

丛书总顾问 杨武►

《奥赛王》步入“十二五”时期的最新力作  
武汉、黄冈、启东一线特高级教师联袂打造  
适合各种版本教材



King of the  
**Olympic**  
games  
奥赛王

# 培优 新航标

主编 冯其洲

知识+技能+方法=能力全面提升  
探究+应用+创新=信心深度递增

能力 + 信心 = 成功



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九年级

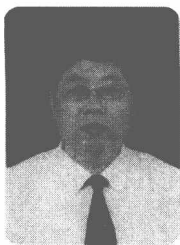
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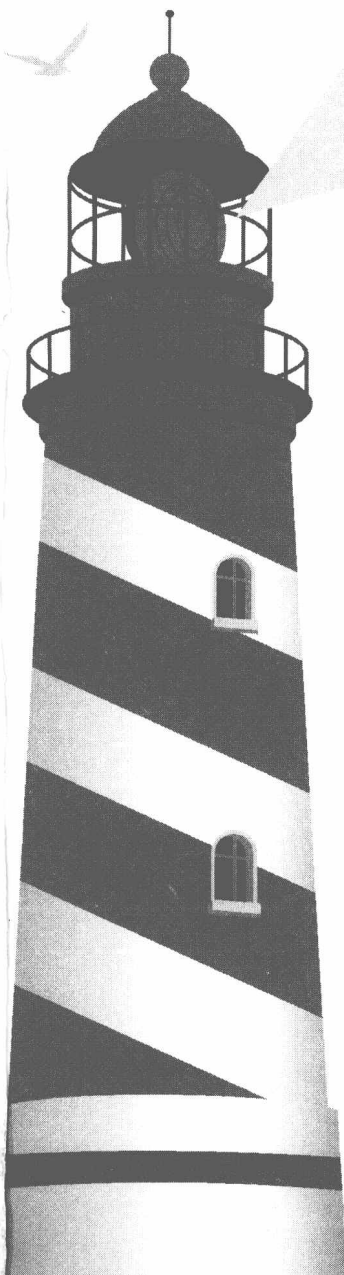
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# 前言

当前,教育改革如火如荼。在此背景下,教学方式,特别是学的方式正在受到越来越多师生的关注,对学生学习方式的研究正在深入进行。深化课改的重要理念之一便是倡导以学习者为中心的教学方式,教学中,学生应该拥有更多的学习自主权和获得更多具有活力的学习空间。畅游知识海洋的学子们迫切需要在自主学习的环境中拥有丰富的资源和学习工具。为此,我们《奥赛王》团队在深得广大读者支持和信赖的基础上,借“十二五”开局之年,发挥品牌优势,集合强势资源,精心推出这套最新力作,打造培优教辅中的新航母!

这套丛书的指导思想是,相信每一个学生都有能力学习好,做到凡学习者最终应该是合格者和成功者,从而达到培养大面积优秀者的目的。同时,我们的这套书里更有能让那些优秀者更优秀的指导和训练。我们通过能力训练与培养信心的方式,使学生学会学习,体验快乐,获得成功!这是我们这套书有别于一般者之处。全书强化知识技能的训练和科学方法的指导,使学生的素质能力全面提升;注重探究过程的体验和应用创新的拓展,使学生的信心和创造力深度递增。

丛书凸显了以下特色:

人文性——本书在每一细微之处无不渗透人文关怀。在编排体例、材料选取、方法指点、语言表述诸方面都是以兴趣为原点,激发读者学习信心和动力。“轻松驿站”能让你感受学习的奇妙与乐趣,“共勉阁”“名师堂”“智慧锦囊”让你受益无穷。

自主性——本书为学生的自主学习提供友好的平台。“知识清单”“同类尝试”“实战演练”“期中(末)训练营”,循序渐进,分级落实;六四对照分栏的创新设计,左栏基础讲解,右栏深入总结,要领方法齐备,思维训练科学。

基础性——每个学科对各年级知识点进行了有机整合,分专题解读。知识系统化,训练科学化,目标合理化。重难点知识剖析到位,方法规律总结全面。

前瞻性——本书转变了过去以知识立意为导向,而是以发展能力为导向。注重培养《课程标准》提出的三维目标,培养信息时代所需要的新素质。选材紧跟时代,贴近生活,关注前沿,捕捉热点,能力培养到位。



**权威性**——本书汇聚了众多一线名师多年积累的心血智慧,邀请到许多中考命题专家、全国奥赛金牌教练的积极参与,对最新考纲进行权威解读,让最新资源在书中全真展现。

**有效性**——本书的创作团队对各版本的教材都有深入的了解,对各地的学情展开了充分的调研,加之从策划、撰稿、审稿到校对诸环节严格把关,书中分享的信息把握精准,考点指向明确。所以本书阅读的群体广,在各地的同步训练、培优竞赛辅导中都非常实用有效。

丛书的主要栏目如下:

**知识清单**——紧紧回扣教材,着力夯实基础,使你学会梳理,获取成功秘笈。

**典例视窗**——围绕单元知识点,精选典型例题,揭示规律,引导方法;每道例题后配置两三道“同类尝试”习题,使你能举一反三,触类旁通;例题旁悬置灵活多变的动态栏目,指点迷津,警示误区,归纳中考竞赛热点,获取智慧锦囊,点燃思维火花……

**智能升级**——对每讲所学知识进行提炼和升华。通过学情的分析,课标的解读,有针对性地对接中考考点,预测考向。领悟精华之所在,达到事半功倍之效。

**实战演练**——训练题成阶梯分布:“双基精练,立足课标”,“能力提升,走进(近)中考”,“赛题链接,冲击金牌”,真题原味呈现,能力全面提升。

另外,本书还利用页脚设置了“轻松驿站”栏目,每则内容不同,正反页问答相应,可谓匠心独具,使你在紧张的遨游涉猎之余能有片刻轻松。

我们相信,本书一定能给你带来一份惊喜,引导你在驶入知识海洋的航程中,披荆斩棘,乘风破浪,顺利到达成功的彼岸!

尽管我们工作认真负责,但由于时间紧,任务重,疏漏和不当之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

2011年6月于黄冈



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## Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

## 知识清单 · 双基闯关

词汇巧记	1. pronounce (v.) — _____ (n.) 发音 2. memorize (v.) — _____ (n.) 记忆 3. develop (v.) — _____ (n.) 发展; 进展 4. solve (v.) — _____ (n.) 解决; 解答 5. frustrate (v.) { _____ (adj.) 令人失望的 _____ (adj.) 感到失望的	6. quick (adj.) — _____ (adv.) 快速地 7. different (adj.) { _____ (adv.) 不同地 _____ (n.) 不同之处 8. easy (adj.) — _____ (adv.) 容易地 9. friend (n.) { _____ (n.) 友谊; 友爱 _____ (adj.) 友好的 10. speak (v.) { _____ (n.) 讲话者 _____ (adj.) 口语的
短语回放	1. make _____ 制作抽认卡 2. make _____ 犯错; 出错 3. take _____ 做笔记; 做记录 4. _____ on 以后; 随后 5. _____ up (在词典、参考书等中) 查阅; 查找 6. _____ with 处理; 对待	7. _____ up doing/with sth. 以……结束 8. be _____ with sb. 生……的气 9. _____ ... as 把……当作/作为 10. break _____ 突然中止; 中断 11. the best _____ to do sth. 做……的最好方法
句型展示	1. — _____ do you study for a test? 你是如何准备考试的? —I study by _____ with a group. 我是通过小组合作方式。 2. What about _____ aloud to practice pronunciation? 大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?	3. —Have you ever studied _____ a group? 你曾经参加过小组学习吗? —Yes, I _____. I've learned a lot that way. 是的, 我学习过。通过那种方式我已学了很多。 4. _____ wasn't easy for me _____ the teacher. 对我来说听懂老师(的话)是不容易的。

## 经典例题 · 讲练互动

例 1 (2011·启黄初中模拟) — \_\_\_\_\_ do you study for an English test?

—I study \_\_\_\_\_ working with a group.

A. Where; by      B. How; in      C. How; by      D. Why; with

【点击突破口】 区别三个表示“用”的介词: by, with, in.

## ◎名师堂◎

本单元话题:

learn how to learn (学会怎样学习)。

重点语法:

(1) 以 how 开头问方式的特殊疑问句和以“by + v.-ing”表方法、手段的回答。

(2) 动名词短语(doing sth.) 在句中作主语时, 谓动词用单三式。

学法建议:

(1) 多听录音带, 边听边复述。

(2) 熟记所学词组、句型并能用它们口头造句。

(3) 应背下课本 P<sub>4</sub>3a 和 P<sub>6</sub>3a, 且能写一篇介绍自己如何学英语的习作。

## ◎学习阁◎

①how 在本单元指方式、方法, 意为“怎样, 如何”。



by:指用某种手段,后面常跟 v. -ing 形式。

with:指用工具或身体器官。

in:指用语言、写字的材料如 in ink,“用墨水”。

- 【完全解答】 1. C How do you study for...? “你是怎样学习……?”是固定搭配,排除 A、D 项;再由点击突破口知 by 后常跟 doing 表示通过某种手段或方式,故排除 B 项。

【同类尝试】

- [1-1] ( ) — \_\_\_\_\_ do you learn English grammar?

—I study by \_\_\_\_\_ notes in class.

A. How; take B. What; taking C. How; taking D. What; take

- [1-2] ( ) —Does Jack learn English \_\_\_\_\_ watching English-language programs?

—Yes. He also reads the textbooks many times \_\_\_\_\_ an English test.

A. on; by B. by; for C. in; in D. with; by

- [1-3] I learn English by reading English stories. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ English?

- 例 2 (2010·安徽) Bob promises to join in the football match \_\_\_\_\_ he has to help his parents on the farm.

A. if B. as C. unless D. when

- 【点击突破口】 区别连词 if 与 unless: unless = if...not, 引导的条件状语从句, 若从句用一般现在时, 主句则用一般将来时。意为“除非, 如果不”。

- 【完全解答】 2. C 本句意为: 如果他不帮他父母亲在农场干活的话, 鲍勃答应参加足球赛。

【同类尝试】

- [2-1] ( ) —Shall we go for a picnic this Saturday?

—All right. \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

A. If B. Unless C. When D. Until

- [2-2] (2011·烟台) \_\_\_\_\_ you have tried it on, you can't imagine how pretty the new style skirt is.

A. Because B. Unless C. Although D. When

- [2-3] ( ) (2011·宁波) —I hear Jacky Chan will come to Ningbo next month.

—Really? \_\_\_\_\_ he comes, my younger sister will be very happy.

A. If B. Until C. Unless D. Before

- 例 3 (2010·南京) —Many students don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ stress and become worried.

—I think they'd better ask their teachers for help.

A. argue with B. deal with C. quarrel with D. come up with

- 【点击突破口】 英语中“如何处理……”有两种固定搭配: ①how to deal with...? ②what to do with...? 在学习和选择时一定要注意特殊疑问词再选用 do with 或 deal with。

- 【完全解答】 3. B 由句意知: 很多学生不知道如何处理压力从而变得忧虑。A. “与……争论”; B. “处理, 对待”; C. “与……争吵”; D. “想出”。

②v. -ing.

动名词的构成方法与现在分词的构成完全相同。动名词在句子中主要起名词的作用, 可充当主语、宾语等。动名词短语作主语时, 谓语动词用单三式。

### ◎拓展延伸◎

①在 unless 引导的条件状语从句中, 从句应用肯定形式。

②if 可以引导两种从句: a. 条件状语从句(假如); b. 宾语从句(是否)

③if, unless 引导的条件状语从句, 若主句用了一般将来时, 从句只能用一般现在时。

### ◎警示误区◎

solve 是及物动词, 后面直接接宾语, 意为“处理……”“解决……”。

另: 尽管 deal with 与 do with 同义, 但 deal with 与 how 搭配, 而 do with 与 what 搭配。



## 【同类尝试】

[3-1] ( ) We may face lots of problems in our life. We must learn \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with them.

- A. what      B. which      C. where      D. how

[3-2] ( ) (2011·黄冈九年级调考)—Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes, you'd better listen to the tapes and repeat again and again.

- A. how can I do with my listening problem  
B. what to do with my listening problem  
C. how to solve with my listening problem  
D. what I can deal with my listening problem

### 实战演练·奔向成功

#### ③双基精练·立足课标

##### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. We still couldn't decide \_\_\_\_\_ with our difficulties in learning English.  
A. what to solve      B. how to solve  
C. what to deal      D. how to deal
- ( ) 2. (2010·芜湖市)—Remember, John. \_\_\_\_\_ careful you are, \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes you will make.  
—Thanks, Miss Rose.  
A. The more; the less      B. The more; the fewer  
C. The less; the fewer      D. The more; the more
- ( ) 3. (2010·呼和浩特市)—Tony, I have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the text.  
—Remember \_\_\_\_\_ it three times at least.  
A. to understand; reading      B. understanding; reading  
C. understanding; to read      D. to understand; to read
- ( ) 4. —What do you often do after you finish your homework?  
—I often chat \_\_\_\_\_ my friends \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.  
A. to; at      B. with; on  
C. for; in      D. about; through
- ( ) 5. (2011·启黄模拟) \_\_\_\_\_ we deal with our problems, we can easily become unhappy.  
A. Unless      B. Until      C. Though      D. If
- ( ) 6. (2010·襄樊市)—Do you know how to pronounce this word?  
—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary yesterday.  
A. looked it up      B. worked it out  
C. gave it away      D. picked it up
- ( ) 7. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher for help when you can't finish \_\_\_\_\_ it by yourself?  
A. ask; write      B. to ask; writing  
C. ask; writing      D. asking; write

#### ◎点睛导航◎

(1) the + 比较级, the + 另一个词的比较级

“越……越……”之意。

其中第一个比较级究竟是用形容词还是副词关键是看本句的动词:若是连系动词就用形容词;若是行为动词,就用副词。

(2) 关注同一个动词后加 -ing 和加 -ed 构成形容词的区别:一般说 -ing 形式表示“令人……”的意思,修饰的是物或某事,作表语或定语。作表语时主语是物。-ed 形式表示“受(使、被)……”的含义,修饰的是人,主语是人,只能作表语。



- ( ) 8. (2011·黄冈市九年级调考)—All the students are \_\_\_\_\_ at the news except you.  
—I don't think it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exciting; exciting                      B. exciting; excited  
C. excited; exciting                      D. excited; excited
- ( ) 9. —May I go to the concert with you?  
—I'm afraid not \_\_\_\_\_ you have a ticket, because I have only one.  
A. since                      B. if                      C. unless                      D. though
- ( ) 10. —Li Ping likes reading English-language novels.  
—No wonder his English is so good. It can \_\_\_\_\_ his reading skills.  
A. lose                      B. deal                      C. improve                      D. solve

## 二、补全对话。

根据对话内容,从方框中选择5个恰当的句子完成对话。

- A. Then you can look them up in a dictionary if necessary.  
B. I am afraid to speak English in front of others.  
C. Keeping a diary can improve your writing skills.  
D. And I can't understand the teacher when she talks to the class.  
E. I hope you will improve your English soon.  
F. I can't get the pronunciation right.  
G. I have some problems with my English.

A: Hello! This is Help Center. May I help you?

B: Yes, 1

A: What are your problems?

B: First of all, 2

A: That's easy. Why not read aloud to practice it? It will improve your speaking skills.

B: Ok, I'll try it. 3

A: Listening to more tapes will help improve your listening skills.

B: What about new words?

A: First, you should try to guess the meaning of them. 4

B: Ok, I'll do as you said. Thank you very much.

A: You're welcome. 5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、完形填空。

### How to practice spoken English?

How can we practice our spoken English?

The first and the most important thing is to believe in 1. You should always be full of confidence or you 2 be able to improve your English. You should often encourage yourself, "Come on, don't be afraid!"

You should never lose heart and never give up.

Maybe you are afraid of losing face, but you should think since we are students and we're 3 English, there's no need to worry 4 anything. You must always be active in practice. There's no problem that your pronunciation and intonation(语调) can't be as



- ★ There's no need to do sth. 没必要做某事  
★ make oneself done 使某人被……  
make sb. do... 使某人做……  
★ make a (rapid) progress 取得(迅速)进步



good 5 the native people because we are Chinese, and we don't have chances to live in foreign countries and talk with the people there 6. But you must know that the main way to study English is to make ourselves understood and 7 other people. You should believe that native speakers will not laugh at you, 8 they will encourage you. So if you are 9, you'll certainly make a rapid progress in your spoken English.

10 be shy or afraid! Just have a try.

- |                         |                 |               |                     |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. myself        | B. themselves   | C. yourself   | D. itself           |
| ( ) 2. A. can't never   | B. will never   | C. are never  | D. will             |
| ( ) 3. A. teaching      | B. learning     | C. students   | D. saying           |
| ( ) 4. A. about         | B. with         | C. for        | D. to               |
| ( ) 5. A. so            | B. as           | C. than       | D. with             |
| ( ) 6. A. for some time | B. all the time | C. sometimes  | D. sometime         |
| ( ) 7. A. understanding | B. understand   | C. understood | D. to be understood |
| ( ) 8. A. so            | B. or           | C. instead    | D. and              |
| ( ) 9. A. enough brave  | B. brave enough | C. shy enough | D. enough shy       |
| ( ) 10. A. Do           | B. No           | C. Not        | D. Don't            |

#### 四、阅读短文, 选择正确答案。

Speaking is different among the four skills in learning English. The other three you can do alone on your own, but you can't really speak alone. Speaking to yourself can be "dangerous" because men in white coats may come and take you away! Then how can you practice speaking? Where can you find people to speak English with?

At school—If you pay to go to a language school, you should use the chance to speak. If your teacher asks you to speak in pairs with other students, try to say as much as possible. Don't worry about your mistakes. Just speak!

Cafe's and bars—There are American, British, Irish and Australian bars in many big cities. If you can find one, you will probably meet many people speaking English as their first or second language.

Songs and videos—repeat the words of an English song singing with the music until it becomes automatic(不加思索的). It's good practice for your memory and for the mouth muscles(肌肉) that you need for English.

Language is all around you—Everywhere you go, you will find language. shop names, notices, and car numbers... When you walk down the street, practice reading the words and numbers that you see. Say them to yourself. It's not exactly a conversation, but it will help you to "think" in English.

- ( ) 1. The purpose(目的) of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. tell us that you can speak English alone  
 B. tell us that English is all around you  
 C. give us some advice on how to practice speaking  
 D. tell us speaking is the easiest of the four skills in learning English
- ( ) 2. What does the writer mean by saying "Speaking to yourself can be dangerous"?  
 A. The writer is joking—perhaps a doctor will come and take you to the hospital.  
 B. It's dangerous to practice speaking with foreigners.

★ on one's own(口语)

独自地

★ as much as possible

= as much as sb. can/  
could 尽可能多

◎学习阁◎

在训练阅读理解

时,我们可以养成先看题目(但不能看选项)再阅读文章,这样能做到有的放矢。若遇到模棱两可的选项时要在文中找出与之有关的句子,再去分析,揣摩。



C. When you speak alone, you have to put on a white coat.

D. Men in white coats will cause an accident.

( ) 3. The writer advises you to go to cafes and bars because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you can enjoy yourself there

B. you can listen to English songs there

C. it will not be dangerous if you speak to yourself there

D. you will meet many English speakers there

( ) 4. Why does the writer give the advice "Songs and videos"?

A. It's good practice for your memory.

B. It's good for you to sing well.

C. It's good for the mouth muscles that you need for English.

D. Both A and C.

★ advise sb. to do sth.

建议某人做某事

五、阅读短文,根据短文内容,填写下列表格。

Co-operation(合作) is always needed when you make a project that the teacher give you.

First, discuss all you would like to do with your classmates.

Choose one of the members to write down what you're talking about.

Then, with the ideas you get, list all you want. Everyone shares the duty for the project.

You can collect information not only from books but also on the Internet. Making a survey

and doing a research are also good ways. After that, all the members put what has been

found together. Try to make the project well-organized. In the end, you can give a report in front of your class to show the results of your hard work.



★ make a project 做一个课题;做一个项目

★ make a survey

作(一个)调查

★ do a research

做(一个)研究

You need 1. _____ when you make a project.	
How to do it ?	● First, 2. _____ with your classmates and choose one member to 3. _____ what you're talking about.
	● Second, collect and list all you want. 4. _____ and 5. _____ are also good ways.
	● After that, put what has been found together and make the project more well-organized.
	● In the end, show the results of your hard work by 6. _____.

能力提升·走进中考

一、根据句意和汉语提示完成单词。

1. (2011·芜湖市) Dear students, please read every sentence carefully. The more carefully you study, the fewer \_\_\_\_\_ (错误) you'll make.

2. (2011·黄冈市) If you want to improve your English, you should try to practice \_\_\_\_\_ (说) English as much as possible in and out of class.

3. In this sentence, the word is used \_\_\_\_\_ (不同地).

4. The doctors in the hospital have saved plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ (士兵).

5. (2011·黄冈调考) We should give the word its correct \_\_\_\_\_ (发音).

6. Look! There is so much rubbish on the street. It really \_\_\_\_\_ (影响) the look of our city.



## 二、完形填空。

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,每个词限用一次,使短文通顺正确、连贯。

**learn, and, use, important, easy, interest, wait, teacher, mistake, other**

If we take a close look at successful language learners, we may discover a few techniques(技巧) which make language learning 1 for them.

First of all, successful language learners are independent(独立的) learners. They don't depend on books or 2; they discover their own way 3 the language. They try to find the partners and the rules for themselves instead of 4 for the teacher to explain everything. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions(结论) which are very different from 5.

Successful language learning is active learning. Therefore, successful learners don't wait for a chance 6 the language; they look for a chance. They find people who speak the language and ask these people to correct them when they make 7. They will try anything to communicate. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is incomplete(不完整的). It is 8 for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose in order to communicate with these people 9 learn from them. They want to learn a language because they are 10 in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language.

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

## 三、阅读短文,选择最佳答案。(2011·湖州市)

My class will put on a short play in English at the end of the year. Yesterday our English teacher gave us copies of the play.

"Choose a character in the play whom you'd like to be," she told us. "This evening learn a few lines of this part for homework. Then tomorrow you can say those lines in front of the class. I'll decide who'll play each part."

I wanted to have one of the bigger parts in the play, so I chose the part of the king. He has a lot of lines to say. I learned them by heart.

This morning in our English lesson we had to say our lines. I acted the part of the king. When I said my lines, I put a lot of expression into my acting. I thought I acted really well.

Everyone in the class read a part and then the teacher decided who would play each part.

Many of the students in my class couldn't act at all. They couldn't even read without making lots of mistakes. I was sure that I would get a big part in the play.

However, the teacher gave me the part of a soldier. He has only one line. It is, "Yes, sir!"

I was very disappointed. At the end of the lesson I went up to her and asked her why I had such a small part.

"You put too much expression in your acting," she said. "Good acting is not big acting. It is acting the audience can believe in."

I think I know what she means.

( ) 1. What did the boy want to do in the play?





- A. To get a small acting part. B. To organize the play.  
C. To get a large acting part. D. To work the lights.
- ( ) 2. How did the boy feel when the teacher told the class they would put on a play?  
A. Bored. B. Sad. C. Excited. D. Unhappy.
- ( ) 3. Why didn't the teacher give him the part of the king?  
A. He was not handsome. B. He did not know the lines.  
C. He did not act correctly. D. He was too short.
- ( ) 4. The teacher didn't give the writer a part in the play, did he?  
A. No, he didn't. B. Yes, he did.  
C. Yes, he didn't. D. No, he did.
- ( ) 5. What does the underlined word "expression" in the passage mean?  
A. 表情 B. 建议 C. 模仿 D. 服饰

四、阅读下面短文,根据短文内容完成下列各题。(每空一词)

We each have a memory. That's why we can remember things after a long time. Some people have a very good memory and they can easily learn many things by heart, but some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again.

A good memory helps one learn a language well. Everybody learns his own language when he is a small child. He hears the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages easily because they hear, remember and speak the two languages every day. In school it is not easy to learn a foreign language because the students have little time for it and they have to learn other subjects, too.

Our memory can get better and better if we do more and more exercises. Do you want to learn a foreign language well? If so, you must do a lot of listening and speaking.

- We can remember things after a \_\_\_\_\_ time because we each have a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A man with a \_\_\_\_\_ memory can learn many \_\_\_\_\_ by heart.
- If a child often hears, remembers and \_\_\_\_\_ two languages every day he or she can \_\_\_\_\_ these languages easily.
- At school, it is not easy for the \_\_\_\_\_ learn a foreign language well because they have \_\_\_\_\_ time for it and they have to learn other subjects, too.
- If we want to learn a foreign language well, we must \_\_\_\_\_ much \_\_\_\_\_ and speaking.

🔗 赛题链接·冲击金牌

一、阅读短文,根据首字母提示,填入短文所缺单词。(麻城市25届语、数、英三科能力测评英语试题)

Learning is natural. It begins the d 1 we are born. Our first teachers are our families. At home we learn to talk and to wear and feed o 2. We learn these and other skills by f 3.

Then we go to school. Many teachers teach us what to learn and how to learn, and we pass many e 4. People say we are educated. Are we really educated? Let's think about the real meaning of learning. Knowing facts doesn't mean being able to solve problems. Solving problems n 5 creativity(创造力), nor just good memory.

What does a good teacher do? Does he give students facts to r 6? Well, yes, we must sometimes remember facts. But a good teacher s 7 how to find answers. He brings us to the r 8 of knowledge so we can drink for ourselves. When we are thirsty, we know w 9 to go.

★ be willing to do sth.

愿意做某事

★ learn ... by heart

记下/住 ..... =  
keep... in mind



True learning combines(使结合) intake with output. We take i 10 into our brain(大脑), then we use it. A person who only remember facts hasn't really learned. Learning takes place only when a person can use what he knows.

1. d      2. o      3. f      4. e      5. n  
6. r      7. s      8. r      9. w      10. i

## 二、阅读短文,选择正确答案。(湖北省麻城一中理科实验班预录招生试题)

English idioms(习语) are widely used, especially in the spoken language. Here are some examples for you. Do you know what they mean?

### By the skin of your teeth

If you just succeed in doing something but come very close to failing, people might say you do it "by the skin of your teeth". For example, you pass a test by just a few points or win a match by a little bit.



★ succeed in doing  
sth. 成功做某事

### Ask for the moon

If someone tells you not to ask for the moon, they mean you can't ask for something that you can't get or have, or try for something impossible.

### On cloud nine

This expression is used to describe how you feel when something good happens to you such as when you win first prize in a competition, when you get an A in an exam, or when you receive a nice present from your parents which you want to get so much.

### Sick as a dog

If you are feeling very ill, you may have used this expression. Dogs eat everything they find, which means they may easily get sick. So when people say that you are "sick as a dog", don't feel strange or even angry because they don't mean to offend(冒犯).

### Have your heart in your mouth

This expression means that you're really scared or nervous about something. The ancient Greek poet Homer used the expression when he wrote the famous poem *The Iliad*, and people have been using it ever since.

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is NOT an example of doing something "by the skin of your teeth"?
- A. You won first prize in the five-kilometre race, only one second faster than the right after you.  
B. You were made monitor of your class by 31 votes(选票) to 30.  
C. You passed the English exam very easily since it was not difficult at all.  
D. You caught the train just before it was about to leave.
- ( ) 2. Tom didn't come to school today because he had a bad headache. We can say that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. asked for the moon                      B. was on cloud nine  
C. was sick as a dog                        D. had his heart in his mouth
- ( ) 3. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To test how much readers know about the English language.  
B. To encourage readers to learn English.  
C. To tell readers the meaning of some English idioms.  
D. To tell readers how the above English idioms started being used.



### 三、阅读短文,回答所提问题。(黄冈市第25届三科能力测评英语试题)

Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford, England, in 1942. He went to school in St. Albans. After leaving school, Hawking went first to Oxford University where he studied physics. Then he went on studying in Cambridge University. As he himself admits, he didn't work hard. He was a lazy student, and did very little work. However, he still got good marks.

At the age of 20, he first noticed something was wrong with him. His mother was very worried and took him to see a doctor. He was sent to hospital for tests. He had an incurable(不可治愈的) illness. And the doctor said he would die before he was 23.

At first, he became very sad and disappointed. After coming out of the hospital, he suddenly realized that life was beautiful. Later he married, found a job and had three children. He also went on with some of the most important scientific research.

Today, Hawking still works at Cambridge University as a professor. He strongly believes that his story shows that nobody, however bad their situation is, should lose hope. "Life is not fair," he once said. "You just have to do the best you can in your own situation."

★go on with sth.  
继续做某事

★lose hope 放弃希望

1. How did Hawking work when he was a university student?

2. What happened to him when he grew up?

3. What is his attitude(态度) towards his difficult situation?

### 自我展示·写作练吧

回想自己的英语学习历程,丰富多彩的英语课堂活动一定给你留下了许多印象。请你以“What should we do in English class?”为题写一篇不少于80词的英语短文。

- 提示:1. Listen to the teacher.  
2. Take part in activities.  
3. Be confident in ourselves.

参考词汇:take notes, working in groups with..., not be afraid of...

What should we do in English class?

In English class, we should