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前 言

中小学学科奥林匹克竞赛(简称学科奥赛)是我国覆盖面最广、参加人数最多、影响最大的一项中小学生学科竞赛活动。学科奥林匹克是由体育奥林匹克借鉴、引申而来。国际数学奥林匹克(简称 IMO)、国际物理奥林匹克(简称 IPHO)、国际化学奥林匹克(简称 ICHO)等是国际上影响较大的中学生学科竞赛活动,每年都受到了千百万青少年学生的向往与关注。之所以受到如此关注,究其原因是奥赛具有很强的创新性、灵活性、综合性以及注重培养学生的探索能力和启发学生的创新意识,而这些也恰恰是素质教育的核心内容。这些素质是未来发展的需要。

浙大优学系列丛书编委会在精心研究了多年国内外竞赛活动,以及大量该类优秀图书的基础上,邀请了全国各地一些潜心耕耘于这块园地的优秀园丁,陆续编写出版了一系列有关数学、语文、英语、物理、化学、生物、信息七大学科,共计 200 多个品种的奥赛和考试类读物。

浙大优学系列学科竞赛丛书的编写宗旨及特点是:

第一:高。来源于教材,又高于教材。来源于教材,就是参照教育部最新课程标准编写;高于教材,就是紧扣各级竞赛大纲,注意与各级竞赛在内容、题型及能力要求等各方面全面接轨,培养学生兴趣,开发学生智力,提高学生解决问题的能力。

第二:准。科学准确,结构合理。各册按照学科特点进行分层设计,科学编排;依照循序渐进的原则,进行深入浅出的分析,传授全面细致的解题方法。

第三:新。书中选用的题型新颖独特,趣味性强。博采了近年国内外奥赛、中考、高考试题精华,精选的内容代表了当前奥赛的最高水平,体现课程改革的新概念及竞赛命题的新思想、新方法、新动态。

第四:精。精选例题,难而不怪,灵活性强,高而可攀。重在举一反三,触类旁通;重在一题多解、一题多变、一题多问;注重对思维能力的训练,不搞题海战术,使学习成为一种兴趣和爱好。

第五:名。名师荟萃,名赛集锦。丛书编委会邀请了全国各地一些名牌大学的教授、重点中学的特级教师、高级教师、学科带头人,著名奥林匹克金牌教练共同编写。

虽然我们从策划、编写,再到设计、出版,兢兢业业、尽心尽力,力求完美,但疏漏之处在所难免。如果您有什么意见和建议,欢迎并感谢赐教,让我们共同努力,以使本系列丛书更好地服务于广大的中小学师生。



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专题一 名词和冠词

一、知识概述

(一)名词

名词是表示人、事物和抽象概念等的词。

1. 名词的分类

名词可以根据其意义分为普通名词和专有名词。如：

John is a student. 约翰是一名学生。

student 即是普通名词, John 即是专有名词。

普通名词又可分为类名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词四种：

①类名词: book 书, table 桌, house 房子

②集体名词: family 家庭, crowd 人群, army 军队

③物质名词: milk 牛奶, water 水, honey 蜜

④抽象名词: knowledge 知识, happiness 幸福, homework 家庭作业, love 爱

名词可以根据其可数性再分为可数名词与不可数名词。

类名词和集体名词大多可数。如：

a girl 一个女孩

a chair 一把椅子

a family 一个家庭

an army 一支军队

表示物质、动作和抽象概念的名词大多不可数。如：

milk 牛奶

glass 玻璃

anger 愤怒

honesty 诚实

thinking 思想

可数名词与不可数名词的区分。

区分可数名词与不可数名词, 单纯依靠常识(即数数的方法)并不十分准确。由于语言的差异, 在名词的可数概念上, 英语同汉语并不完全一致。例如, 英语中的 duty(责任)是可数的, 但在汉语中往往是不可数的。反之, 汉语中的“肥皂”是可数的, 而在英语中 soap 则是不可数的。此外, 有许多一般不可数的名词在一定的上下文中也可以用作可数名词。如：

Do you want tea or coffee? 您要茶还是咖啡?(不可数)

Two coffees, please. 请给两杯咖啡。(可数, 等于 two cups of coffee)

还有, 抽象名词本应是不可数的, 但英语中亦有不少是可数的, 如 hope(希望), experience(经历)等。





专有名词的第一个字母要大写。如:Germany, Hawaii, Paris 等。普通名词构成的专有名词,其主要单词的第一个字母要大写。如:the United States of America, Young Pioneer, Uncle Wang, Mr Green, Gobi Desert, the Olympic Games 等。

2. 名词的复数形式的几点注意

1) 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式,英语的数词与可数名词搭配表示“一群”,“一个”,“一帮”等意义;不可数名词一般没有单复数形式,在句中全部看作单数形式,也不能与 a (an) 或数词连用,要表示这类名词的数量得用“数词+量词+of+名词”表示。如:

a piece of bread/cake/meat/ice 一块面包/蛋糕/肉/冰

a bit of bread/trouble/wood 一点面包/困难/木头

a pair of trousers/shoes 一条裤子/一双鞋子

three bottles of orange juice/milk/water 三瓶橘汁/牛奶/水

2) 名词作定语时,有以下规律:

① 不可数名词(包括物质名词和抽象名词)作定语时,一定是单数形式。如:

snow mountain 雪山

peace talks 和谈

time table 时刻表

water tower 水塔

② 大部分可数名词作定语时,一般只能用单数形式,即使其后所修饰的名词变复数时,作定语的名词仍然用单数。如:

a book store/two book stores 一(两)家书店

a boy/girl friend 一个男(女)朋友

mountain village(s) 山村

③ man 和 woman 作定语时可以用单数或复数两种形式,但必须随所修饰名词的数而定。如:

a man servant/men servants 男仆

a woman worker/women workers 女工

women doctors/astronauts 女医生(宇航员)

④ 除 man 和 woman 外,也有一些名词作定语时须用复数形式,但这一般仅限于一些常见的固定说法;或者是本身即为复数形式,若不用复数,该词与原来的词性、词义均不相符。如:

a sports meet 运动会

a sports centre 运动中心

a clothes hanger 衣架

a clothes brush 衣刷

3. 名词的所有格

在英语中有些名词可以加“'s”来表示所有关系,所属关系,动作执行者,动作承受者等意义,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格。

1) 表示有生命的东西(特别是人或高级动物)的名词所有格,一般在名词的词尾加“'s”这种形式来表示。如:the teacher's desk, the cat's name。

如果词尾是 s 结尾,只加“'”。如:the students' classroom, the workers' factory。

不以 s 结尾的复数名词要加“'s”。如:Children's Day, the People's Hospital。

如果是人名或称呼时,在词尾加“'s”。如:Uncle Wang's machine, Lucy's birthday。

2) 表示无生命的东西的名词,通常都采用“of+名词”的结构表示所有关系。如:the





windows of that house, a map of China.

3) 表示有生命的东西的名词也可以用 of 词组表示所有格, 特别是在名词较长, 名词有较多或较长的定语时, 常采用词组表示所有关系。如: the dog of the eight-year-old girl.

4) 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体等无生命的东西, 也可以加“'s”构成所有格。如: half an hour's walk, today's newspaper.

4. 名词的用法

1) 用作主语。如:

The **boy** broke his arm yesterday. 这男孩昨天把胳膊折了。

William wants to become a judge. 威廉想当一名法官。

2) 用作宾语。如:

We lost our **way**. 我们迷路了。(动词宾语)

Jenny rarely misses a **football game**. 珍妮很少错过一场足球赛。(动词宾语)

They've been working from **morning to night**. 他们从早到晚一直在干活儿。(介词宾语)

3) 用作补语。如:

Mark is considered a good officer. 马克被认为是个好军官。(主语补语)

4) 用作定语。如:

The **ship's** crew stood on deck. 全体船员都站在甲板上。

5) 用作同位语。如:

Marilyn Monroe, a **famous movie star**, committed suicide. 著名影星玛丽莲·梦露自杀了。

6) 用作状语。如:

Wait a **moment**! 等一会儿!

We must get together again **some day**. 我们得找一天再相聚

7) 用作独立成分。如:

Martha, you look tired. 玛莎, 你看来倦了。

(二)冠词

冠词不能单独作句子成分, 它们用于名词之前, 用来说明名词所指的事物的意义。冠词分不定冠词(a, an)和定冠词(the)两类。不定冠词表示某一类人或事物中的“任何一个”, 只能用在可数名词前, 有泛指的意思, 相当于汉语中的“一”, 但有时不一定要翻译出来。如:

① This is a book. 这是一本书。

② It's an English book. 这是一本英语书。

句①中的 a book 泛指这是书, 是书中的一本书, 不强调一本还是几本。句②中的 an English book 也是泛指, 但因为 English 是以元音读音开头, 所以把 a 改为 an。

定冠词是指特定的人或物, 相当于 this 和 that。如:

① Close the door, please.

② I have a bike. The bike is under the tree.

句①中的 the door 指的是那扇没关的门。

句②中的 the bike 指的是我有的那辆自行车。





1. 不定冠词(a, an)的用法

- 1) 用于可数名词的单数形式前, 指人或事物的某一类。如:

This is a book.

I'm a student.

- 2) 指某人或某物, 但不具体说明是何人或何物。如:

We have three meals a day.

A Miss Li was waiting for you outside.

- 3) 表示“一”这个概念, 但数的概念没有 one 强。如:

There is a pen in his bag.

I have an interesting book.

- 4) 指某类人或事物中的任何一个。如:

A glass was broken last night.

A horse is bigger than a sheep.

- 5) 用于某些固定词组中。如:

a lot of, a little/bit, a few, a pair of, half an hour, have a good time, a kind of, a number of, give a call, have a talk with, a piece of, make a contribution to

2. 定冠词 the 的用法

- 1) 表示世界上独一无二的东西。如:

the sun, the earth, the moon

- 2) 表示特指某(些)人或事物。如:

The book on the desk is mine.

- 3) 表示双方都知道的事或物。如:

Open the window, please.

Let's meet outside the school gate.

- 4) 特指上文提到过的人或事物。如:

I have a pen. The pen is red.

Jim is now making a kite. He is going to fly the kite after lunch.

- 5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。如:

The first truck is carrying the fewest of all.

Which is the biggest animal on land?

- 6) 用在一些习惯用语中。如:

in the morning(afternoon/evening), on the right/left, all the time, at the front/back of, in the end, at the beginning of, in the middle of

3. 不用冠词的情况

- 1) 专有名词和不可数名词前不用冠词。如:

London, China, milk, tea

- 2) 名词前已有作定语的 this, that, my, your, some, any, whose, no, each, every 等代词时, 不用冠词。如:

my seat

some flowers

every boy



- 3) 复数名词表示一类人或事物时, 名词前不用定冠词。如:

I like apples.

My brother and sister are both doctors.

- 4) 表示学科、一日三餐、球类运动的名词前, 不用任何冠词。如:

He teaches French in a middle school.

have breakfast/lunch/supper

play basketball/volleyball/football

- 5) 表示星期、月份、季节、节日的名词前, 不用冠词。如:

It's Sunday. Let's go to the zoo.

It's March now. It's time to plant trees.

In spring everything begins to grow.

Mid-autumn Festival usually comes in September or October.

- 6) 某些固定词组中不用冠词。如:

go to school/class/bed/work, at work/home, in bed, at last, in time, in front of,
at once, by bus/air/train, on foot.

注意: ① 有些不可数名词要表示“一种”、“一场”、“一堆”时, 须加不定冠词。如:

What a heavy snow! 多大的一场雪啊!

- ② 单数可数名词前加上冠词 a, an, the 与复数名词均可表示某一类人或物。如:

The horse is a useful animal.

= A horse is a useful animal.

= Horses are useful animals. 马是有用的动物。

4. 冠词的错位

通常情况下, 冠词位于名词前, 说明名词所表示的人或事物。若名词前有形容词修饰, 冠词通常置于形容词之前。但在下列情况, 冠词位置会有不同。

- ① 当名词由 both 或 all 修饰时, 定冠词 the 须放在 both 或 all 之后。如:

all the students 所有的学生

both the children 两位孩子(都)

- ② 当名词由 half 和 twice 修饰时, half 和 twice 均置于不定冠词 a, an 或定冠词 the 之前。如:

He told us half the story yesterday. 昨天他给我们讲了故事的一半。

- ③ such 和 what 总是置于不定冠词之前。如:

I never saw such a nice picture before. 我以前从未看过这样好的图画。

- ④ 形容词前有 so, as, too, how 修饰时, 不定冠词 a 或 an 须置于形容词之后、名词之前。如:

I haven't seen as/so interesting a book as this before. 我以前没有看过与这本书一样有趣的书。

- ⑤ 副词 quite 和 rather 可置于不定冠词 a 或 an 之前, 也可置于其后。置于不定冠词前句子语气较强。如:

It's quite a nice horse. 它是一匹很好的马。

It's rather a hot day today. 今天相当热。





二、试题解读

【例 1】 There is _____ “t” and _____ “s” in _____ word “thanks”.

A. a; an; /

B. a; a; /

C. a; an; the

D. a; an; a

句意:在单词“thanks”里有一个“t”和一个“s”。

考点:冠词用法

答案:C

解析:s 读/es/, 第一个音是元音, 故用 an; 第三空填 the, 是特指“thanks”一词。

【例 2】 My sister is _____ university student. She is _____ honest girl.

A. a; a

B. an; an

C. a; an

D. an; a

句意:我姐姐是一名大学生。她是一个诚实的姑娘。

考点:不定冠词的用法

答案:C

解析:a/an 的区别主要是看后面单词的发音是辅音开头还是元音开头。

【例 3】 There's _____ group of ducks in front of _____ old house.

_____ house is near _____ Long River.

A. the; an; A; /

B. a; /; The; /

C. a; the; The; the

D. the; /; A; the

句意:在那间旧房子前面有一群鸭。这间房子坐落在长江边。

考点:冠词用法

答案:C

解析:a 可表示数量“一”, a group of 意思是“一群...”; the 表示特指, 指双方都知道的人或事, 可用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。

【例 4】 _____ shirts are both on _____ desk.

A. Tom's and John's; Mary and Jane's

B. Tom and John's; Mary's and Jane's

C. Tom's and John's; Mary's and Jane's

D. Tom and John's; Mary and Jane's

句意:汤姆的和约翰的衬衫都放在玛丽和简的桌子上。

考点:名词所有格

答案:A

解析:Tom's and John's 意为“汤姆的和约翰的”; Mary and Jane's 表示玛丽和简共同拥有的。

【例 5】 There are twenty-five _____ in our hospital.

A. women doctors

B. woman doctors

C. women doctor

D. woman doctor





句意:在我们医院有 25 名女医生。

考点:名词的数和名词作定语用法。

答案:A

解析:woman doctor 意为“女医生”,名词 woman 作定语,变成复数时,woman 也要变成复数,即 women doctors.

【例 6】—Ellen, you look so happy.

—Well, I've got _____ A in my history test.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

句意:—Ellen,你看上去很开心。

—因为我历史考试得了 A。

考点:冠词用法

答案:B

解析:四个选项中,a 修饰辅音音素开头的词,an 修饰元音音素开头的词,the 表示特指。题干的“A”是元音音素开头,并且是单数。

【例 7】My English teacher was _____ 8-year-old girl called Mary.

A. an

B. a

C. the

D. /

句意:我的英语老师是一个名叫 Mary 的八岁女孩。

考点:冠词

答案:A

解析:此处“一个名叫 Mary 的八岁女孩”为泛指,又因为 8-year-old 的首音节为元音,故用不定冠词 an。

【例 8】Brian is so kind that he often gives me a _____ when I'm in trouble.

A. reply

B. seat

C. hand

D. reason

句意:Brian 是个好心人,总是在我有困难时帮助我。

考点:固定搭配

答案:C

解析:give sb. a hand 意为“帮助某人”

三、实战演练

I. 单项选择

() 1. —What do you think of Michael Phelps?

—He is _____ excellent swimmer. I am his fan.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

() 2. British people eat _____ a lot, and they are cooked in different ways.

A. potato

B. potatoes

C. beef

D. chicken

() 3. Such a wonderful concert is really pleasant for our _____.





- A. ears B. heads C. mouths D. hands
- () 4. His wife got hurt in the accident. I didn't know how to tell him _____ bad news.
- A. a B. the C. / D. an
- () 5. It is _____ useful book. I borrowed it from _____ school library.
- A. an; a B. a; an C. a; the D. an; the
- () 6. —What about _____ speech?
—It was too tiring, you know, _____ speech for me?
- A. a; the B. the; a C. the; / D. a; a
- () 7. People like to see films on _____ TV instead of going to _____ cinema.
- A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. a; a
- () 8. How many _____ are there in the international village?
- A. Chinese B. Russian C. American D. Australian
- () 9. You can't fly a kite when there's no _____.
- A. wind B. rain C. snow D. sun
- () 10. People like to travel in _____ autumn because it's the most beautiful season of the year.
- A. an B. the C. / D. a
- () 11. Losing even _____ hour's sleep at night can make a child slower at school the next day.
- A. / B. an C. the D. a
- () 12. The teacher said we needed to choose three _____ for the school concert.
- A. farmers B. doctors C. singers D. workers
- () 13. At the foot of the hill you could hear nothing but the _____ of the running water.
- A. sound B. noise C. voice D. smell
- () 14. —Do you know _____ lady in blue?
—Yes. She is a teacher of a university.
- A. the B. a C. an D. /
- () 15. —What's this in English?
—It's _____ ruler.
- A. a B. the C. / D. an
- () 16. Sue wants to take _____ this summer vacation, but she isn't sure where to go.
- A. a shower B. a trip C. money D. notes
- () 17. Xiao Hua doesn't like music, but he likes _____ music of *Mice Love Rice*.
- A. / B. a C. the D. an
- () 18. We have bought two _____ for the coming party.



- A. box of apple B. boxes of apples
C. box of apples D. boxes of apple
- () 19. Jack bought a _____ in a shoe shop yesterday.
A. pair of shoes B. pairs of shoes
C. pair of two shoes D. pair of shoe
- () 20. _____ is nice and clean.
A. The air today B. The today air
C. The yesterday air D. The air yesterday
- () 21. He had something to write down and asked for _____.
A. a paper B. some paper
C. some pieces of papers D. a piece pf paper
- () 22. It's _____ bedroom. It's clean and tidy.
A Lily and Lucy B Lily and Lucy's
C Lily's and Lucy D Lily's and Lucy's
- () 23. It's about _____ walk from my house.
A. ten minute B. ten minutes'
C. ten minute's D. ten minutes
- () 24. —Would you like some _____?
—No, thanks. I'm not thirsty at all.
A. bread B. water C. cake D. tomato
- () 25. _____ come from eggs.
A. Wool B. Chickens C. Pork D. Milk

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的选项中,选出最佳选项。

There is good news for the children in the countryside. We may still remember the girl 1 big eyes. Her big eyes are 2 us her dream: I wish to 3 ! In China, there are still 4 girls and boys like her. They want to go to school, but their 5 are too poor. If the family has two or three children, it is harder to 6 the money for all the children. So the parents often ask 7 to stay at home, and boys to go to school.

Now they needn't 8 the money. From 2006 on, children can go to school for free in some poor places. They don't have to pay for books and other things. Some of them can even get money from the government to make their life 9 . Soon, all the children in the countryside can go to school for free. All families are very happy with the news. It is 10 great.

- () 1. A. with B. on C. to
() 2. A. saying B. telling C. speaking
() 3. A. go to work B. go to bed C. go to school
() 4. A. a lot B. lot of C. a lot of
() 5. A. schools B. cities C. families





- () 6. A. pay B. take C. buy
() 7. A. teachers B. girls C. boys
() 8. A. look up B. turn on C. worry about
() 9. A. better B. shorter C. longer
() 10. A. not B. never C. really

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中,选出最佳选项。

(A)

“How are you?” is a nice question. It’s a friendly way that people in the U. S. A greet each other. But “How are you?” is also a very unusual question. It’s a question that often doesn’t need an answer. The person who asks “How are you?” hopes to hear the answer “Fine”, even if the person’s friend isn’t fine. The reason is that “How are you?” isn’t really a question and “Fine” isn’t really an answer. They are simply other ways of saying “Hello” or “Hi”.

Sometimes, people also don’t say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks “Do you agree?” the other person might think, “No, I disagree. I think you’re Wrong...” But it isn’t very polite to disagree so strongly, so the other person might say “I’m not sure.” It’s a nicer way to say that you don’t agree with someone.

People also don’t say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking with other people. For example, many talks over the phone finish when one person says “I have to go now.” Often, the person who wants to hang up gives an excuse: “Someone’s at the door.” “Something is burning on the stove.” The excuses might be real, or not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up simply doesn’t want to talk any more, but it isn’t polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn’t hurt the other person.

Whether they are greeting each other, talking about an idea, or finishing a talk, people don’t say exactly what they are thinking. It’s an important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it’s part of the game of language.

- () 1. When a person in America asks “How are you?” he or she wants to hear “_____”.
A. How are you? B. Hello. C. I don’t know. D. Fine.
- () 2. When a person disagree with someone, it is polite to say “_____”.
A. You are wrong. I disagree. B. I’m not sure.
C. I’m sure I disagree. D. No, I disagree.
- () 3. A polite way to finish a talk is to say “_____”.
A. You have to go now. B. I want to hang up.
C. I have to go now. D. I don’t want to talk any more.
- () 4. When a person says “I have to go now. Someone’s at the door.” the person may be _____.
A. giving an excuse B. hurting someone’s feeling













- C. ill
D. asking you a question
- () 5. The rule of the game of language is probably “_____”.
- A. Always say what you mean
B. Don't disagree with people
C. Never say exactly what you're thinking
D. Be polite

(B)

Important Ages in the UK

<p>5 ● You have to go to school</p> <p>● You can drink alcohol (酒) in private (for example, at home)</p>	<p>17 ● You can hold a license to drive most small cars</p>  <p>● You can buy or have any guns</p> 
<p>12 ● you can buy a pet</p> 	<p>18 ● Age of <u>maturity</u>—you have grown up in the eyes of the law</p> <p>● You can marry even without your parents' agreement</p>  <p>● You can buy and drink alcohol in a bar</p>  <p>● You can open a bank account (账户) without parents' agreement</p>
<p>13 ● You can get a part-time job, but you can't work for more than two hours on a school day or on Sunday</p> <p>14 ● You can go into a bar, but you can't buy alcohol</p> <p>● You can own certain kinds of guns</p>	<p>21 ● You can hold a license to drive a large passenger bus</p>  <p>● You can have a license to sell alcohol</p> <p>● You can become a member of Parliament(议会)</p>
<p>15 ● If you are a boy, you can be sent to prison</p>  <p>16 ● You can leave school</p> <p>● You can marry with your parents' agreement</p> <p>● A boy can join the army with parents' agreement</p>  <p>● You can drive a motorcycle</p> <p>● You can smoke</p> <p>● You can have beer or wine with a meal in a restaurant</p>	

- () 6. In Britain, what can you do when you reach the age of 14?
- A. Buy a pet.
B. Join the army.
C. Drive a motorcycle.
D. Marry if your parents agree.
- () 7. In Britain, you can drink beer in a restaurant at the age of _____.

