). Children sometimes 7 to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous. One match can burn a piece of paper, and 8 it could burn a house. A small fire can turn a big fire very quickly. So you 9 be careful with matches.

Be careful with fire, and it will 10 you. But if you aren't careful with fire, it may



hurt you.

- |                  |            |               |            |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. warm   | B. warmer  | C. cool       | D. cooler  |
| ( ) 2. A. also   | B. too     | C. either     | D. neither |
| ( ) 3. A. many   | B. much    | C. a little   | D. no      |
| ( ) 4. A. over   | B. about   | C. of         | D. on      |
| ( ) 5. A. worked | B. studied | C. learned    | D. lived   |
| ( ) 6. A. bring  | B. take    | C. bought     | D. took    |
| ( ) 7. A. enjoy  | B. like    | C. don't like | D. become  |
| ( ) 8. A. after  | B. late    | C. yet        | D. then    |
| ( ) 9. A. can    | B. may     | C. will       | D. must    |
| ( ) 10. A. help  | B. do      | C. tell       | D. hope    |



### 课后温习

#### I. 阅读理解。

Once a man was travelling in England. He did not know much English. One day when he was sitting by the window of a restaurant(餐馆) and having lunch, he heard a voice "Look out!" So he put his head out of the window to find out what was happening outside. Just then a basin(盆) of dirty water poured(倒) over his head. Then another basin of dirty water came. He was very angry. He shouted up, "Damn you(该死的)! See what you have done."

A man who happened to pass by laughed at him and he got even more angry. One of the men in the restaurant said to him, "You must be a foreigner. 'Look out' in English means 'Be careful'."

- ( ) 1. The man \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't know English at all  
B. didn't know much English  
C. knew English well  
D. wanted to learn English in England
- ( ) 2. He put his head out of the window because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't understand the meaning of "Look out" here  
B. saw a friend of his  
C. heard someone call him  
D. wanted to know what was going on outside the restaurant
- ( ) 3. He was angry because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the waiter laughed at him  
B. a man took his seat  
C. a man shouted at him  
D. basins of dirty water poured over his head
- ( ) 4. Why did the man get even more angry?  
A. He wasn't full yet.  
B. He saw a man passing by.



- C. A man passing by laughed at him.  
( ) 5. The story happened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the morning  
C. in the evening

- D. He thought he was foolish.  
B. at noon  
D. at night

## II. 短文改错。

The words you know called your vocabulary(词汇量). You should try to make your vocabulary bigger. Read as much books as you can. There are a lot of books written in easy English for you read. You will enjoy it very much. When you meet a new word, you'd better to find it in your dictionary. Your dictionary is your very most useful book.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Section B



### 自主预习

#### I. 根据句子的意思完成单词。

1. If something is a \_\_\_\_\_, it surprises you very much.
2. I've got a c \_\_\_\_\_ set of Mao Zedong's works.
3. If you don't know the meaning of the word, look it up in a d \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I have the car now, but my sister was the o \_\_\_\_\_ owner.
5. I was a \_\_\_\_\_ of what I said, please forgive me.

#### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Speaking English as much as possible is one of the ways to become a good language \_\_\_\_\_ (learn).
2. She had trouble \_\_\_\_\_ (make) complete sentences.
3. Black TV sets are not \_\_\_\_\_ (fashion) these days.
4. Please turn on the radio. I want to listen to the \_\_\_\_\_ (late) news.
5. I don't often hear a \_\_\_\_\_ (nation) speakers speak English.



### 课堂练习

#### I. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. I often make mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ grammar.

A. on

B. to

C. in

D. with





- ( ) 2. You must practice \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.  
A. to use                      B. using                      C. use                      D. used
- ( ) 3. It is very important \_\_\_\_\_ me to learn English.  
A. to                      B. of                      C. for                      D. with
- ( ) 4. We have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ the new lesson.  
A. to                      B. on                      C. of                      D. with
- ( ) 5. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ excuses for her being late.  
A. making up                      B. making of  
C. making in                      D. making from
- ( ) 6. Don't turn \_\_\_\_\_ the TV. I'll watch the news.  
A. up                      B. on  
C. off                      D. down
- ( ) 7. We should not say good-bye to our old friends because they don't \_\_\_\_\_ our new, fashionable friends.  
A. fit with                      B. fit in with  
C. fit on with                      D. fit on
- ( ) 8. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ my coming late is \_\_\_\_\_ I got up late.  
A. of; that                      B. for; that  
C. of; why                      D. for; why
- ( ) 9. The book \_\_\_\_\_ me ¥ 10.00.  
A. spent                      B. cost  
C. paid                      D. charged
- ( ) 10. Smoking is bad \_\_\_\_\_ our health and we must give it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of; up                      B. for; in  
C. for; in                      D. for; up

## II. 句型转换。

1. We had a wonderful time last night. (改为感叹句)

2. The news is exciting. (改为感叹句)

3. Mr Smith got out of the car. I said good morning to him in English. (用 not... until 连接句子)

4. Little Tom is too young to go to school. (用 so... that 改为同义句)

5. This book is thick. That book is very thick, too. (用 as... as 连接句子)

## III. 完形填空。

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you ever wondered how and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ language began? It began 3 \_\_\_\_\_ long ago that we





will never be able to have the 4. We know that a lot of words 5 in other countries become a part of English. Paper is one of such 6.

In old times, paper was made in Egypt 7 a water plant. The Egyptians called it papyrus(纸莎草).

When you 8 these two words and look at them, you will 9 that they are almost the 10.

- |         |           |          |          |              |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. Have   | B. Has   | C. Had   | D. Having    |
| ( ) 2.  | A. what   | B. whose | C. which | D. when      |
| ( ) 3.  | A. very   | B. much  | C. so    | D. not       |
| ( ) 4.  | A. book   | B. way   | C. paper | D. answer    |
| ( ) 5.  | A. using  | B. use   | C. used  | D. to use    |
| ( ) 6.  | A. things | B. words | C. thing | D. stories   |
| ( ) 7.  | A. by     | B. of    | C. into  | D. from      |
| ( ) 8.  | A. say    | B. speak | C. tell  | D. talk      |
| ( ) 9.  | A. make   | B. think | C. find  | D. build     |
| ( ) 10. | A. two    | B. same  | C. one   | D. different |



### 课后温习

#### I. 阅读理解。

When Mr Jones went to a restaurant one day, he left his coat near the door. There was nothing in the pockets of the coat. But he was very surprised when he took his coat after his meal and found the pockets full of jewellery(珠宝).

There was a waiter near the door, so Mr Jones said to him, "Somebody has made mistake. He has put some jewellery in my coat. Take it, and when he comes back, give it to him." The waiter took it and went away. Suddenly another man came in with a coat just like Mr Jones'. "I am sorry," said the man. "I've made a mistake. I took your coat and you have got mine. Please give me my coat and jewellery." Mr Jones answered, "I've given the jewellery to the waiter. He will give it back to you."

Mr Jones called the manager(经理) of the restaurant, but the manager said, "We have no waiters here. We only have waitresses(女服务员)." "You must have given the jewellery to a thief!" that man shouted. "I shall call the police!" Mr Jones was frightened and had to pay the man a lot of money for the jewellery.

- ( ) 1. To Mr Jones's surprise, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he left his coat near the door
- B. there wasn't anything in the pockets of his coat
- C. the pockets of his coat were full of jewellery
- ( ) 2. At first, Mr Jones thought \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the waiter near the door was a thief





- B. somebody had put some jewellery in his pockets  
C. somebody had taken away his coat by mistake
- ( ) 3. Suddenly another man came in and said \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr Jones had made a mistake  
B. he had taken Mr Jones' coat by mistake  
C. he had taken Mr Jones' jewellery
- ( ) 4. The manager said \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they hadn't any waiters  
B. they had no waitresses  
C. Mr Jones had given the jewellery to the waiter
- ( ) 5. Mr Jones was frightened because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had given the jewellery to a thief  
B. the man wanted to call the police  
C. they had to pay a lot of money for the jewellery

## II. 短文改错。

Today I visited the Smiths—my first time visit to an American family. They live in a small town. It was very kind for them to meet me at the bus station and they drove me their home. The Smiths did best to make me feel at home. We drank coffee and other drinks together. We have a good time. We were talking and laughing. They wanted to know everything about China and asked me a lot of questions because they are going to visit China in next year.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_





## Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

### Section A



#### 自主预习

##### I. 根据句子的意思和课文填入适当的单词。

1. I used to be very quiet, but now I'm very o \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We Chinese have s \_\_\_\_\_, black hair.
3. His illness is very s \_\_\_\_\_. Please send him to the hospital at once.
4. I like English very much, and I am i \_\_\_\_\_ in it.
5. I like music very much. Now I am learning to play the p \_\_\_\_\_.

##### II. 用适当的单词或所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Don't sleep with the light \_\_\_\_\_. It's bad for your health.
2. Tod, don't waste time \_\_\_\_\_ TV all day.
3. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (trouble) him. I'd like to do it myself.
4. After your illness, you must try your best \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) up with your classmates.
5. The shopkeepers helped me a lot. They were very friendly \_\_\_\_\_ me.



#### 课堂练习

##### I. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. I like to play \_\_\_\_\_ soccer and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the school team.  
A. /; with                      B. the; on                      C. /; in                      D. /; on
- ( ) 2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pool here, but now it is filled with waste.  
A. is                                      B. is used to be  
C. used to be                              D. had
- ( ) 3. When I saw the wolf, I \_\_\_\_\_ my wits.  
A. terrified                              B. was terrified out of  
C. was terrifying of                      D. was terrified of
- ( ) 4. I have problem \_\_\_\_\_ learning English. What shall I do \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. on; with                              B. in; about  
C. in; /                                      D. /; /
- ( ) 5. The granny is \_\_\_\_\_, but she doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone; alone                              B. lonely; lonely  
C. alone; lonely                              D. lonely; alone





- ( ) 6. Please come \_\_\_\_\_ home after school!  
A. straightly B. straight  
C. straightly to D. straight to
- ( ) 7. He did not dare to speak at the meeting, for he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is afraid to be laughed at B. was afraid of being laughed at  
C. is afraid of laughing at D. was afraid to laugh at
- ( ) 8. Mr Wang has given me \_\_\_\_\_ how to learn English.  
A. some good advices on B. a good advice in  
C. two pieces of advice in D. a piece of advice on
- ( ) 9. I'm sorry to keep you \_\_\_\_\_ so long.  
A. wait B. waited  
C. waiting D. waitting for
- ( ) 10. He began to learn English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in his fifty B. in his fiftieth  
C. in his fifties D. in fifties

## II. 句型转换。

1. I used to get up late. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. "Please tell me what has happened," Jenny said to him. (改为间接引语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It seemed that he was very clever. (改为简单句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Both Jack and Tom have seen the film. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I am afraid of dark. (改为反意疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. 完形填空。

Eddie liked music very much when he was 1, but when he went to the university(大学) he decided(决定) to study medicine. After he left the university, he became a 2. He had to work in a hospital for 3. There he found that a lot of patients(病人) were happier if pleasant music 4 to them.

When Eddie got an office and began to work for himself, he decided to keep his patients happy 5 having a recorder in his 6 to play beautiful music for them.

But soon 7 the recorder had been put in, Eddie's nurse 8 a woman, who was sitting in the waiting room one morning, say angrily, "Here we're all waiting 9 the doctor, and he's just playing the violin(小提琴) in his office 10 doing his work."

- ( ) 1. A. at the school                      B. at school  
C. in the school                      D. inside the school
- ( ) 2. A. teacher                      B. nurse                      C. doctor                      D. singer





- ( ) 3. A. some time      B. sometime      C. sometimes      D. some times
- ( ) 4. A. played      B. was played      C. was sounded      D. was shown
- ( ) 5. A. with      B. in      C. by      D. through
- ( ) 6. A. office      B. hospital      C. waiting room      D. house
- ( ) 7. A. after      B. before      C. until      D. when
- ( ) 8. A. saw      B. noticed      C. watched      D. heard
- ( ) 9. A. for seeing      B. to see      C. see      D. to go to
- ( ) 10. A. instead      B. instead of      C. by      D. no



### 课后温习

#### I. 阅读理解。

A driver stopped his car in a street side to have a rest. As he lay down in the seat and closed his eyes, a pedestrian(步行者) came up and knocked at his window to ask the time. The driver opened his eyes and looked at his watch, "It's 8 a. m." he said. Then he went to sleep again. But soon he woke up because a second pedestrian was knocking at the window. "Sir, do you have the time?" he asked. The driver looked at his watch again, and told the man it was 8:30 a. m. .

At this rate(照此下去), he could not have a good rest, so he wrote a short note and stuck(贴) it on the window for all to see. It said, "I don't have the time."

Again the man lay down in the seat for his sleep. A few minutes later a third person came along and began knocking at the window. "Hi, sir," he said, "It's a quarter to nine."

- ( ) 1. A driver is a person who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rides      B. runs      C. drives      D. walks
- ( ) 2. A pedestrian is a person who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. goes by train      B. goes by ship  
C. travels by bus      D. walks in the street
- ( ) 3. "a. m." means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the morning      B. in the afternoon  
C. in the evening      D. at night
- ( ) 4. The second pedestrian came to ask the time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. just at eight o'clock      B. at half past eight  
C. at a quarter to nine      D. just after the driver stopped the car
- ( ) 5. That day the man \_\_\_\_\_ in his car.  
A. had a good rest      B. had a sound sleep  
C. could hardly sleep      D. didn't want to sleep at all

#### II. 短文改错。

Last Sunday, I went to shopping with my wife. We had  
a lot of things to buy because my brother would come spend the

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_



weekend with us, and his wife would come with him, too. We drove to the centre of the city and stopped our car in the front of the shop. An hour later, we came back to the car. But it was so strange that we couldn't open the door of our car.

"Oh dear," asked my wife, "what will we do?"

"Let's ask the policeman."

The policeman was very kind and glad to help us. A few minutes later, he got the door opened. Just then a man came up and shouted angry, "What are you doing with my car?" We had to say sorry to the man again and again.

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Section B



### 自主预习

#### I. 用本单元所学单词填空。

1. She s \_\_\_\_\_ the envelope and put the letter into the mail-box.
2. Black clouds i \_\_\_\_\_ that it's going to rain.
3. A dove (鸽子) is the s \_\_\_\_\_ of peace.
4. You should read the passage twice and you will c \_\_\_\_\_ it.
5. "Sea" and "see" are h \_\_\_\_\_, they sound the same.

#### II. 用适当介词填空。

1. The teenagers like to chat \_\_\_\_\_ their friends \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.
2. My life has changed a lot \_\_\_\_\_ the past 10 years.
3. I will go there instead \_\_\_\_\_ you.
4. "Bad" sounds \_\_\_\_\_ "bed".
5. She described the accident \_\_\_\_\_ the police.



### 课堂练习

#### I. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. Our class \_\_\_\_\_ four groups.  
 A. are made of                      B. is made of  
 C. is made up of                      D. are made up of
- ( ) 2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the tests too much. It will make you \_\_\_\_\_ out.  
 A. worry; stress                      B. be worried; stressed  
 C. worry about; stress                      D. worry about; stressed
- ( ) 3. Science is very \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. interesting; interested on                      B. interested; interested in





- C. interesting; interesting in                      D. interesting; interested in
- ( ) 4. My daily life is different from yours. Here "daily" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. diary                      B. every day                      C. everyday                      D. one day
- ( ) 5. In winter, catching cold is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. common                      B. ordinary                      C. usual                      D. usually
- ( ) 6. I write to my mother every week, \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.  
A. most                      B. mostly                      C. the most                      D. the mostly
- ( ) 7. When he heard the news, he could not stop \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to cry                      B. crying                      C. cried                      D. cry
- ( ) 8. They did not \_\_\_\_\_ what I said; they only \_\_\_\_\_ God.  
A. believe; believed in                      B. believe in; believed  
C. believed; believe in                      D. believe in; believe
- ( ) 9. She likes maths, English and physics, but English is her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most favourite                      B. more favourite  
C. the most favourite                      D. favourite
- ( ) 10. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ in the room?  
A. my smoking                      B. my smoke  
C. to smoke                      D. my to smoke

## II. 句型转换。

1. I used to eat too much meat. (改为一般问句,并否定回答)

2. Our class consists of four groups. (改为同义句)

3. He seemed to be happy. (改为复合句)

4. You'd better not be late for school. (改为祈使句)

5. It is cold today. (改为感叹句)

## III. 完形填空。

Mark Twain was asked one day if he could 1 the first money he ever made.

He 2 for a long time and then said, "Yes, it was at school when I was a small boy. I can remember everything about it. Schoolboys in those 3 did not take good care of things of the school. They often damaged(毁坏) their desks. There 4 a rule(规则) in our school. If any boy damaged his desk with a pencil or a knife, he would be beaten(挨打) in front of the whole school, or would have to 5 five dollars."

"One day I damaged my desk in some other way. I told my father 6 I had broken the school rule, and had to pay five dollars or be beaten before the whole school. My father said it would be too 7 for our family to lose face in front of the whole school. He 8 to give





me five dollars to hand over to the teacher. But before he gave the money, he took me down-stairs and gave me a good beating(打). ”

“But as I had had one beating at home, I decided I would take another beating at school. Then I could 9 the five dollars. 10 that's what I did. That was the first money I ever made. ”

- |                     |            |                |            |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. remember  | B. forget  | C. borrow      | D. lend    |
| ( ) 2. A. took      | B. asked   | C. thought     | D. lived   |
| ( ) 3. A. years     | B. months  | C. weeks       | D. days    |
| ( ) 4. A. had       | B. was     | C. happened    | D. made    |
| ( ) 5. A. get       | B. receive | C. spend       | D. pay     |
| ( ) 6. A. whether   | B. when    | C. what        | D. that    |
| ( ) 7. A. dangerous | B. bad     | C. interesting | D. popular |
| ( ) 8. A. enjoyed   | B. liked   | C. stopped     | D. agreed  |
| ( ) 9. A. keep      | B. make    | C. use         | D. change  |
| ( ) 10. A. Because  | B. Since   | C. So          | D. But     |



### 课后温习

#### I. 阅读理解。

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet(因特网), but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up(建立) in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks(网络) didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system(系统) had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information(信息) could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government(政府), but in the early 1970s, universities(大学), hospitals and banks(银行) were allowed(允许) to use it, too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software(软件) that made “surfing”(浏览) the Internet more convenient(方便).

Today it is easy to get on-line(上网) and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail(电子邮件) is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

- ( ) 1. The Internet has a history of more than \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A. sixty | B. ten    |
| C. forty | D. twenty |

