

Yingyu Peiyou Jingsai

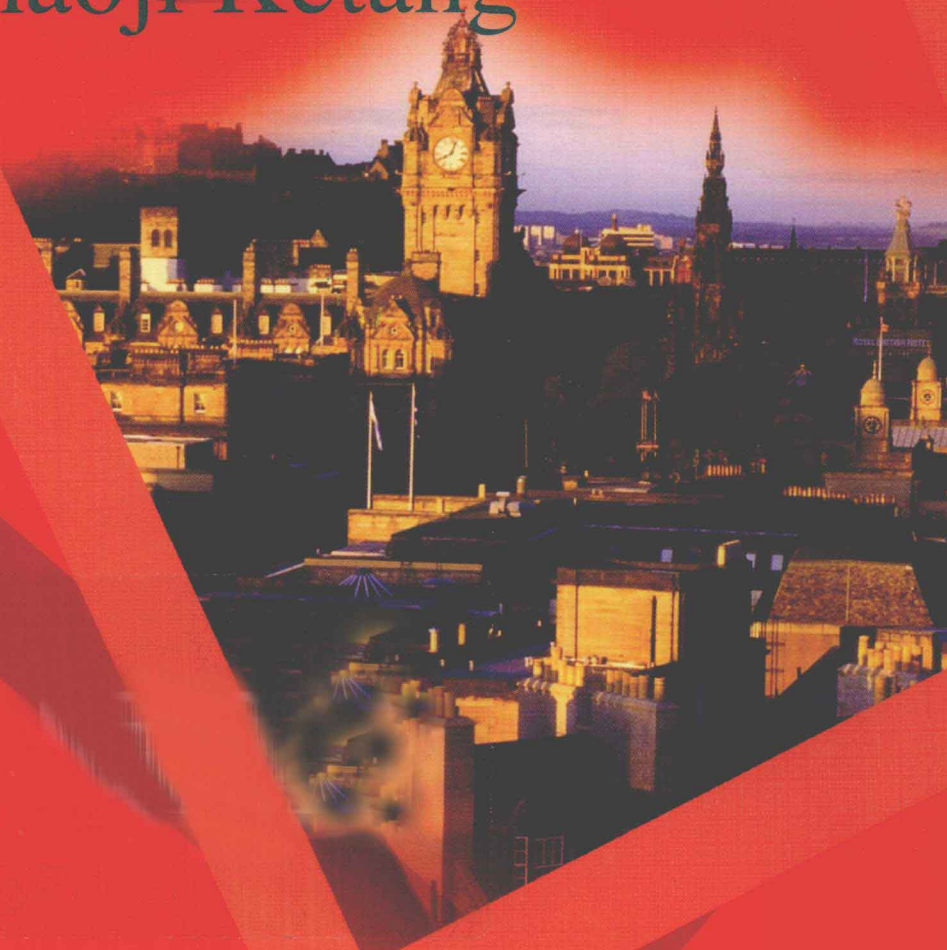
英语培优竞赛



● 主编 高分

超级课堂

Chaoji Ketang



课堂+培优+中考+竞赛
基础+应用+能力+创新

9

年级

 华中师范大学出版社



Yingyu Peiyou Jingsai

英语培优竞赛

超级课堂

Chaoji Ketang

主 编：高 分

副主编：操 斌 涂晓嫒


编 者：高 分 操 斌 涂晓嫒 杨 芳

洪 凤 李 云 高 红 杨 宜

吴天明 刘海兵 张小平 宜 清

齐凤瑛 闫文俊 王一丁 何 香

9 年级

 华中师范大学出版社

新出图证(鄂)字10号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语培优竞赛 **超级竞赛** 9 年级 / 高分 主编. —3 版.

—武汉: 华中师范大学出版社, 2010. 7 (2011. 3 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5622-4240-6

I. ①英… II. ①高… III. ①英语课—初中—教学参考资料

IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 044489 号

英语培优竞赛 **超级竞赛** 9 年级

主编: 高 分

责任编辑: 赵 宏

责任校对: 刘 峥

封面设计: 甘 英

选题设计: 第一编辑室(027—67867361)

出版发行: 华中师范大学出版社 ©

社址: 湖北省武汉市洪山区珞喻路 152 号

电话: 027—67867371 027—67863040 027—67867076

传真: 027—67863291

邮购: 027—67861321

网址: <http://www.ccnupress.com>

电子信箱: hscbs@public.wh.hb.cn

印刷: 湖北鄂南新华印刷包装有限公司

督印: 章光琼

字数: 294 千字

开本: 889mm × 1194mm 1/16

印张: 11

版次: 2010 年 7 月第 3 版

印次: 2011 年 3 月第 2 次印刷

定价: 22.00 元

欢迎上网查询、购书

敬告读者: 为维护著作人的合法权益, 并保障读者的切身利益, 本书封面采用压纹制作, 压有“华中师范大学出版社”字样及社标, 请鉴别真伪。若发现盗版书, 请打举报电话 027—67861321。

前 言

这套初中新课标《培优竞赛超级课堂》是2007年首次出版的,2008年进行了改版修订,目前共有11个品种。这套图书自出版以来,共发行了50余万册。短短三年,就取得如此不俗的成绩,实属一个奇迹。全套图书好用、实用、够用,主要具有如下特色:

一、精心策划,定位准确

现在重点高中的录取一般不以中考的成绩为依据,它更侧重于本校自主命题的考核成绩、学科竞赛成绩及学生的特长。与之对应,也就迫切需要一些能满足培优、竞赛和特长训练方面需求的辅导图书。《培优竞赛超级课堂》丛书正是在这种背景下诞生的。丛书从高端入手,既遵循教学大纲,又超越教学大纲;既源于教材,又不拘泥于教材,一切从实际出发,以“立足培优,面向中考,挑战竞赛,科学训练”为宗旨,以最新教学大纲、竞赛大纲和最新课程标准为依据,以新课标教材内容编排顺序为脉络,将教材知识按年级剖分为若干专题,配合教学进度,顺应学习过程,由浅入深、循序渐进地对初中学生进行技能技巧的训练和学习方法的指导。该丛书针对性强,实用性高,既能帮助多数学生拾遗补缺,增长学习的自信心,又能培养尖子生综合运用学科知识的能力。

二、名师编写,质量上乘

一套优秀的图书,不仅要有好的选题策划,还必须有一流的作者队伍和编辑团队。《培优竞赛超级课堂》的编写队伍可谓名师云集。

王后雄,化学主编,享受国务院政府特殊津贴的著名中学化学教育专家、考试专家,专门从事化学课程与教学论、教育考试等教学及科研工作,是多个省市化学竞赛及大型考试命题人之一。

熊新华,数学主编,武汉市武珞路中学数学竞赛金牌教练。他和他的同事们一起把武珞路中学60%的毕业生送进了华师一附中、武汉外国语学校等湖北省最好的高中,连年将全国初中数学联赛武汉赛区三分之一的金牌收入囊中。

还有英语主编高分、数学主编陶月电、物理主编张义仁和刘南地等老师,他们均是本学科享有盛誉的优秀教师。

华中师大出版社一编室的编辑团队和由这些教育专家、教学一线的特高级教师组成的编写队伍通力合作,将这套实用、好用、够用、质量上乘的《培优竞赛超级课堂》奉献给广大的读者朋友。本套书自推出以来,反响非常好,在许多学校刮起了“红色旋风”(我们图书封面是红色的)。《培优竞赛超级课堂》已经帮助不少学生站上了竞赛的领奖台,搭上了重点高中的直通车。

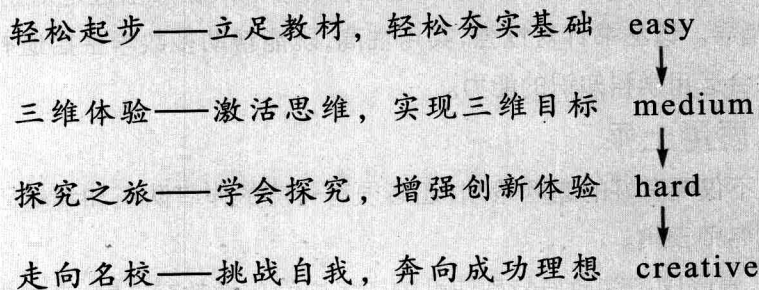
三、特色鲜明,优在创新

我们精心组织编写的这套《英语培优竞赛超级课堂》,其中的创新理念和方法已被广大初中教师贯彻到了日常的教学中。我们欣喜地看到,许多学生在短期内取得了飞跃性的进步,大大提高了学习英语的信心。

●理念创新 本套书依据最新教学大纲,创造性地以话题(topic)为主线,层层攻破英语学习中的各个环节,从而激发学生的学习兴趣,使学生在读中学,在练中学,融会贯通,突破高分,马到功成。每个话题精心选材,入选的文章切中话题,彰显考点,巩固语法和重要词组,找到“一类题”在思维方法和解题技巧上的共性,通吃“千张纸、万道题”,节约学生的宝贵时间,让学生在轻松的环境下不知不觉地取得英语学习的“钥匙”,从而在短期内实现阅读能力的快速提高,并打下扎实的基础。

●讲法创新 语言是文化的组成部分,是文化在人类交流中的表现形式,好的语言基础既有助于深刻理解语言的社会文化意义,又能促进语言学习。因此,学习语言与了解语言所反映的文化是分不开的。透过话题来了解文化,无疑是最适宜和便捷的途径。为此,我们专门在每个话题的前面开辟了“文化快餐”这一小栏目,并将这个栏目以“英汉对照”的形式呈现。精选文笔洗练而又优美的文章并配以精美的图片,为读者的后续训练做了一个贴心的文化背景知识准备。

●学法创新 任何教学只有按照学科的逻辑系统和学生认识发展的顺序进行,才能使学生系统地掌握基础知识、基本技能,从而形成严密的逻辑思维能力。本书首创 step by step(循序渐进)四步跨越学习法,使学生通过 learning by doing(做中学)逐步达到 practice makes perfect(熟能生巧)的境界。这一方法在本书中的体现就是在同一话题中,将不同体裁、不同切入点、不同难易程度的文章以“完形填空”“阅读理解”“短文填词”的题型呈现,在编排顺序上依照循序渐进、逐步跨越的原则分为以下四个层次:



●体例创新——突破阅读关卡 对于广大中学生而言,阅读一直是制约英语学习成绩提高的主要障碍。在初中阶段,“完形填空”“阅读理解”以及“短文填词”甚至“短文改错”等题型本质上都是对阅读能力的检测,因此,攻克了阅读,无疑就冲破了学生跻身“尖子生”行列的最大的一个关卡。本次修订新增“Notes”栏目,将阅读材料中重要的词组及用法进行讲解,便于学生巩固基础,举一反三,归类总结。此外,为加深对某一话题的全面了解,我们在阅读强化训练之后又安排了一篇写作训练。清新淡雅的条纹作文纸,如卷轴一般展现在广大读者的面前,会让读者忍不住要提笔书写。

全新的理念、丰满的内容辅之清新、活泼的版式设计,使该套书成为了华中师大英语教辅“奇兵”。我们坚信,只要读者善于用好这套教辅“奇兵”,循序渐进,注意思考和总结,相信在短期内实现英语学习的跨越性进步将不再是可望而不可即的“神话”。

第二版热心读者中奖名单公布

感谢广大师生使用“华大助学”品牌培优竞赛类教辅读物《初中培优竞赛超级课堂》！此套书已经是第三版了。热心的读者们纷纷来信并提出了宝贵意见和建议。我们将上一版的热心读者中奖名单公布如下：

一等奖(3名) 时尚 MP3 一部

汪浩 四川省成都市新津县顺江中学

张力元 四川省渠县第三中学

雷颖仪 广东省台山市台山新宁中学

二等奖(5名) 品牌 MP3 一部

潘宏凯 湖北省浠水县实验中学

楼婷婷 浙江省宁波市镇海区蟹浦镇蟹浦中学

高天荣 湖南省宁乡县宁乡城北中学

郭栗橙 湖北省武汉市武汉六中

刘嘉梁 江西省吉安县文山中学

三等奖(22名) 相应年级培优竞赛类图书或《重难点手册》2册

赖柳君 广东省阳江市阳东县合山镇合山二中 张进红 湖北省仙桃市彭场镇第二小学

邓轩 四川省什邡市双盛初级中学 周慧 湖北省石首市笔架山中学

张渝苓 湖北省绵阳市实验中学 陈岱权 广东省河源市龙川县田家炳中学

徐子嫣 湖北省武汉市武汉二中广雅中学 卢倩云 湖北省武汉市华中师范大学一附中初中部

王逸文 湖北省武汉市黄陂区实验中学 陈壮 湖北省仙桃市仙桃中学

陈伟 湖北省麻城市白果镇曙光中学 农煜 湖北省黄石市十六中

高斯 湖北省武汉市博学中学 黄小婷 湖北省麻城市三河口中学

郑益娟 浙江省余姚市三江中学 钟啸 湖北省仙桃二中

闫紫薇 湖北省钟祥市长寿路学校 周叮咚 湖北省石首市笔架山中学

陈姝 江苏省溧阳市戴埠初级中学 沈家筠 上海市徐汇区西南位育中学

印凯欧 江苏省盐城市初级中学 白雅晨 湖南省衡阳市衡山县迳程实验学校

请支持正版！您的支持，是我们最大的动力！

以上读者请留意在2010年9月查收您的邮件和邮包，我们会将奖品在这一时间段寄出，若您在9月底仍未收到奖品，您可以通过以下方式与我们联系：

联系地址：湖北省武汉市华中师范大学出版社一编室（武汉市洪山区珞喻路152号）

邮编 430079

联系人：史小艳

电话：027—67867361

邮箱：sxy027@gmail.com

目 录

CONTENTS

Topic 1	Learning how to learn	1
Topic 2	How we have changed	11
Topic 3	Rules	21
Topic 4	Interesting and embarrassing situations	32
Topic 5	A picnic / Make inferences	42
Topic 6	Music	52
Topic 7	Vocations	62
Topic 8	Volunteering	72
Topic 9	Inventions	81
Topic 10	Bad days	91
Topic 11	Getting around	102
Topic 12	Customs	112
Topic 13	Feelings	123
Topic 14	Preparing for a vacation	133
Topic 15	Protecting the environment	143
Keys		152

Topic 1 Learning how to learn



文化快餐

讲一口流利的英语比学好数学、物理困难一百倍！因为这需要疯狂的、持久的操练！绝大多数人最终都放弃了！著名的英语教育学家李阳老师愿意与大家分享成功的快乐，现在特别奉献他的经典诗歌一首，与大家共勉。

Every single day

Work hard every single day!
Practice crazily every single day!
Push yourself every single day!
Improve yourself every single day!
Value your time every single day!
Enjoy your life every single day!
Be kind and **courteous** every single day!
Every single day is a gift!
Make the most of it!



每一天

每一天都要努力学习！
每一天都要疯狂操练！
每一天都要督促自己！
每一天都要超越自己！
每一天都要珍惜时间！
每一天都要享受生命！
每一天都要善良、有礼貌！
每一天都是一份礼物！
利用好每一天！



轻松起步

一、完形填空

When learning new vocabulary, don't just memorize (记住) a list of words. Instead, try to 1 five sentences using each new word. Then use the new word as often as you can 2 day you learn it. This 3 you will remember new words much longer.

Practicing sounds, you know, is 4. Taking the "th" sound for example. Choose words that begin 5 "th" and repeat them over and over again 6 you are comfortable with them. Let's try! *This, that, those, them, think, thought, through, thin, thick.*

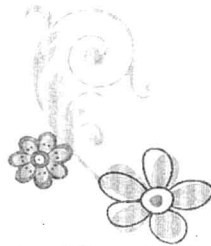
Read, read, read—in English, of course! Reading is one of the best ways to increase your vocabulary 7 improve your grammar in a natural and fun way. Be 8 to choose topics (话题) or books you are interested in.

When someone is talking in English, 9 the main point. If you hear a word you don't understand, ignore (忽略) it and go on listening. If you stop and think about the word, you will 10 everything else the person is saying.

Always remember—practice makes perfect.

Notes

● over and over again
反复,一再





- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. say | B. make | C. remember | D. speak |
| () 2. A. the first | B. the second | C. each | D. some |
| () 3. A. day | B. time | C. way | D. word |
| () 4. A. difficult | B. terrible | C. funny | D. easy |
| () 5. A. with | B. from | C. at | D. in |
| () 6. A. when | B. after | C. until | D. since |
| () 7. A. but | B. so | C. or | D. and |
| () 8. A. quick | B. sure | C. important | D. necessary |
| () 9. A. look for | B. see | C. listen for | D. hear |
| () 10. A. miss | B. guess | C. get | D. catch |

二、阅读理解

The ways to learn English

Peter 在英语学习中遇到诸多问题,忧心忡忡。Lily 能给他提供什么建议呢?

L: Hi, Peter. How are you?

P: Hi, Lily. I'm worried about my English. I feel my English is poor and I really want to improve it.

L: Really? What's the problem?

P: Oh, I have lots of problems in fact. I can't remember the new words and I can't always understand when people talk to me.

L: That's quite common. I can't always understand new words in newspapers or magazines. But I try to guess the meaning from the context (上下文). I also keep a vocabulary notebook.

P: That's helpful. I try to remember new words by writing them down on flashcards.

L: Using flashcards is a good idea. Do you ask the teacher or other students for help when you have difficulties?

P: No. I'm a little shy in class.

L: Come on! You have to be more outgoing. Why don't you join the English club? You can meet many people and have more chances to speak English. And they don't just stand there talking in English. They also practice English by playing games, singing English songs and so on.

P: That sounds interesting.

L: Watching English movies is also helpful. Oh, I heard there's a new movie. It's very popular.

P: Let's go to watch it someday.

L: OK!

() 11. What's Peter's problem?

A. He is poor in math.

B. He isn't good at English.

C. He is very shy.

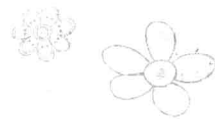
D. He is outgoing.

Notes

● be worried about =
worry about
为……着急

● try to do sth.
尽力做某事

● write down
记下



- () 12. What can't Peter do?
 A. He can't remember the new words.
 B. He can't always understand people when talking.
 C. He can't understand his teachers in class.
 D. Both A and B.
- () 13. How does Lily deal with the new words in newspapers and magazines?
 A. She looks them up in a dictionary first. B. She guesses their meanings first.
 C. She gives up reading. D. She reads them again and again.
- () 14. How does Peter learn new words?
 A. He writes them down in his notebook. B. He learns them by listening to the radio.
 C. He writes them down on flashcards. D. He learns them by singing English songs.
- () 15. What can people do in an English club?
 A. They can have more chances to speak English.
 B. They can speak English by playing games.
 C. They can learn English by singing English songs.
 D. All the above.

三、短文填词

How I learned to learn English?

Last year my English class was difficult for me. First of all, it wasn't e 16 for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the class. To begin with, she s 17 too quickly, and I couldn't understand every word. Later on, I r 18 that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. Also I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might l 19 at me. I couldn't always make complete sentences, e 20. Then I started to watch English-language TV. It h 21 a lot. I think that doing lots of listening practice is one of the s 22 of becoming a good language learner. Another thing that I found very difficult was English grammar. So I d 23 to take lots of grammar notes in every class. Then I started to write my own original sentences using the grammar I was learning. It's a 24 how much this helped. Now I am enjoying learning English and I get an A this term. My teacher is very i 25.

16. e _____

17. s _____

18. r _____

19. l _____

20. e _____

21. h _____

22. s _____

23. d _____

24. a _____

25. i _____



三维体验

一、完形填空

(2007, 河北中考) How can you think in English? I think the best way is to practice as what a football player does every day. During the 1 the football player will pass the ball to his teammates over and over again. So he won't have to 2 passing the ball in the game; he will just do it.

You can 3 yourself to think in English this way. The first step is to think of the words that you use daily, simple everyday words 4 book or shoe or tree. For example, whenever you 5 a "book", you should think of it in English instead of in your mother language.

After you have learned to think of several words in English, then move on to the next step—thinking in 6. Listening and repeating is a very useful 7 to learn a language. Listen first and don't care too much about 8 you fully understand what you're hearing. Try to repeat what you hear. The more you listen, the 9 you learn. After you reach a higher level, 10 having conversations with yourself in English. This will lead you to think in English.

Notes

- the more..., the more...

越……,就越……

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. practice | B. break | C. game | D. day |
| () 2. A. wait for | B. think about | C. look at | D. give up |
| () 3. A. allow | B. train | C. tell | D. ask |
| () 4. A. in | B. about | C. like | D. from |
| () 5. buy | B. keep | C. borrow | D. read |
| () 6. A. sentences | B. passages | C. lessons | D. classes |
| () 7. A. idea | B. step | C. way | D. plan |
| () 8. A. which | B. whether | C. how | D. why |
| () 9. A. harder | B. less | C. later | D. more |
| () 10. A. remember | B. stop | C. start | D. finish |



二、阅读理解

Do you want to do well in exams? Sometimes your knowledge is not enough, you also need good **strategies**. Here are some for you:

- (1) Before you answer the questions, if you feel a little nervous, take a few deep breaths to help you relax.
- (2) Always read the question carefully and make sure that you understand it. Read it a few times if possible.
- (3) Find out how much each question is worth or how many points you need.
- (4) If it asks you to give one answer, only write one.
- (5) If there is a difficult question, don't worry. Go on to the next question and come back to it if you have time later.
- (6) Try not to leave questions unanswered when you finish the test. Sometimes a guess may get you points.
- (7) When you finish, go back and check your answers. You need to check your writing for spelling mistakes.

Notes

- take a deep breath

深呼吸

- make sure

务必,一定

- be worth

值



- () 11. From the passage, we know we can _____ to help ourselves relax if we feel a little nervous.

A. tell ourselves not to be nervous	B. ask the teacher for help
C. go out for a walk	D. take a few deep breaths
- () 12. To make sure we understand the question, we had better _____.

A. read it fast	B. read it till we finish it
C. read it a few times if possible	D. read it slowly
- () 13. When we finish answering all the questions, we need to _____.

A. hand in at once	B. check spelling mistakes
C. worry about our points	D. check with classmates

- () 14. The underlined word "strategies" in the passage means _____.
 A. 策略 B. 思维 C. 途径 D. 智慧
- () 15. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. Find out how many points we need or how much each question is worth.
 B. Try not to leave questions unanswered when we finish the test.
 C. If it asks to give one answer, we'd better write more.
 D. Sometimes we should guess the answers to get points.

三、短文填词

Soomin Lee believes that practice really makes perfect. She has a good journey of learning English. She c 16 to America from Korea in January only a few months ago.

"The beginning is the hardest part of everything," said Soomin. A 17 she learned a little English in Korea, she still found it d 18 to get the pronunciation right. During the first day of school, Soomin couldn't even speak with others in English. After she took the E. L. D. class, Soomin was h 19 by all her friends and Mrs Noonan.

Soomin not only learns English in school, but also goes to the library with her mom to read English books or do homework w 20 she has time. She also rents English videos from the library so that she can i 21 her listening and speaking. She t 22 every possible way to improve her English.

Soomin doesn't think study is the only important thing. "I m 23 a lot of friends from different countries," she said. "Friendship is one of the most important things in my life." You can find her surrounded (包围) by a lot of friends during break time or lunch. She improves her speaking by talking to her friends in English.

"My English has improved a lot s 24 the time I came to America. Staying in the E. L. D. class helps me improve my English skill," said Soomin with a warm smile. She will keep c 25 herself in the future.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. <u>c</u> | 17. <u>A</u> | 18. <u>d</u> | 19. <u>h</u> | 20. <u>w</u> |
| 21. <u>i</u> | 22. <u>t</u> | 23. <u>m</u> | 24. <u>s</u> | 25. <u>c</u> |



探究之旅

一、完形填空

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study hard for long 1. This is very good. But it doesn't help 2, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need 3 out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your 4.

When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed (清醒的) and you'll learn more 5 study better. Psychologists (心理学家) 6 that learning takes place in this way. Here take English learning 7 example. First you make 8 progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems 9 the same. So you will think you're learning 10 and you may 11. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will take 12 big result. You'll see that you have already been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, 13 English can be very effective and 14. Don't give up. Learn slowly and you're sure 15 a good result.

Notes

● go out for a walk
出去散步

● at some point
在某时

● all along
一直向前

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. seconds | B. weeks | C. days | D. hours |
| () 2. A. a little | B. a lot | C. a few | D. many |
| () 3. A. going | B. to go | C. take out | D. to take |
| () 4. A. studies | B. studying | C. eyes | D. health |
| () 5. A. after | B. or | C. and | D. to |
| () 6. A. have taught | B. have thought | C. have found | D. said |
| () 7. A. to | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| () 8. A. a lot | B. a great number | C. a lot of | D. many |
| () 9. A. to have | B. to make | C. to stay | D. to take |
| () 10. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| () 11. A. give in | B. give up | C. give out | D. give off |
| () 12. A. another | B. other | C. others | D. the other |
| () 13. A. Speaking | B. Studying | C. Writing | D. Using |
| () 14. A. possible | B. interesting | C. hard | D. difficult |
| () 15. A. to get | B. to catch | C. to make | D. to form |



二、阅读理解

Online education

Do you want to be an online student? It is important to remember that online education is not right for everyone.

At any time

One of the biggest advantages of online classes is that you are able to enter your classroom when it is convenient for you. Do you work all day? Then you can log on to your class in the evening or at the weekend. Are you an early riser? You can log on to your class in the early morning hours. Your virtual (虚拟的) classroom is open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The professor's lecture (教授的讲课)

In an online classroom your professor's lecture is written rather than spoken. There are several advantages. The online classroom is totally different from the real one. If you can't remember what your professor said, all you have to do is to reread his or her lecture. In most cases you will be able to get a copy of the lecture. You will be able to review your professor's lecture without even getting online again.

Students' interaction (交流)

Online students may find it difficult to talk with each other face to face. While discussion forums (论坛) and chat rooms provide some ways for students' interaction, they do not provide the social connection (联系) of an on-campus (校园) class.

We have to say, the disadvantages to be an online student are clear. For example, the professors can't help you face to face. They won't praise (称赞) your work orally (口头上地).

Notes

● log on
登录

● in most cases
在大多数情况下

● face to face
面对面

An advantage is the fact that some students are shy. They are more willing to speak out their ideas on the discussion forum and are usually more likely (有可能的) to ask their teacher a question by email.

- () 16. If a person works all day, he can attend the online classes because he can _____.
- A. talk to the teacher while he works
B. attend the class at anytime when he is free
C. get a copy of the lecture
D. talk to his classmates online
- () 17. If you can't understand the lecture, what will you do?
- A. Call the teacher.
B. Go to the classroom and ask.
C. Listen to the online class again and try to record it.
D. Get a copy of the lecture and reread it until you understand it.
- () 18. A professor _____ in online classes.
- A. talks a lot
B. teaches by answering questions
C. teaches with written lectures
D. teaches by calling the students
- () 19. Online classes are suitable for the following except _____.
- A. early risers
B. a person who works all day
C. a shy student
D. someone who likes to communicate face to face
- () 20. The writer mainly wants to tell us _____.
- A. the advantages and disadvantages of online education
B. that a shy student can attend the online class
C. how to be a successful online student
D. money is the key factor (因素) which affects your online education

三、短文填词

When you are learning English, you'd better not translate (翻译) an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. T 21 the sentence "How do you do?" for example. If you look up each word in the dictionary, o 22 at a time, what is your translation? It must be a w 23 sentence in your own language.

Languages do not just have different s 24. They are different in many ways. It's i 25 to master the rules for word order in the study of English, too. If the speaker puts words in a wrong order, the listener can't u 26 what the speaker says e 27. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes. Sometimes the order is changed, but the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Let's see the difference between the two p 28 of sentences:

"She only likes apples." "Only she likes apples."

"I have seen the film already." "I have already seen the film."

When you are learning English, you must t 29 your best to get the spirit of the language and use it as the English speaker d 30.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21. T _____ | 22. o _____ | 23. w _____ | 24. s _____ | 25. i _____ |
| 26. u _____ | 27. e _____ | 28. p _____ | 29. t _____ | 30. d _____ |

走向名校

一、完形填空

“What do you dream to be?” A primary school teacher asked his students. Perhaps you have also been 1 this question even several times 2 different persons. As a human being (人类), dream is 3. Dream to be a doctor, a teacher, a scientist, a football star, and the 4. How wonderful!



Dream is a 5. It will let you realize your future (实现你的未来). Hundreds of years ago, some people looked into the 6 and said, “I want to fly.” Hundreds of years 7, and the dream has come true. 8 are flying in the sky all the time. Now many college students 9 to be Bill Gates. So they left school and spent all the time 10. What a joke! Roads to Rome. We should not see only the surface (表象) of things; we should see 11 their nature. Everyone has 12 story, and all the stories are 13. So our students and friends should make up their minds to have a splendid story for themselves, not to 14 to be others.

With hard work, your dream will be realized someday. You can 15 trust this.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| () 1. A. told | B. taken | C. asked | D. made |
| () 2. A. by | B. with | C. after | D. among |
| () 3. A. hard | B. terrible | C. difficult | D. colorful |
| () 4. A. like | B. same | C. different | D. useful |
| () 5. A. game | B. goal | C. book | D. dictionary |
| () 6. A. water | B. hole | C. library | D. sky |
| () 7. A. ago | B. after | C. before | D. passed |
| () 8. A. Planes | B. Birds | C. People | D. Satellites |
| () 9. A. dream | B. hate | C. seem | D. wait |
| () 10. A. to make computers | B. earning money | C. reading newspapers | D. to look for jobs |
| () 11. A. at | B. through | C. over | D. outside |
| () 12. A. his own | B. her beautiful | C. a bad | D. no |
| () 13. A. the same | B. wonderful | C. helpful | D. different |
| () 14. A. become | B. dream | C. have | D. be able |
| () 15. A. hardly | B. never | C. safely | D. ever |



二、阅读理解

(2009, 孝感中考) When you are learning English, listening, speaking and writing are important, but reading can also be very helpful. When you read, you can not only learn some new words, but also you can learn how to use these English words. When you read, it gives you a good example for writing.

Good reading tips:

Try to read at the right level (水平). Read something that you can (more or less) understand. If you need to stop every three words to use a dictionary, it is not interesting.

Try to increase the number of your new words. If there are four or five new words on a page, write them in your notebook. But you don't have to write them while you read. Instead, try to guess their meanings as you read; mark them with a pen. Then come back when you have finished reading to look them up in a dictionary and write them in your own vocabulary book. Then try to remember them.

Try to read regularly. For example, read for a short time once a day. Fifteen minutes every day is better than two hours every Sunday. Fix (固定) a time to read and keep to it. You could read for fifteen minutes when you go to bed, or when you get up or at lunchtime.

Read what interests you. Choose a book or a magazine about a subject that you like, because you are going to spend time and money reading it. So, choose an interesting book. You can also read newspapers. There are many English newspapers in China. For example, *21st Century Teens*. It is easy enough for you to understand it. There is something interesting in it.



- () 16. According to the passage, how many reading tips does the writer give us?
 A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 17. Which of the following sentences is right?
 A. Reading a lot can help you write better.
 B. When you read, you can only learn some new words.
 C. It is interesting for you to stop every three words to use a dictionary.
 D. Try to read something that you can't understand to make your English better.
- () 18. If you meet a few new words on a page while reading, _____.
 A. give up reading B. guess the meaning at first
 C. write them down at once D. look them up in a dictionary at once
- () 19. To make your reading better, _____.
 A. it's enough for you to read *21st Century Teens*
 B. only read a magazine about a subject that you like
 C. you should read something that you like for a short time once a day at least
 D. reading English for two hours every Sunday is much better than for a short time once a day
- () 20. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. what to read B. reading is very helpful
 C. when to read D. how to make reading better

三、短文填词

All-nighters (熬夜)

Those who have enough sleep have h 21 grades, a study finds. Students who work at night to improve their grades might want to s 22 at class.

A study of 120 students f 23 that students who have never stayed up on average have higher grades than those who have. Those who did not study through the night had a grade point average of 3.2 compared to 2.95 for those who d 24.

"It's not a big d 25, but it's pretty surprising," Thacher, the professor of psychology, said. "I am a sleep researcher and I know nobody thinks c 26 at 4 in the morning. You think you do, but you can't."

In Thacher's first study, 65 students said they had been one or more all-nighters, and 55 students said they hadn't have any. The survey i 27 college students in different majors (主修课).

A second study by Thacher had "extremely (非常地) similar" results s 28 lower grades among the sleep losers.


Prav Chatani, a junior student who wasn't involved in either study, said the findings were r 29. He had difficulty r 30 some of the material he studied around 4 or 5 in the morning.

"Certainly there is data showing that short sleep time completely hurts concentration (专心), and hurts test performance," Thacher said.

21. h _____ 22. s _____ 23. f _____ 24. d _____ 25. d _____
 26. c _____ 27. i _____ 28. s _____ 29. r _____ 30. r _____

Notes

- be involved in
参与, 卷入
- have difficulty (in) doing sth.
做某事有困难



四、书面表达

根据内容提示, 用英语写一篇短文。

提示: 你的英语非常优秀, 学校邀请你和七、八年级的同学们交流英语学习经验。请根据以下要点, 为这次交流准备一份发言稿。不超过 80 个词。

- (1) when you began to learn English
- (2) why you like English
- (3) how you study now

