

桂壮红皮书系列

HuoXueQiaoLian

●丛书主编/陈桂壮



活学巧练

橘子红

根据义务教育课程标准实验教科书编写

人教新目标版·新课标

黄冈、海淀、启东、南京、孝感、荆州等地
二十多所重点中学联合编写

九年级英语 全

(配听力磁带)



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内 容 提 要

本书以教育部义务教育最新课程标准为依据,以人教新目标版九年级最新教材为蓝本,分单元(小节)进行编写,是配合2004年秋季九年级上学期教学同步使用的教辅用书。全书主要内容包括“课标要求”、“单元精析”、“典例剖析”、“基础演练”、“阅读拓展”、“交际应用”、“知识精华”、“单元达标”、“成长记录”、“资源开发”。

本书与其他同类图书相比具有三大优点:(1)全面体现新课标要求,汇集全国教育改革先进地区的最新教改成果,将先进的教学理念转化为先进的教学行为;(2)活学教材知识点,明确每个单元的学习目标,精析目标要求;(3)巧练精选试题,先巩固基础知识后扩充提高,同时训练解题技能,总结解题方法。

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前 言

新课标的颁布，新教材的诞生，像春风一样吹开了中学生教辅读物生机盎然的新天地。

在这百花争艳的新天地中，“桂壮红皮书”以她独特的风格，闪现着自己鲜亮的色彩。

新课标《活学巧练》（原《新课标精析巧练》）是一套在新课标精神、新课标理念指导下编写出来的丛书。她着眼于面向全体学生和全面提高学生的思想文化素养，力求为学生的全面发展以及终身发展打下牢固的基础，在以下几方面表现出自己鲜明的特色：

一是新。丛书全面体现了新课程标准的要求，全面体现了学科知识工具性与人文性的统一，全面体现了知识与能力的统一，全面体现了课内与课外的统一。在新理念的指导下，以增长学生知识、发展学生能力、陶冶学生情操为目的，做到了编写思想新，体例设计新，课外选材新，编排手法新，评价方式新，有利于学生创新精神、合作意识的培养和视野的开放。

二是活。丛书不仅注重培养与训练学生多方面的基本能力，注重学生学科知识的积累，而且关注学生获取信息与整合信息能力的培养，关注学生思维品质的训练。丛书在编写中力求做到“活”，即以少胜多，以精驭繁；知识的讲析精练准确，材料的选择精粹简洁，层次的安排精致周全，练习的设计精巧灵活，题型的运用精美生动，答案的点示精要明晰，实实在在体现了“活学巧练”的编写特色。

三是实。丛书内容丰满，在充分利用和整合学习资源的前提下着重培养学生的学科实践能力，让学生在角度丰富的练习实践中、在自主合作探究的学习

方式中学习运用知识的规律。这种厚实的特点可以从本书的栏目设置中看出——课标要求、单元精析、典例剖析、基础演练、阅读拓展、交际应用、知识精华、单元达标、成长记录、资源开发——每一块都是一个知识的新天地。

四是美。丛书封面美观，栏目精致，版式新颖，插图贴切，字体端庄，细节生动而又不失朴实文雅，表现出与读者的一种亲切的交流，这样的书，一本在手，既耐看、耐用，又能让读者赏心悦目。

“桂壮红皮书”于2003年首先推出了人教版语文（七、八年级）、北师大版数学（七、八年级）、华东师大版数学（七、八年级）共六种《新课标精析巧练》辅导教材，面世后获得了各地师生的广泛赞誉。2003年底到2004年初，我们在北京、湖北、江苏、浙江、广东等全国教育改革先进地区作了为期五十多天的调研，许多教育界的专家、教师、学生对本书给予了高度评价，并为本书的再版提出了极其宝贵的建议。“桂壮红皮书”，这套有着品牌效应的丛书，一定能够在广大读者的关爱、呵护与帮助中更显风采。

“桂壮红皮书”编委会

2004年5月

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Unit 1

How do you study for a test?



课标要求

——最好的开始是成功的一半

1. 单词 词组 重点句型

flashcard, take notes, frustrating, memorize, aloud, comma, make mistakes,

pronunciation, be afraid to

What about...?

Why don't you...?

2. 语法

How do you study for a test? I study by listening to cassettes.

How do you learn English? I learn by studying with a group.

Do you learn English by reading aloud? Yes, I do.

3. 功能意念

How do you study for a test? I study by listening to cassettes.

Have you ever studied with a group? Yes, I have. I've learnt a lot that way.



单元精析

——书中有黄金屋

1. I study by making flashcards. 我通过制作抽认卡来学习。

(1) by 介词, “通过……的方式”, 如:

The man makes a living by singing. 那个人以唱歌为生。

You can switch the TV by pressing the big button. 按那个大按钮你就能打开电视机。

(2) by 作介词还有另外几个意思:

在……旁边, 在……附近 如: There is a house by the river.

经过(某人或某物) 如: He goes by the hospital every day on his way to school.

不迟于, 在……之前, = not later than, before 如: Can you finish the work by five?

乘……(表示运输或取道的方式) 如: by car/boat/bus/bike/train/plane

(3) by 还可以作副词, “靠近”, 相当于 near, 如:

The thief stole the money when no one was by.

(4) make flashcards 制作抽认卡, make 意为“做, 制作, 制造, 建造”, 如:

make a car/a dress/a telephone/dumplings/bread/paper

(5) make up 组成, 构成, 如:

She made up a basket of food for the picnic.

Xu Zheng said he learnt English by making up conversations.

(6) make mistakes 出错, 犯错, 如:

Antonin made some mistakes in the Chinese exam yesterday.

(7) make 还有一个很重要的意思, “使某人做某事”, 后面接动词原形, 如:

I couldn't make my car start this morning.

How can you make the baby stop crying?

2. I don't know how to use commas. 我不知道怎样使用逗号。

how 与动词不定式 to use commas 连用, 作 know 的宾语。动词不定式可以和疑问词连用, 如:

He doesn't know what to do next.



We don't know where to go tomorrow.

The boys want to know when to leave.

3. We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese. 我们对某件事情感到兴奋,就以汉语结束我们的会话。

(1) get/ be excited about 对……感到兴奋,如:

Are you excited about going to Beijing?

At first she got excited about the good news.

(2) end up 结束,告终,如:

If he carries on driving like that, he'll end up dead.

At first he refused to accept any responsibility but he ended up apologizing.

4. I couldn't always make complete sentences, either. 我也不是总能造出完整的句子。

(1) always 用在否定句中表示部分否定,如:

The little boy isn't always late for school. 那个小男孩上学并不总是迟到。

此外, all, both 用在否定句中也表示部分否定,如:

Not all the children like having sandwiches. 并不是所有的孩子都喜欢吃三明治。

(2) either, “也(不)”, 用于否定句, 肯定句中用 too 或 also, also 多放在实义动词的前面或系动词 be 的后面, 而 too 一般放在句末。如:

He won't go to see the film, I won't, either.

Our teacher was also there.

Pierre also said that joining the English club at school was the best way to improve her English.

He learns English by watching English-language videos. I learn English by watching English-language videos, too.

5. I think that doing lots of listening practice is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner. 我认为做大量的听力练习是成为一个好的语言学习者的秘密之一。

(1) lots of = a lot of = many/ much, 但 many 修饰可数名词, 而 much 修饰不可数名词。如:

I have a lot of/ lots of/ many ways to learn English well.

Mr Fat has a lot of/ lots of/ much money, but he doesn't feel happy.

(2) one/ some/ half/ most/ all/ none of + 复数名词, 表示“……中的一个/一些/一半/绝大部分/所有/一个也没有”。如:

Some of the students are afraid to speak English in class.

All of the books are about foreign languages.

None of them want/ wants to go there.

6. Now I am enjoying learning English. 现在我喜欢学英语。

enjoy doing 喜欢做……, 乐于做……, enjoy 后面接动词 -ing 形式或名词 如:

The little boy enjoys watching TV.

Do you enjoy reading English magazines?

I enjoy that interesting book.

7. Most people speak English as a second language. 绝大多数人把英语当作第二语言来讲。

as, 介词, “作为”, 如:

What do you do as a librarian?

As a middle school student, I'll take the lead in everything.

as 还可以作连词, 表示“一边……, 一边……”, 如:

The beautiful girl dances as she sings.

He looked behind from time to time as he went.



典例剖析

规律一把金钥匙

[例 1] I'm sorry. I really don't know _____ the clock. (天津, 2003)

- A. to mend B. how should I mend C. what to mend D. how to mend

[答案] D

[剖析] 疑问词 how/ when/ what 后常接不定式把复合句变为简单句。

[方法提炼]

动词不定式 how 和疑问词连用。做这一类型的题要紧紧抓住“疑问词+动词不定式”这种固定结构。

[例 2] English is widely used _____ travelers and business people all over the world. (武汉, 2002)

- A. to B. for C. as D. by

[答案] D

[剖析] travelers 是 use 这个动作的执行者, 故其前面要加介词 by。

[易错分析]

本题易错选 C, as 介词, “作为”。此处 by 的意思是“被”, 此题意为“英语被全世界的旅行者和商人广泛使用。”

基础演练

万丈高楼平地起

一、根据句意用本单元中的生词填空

- Our English teacher usually uses I _____ to teach the new words.
- I think it very important to take many grammar n _____ in every class.
- My sister finds it f _____ that she can't speak English well.
- An actor must be able to m _____ his lines (台词).
- Listen. The boy is reading English a _____.
- The students' p _____ is not good, but it is improving.
- Mary said she learnt Chinese by l _____ to cassettes.
- I don't think having conversation with friends is h _____.
- There are many new words in the essay, so I read very s _____.
- Remember: one thing you can do is listening for the most i _____ words, not every one.

二、单项选择

- Jackson studied Chinese by _____ cassettes.
A. listening B. to listen C. listening to D. to listening to
- _____ do you come to school every day? — By bus.
A. What B. How C. For what D. Why
- If you are in trouble, you can _____ the police _____ help.
A. ask, for B. want, for C. ask, to D. call, with
- A young man is practicing _____ English with Mr King on the train.
A. to speak B. saying C. to say D. speaking
- Have you _____ studied _____ a group? — Yes, I have.
A. never, with B. ever, with C. ever, to D. always, with
- I think the best way to learn more English is to learn by _____ English.
A. speaking B. writing C. saying D. using
- Why don't you _____ an English language club to practice speaking English?
A. go B. join C. take part in D. start
- Later on, I realized that it _____ if you don't understand every word when you listen to the English teacher.
A. doesn't matter B. matters C. is important D. isn't useful
- Now I am enjoying learning and I got _____ A this term.
A. a B. an C. the D. /

10. If you don't know how to spell new words, _____ in a dictionary.
A. look up them B. find out them C. look them up D. look at them

三、句型转换

- He learns English by reading aloud to practice pronunciation. (就画线部分提问)
_____ he learn English?
- What about going out for a walk? (同义句)
_____ go out for a walk?
- Lillian Li thought studying grammar was too boring. (同义句)
Lillian Li thought studying grammar was _____.
- Wei Ming has been learning English for six years. (就画线部分提问)
_____ has Wei Ming been studying English?
- Liu Chang said, "Joining the English club at school is the best way to improve my English." (同义句)
Liu Chang said _____ joining the English club _____ the best way to improve _____ English.
- I never study grammar. (就画线部分提问)
_____ you study grammar?
- I don't know how I can use commas. (同义句)
I don't know _____ use commas.
- Why not come to my house last night, John? (同义句)
Why _____ come to my house last night, John?
- I think reading English books is very helpful, too. (否定句)
I _____ think reading English books is very helpful, _____.
- Lucy can't pronounce the word correctly. (同义句)
Lucy can't get the _____.

阅读拓展

A

How to read fast?

Perhaps you have been told about some habits which keep a person from reading fast and have been strongly asked to break those habits which you might have.

Do you still have any of these bad habits? Check yourself by answering "yes" or "no" to these questions.

- Do you move your lips(嘴唇) when reading silently?
- Do you point to words with your finger as you read?
- Do you move your head from side to side as you read?
- Do you read one word at a time?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, start at once to break the habits. If you move your lips, hold your fingers over them, or hold a piece of paper between your lips when you are reading. Then if your lips move, you will know it and can stop them. If you point to words, hold two sides of your book, one side with your left hand, the other side with your right hand. Then you will not have a free finger to use in pointing while reading. If you move your head, place your chin(下巴) in one hand, and hold your head still. If you read no more than one or two or three words at a time, you need to work very hard in learning to take in more words at each glance(瞥视) as your eyes travel across the lines of words.

根据短文内容选择正确的答案

- You may hold your fingers over your lips while reading so as to _____.
A. hold a piece of paper between them B. keep yourself from talking to others
C. tell others to be silent D. feel whether your lips move or not
- When your eyes travel across the lines of words, you need to _____.

- A. read the words carefully
C. read several words at a time
3. When you read, don't _____.
A. use your finger to point to words.
C. keep your head still
4. When you place your chin in one hand, you can _____.
A. rest your head on it
C. keep your hand upward
5. This passage mainly talks about _____.
A. the importance of fast reading
C. the ways to read fast
- B. look at every word carefully
D. remember every word
- B. hold your book with your hands
D. do any of the things above
- B. keep your head from moving side to side
D. move your head from side to side
- B. the bad habit in reading
D. some difficulty in reading fast

B

下列 A~H 为八本畅销书, 看完 11~15 小题的叙述后, 请根据题意, 依个人需求, 为每人选择最适当的一本书。

- A. *How to be Good Learners*
B. *Make Garbage Useful*
C. *People Around the World*
D. *You are What You Eat*
- E. *Money Talks*
F. *E-Communication*
G. *101 Q&A about America*
H. *Tips for Shopping*

6. Today people write to, even talk to, others on the computer. Nancy wants to learn more about it.
7. Mary is a good mother. She believes eating right food is important. She likes to help her children grow better with right food.
8. Kevin often sits at the desk, studying all night, but he still gets poor grades. He hopes to do better on the tests.
9. Bob's sister wants to move to New York. But she isn't sure if that is a good idea. She needs to know more about the country.
10. Amy is worried about that there are too many used plastic bags and old newspapers at home. She doesn't know what to do with them.



实际应用

——实践是检验真理的唯一标准

一、补全对话, 从 A~G 中选出五个句子完成对话, 有两项为多余选项。

- A. What about this one?
C. Another English story book?
E. Oh? But I know you are good at English.
G. Yes, they are really small.
- B. You can't keep the book for long.
D. Isn't it interesting?
F. Did you enjoy the book?

MISS WU: Can I help you?

LI GANG: Yes, I'd like to return this book, please.

MISS WU: 1 _____

LI GANG: No, I couldn't read it. I had a hard time reading a few pages, and then I decided to give up.

MISS WU: 2 _____

LI GANG: It wasn't the language. It was the words. They are too small for me.

MISS WU: 3 _____ What can I do for you, then?

LI GANG: Well, I'd be glad if you could find me another book.

MISS WU: 4 _____

LI GANG: Yes, but one with bigger words.

MISS WU: 5 _____

LI GANG: Oh, *Oliver Twist*. This one is fine. And the words are much bigger. Thank you very much.

MISS WU: You're welcome.

二、你和同桌 Wei Ming 正在探讨怎样学习英语以及如何解决学习中的一些困难,请据此编一段对话,每人说话不少于五次。

单元小结

知能精华

举一反三 触类旁通

本单元主要学习了“how to study”(怎样学习),以及围绕“how to study”展开的听、说、读、写训练,学习了如下内容:


1. by 后面接动词-ing 形式
2. 对 how 引导的特殊疑问句的回答
3. 学习英语的各种方法、学习中的困难及解决的具体办法

单元达标

世上无难事 只怕有心人

听力部分(20分)

一、保尔正在学习英语。听下面他所谈到他遇到的挑战,并在下面的图表中将保尔谈到的项打上√(5分)

Challenges	
1. _____ can't get the pronunciation right	
2. _____ forget a lot of new words	
3. _____ can't always understand when people talk to me	
4. _____ can't understand the words in magazines	
5. _____ don't get much writing practice	

二、听句子,然后从 A, B, C 中选出能对每个句子作出适当反应的答语(5分)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. Good morning. Miss Black. | B. Nice to meet you. too. | C. Fine, thanks. And you? |
| 2. A. Thanks for asking me. | B. Certainly. Here you are. | C. Yes, I'm all right. |
| 3. A. I'm sure. | B. The same to you. | C. You're welcome. |
| 4. A. It's Thursday. | B. It's 9 o'clock. | C. It's June 10th. |
| 5. A. I think so. Why? | B. I like it very much. | C. He isn't in. |

三、听对话,根据对话内容选择正确的答语(5分)

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A. 7158818. | B. 7151818. | C. 7158118. |
| 2. A. Every seven minutes. | B. Every three minutes. | C. Every ten minutes. |
| 3. A. To see the doctor. | B. To see the film. | C. To put on more clothes. |
| 4. A. Because it is popular. | B. Because it is too noisy. | C. Because she never listens to it. |
| 5. A. Because it isn't far from the city. | | |
| B. Because it is much cooler there than in the city. | | |
| C. Because it is a little warmer there. | | |

四、听对话或短文,选择最佳答案(5分)

1. Why didn't the man come back on time?

A. The bus broke down on the way.	B. The man was knocked by a taxi.	C. The road was broken.
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2. How did the man come back and meet his friends at last?

A. By taxi.

B. By bus.

C. On foot.

笔试部分(100分)

一、根据句意填词(10分)

1. I think the increasing population is one of the greatest c _____ today.
2. The poor country can find no s _____ to its financial (财政的, 金融的) troubles.
3. Most of the girls are a _____ to go out at night.
4. What is your f _____ way to learn more English?
5. This is a c _____ surprise to me.
6. Are you going to let your wife know the s _____?
7. His words i _____ themselves on my memory.
8. If I make a mistake, please don't l _____ at me.
9. Our n _____ language is Chinese.
10. It's nothing to get e _____ about.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空(20分)

1. The students like reading Chinese _____ in the morning. (loud)
2. I can't get the _____ right when I read English. (pronounce)
3. Most of the students study for a test by _____ much exercise. (do)
4. How can you learn _____, Paul? (well)
5. Sometimes he finds watching movies _____ because the people speak too fast. (frustrate)
6. Comrade Lei Feng was very _____. (help)
7. There are many new words in the test, so I read very _____. (slow)
8. The girl's mother was very _____ when she knew they would help them. (impress)
9. Last year I enjoyed _____ English songs very much. (sing)
10. I think the only thing you can do is listening for _____ words, not every one. (important)

三、单项选择(10分)

1. English is very popular _____ the world for computers.
A. on B. for C. all over D. by
2. My little son said that he couldn't understand the people who talked _____.
A. slowly B. clearly C. fastly D. quickly
3. Please write a letter to tell your friend _____ a better language learner.
A. how to become B. when to become C. to become how D. why to become
4. I found learning English _____ because the teacher's pronunciation was _____.
A. interesting, easy B. hard, not good C. difficult, good D. frustrating, sweet
5. All of us were _____ at the _____ news.
A. amazing, amazing B. amazing, amazed C. amazed, amazing D. amazed, amazed
6. How you _____ to _____ English well, can you tell me?
A. learned, learn B. learn, learn C. learn, learned D. learned, learning
7. His brother _____ the Communist Party when he was twenty.
A. joined in B. took part in C. joined D. joined to
8. Practice is good _____ health.
A. for B. at C. in D. to
9. What _____ are difficult for you when you learn English?
A. things else B. else C. things other D. else things



10. I have been learning Japanese _____ about three years.

- A. in B. with C. for D. since

四、完形填空(20分)

The United States, Great Britain took the war on Iraq in late March, 2003. 1 over twenty days American soldiers were in Baghdad, the 2 of Iraq. They ended the government(政府) of Saddam. 3 Iraqis died in the war, Saddam is 4. No one knows 5 he's dead or alive. In some parts of the city there was no light because of the war. Some oil wells were set on fire. Now the Iraqis need food, water and 6. Many soldiers and people who were hurt in the war need hospital care. People also need 7 to find their family members. After the war, some Iraqis broke into Saddam's palace, government buildings and stores. They 8 many things from Iraqi Museums. Other Iraqis are angry that the US soldiers didn't stop the robbers. So far there is 9 no government of Iraqis. The reason for the American soldiers taking the war is that they are 10 weapons of mass destruction(大规模杀伤性武器). But by June 6, they hadn't found any at all.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. In | B. After | C. By | D. During |
| 2. A. city | B. town | C. capital | D. village |
| 3. A. Thousand | B. Thousands | C. Thousand of | D. Thousands of |
| 4. A. tired | B. run | C. gone | D. forgotten |
| 5. A. if | B. when | C. how | D. that |
| 6. A. spaceships | B. flowers | C. people | D. medicine |
| 7. A. an idea | B. a way | C. a plane | D. a bridge |
| 8. A. bought | B. borrowed | C. stole | D. brought |
| 9. A. still | B. ever | C. yet | D. already |
| 10. A. looking at | B. looking for | C. giving up | D. putting down |

五、阅读理解(20分)

A

Mr Young worked in a factory. One day he broke an important part of a machine and was sent away. He couldn't find any work any longer. He had to roam(流浪) here and there. One day when he was walking by a river, an Englishman fell into it and the water would nearly wash him away. In the time of danger Mr Young jumped into the river and saved him. The Englishman thanked him very much and took him to England and helped him find a work in London. A few years later he could speak English but could neither read nor write. It brought him a lot of difficulties. He decided to learn reading and writing. Just an English lived next to him. He came to the old woman and asked her to teach him.

"All right, young man," said the old woman. Then she brought out a pencil and an exercise-book, wrote A, B, C, D on it. Pointing to A, the woman said, "It's A." "How Can I know it's A?" Mr Young asked. The woman didn't know how to answer. She had to say, "It's A. And it's B." "How can I know it's B?" he asked again. The old woman didn't answer. She thought for a while and began to pull him by the ear.

"Ah, my ear!" the young man called out. "How do you know it's an ear?"

"Everyone knows it's an ear." "All right," the old woman said with a smile, "Everyone knows it's B. Let's go on!"

- Mr Young was sent away because _____.
A. he knew little English
B. he was very lazy
C. he had broken an important part of a machine
D. he didn't listen to anybody
- Mr Young Roamed here and there _____.
A. find a house to live in



- B. find another piece of work
 - C. find something to eat
 - D. learn something useful
3. The Englishman helped Mr Young to find work in London because _____.
- A. it was easy to do it there
 - B. the man paid a lot for it
 - C. the man was able to do everything
 - D. the man had saved him before
4. Mr Young could neither read nor write because _____.
- A. he came from a poor country
 - B. he was too busy to learn everything
 - C. he hadn't learn English in his country
 - D. he hadn't been in school when he was young
5. For the old woman, Mr Young's question was _____.
- A. too strange to answer
 - B. necessary to answer
 - C. so easy that everyone could answer
 - D. so difficult that nobody could answer

B

An old joke says that when a lazy student doesn't want to do his homework, he tells the teacher that the dog ate his assignment. But this time the dog did eat the homework. And it was the teacher who had to explain(解释) to her students. Dee Slosser, who teaches at Danbury High School, said she spent hours trying to piece together(拼补) six test papers torn(撕) to bits by her dog. "He was just trying to take a little Shakespeare," she said she put the English test papers on a bench at her home last Friday. She was to mark them at the weekend. But Sloopy, her four-year-old dog, had other plans. Sloopy found it with the test papers in his mouth. Sloopy carefully worked all Sunday nights to piece the test papers together and grade them. The next day her student had a good laugh at the chewed-up(咬破) test papers. They laughed so hard, but soon they thought over the incident seriously.

6. "His assignment" in the article means _____.
- A. the teacher's order
 - B. the teacher's homework
 - C. the student's joke
 - D. the student's homework
7. Which of the following is true?
- A. Slosser's dog tore the test papers to pieces because the students didn't do them well.
 - B. The dog ate the papers because he was interested in Shakespeare.
 - C. The dog tore the papers, making Dee Slosser busier this weekend.
 - D. The dog ate the homework just to make the students laugh.
8. Mrs Slosser _____.
- A. failed to mark the test papers
 - B. handed out the papers to the students with marks on
 - C. tried to piece together the papers but failed
 - D. had to hand out the papers to the students on Tuesday
9. From the passage, we can know that Dee Slosser seems _____.
- A. careless
 - B. strict
 - C. humorous(幽默)
 - D. serious
10. The writer tells the story to _____.
- A. make the student think of the sense of responsibility(责任)



- B. make people think of their teachers
C. let people know an old joke about dogs
D. let people know an old joke about lazy students

六、写作(20分)

你们班准备开一次关于学习方法的讨论会,作为英语学习的佼佼者,请你准备一份发言稿,介绍一下你学习英语的具体方法、对待困难的态度及解决问题的办法,并号召其他的同学要学好英语,因为……

根据以上提示写一篇发言稿。



成长记录

—— 持续学习 天天向上

姓名	学校	班级	日期
最快乐的是			
最喜欢的是			
最大的收获是			
最有体会的是			
最满意的进步是			
最遗憾的失误是			
给老师的建议是			
同伴的话			
老师的话			
家长的话			



资源开发

—— 创新思维挑战自我

下面是 Studio Classroom 的特聘教学专家美国的 Doris brougham 发表在 2004 年第一期 Studio Classroom 上的一篇短文,在文中她首致问候,再介绍本期的内容,然后介绍新来的老师。

Dear friends,

Let me take this opportunity to wish you a Happy New Year and Happy Chinese New Year, since the Year of the Monkey begins in January this year.

A new year means new changes, and I'm excited to tell you that we have many new things in store for Studio Classroom. We have some new series this year, such as Studio Classroom's Top 5. Make sure you don't miss our "Top 5" article this month. It's about the best winter vacation destinations (冬季度假胜地) around the world. In this month's magazines, you'll also find the very first episode of a conversation radio station. You won't believe all the things that will happen.

We have a few new teachers dropping by the Coffee Corner in the next few months. You'll meet both Jason and Michelle Roloff. They're from California. When Jason is not teaching on Coffee Corner, he's visiting schools. Michelle balances work at Studio Classroom with looking after their three young boys.

So just sit back, relax and enjoy, just sit back, relax and enjoy reading this first Studio Classroom magazines for 2004.

Your Friend for Life,
Doris brougham