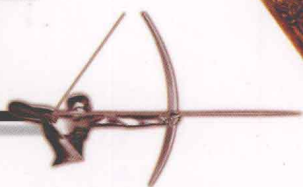


考进



▶ 告诉你怎样考进实验班!

实验班

[初中英语]

尖子生的狂欢 中等生的风暴



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出版宣言

每个面临升学的优秀学生都怀揣着考进实验班的梦想,因为从某种程度上说,那意味着在步入重点大学、实现自己人生理想的道路上迈出了坚实的一步。那么,要实现进军实验班的宏伟蓝图,你就应该找到适合阅读、有助于冲刺的图书,而《考进实验班》就是你必胜的选择。

《考进实验班》丛书跨越小学、初中两个学段,与“实验班”招生考试科目同步。初中版5册、小学版3册,是目前此类图书中**覆盖学科最广、教学内容最全、实用性最强**的系列丛书。《考进实验班》不仅有助于指导优秀学生升考实验班,而且为有潜质的中等生小学升初中、初中升高中的过渡及衔接提供了有力帮助!

本丛书具有以下几个特点:

编写原则:“欲穷千里目,更上一层楼。”只有站得高,才能看得远。丛书以考点为核心,以训练为主线,以彻悟为目的,以创新为要义,从设计到编写都要求更好、最好,更高、最高。

作者阵容:《考进实验班》丛书全部由特级教师、高级教师主笔,采取双学段老师编写的方式,即由高一级学段老师和本学段老师合作编写,各展所能、优势互补,使全书实现了“命题思想、能力考查、解题技巧”的最佳结合。初中升高中段丛书由高中老师和初中老师共同完成;小学升初中段丛书由初中老师和小学老师共同完成,最后都由专家亲自审定。

双学段选材:《考进实验班》丛书内容采用一升、一降的选材方法。升:就是提升对本学段内容的能力考查;降:就是降低高一级学段的教学内容,回归到本学段,但要向高一级学段的能力靠拢。同时,打破各学段原有的定势思维,使全书具有更丰富的信息,更深刻的内涵和外延,体现了知识的兼容性、渗透性、统帅性,建立了更灵活、更科学的解题思路。

双轨介绍知识:《考进实验班》丛书紧扣各学段的教材,保持了学科的系统性、科学性和复习的合理性;又结合各学科的特点,编写了对应的社会知识、生产知识、科普内容,归纳了解题技巧,以全面提高学生的能力。

双向学习:《考进实验班》丛书有名师导学,能使学生更加明确方向;有典型题目可供参考,能使学生能力得以升华;有科学方法的指导,可帮助学生将知识转化成能力;有针对性提升训练,让学生用能力提高解题技巧。丛书的“自测”专栏,用于学生自我检验能力的实际水平,为进一步提高素质奠定基础。

双向目标:《考进实验班》丛书既是学生升考实验班的良师,又是其学习生涯中由本阶段过渡到高一级学段的益友。小学段丛书,适用于应届优秀小学生,也适用于初中学生;初中学段丛书适用于应届优秀初中生,也适用于高中学生。它的确是一套具有导向性、衔接性、广泛性的丛书。

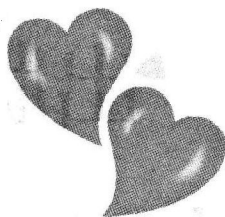
人们都知道:为什么要考实验班

我们告诉你:怎样考进实验班

《考进实验班》:祝你考进实验班



编者心语



考进高中实验班是多少同学们梦寐以求的目标,但是怎样才能激烈的竞争中脱颖而出、胜人一筹呢?《考进实验班》丛书将带你奔向成功的彼岸。

《考进实验班·英语》编写思路是:组织有多年备考经验的优秀教师,研究实验班选拔考试的最新动向,对历年实验班考试试题中有指导意义和符合今后命题方向的题目进行优选、精选、加以点拨,并在此基础上再通过经典例题帮助学生巩固知识,最后进行综合应用能力训练和检测。本书还重视对知识的归纳、总结、分类和梳理,使学生在备考中能达到知识点与面的结合,既知其然又知其所以然。在本书的体例编排上分为以下几部分:

知识梳理:在归纳总结中活用重点词汇,使你举一反三、触类旁通,并达到准确盘点重点知识、全面突破重点和难点的目标。

典题解析:透析各种优秀试题,由名师精讲核心要点,在解题警示的指导下,帮你明晰区别、掌握方法、加深理解,准确把握“易错易考”的知识点。

学力提升:精选习题梯度合理,以点带面、系统科学,典题示例剖析到位,全面检测学习效果,实现语言知识的提升和英语素养的扩充。

课外时空:品味原汁原味的“时尚英语”,体验英语精炼与幽默的背景知识,拓展视野,考前热身,使学生在娱乐中学习、在学习中提高。

《考进实验班》帮你制定复习备考的最优方案,帮你打造决胜实验班考试的秘密武器,为你把握闯关考试的瞬间机遇。同学们,让我们共同努力吧!

当然,我们有限的水平和工作中的失误或许给您带来些许不快,还望您能谅解并指正。



写在再版前



《考进实验班》第一版已印刷了数次,受到了几十万读者的挚爱。他们受益于《考进实验班》,考进了“实验班”;没有上实验班的同学,也受益于《考进实验班》,深深地感到摸石头过河有风险,《考进实验班》使他们在学习中避免了盲目性,找到了巨人的肩膀,弄清了源头与流变。

他们告诉我:《考进实验班》是在各个不同学段走向成功的阶梯,比“护身符”还重要。

他们告诉我:《考进实验班》帮助他们掌握解题的应试技巧,确有妙手回春的功能,比“灵丹妙药”更为珍贵。

他们告诉我:《考进实验班》使他们到达了理想的彼岸,开启了理想王国的大门,比“金钥匙”还灵验。

……

为了适应教育的发展,原书需要修订。改书好象掘池,有人说四方形好,有人说圆形好……我觉得水池改造的要素是水,书中的水是什么?就是情,就是爱,爱意能滋生奉献,爱意能萌发创造。丛书作者以一片深情的爱,广泛聆听读者的意见,认真学习课程标准,希望池中之水能养更多的鱼,能为学生能力的提高做出更大的努力。

国际上优秀的研究工作者有六条标准。在这里,我特意将其中的四条介绍给未来的学者,以借鉴于现在的生活与学习。(1)丰富渊博的专业知识;(2)明确的研究目标和问题;(3)适当的方法和程序;(4)创造性地使用丰富的资源。这四条都与学习有密切的关系。天行健,君子以自强不息;地势坤,君子以厚德载物。博学而兼容,博学而开放,博学而创新。善学,爱学才能不舍昼夜,明天从今夜开始!

回归本原的学习是以苦为乐的学习。当代分析哲学家维特根斯坦说:“我们已经走上了一个光滑的冰面,冰面是理想的,没有摩擦力的。但是,没有摩擦力就不能往前行,要前进,还是回到粗糙的地面上来吧。”

天才不常有,蠢才也罕见,智慧就在你的头脑中。《考进实验班》正迫不及待地走向你。因为你拥有了它,它就拥有了你。你拥有了它,你就多了一份慰藉,多了一个智慧的加油站。它拥有了你,就多了一份欣喜,多了一片智慧生长的土壤。

丛书主编 杨瑞光



考进实验班

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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

知识梳理

明方向



词汇

frustrate complain influence be afraid
be impressed

1. frustrate

(1) *vt.* 挫败; 破坏。例如:

The police frustrated the thieves' attempt to rob the bank.

警察挫败了匪徒抢劫银行的企图。

(2) *vt.* 使失望; 使沮丧。例如:

The trouble is that he frustrates much easily.
他的毛病是他很容易泄气。

(3) *frustrated adj.* 失败的; 失意的; 失望的

be frustrated in 在……方面归于失败。例如:

I'm so frustrated that no girls wrote to me.

没有一个女孩子给我写过信, 我真是沮丧极了。

(4) *frustrating adj.* 令人沮丧的; 令人失望的; 无效的。例如:

He finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly.

他发现看电影效果不大, 因为人们说得太快。

2. complain

(1) *vi.* 抱怨, 发牢骚; 诉说(病痛等)。后可接 to sb.; about sth. 或 of sth.。也可说: complain to sb. about sth.

He doesn't like the new job. He often complains about his new job.

他不喜欢这份新工作。他经常抱怨他的新工作。

She left early, complaining of a headache.

她说自己头疼, 很早就离开了。

She complains to him about the pressure of her job.
她向他抱怨工作压力大。

(2) *vi.* 控诉, 投诉。其结构为: complain to sb. about sth.; complain to sb. of sth. 例如:

They complained to the TV station of the noise from the restaurant.

他们向电视台投诉那家饭店所制造的噪音。

(3) *vt.* 抱怨; 控诉

The customers complain the service that the company provides.

顾客抱怨那家公司提供的服务。

3. influence

(1) *vt.* 影响, 左右。例如:

Parents often influence their children by their behaviors.

父母的行为经常影响孩子。

(2) *influence sb. to do sth.* 使某人因受影响而做某事。例如:

My father influenced me to choose a job as a teacher.

我受父亲的影响选择了教师这个职业。

(3) *n.* 影响, 感化。例如:

Friends are the most important influence on young adults.

朋友对年轻人的影响最大。

The influence of Opium War on Chinese Society was very strong.

鸦片战争对中国社会的影响很大。

(4) under the influence 受影响。例如:

The girl became interested in music under the influence of her teacher.

受老师的影响那个女孩对音乐产生了兴趣。

4. be afraid

(1) be afraid of sth. : afraid 在这里作表语, 它有“害怕, 担心……, 恐怕……”等意思, 指人的畏惧心理。例如:

Most people are afraid of snakes.

大多数人害怕蛇。

当后面接动词时, 要用动词的-ing 形式。例如:

He is afraid of going out at night.

他害怕晚上出门。

Don't be afraid of making mistakes when you are learning to speak English.

在你学习说英语时, 别害怕犯错。

(2) be afraid to do sth. 表示因担心而“不敢做……”。例如:

He was afraid to climb the tree because he was afraid of falling off.

他不敢爬树, 因为他怕摔。

(3) be afraid + that 从句: 表示担心某种情况将会发生, that 常被省略。例如:

I'm afraid (that) I can't go to your birthday party.

恐怕我不能参加你的生日聚会了。

注意:

① afraid *adj.* 只作表语, 不能作定语。

② be afraid to (do) “不敢(做)……”, be afraid of (doing) “害怕(会做)……”。例如:

I am afraid to run the risk.

我不敢冒险。

I am afraid of running the risk.

我害怕会冒风险。

注意: 在口语中 I am afraid 往往用于表示“抱歉”或“遗憾”, 相当于 I'm sorry, 表示一种委婉的言辞, 以引出一个不是对方所希望的情况或一个歉意的回绝。

5. be impressed... 印象很深/使人牢记

(1) be impressed with... 使(人)印象深刻; 使铭记。例如:

We were impressed with their skill.

他们的技术给我们的印象很深。

(2) be impressed by... 对……印象深刻。例如:

I'm impressed by so many modern buildings in Shenzhen.

我对深圳的这么多现代化的建筑印象很深。

I saw a lady at the gate of your company. I was

impressed by her beauty.

在你公司门口我看到一位女士, 她的美丽给我的印象很深。

(3) impress sb. with sth. 给某人留下……印象。例如:

I hope I can impress my new boss with my diligence.

我希望我的勤勉能给新老板留下印象。

(4) impress sth. on sb. 给某人留下……印象; 使某人理解……的重要性。例如:

She impressed on the Government the serious effect of high unemployment.

她使政府意识到高失业率的严重影响。

语法

1. How do you study for a test?

(1) how 用于疑问句中, 用来对方式进行提问, 表示“怎样, 如何”。例如:

—How do you usually go to school?

你通常怎么上学?

—By bus.

坐公共汽车。

(2) how 还可用于询问人的身体怎样。例如:

How is your mother?

你母亲身体好吗?

(3) how 用在感叹句中。例如:

How well you look!

你看起来多么健康啊!

How clear the water is!

这水多清啊!

此外, how 还可以和其他词一起使用, 用来提问年龄、身高、数量、价格等。

2. I study by listening to cassettes.

(1) 句中的 listening 是动名词, 作介词 by 的宾语, 本单元出现的类似用法的句子还有:

What about listening to cassettes?

听磁带怎么样?

When we asked about studying grammar, she said, “I never study grammar.”

当我们问到有关语法的学习时, 她说: “我从不学语法。”

注意: 介词后面加动名词作介词宾语。

(2) 动名词在句中还可作主语。例如:

She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little.

她说记流行歌曲的歌词也有一些帮助。

Liu Chang said that joining the English club at

school was the best way to improve her English.

刘畅说参加校英语俱乐部是她提高英语水平的最佳方法。

(3) 介词 by 有多种用法,此处它的意思是“通过……方式,凭……”,后常接动名词,形成“by + v. -ing”结构,表示通过做某事而得到某种结果。例如:

She made money by writing.

她靠写作挣钱。

We went by air.

我们乘飞机走。

此外,by 还有“在……旁”“靠近”“经过”“被,由”“截止某一时间”“根据,依照”“相差”等意思。例如:

There is a house by the river.

河边有一座房子。

She came by his room and stopped.

她经过他的房间,停了下来。

This movie is directed by Zhang Yimou.

这部影片是由张艺谋导演的。

You must finish this task by the end of this month.

截止到这个月底,你必须完成这项任务。

It's 3 o'clock by my watch.

我的表是三点。

Our basketball team lost the game by only one score.

我们的篮球队仅以一分之差输了这场比赛。

典题解析



学技巧

1. —What about _____ hiking this Sunday?

—Great. I'd like _____ with you.

(2008,四川省自贡市中考)

A. to go; going

B. going; going

C. going; to go

解析 > > 本题中 What about...? 这一句型是用来提供建议或征询对方的意见。题意为“这个星期去远足怎么样?”其中 about 是一个介词,后面接动名词;would like 后面接动词不定式。

答案:C

2. There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.

(2008,河北省涿鹿市中考)

A. vegetables

B. fruit

C. meat

D. eggs

解析 > > 由句中的 some peas, carrots and cabbages 可知需要买的是蔬菜。

答案:A

3. Mrs Green is out. I have to _____ her baby.

(2008,北京市朝阳区中考)

A. look around

B. look up

C. look for

D. look after

解析 > > 本题考查含有 look 的短语动词。A. look around 环顾四周,朝四周;B. look up 查阅;C. look for 寻找;D. look after 照顾,照料。根据句意应用 look after。

答案:D

4. Mike is learning _____ a computer.

(2008,河北省涿鹿市中考)

A. how can he use

B. how to use

C. how he use

D. how to using

解析 > > 如果选 A,语序不对;C 动词形式错误;D 项中 to 后面应用原形,故选 B。

答案:B

5. Landing on the moon sounds _____. I hope I can go there one day.

(2008,上海市中考)

A. wonderful

B. wonderfully

C. terrible

D. terribly

解析 > > sound 是连系动词,后面跟形容词作表语。根据句意只能选 A。

答案:A

学力提升



强能力

I. 单项选择

() 1. You can know the news by _____.

A. studying grammar

B. using them

- C. watching TV
D. read newspapers

() 2. We got _____ when we heard the _____ news that China's 24th science research team arrived at Changcheng Station on January 5, 2008.

- A. exciting; exciting
B. excited; excited
C. exciting; excited
D. excited; exciting

() 3. She wants to be a singer. So she often practices _____ in her room.

- A. sing B. singing
C. to sing D. sings

() 4. He never speaks in class. Because he is afraid that his classmates may _____ him.

- A. laugh at B. talk to
C. look at D. listen to

() 5. The speech by the mayor of Shanghai before the final voting for EXPO 2010 is strongly impressed _____ my memory.

- A. to B. over
C. by D. on

() 6. You don't need to _____ every new word you meet in the dictionary when we read English articles.

- A. look for B. look like
C. look at D. look up

() 7. She was only five, when she _____ "Yue Yang Lou Ji".

- A. memorizes B. memorize
C. memorized D. memorizing

() 8. She set the hair _____ her husband liked it.

- A. in a way B. in the way
C. in no way D. in the way of

() 9. Thick fog _____ their attempt to land on the tiny island.

- A. frustrated B. defeated
C. encouraged D. succeeded

() 10. 1,500 people _____, included 250 students will attend the Awarding Ceremony of Nobel Prize.

- A. at all B. at all nothing
C. after all D. in all

() 11. He didn't expect to be treated any _____ from anyone else.

- A. difference B. different
C. differently D. differ

() 12. She _____ her speech with a poem we learned _____ of the last term.

- A. ended up; at the end
B. ended up; in the end
C. ended up; to the end
D. ended up; by the end

() 13. Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

- A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring

() 14. —I'm very _____ with my own cooking. It looks nice and smells delicious.
—Mum, it does have a _____ smell.

- A. pleasant; pleased
B. pleased; pleased
C. pleasant; pleasant
D. pleased; pleasant

() 15. Don't be afraid _____ ask questions.

- A. of B. to
C. that D. for

() 16. After a few years he was sent back to his _____ country.

- A. nature B. natural
C. foreign D. native

() 17. The coach _____ him so much that he hated going swimming.

- A. terrified B. terrify
C. terrifying D. terrific

() 18. Yesterday I was walking in the street, when a ball hit _____ head.

- A. me; in the B. me; on my
C. me; in my D. me; on the

() 19. We held an English party last week and everyone present _____.

- A. have a good time
B. enjoyed
C. had fun
D. happy

() 20. It is _____ for them to make a good preparation for the exam.

- A. necessarily B. important
C. lucky D. dislike

II. 完形填空

Charlie and Jackie joined a wholesale company together just after graduation. They both worked very hard.

After several years, the boss made Jackie sales manager but Charlie 1 a salesman. One day Charlie could not 2 it any more. He handed in his resignation letter (辞职信) to the boss and complained that the boss did not 3 hard working employees, but only raised those who tried to please him. He thought that it was really 4.

The boss knew that Charlie had spared no 5 for the company all these years, but in order to help Charlie to realize the 6 between him and Jackie, the boss asked Charlie to do the 7: "Go and find out if there is anyone selling watermelons in the market." Charlie went, returned and 8 said, "Yes." The boss asked, "How much per kg?" Charlie went back to the market to ask and returned to 9, "\$ 12 per kg."

The boss told Charlie that he would ask Jackie the 10 question. Jackie went, returned and said, "Boss, only one person selling watermelons. \$ 12 per kg, \$ 100 for 10 kg. He has a 11 of 340 melons. On the table are 58 melons, and every melon weighs about 15 kg, 12 from the South two days ago. They are fresh, red and of good 13."

Charlie was 14 and he realized the difference between himself and Jackie. He decided not to 15 but to learn from Jackie.

My dear friends, you know, a more successful person is more observant, thinks more and understands in depth. For the same matter, he sees several years ahead, while you see only tomorrow. The difference between a year and a day is 365 times, so how could you win?

Think: how far have you seen ahead in your life? How thoughtful are you?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. made | B. became |
| C. remained | D. kept |
| () 2. A. take | B. do |
| C. get | D. put |
| () 3. A. enjoy | B. meet |
| C. repay | D. value |
| () 4. A. unusual | B. unfair |
| C. careless | D. selfless |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| () 5. A. rest | B. trouble |
| C. effect | D. effort |
| () 6. A. competition | B. relationship |
| C. difference | D. distance |
| () 7. A. following | B. finding |
| C. shopping | D. searching |
| () 8. A. still | B. again |
| C. even | D. only |
| () 9. A. offer | B. answer |
| C. remind | D. repeat |
| () 10. A. difficult | B. familiar |
| C. same | D. simple |
| () 11. A. total | B. lot |
| C. pile | D. number |
| () 12. A. taken | B. come |
| C. bought | D. heard |
| () 13. A. value | B. quality |
| C. condition | D. shape |
| () 14. A. struck | B. moved |
| C. puzzled | D. shape |
| () 15. A. stay | B. stop |
| C. work | D. leave |

III. 阅读理解

A

I became interested in learning English when I was a student of junior high school. Since then, English has become my favorite course and I began to study English harder and harder. I have been used to listening to English teaching programs on radio, which are sponsored by some American teachers. By doing so, I have improved a lot with my English both in listening and speaking. But I still have no opportunity to express my thought with my own words. So far, I have taken in "Taita English Monthly" for one year. Many people like to learn English, especially for those who are non-English-speaking people, and so do I. I admire those who can speak English fluently, write smoothly and express their own thoughts naturally without any difficulties. For me, learning English is a great pleasure but to some people it seems to be a boresome work to have them learn English. Nowadays in Taiwan, learning English has become one of the most popular thing in our society. This is because the economic development in R. O. C. has been growing very fast and also because English is

one of the most important international languages. Some people want to go abroad for seeing sight, and others want to do business with foreign traders. Moreover, when diplomatists deal with international affairs of attend international meeting, English has become an important means of communication with others. In addition, learning English can also make us keep in contact with western culture and help us absorb new and advanced skill and knowledge. I think these are the most powerful strength to drive people to learn English. To sum up, learning English not only make us obtain new advanced knowledge but also keep us informed of the news and events which happened a few seconds later all over the world. I am interested in learning English and I will continue to learn English all my life because learning English is a kind of enjoyment. I keenly realize that in the complicated international society, English has become an important means of social and commercial intercourse. I have always daydreamed of going abroad to take advanced study, and I do hope my dream will come true some day.

- () 1. When does the writer become interested in learning?
- When he was a student of primary school.
 - When he was a student of junior high school.
 - When he was a student of senior high school.
 - When he was a student of college.
- () 2. How has the writer been used to doing?
- Listening to English teaching programs on radio.
 - Watching English teaching programs on TV.
 - Talking with American teachers.
 - Listening to tapes.
- () 3. Which of the following is Not true?
- Many people like to learn English.
 - Nowadays in Taiwan, learning English has become one of the most popular things in our society.
 - Some people want to go abroad for seeing sight.
 - Diplomatists want to do business with

foreign traders.

- () 4. What is the most powerful strength to drive people to learn English?
- The economic development in R. O. C. has been growing very fast.
 - English is one of the most important international languages.
 - Learning English can also make us keep in contact with western culture and help us absorb new and advanced skill and knowledge.
 - English has become an important means of communication with others.
- () 5. What is the best title of this passage?
- How do I learn English.
 - Learning English.
 - Why do I learn English.
 - The ways of learning English.

B

You may know the English letters A, B and C. But do you know there are people called ABC? You may like eating bananas. But do you know there is such a thing a "banana person"? How strange! Are these people from "another earth"? No, they are just Chinese people like you and me.

ABC means American-born Chinese. An ABC is a Chinese, but was born in the United States. Sometimes, people call an ABC a "banana person". A banana is yellow outside and white inside—looking like a Westerner and yellow outside—looking like a Chinese.

Do you know why? Usually, ABCs know little about China or the Chinese language. Some of them don't speak Chinese. Also, they are not interested in Chinese politics.

But if ABCs can not speak Chinese, can we still call them Chinese people? Yes, of course. They are Chinese. They are overseas Chinese. These people may be citizens (公民) of another country like the US, Canada or Singapore. But they have Chinese blood. Their parents, grandparents or even great-grandparents were from China. They all have black eyes and black hair. But they are not Chinese citizens. They are not people of the People's Republic of China. For example, we all know the famous scien-

tist C. N. Yang (杨振宁). He got the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1957. Chinese people love him. But he is an American citizen.

- () 1. "ABC" in this passage means "_____".
 A. three English letters
 B. a kind of banana
 C. Chinese born in America
 D. Americans born in China
- () 2. Chinese in Western countries are called "banana persons" because _____.
 A. their bodies are white inside but yellow outside
 B. they think like Westerners but look like Chinese
 C. they were born in China but got to study in America
 D. they like to eat bananas
- () 3. The underlined word "blood" may probably mean _____.
 A. 国籍 B. 血统
 C. 爱心 D. 皮肤
- () 4. C. N. Yang is mentioned (提到) here to show that _____.
 A. American Chinese are great
 B. we love American Chinese
 C. Chinese people can win Nobel Prizes
 D. American-Chinese are not Chinese citizens
- () 5. This passage mainly talks about _____.
 A. different kinds of bananas
 B. overseas Chinese
 C. the Nobel Prize
 D. the life story of C. N. Yang

C

A young college student, unwilling that he was admitted to a wrong major of an undesirable college, abandoned himself to playing truant (逃学) and given to drinking instead of studying. Thus he was becoming more and more depressed.

But he was never absent from Prof. Yang's biology class. He liked the course. Besides, Yang's class was so vivid and interesting that he was always attentive to it regardless of other students paying attention or not in class.

Once he enclosed a note in the homework he

handed in, saying "Professor, it is said that today's college students are cheaper than potatoes. Do you agree?" He didn't know why he took the action. It might be because he attributed (归于) to his trust to the professor, or because he did not want to carry on his depression and tried in vain to find a way out. That day Prof. Yang sent for him after class. When he came he found the professor at the table on which were four dishes and one soup. They drank heartily over the dishes. When they became half drunk, the professor produced a small bluish potato that was sprouting (萌发) and said to the young man, "Do you know how much it costs? It's skinny and lacks flesh. Moreover, it is poisonous. Nobody will take it even if it's a given free of charge." He threw it into the rubbish bin. The professor then showed him another potato that must weigh more than 500g. "This potato cultivated with amazing fertilizer is not only large and fresh but also free of pollution. It costs 12-odd yuan (RMB) per kilogram."

The young man was struck dumb by what he'd heard. The professor put the big potato into his hand and said, "Be such a potato. Don't forget there are potatoes and potatoes!"

- () 1. Why was the young man never absent from Prof. Yang's biology class?
 A. Prof. Yang's biology class was about potatoes.
 B. Prof. Yang's biology class was both vivid and interesting.
 C. The young man liked his major very much.
 D. Prof. Yang always sent for him after class.
- () 2. Why did the young man enclose a note in the homework?
 A. Because he attributed to his trust to the professor.
 B. Because he didn't want to carry on his depression.
 C. Because he tried in vain to find a way out.
 D. All of the above.
- () 3. What does Prof. Yang mean by saying "Don't forget there are potatoes and potatoes!"?

- A. There is much to be learned about biology.
- B. There are indeed many ordinary college students.
- C. You must learn to tell potatoes.
- D. You have to be different from common college students.

() 4. Which of the following is Not true according to the passage?

- A. Some students didn't like Prof. Yang's class.
- B. The young man was in fact an intelligent college student regardless of his faults.
- C. Prof. Yang also did some experiments on potatoes in class.
- D. The young man didn't want to give up.

() 5. What does he mean when the young man says "college students are cheaper than potatoes"?

- A. Going to college costs not much money.
- B. Today's college students are employed in a low pay.
- C. Compared with potatoes, college students are cheaper.
- D. There are many college students and not as valuable as in the past.

D

If you are studying English, the Language Study Fair (游乐会) that is being held this month will certainly attract you. The fair is going on between the 28th and 30th of June at the National Education Centre. It is held to answer all your questions about self-study no matter how your English is.

The Language Study Fair gives a very good chance for you to see and to get all kinds of information to help you improve the way you study. Over 350 producers of educational materials (材料) will be at the fair. Come along to this, and you won't waste your money in the future on materials that are out-of-date, or books that you just don't need. We've got lots of different things for you to see and hear. There will be stands (展台) showing different kinds of self-study textbooks and talks by educational speakers on the best ways to study by yourself. We're sure you'll also enjoy watching people using

the latest computer programs to make studying English alone so much easier. This is for you to make good decisions about what to buy. You can come to the fair from nine thirty to five. Tickets cost £ 5 each, or £ 3 if you're a full-time student. All tickets can be booked by ringing the ticket hotline. The number is 9847711.

So, we hope to see you there!

1. Who will go to the Language Study Fair?

2. What will attract those who go to the Language Study Fair?

3. What will you buy if you want to make studying English much easier?

4. What is the opening time of the fair?

5. How can you get a ticket for the fair?

IV. 词语释义

1. _____ to make people feel sad or tired because they can not do or get what they want
2. _____ to learn sth. carefully so that you can remember it exactly
3. _____ leave a deep mark on one's mind
4. _____ a card with words, sentences, or pictures on it and is used as an aid in a language lesson
5. _____ the ability to do sth. well
6. _____ to speak words or sounds
7. _____ a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation
8. _____ the sound that comes from your mouth when you speak or sing
9. _____ in a voice that other people can listen
10. _____ not known to other people

V. 动词填空

It's over a year now since Cathy 1. _____ (come) to China. She is now living in Nanjing and 2. _____ (work) in a computer factory for six months. The factory is in the north of the city and she 3. _____ (live) in the south. But she has never been late for work.