



Huang Gang  
JingDianJiangLian



# 精典讲练

初二英语 (上)

双色  
第2次 修订

主编：洪鸣远

吉林人民出版社



黄冈

ingdianjianglian

# 精典讲练

修 订 版

初二英语 (上)

执行主编：高少华

本册主编：张健琼

本册编者：肖青术

占 丽

占爱情

管琼亚

陶小青



吉林人民出版社

**(吉)新登字 01 号**

**严查盗版,奖励举报 (010)68001964**

**举报(订货)热线: (010)68001963**

**黄冈精典讲练·初二英语(上)**

**主 编 洪鸣远**

**责任编辑 关铁宁**

**责任校对 陈洁美**

**封面设计 魏 晋**

**版式设计 洪 铭**

**出 版 者 吉林人民出版社(中国·长春人民大街 4646 号 邮编:130021)**

**网 址 [www.jlpph.com](http://www.jlpph.com)**

**发 行 者 各地新华书店**

**制 版 北京佳佳图文制作中心**

**印 刷 者 北京新丰印刷厂**

**开 本 880 × 1230 1/32**

**印 张 13.75**

**字 数 357 千字**

**版 次 2004 年 5 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷**

**印 数 30000**

**标准书号 ISBN 7 - 206 - 02394 - 0/G · 1291**

**定 价 17.90 元**

如图书有印装质量问题,请与承印工厂调换。

# 图示说明

亲爱的读者，感谢您独具慧眼，选择使用本同步辅导丛书！

近年来，素质教育、能力培养、综合创新……，一系列教改新特点、新要求扑面而来。为了更好地促进素质教育，加强学生创新能力的培养，更加适应新时期教改的要求，推动教学及教改的变革，我们对本丛书精心策划，在充分吸收全国各地广大师生意见的基础上全新修编，修改后本丛书具有以下鲜明特点：

## 一、课时编写，贴近课堂

依据教学大纲的要求严格按“课时”为单位编写，使学生每天学到的知识都能得到巩固、迁移和拓展，贴近课堂，更具方便性和实用性。

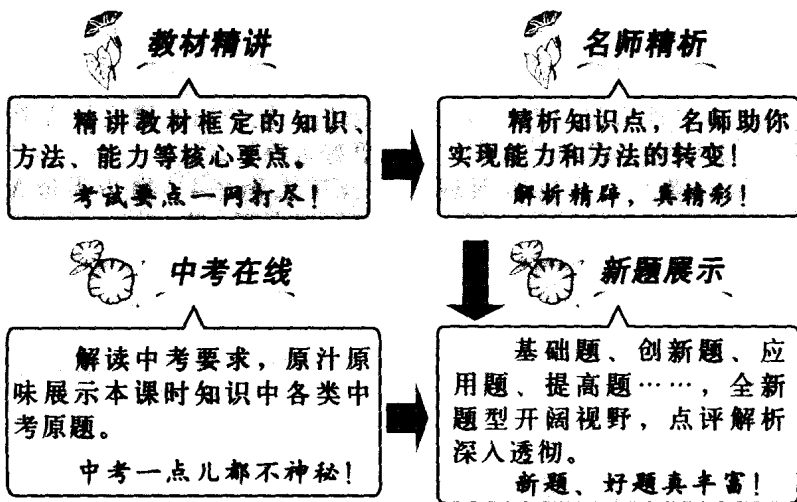
## 二、双色排版，双栏链接

在图标、章节名、需要掌握和引起注意的起始位置用彩色标注，在增加美感的同时，从视觉上给予强烈冲击，唤醒读者的潜在思维。为了使读者阅读思路更加清晰，我们开创性地将内容以“双栏链接”的形式进行排版，以期双色双栏对读者起到事半功倍之效。

## 三、名校名师，精讲精练

本次修编在突出黄冈教法和学法的同时，为更好地体现编写的内在质量，我们又吸收了山东、西安等地部分名师参与编写，力求使本丛书具有前瞻性、可读性、生动性和新颖性等鲜活特色。

相信本书的使用会给你一个惊喜！为了帮助你更好地使用本书，请首先阅读本书图示说明。



## 实力演练

精选与本讲内容密切相关的各类好题，全方位地演练本课时的内容，并用星级区分难度，使您和各类习题零距离接触。

全力挑战高分极限！

## 指点迷津

名师经验再现，突出解题难点、盲点、误区并予以引导，详细揭秘解题技巧、核心与关键。

解题确实可以变得轻松！



## 参考答案及点拨

详尽解析答题要点和思路，规范、全面、精确地点拨。

真正举一反三，真棒！

本丛书自去年面世后，购销踊跃，好评如潮。上万封读者来信充满了肯定、支持、建议。广大中学师生对本书的关注和厚爱既让我们诚惶诚恐，也令我们备感振奋。同时考虑到各地的教学实际情况，我们还配备了七、八年级的新课标同步辅导书。调整后的丛书不但融入了更新的课改理念，所选题目更加突出“精、新、活、典、宽”的特色，讲解也更加具有针对性且精确到位。

新学期将至，我们相信《黄冈精典讲练》丛书会成为更多师生喜爱的品牌。我们深信品牌的背后离不开大家的支持！这里，我们也诚挚地希望读者继续给我们来信，把您的建议、希望和要求一并附上，以利于我们再版时更好地修订。

来函请寄：北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦A座2204室《黄冈精典讲练》研究组 汪丽丽老师 收

邮政编码：100044

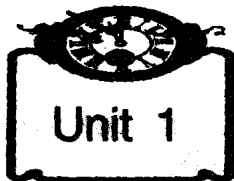
《黄冈精典讲练》丛书编委会  
2004年4月·北京



# 目 录

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Welcome back!</b>	1
	单元测试	23
	参考答案及点拨	28
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>What are we going to do?</b>	30
	单元测试	51
	参考答案及点拨	57
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Autumn festivals</b>	60
	单元测试	81
	参考答案及点拨	86
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>On the farm</b>	89
	单元测试	108
	参考答案及点拨	113
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Shall we go to the zoo?</b>	116
	单元测试	135
	参考答案及点拨	142
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Find the right place!</b>	146
	单元测试	167
	参考答案及点拨	173
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Mainly Revision</b>	176
	单元测试	191
	参考答案及点拨	197
<b>期中测试</b>		200

参考答案及点拨 .....	209
<b>Unit 8</b> I was not here yesterday .....	211
单元测试 .....	230
参考答案及点拨 .....	235
<b>Unit 9</b> The memory robot .....	238
单元测试 .....	259
参考答案及点拨 .....	264
<b>Unit 10</b> The Swedish rock hand .....	267
单元测试 .....	288
参考答案及点拨 .....	294
<b>Unit 11</b> Dates, months and seasons .....	297
单元测试 .....	321
参考答案及点拨 .....	327
<b>Unit 12</b> What's the weather like? .....	330
单元测试 .....	350
参考答案及点拨 .....	358
<b>Unit 13</b> Come to the party! .....	362
单元测试 .....	385
参考答案及点拨 .....	392
<b>Unit 14</b> Mainly revision .....	395
单元测试 .....	412
参考答案及点拨 .....	418
<b>期末测试</b> .....	421
参考答案及点拨 .....	428



## Welcome back!

### 单元概述

本单元主要涉及的教学内容是“介绍英美人的姓名”；它是由几组校园中和教室里的对话及两篇介绍英美人姓名构成的小短文组成。

### Lesson 1



#### 教材精讲

##### 一、重点单词

first, lesson, fun, when  
(conj.) traffic, bad, matter,  
september, happy, best, wish

##### 二、重点短语

have fun  
call one's name  
the traffic is bad  
on time  
with one's best wishes

##### 三、重点句型

1. welcome back to... 欢迎回到……
2. It doesn't matter 没关系
3. Thank you for... 为……感谢……



#### 名师精析

##### 一、方法指导

在熟悉了新教师第一节课的点名之后,需要我们学会运用所学知识做值日报告及写贺卡。

##### 二、解难释疑

##### 1. The first lesson = Lesson1 第一课

数词分为基数词和序数词:基数词表示数字和数目的多少,如 one, two, three, twenty 等;序数词则表示数目的顺序,如 Second, fourth, twenty - first 等,序数词前一般要加定冠词 the, 如果序数词前有 this, that, one's 等词修饰时, the 必须省去。

##### Part 2 = the second part 第二部分

Our first lesson 我们的第一节/堂课

##### 2. Welcome back to school. 欢迎回到学校来。

welcome 的基本词意思是“欢迎”,有多种词性。

(1) 作 (interj.) 感叹词时,常接副词或介词,表示一种亲切的招呼,“欢迎(某人)到某地来”。

e. g. Welcome to China! 欢迎来到中国!

Welcome (back) home! 欢迎回家!





#### 四、交际用语

1. Welcome back to school!

2. Excuse me, I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

3. It doesn't matter.

4. Happy Teachers' Day...

5. Thank you for...

#### 五、语法

复习一般现在时和现在进行时。

(2) 作名词, 可作可数名词。

e. g. They give us a warm welcome. 他们给予我们热烈的欢迎。

(3) 作形容词, 在句中作表语或定语。

e. g. He is a welcome teacher. 他是一名受欢迎的老师。

—Thank you very much. 非常感谢。

—You are welcome. 不客气。

(4) 作及物动词

e. g. Mr Li welcomes them to his home. 李老师欢迎他们去他家。

3. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term. 这个学期我们学说英语将会很开心。

(1) be going to do sth. 用“be going to + 动词原形”这种形式, 可以表示最近将来的动作或情况, 即可表示动词的将来时态。

e. g. We are going to play football this afternoon.

今天下午我们打算踢足球。

What is he going to do next Saturday? 他下周六将干什么?

(2) have fun = enjoy oneself 玩的愉快, 过的快活。

其中 fun 是不可数名词, 意为“娱乐”, “玩笑”, 前面不用不定冠词 a。

(3) learning and speaking... 是动词的 -ing 形式, 前面省略了介词 in, 在英语中, 某些名词后经常跟 doing sth. 如 waste some time, have some difficulties/troubles/problems doing sth.

e. g. Don't waste time talking to him. 别浪费时间同他谈话了。

I have some problems mending my bike.

我在修自行车时遇到了些麻烦。

4. Thank you for making English fun!

太感激了, 你使英语变得如此有趣!

(1) make 在此为“使……成为”之意。

(2) Thank you for... 是向别人感谢时的常用语, 意为“谢谢你……”其中 for 为介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词。

e. g. Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮忙。

Thank you for helping me. 感谢你帮助了我。

#### 三、实际应用

英语贺卡的写法:

在贺卡的左上角写称呼, 如 To Mr Wang, To Mrs and Mr Zhang 等, to 有时可省略, 中间写贺词, 右下角是祝贺人签名, 签名前面常加 from, 如 From Tom, 有时也可不加。



## 中考在线

## 一、中考要求

掌握 Thank you for, Welcome back to ... 和数词的用法及回答... Sorry 和 Shall we... 这样的句型。

## 二、考题举例

【例1】(2002·武汉)—What a nice meal! thank you for having us.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It doesn't matter    B. It is a pleasure  
C. Not nice enough    D. with pleasure

【答案】B

【点拨】Thank you for... “感谢你……” 其中 for 为介词, 后跟名词、代词或动词的 -ing 形成. It's a pleasure. “不客气, 不用谢.”

【例2】(2002·甘肃)—I'm sorry, I broke your cup.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It doesn't matter    B. thank you  
C. not at all    D. Excuse me

【答案】A

【点拨】当对方用 I'm sorry. 表歉意时, 常用 It doesn't matter. 作为礼貌应答. 此外 That's OK. / It's nothing. 等也常用于这种场合.

【例3】(2002·哈尔滨)—Shall we go to the zoo tomorrow?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It doesn't matter    B. That's nothing  
C. Good idea    D. You're welcome

【答案】C

【点拨】Good idea! 是 That's a good idea! 的简略句, 常用来自肯定对方提出的建议或意见, 还可说: What a good idea! / It's a good idea!



## 新题展示

【例1】① Welcome back \_\_\_\_\_

home!

- A. to    B. at    C. /    D. in

② Welcome back \_\_\_\_\_ our factory!

- A. to    B. at    C. in    D. /

【答案】①C    ②A

【解析】此两题考查的均是 welcome 的用法, 题①中虽然 welcome... to 是固定搭配, 指“欢迎到……”但 home 是副词, 故省去前面的 to; 题②中 welcome 表示高兴见到某人到你所在的地方的常用词, 可单独使用, 也可以接副词或介词 to, to 表示方向, 后接去向的名词。

【例2】The \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic Games will be held in Beijing China in 2008.

- A. twenty - eighth  
B. twenty - ninth  
C. thirtieth  
D. twenty - seventh

【答案】B

【解析】根据常识, 2008 年第 29 届奥林匹克运动会在北京召开。



## 心得体会

同学们在给老师写贺卡时注意“教师节”中的 teacher 该用大写的复数形式的所有格形式, 即 Teachers'.



## 实力演练

## 一、基础知识运用

1. They have fun \_\_\_\_\_ English stories.  
A. listen to    B. to listen    C. listening to    D. listening
2. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ your names.  
A. calls    B. call    C. calling    D. to call
3. Mr Wang has our name \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of paper.  
A. over    B. of    C. on    D. with
4. Miss Lin is our new teacher \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in this term    B. on this term  
C. last term    D. this term
5. —I'm sorry I can't do it .  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Not at all    B. You're welcome  
C. It doesn't matter    D. OK
6. Mrs zhang teaches \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.  
A. our    B. them    C. his    D. mine
7. Please come to school earlier \_\_\_\_\_ next time.  
A. at    B. a    C. /    D. the
8. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ late tomorrow.  
A. are    B. is    C. am    D. be
9. —May I come in, please?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, please    B. It doesn't matter  
C. Thank you    D. No, you may not
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the classroom now.  
A. The all students    B. All the students  
C. All of students    D. All the students

## 二、综合阅读

## I. 完形填空:

1 \_\_\_\_\_ our school library(图书馆), It opens at 8:00 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ at 5:30 in the afternoon.

There are many \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in the library. We often come here to \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ or return (还) books \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ class.

When we borrow books, we must obey (遵守) the library rules (规定). We borrow \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ one book at a time and keep it



## 指点迷津

- ← have fun doing sth. 有兴趣做某事  
← let sb./sth. do sth. :让……做某事, let 后带的否定式不带 to

←记得该如何回答 sorry 吗?

←teach 是一个能带双宾语的动词

←助动词 don't 后接动词原形

←all 用来修饰名词时, 名词前须带 the



for two weeks.

There is a reading room (阅览室) in the library. It is bright and 8. We can read magazines and newspaper (杂志和报纸) there, 9 we can't take any of 10 out.

1. A. This is      B. There's      C. Here are      D. It's
2. A. all day      B. at night      C. in the morning      D. a day
3. A. closed      B. close      C. is closed      D. closes
4. A. desks      B. books      C. students      D. people
5. A. read      B. borrow      C. see      D. look
6. A. in      B. before      C. after      D. at
7. A. only      B. just      C. the      D. right
8. A. new      B. good      C. nice      D. clean
9. A. and      B. so      C. but      D. or
10. A. their      B. they      C. books      D. them

## II. 阅读理解:

Our summer holidays (暑假) last two months. In the last week of the holidays we get ready for school. We buy pencils, pens, paper, new books and copy books. On the first day of school we see all our old friends again and we tell one another about the holidays. After that we go into class. It is hard to keep quiet (安静的) and pay attention (注意) to the teacher. He always says with a laugh, "You forget more in two months than you learn in a year."

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ of summer holidays.
  - A. about seven weeks      B. two months
  - C. a week      D. two weeks
2. It takes us a week to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. buy books      B. buy pens and pencils
  - C. go to school      D. get ready for school
3. We tell \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. our friends about the holidays
  - B. our teacher about the holidays
  - C. our friends about the teacher
  - D. the teacher about our friends holiday
4. We can't listen to the teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. quiet      B. careful      C. quietly      D. not hard
5. The teacher says that \_\_\_\_\_.

←从第一句话可看出

这是在做介绍

←在此表动作

←只有下课方能借书哟?

←从上下文的意思看,这里需要一个转折连词



- A. we forget too much
- B. we learn much in a year
- C. we learn very much in two months
- D. we will learn more in a year



## Lesson 2



### 教材精讲

#### 一、重点单词

second, idea, last, mean,  
meaning, use, important

Ms 女士(用于婚姻状况  
不明的女子姓名前)

before, never, just

#### 二、重点短语

give a talk

given name = first name

talk about

think about

between ... and

a good idea

be different from

for example

be short for

call sb. sth.

#### 三、重点句型

1. want sb. to do sth. 想  
要某人做某事. 注意与 would  
like sb. to do sth. 的区别

2. ... What to say...

3. Why don't you ...

= Why not



### 名师精析

#### 一、方法指导

英(美)国家的人的姓名组成与中国人的姓名组成是不同的:英(美)国家的人的名通常放在姓之前,这与中国人的姓名组成完全不同,故很多中国学生把 Mr Mrs 这一类的称呼放在了名之前,这是错误的.

#### 二、解难释疑

1. Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow. 吴老师要我明天在班上做个演讲.

talk 在句中是名词,意为“谈话”,“演讲”,“报告”

talk 在大多数情况下作动词用,如 talk about “谈论”,通过介词 about 带谈论的具体内容

e. g. What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么?

We are talking about the football match.

我们正在谈那场足球赛.

2. I'm think about what to say .

我正在考虑谈些什么?

what to say 是疑问词 + 动词不定式,这种不定式短语在句中常可作主语,宾语和表语,可以这样用的疑问词有 when, how, where 及 who, which 等,在本句中,动词不定式短语 “what to say” 作 think about 的宾语.

3. Why don't you talk about names?

为什么你不讲讲姓名的问题?

Why don't you do sth. ...? 为什么你不做某事?

e. g. Why don't you come and stay with us for a few days? 为什么你不来我们这里住几天?

Why don't you turn on the light? It's too dark here. 为什么你不把灯打开. 这里太黑了.

4. ... the difference between... and ...

5. ... use ... before ...

6. ... be different from ...  
与... 不同

7. ... be short for ...

#### 四、交际用语

1. Why don't you ... ?

2. That's a good idea.

3. Best Wishes.

#### 五、语法

复习一般现在时和现在进行时.

此意还可用 why not...? 来表达.

e. g. Why not come and stay with us for a few days?  
为什么不来和我们住几天呢?

Why not turn on the light?

为什么不打开灯呢?

4. For example, my full name is James Allan Green.

举例说吧,我的全名是詹姆斯,艾伦,格林

for example 举例

e. g. A lot of us want to go there — Bill, for example.

我们中有许多人想去那里,例如,比尔.

You can see lots of cartoon characters there, for example, Mickey and Donald.

在那里你可以看到许多卡通人物,例如,米奇和唐纳.

5. I think this is different from Chinese names.

我觉得这与中国名字不一样

this 是代词,在这里指代的是英美人的起名方式

be different from 与……不一样.

e. g. Mary and Jane are different from each other.

玛丽和简很不一样.

6. Jim is short for James. 吉姆是詹姆斯的简称.

be short for “是……的简略形式”.

e. g. The word “pub” is short for “public house”.

pub 是 public house 的简略形式.

The word “lab” is short for “laboratory”. lab 是 laboratory 的简略形式.

be short for = call... for short.

e. g. People call James Jim for short.

人们简称詹姆斯为吉姆.

#### 三、实际应用

中国人的姓名和英美人的姓名的区别:

中国人是姓在前,名在后;英美人名则是名在前,姓在后与中国人名正好相反. Mr Mrs 和 Miss 可以和姓连用,但不能和名连用. 如 Jim Green, 我们可以称他为 Mr Green, 但不能称他为 Mr Jim. 英语人名有男女之分, 如 Kate, Linda, Lucy 等为女名, Tom, John, Jim 等为男名.



### 中考在线

#### 一、中考要求

英美人名姓名的排列顺序  
为: given/first name + (middle name) + family



### 新题展示

【例 1】This talk is \_\_\_\_\_ that one

A. different from

B. difference from

name,这与中文的排列顺序完全不同,注意称呼的正确使用.

## 二、考题举例

【例1】(2002·海南)The foreign teacher is Allen Thomas Turner. We call him \_\_\_\_.

- A. Mr Allen      B. Mr Thomas  
C. Mr Allen Thomas      D. Mr Turner

【答案】D

【点拨】Mr, Mrs, Miss 等称呼语须放在姓氏之前.

【例2】(2002·乌鲁木齐)The teacher asks the students \_\_\_\_ any more.

- A. not talk      B. don't talk  
C. not to talk      D. didn't talk

【答案】C

【点拨】ask sb. to do sth. 意为“请某人做某事”,not... any more 意为“不再……”

【例3】(2001·泉州)In England, the last name is the \_\_\_\_

- A. family name      B. middle name  
C. given name      D. full name

【答案】A

【点拨】英语姓名的结构顺序是: given name/first name + middle name + family name/last name,其中 middle name 常可省略.

C. different to

D. different with

【答案】A

【解析】different 的名词是 difference, be different from 是一个固定短语,其中 different 是形容词,不能用名词 difference.

【例2】He is going to give \_\_\_\_ on English study.

- A. talks      B. talking  
C. a talk      D. speech

【答案】C

【解析】give a talk 中的 talk 作“报告,讲演”讲时多指非正式的,同义结构为 make a speech,正式的报告讲演多用 lecture,英语中常说 give a talk to sb. (给某人作报告).



## 心得体会

在中国,“姓”在前,“名”在后,而英语国家,“名”在前,“姓”在后,同学们要注意 Mr/Mrs/Miss 后所接的必须是“姓”.



## 实力演练

### 一、基础知识运用

#### I. 用所给词的正确形式填空:

1. Stop talking! Your father \_\_\_\_\_. (sleep)
2. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ (put) on your warm clothes? It's very cold.
3. She is thinking about what \_\_\_\_\_. (do)
4. My mother always \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch in the factory every day.
5. He can \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Japanese.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) a kite, please.



## 指点迷津

7. —How much milk \_\_\_\_ your little brother \_\_\_\_ (drink) in the morning?

—He \_\_\_\_ (drink) two glasses.

8. Li Lin \_\_\_\_ (wait) for her mother, isn't she?

9. What's the \_\_\_\_ (different) between Class One and Class Two?

10. Mr Green \_\_\_\_ (not speak) Japanese.

## II. 句型转换:

1. He is thinking about what he's going to say. (同义句)

He is thinking about \_\_\_\_.

2. We can call James Lim for short. (同义句)

Lim \_\_\_\_ James.

3. What does the word mean? (同义句)

What \_\_\_\_ the word?

4. Why don't we go shopping?

Why \_\_\_\_ shopping?

5. There are many differences between English names and Chinese names.

English names \_\_\_\_ Chinese names.

## 二、综合阅读

### I. 完形填空:

1 Monday morning. Han Meimei 2 up at 6:30. She 3 her face and hands first, then 4 some morning exercises. She 5 breakfast at 7:00. She 6 to school 7 bus. The class begins at 8:00. In the classroom. She 8 the teacher carefully. She 9 very hard and her lessons are good. What does she do 10 class? Oh, she plays games with the other students. We all like her.

- |              |            |               |             |
|--------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. In     | B. At      | C. On         | D. With     |
| 2. A. get    | B. gets    | C. look       | D. looks    |
| 3. A. washes | B. wash    | C. put        | D. puts     |
| 4. A. do     | B. does    | C. doing      | D. is doing |
| 5. A. have   | B. has     | C. eat        | D. eats     |
| 6. A. go     | B. goes    | C. walk       | D. walks    |
| 7. A. on     | B. in      | C. by         | D. at       |
| 8. A. look   | B. listens | C. listens to | D. looks at |
| 9. A. study  | B. studies | C. work       | D. read     |

←由后面的反意疑问句,你能推断出该用何时态吗?

←由疑问词引导的宾语从句,改简单句即疑问词+动词不定式

←把 mean 转换成名词用法,你就能知道怎样做!





10. A. after    B. before    C. in    D. on

II. 阅读理解:

There are forty-eight students in our class. There are twenty-three boys and twenty-five girls. Some students live near the school, and some others live very far from the school. About half of the students come to school by bike. They often get to school at a quarter to seven. About ten students often come to school by bus. They often go to school very early, too. Another ten students come to school on foot. Their homes are near the school, but they are often late for school, because they get up very late.

1. About half of the students usually come to school \_\_\_\_.

A. very late                      B. very early  
C. by bus                         D. on foot

2. Some students are often late for school because \_\_\_\_.

A. their homes are far from the school  
B. they go to school on foot  
C. they get up very late  
D. they don't like going to school

3. About \_\_\_\_ students go to school by bike.

A. forty-eight                    B. ten  
C. twenty                         D. twenty-four

4. About ten students often come to school by bus because \_\_\_\_.

A. their homes are not near the school  
B. they don't have any bikes, I think  
C. they can't ride bikes, I think  
D. they want to go to school very early

5. How many students live far from the school?

A. About thirty-four.  
B. About twenty.  
C. About ten.  
D. About twenty-five.