

# 导学与测试

## 牛津英语 一课一练

九年级第二学期

配修订版教材

9B

上海教育出版社

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## 编写说明

本书系配合上海市二期课改修订版教材《英语(牛津上海版)九年级第二学期》(试用本)而编写,其目的在于帮助学生更好地学习和实践修订后的教材内容。

本书特色鲜明、内容丰富、形式多样。本书共有 5 个单元,每单元由 My Word Box、My Little Target 和 Quiz Time 三部分组成。My Word Box 和 My Little Target 是各个单元重点词汇、句型、语法要点以及语言功能的提炼总结,而 Quiz Time 则是对应的提高练习。

除了单元练习,本书还配有期中(Mid-term Examination)、期末(End-term Examination)试卷和 4 套中考模拟试卷,便于教师了解和检查教学效果。

本书最后还附有相应的听力文字及答案(Tapescripts and key),方便师生参考。

总之,我们认真地组织编写了这套学习辅导用书,并精心做好了加工出版工作。我们希望它能对使用教材的广大师生有较大的帮助,也欢迎广大师生批评指正。

本书编写组

2011 年 1 月

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# Module 1 Environment and life

Unit

1

## Saving the Earth



### My Word Box

1. **atmosphere** *n.* (the mixture of gases which are around the Earth) (围绕地球的) 大气, 大气层

Scientists have studied quite a few gases in the atmosphere. 科学家们已经研究了大气层中相当多的气体。

【注意】atmosphere 还可以解释为“气氛”。

The atmosphere of the meeting is friendly. 大会的气氛很友好。

2. **flood** *n.* (a very large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry) 洪水  
*v.* (cover a place with water, or become covered with water) (使)灌满水, 淹没

The town was destroyed by the flood after the storm. 暴风雨后的洪水冲毁了这座城镇。

Every spring the river floods the valley. 每年春天河水把这个山谷淹没。

3. **various** *adj.* (of many different kinds) 各种各样的

For various reasons, I'd prefer not to meet him. 由于各种原因, 我不愿见他。

vary *v.* 改变; 变化

The rainfall in this city varies with the season. 这个城市的降雨量随季节而变化。

variety *n.* 变化; 多样化

They come from a variety of countries. 他们来自不同的国家。

4. **threat** *n.* (thing or person that might cause harm) 威胁

Nicotine in cigarettes is a serious threat to smokers. 香烟中的尼古丁对吸烟者是个严重的威胁。

九年级英语



threaten v. 威胁; 恐吓

She threatened to call the police. 她威胁着要报警。

5. **lifeless** *adj.* (without any form of life) 无生命的; 无生物生长的

People used to think deserts were lifeless places. 人们过去曾认为沙漠是无生物生长的地方。

life *n.* 生活; 生命

living *adj.* 有生命的; 活着的

All the living things on the Earth cannot live without water. 地球上所有的生物没有水都无法生存。

6. **rise** *v.* (go up) 上升; 升起

The price of this product has risen more than 50%. 这种商品的价格上涨已超过了50%。

【比较】rise 与 raise

rise 为不及物动词, 后不能加名词(即宾语)。

The boy rose from his seat slowly. 那个男孩从座位上慢慢起身。

raise 为及物动词, 后加名词(即宾语)。

The boy raised his face to the sun. 那个男孩抬起头面向太阳。

7. **occur** *v.* (exist, be found somewhere) 存在于; 出现在

When did the accident occur? 事故是什么时候发生的?

8. \* **protective** *adj.* (showing protection of some kind) 保护的; 防护的

The computer has a protective layer on its screen. 这台电脑的屏幕上有一层保护膜。

9. \* **massive** *adj.* (huge; very big) 巨大的

A massive rock is on the top of the hill. 山顶上有块巨大的石头。

10. **reach** *v.* (be long enough to get to a place) (大或长等) 足够达到

Her new dress reaches down to her ankles. 她新买的裙子长及脚踝。

11. **act like** (act in the manner of) 充当……; 起……作用

That child acts like a grown-up. 那个孩子的举止像成年人一样。

【注意】like 在词组中作介词, 意为“像……一样”。

12. **keep ... from ...** (prevent ... from; stop ... from) 阻止……干某事

He always locks the door of his study to keep anyone from entering. 他总是锁上书房门,

阻止任何人进入。

**13. in the form of** (in the manner of) 以……的方式; 以……的形式(存在)

My mother encourages me in the form of writing a letter to me once a month. 妈妈以每月给我写一次信的方式鼓励着我。

**14. burn ... up** (get rid of something by burning) 焚毁; 烧掉

Careless people have caused so many forest fires that millions of trees have been burnt up. 粗心的人们造成了如此之多的森林大火, 致使数以百万计的树木被烧毁了。

**15. make ... worse** (make a situation get worse) 使……更糟糕

The flood in that country is making its people's life worse. 那个国家的洪灾使得人们的生活更加糟糕。

【注意】make 的其他用法:

make + 名词/代词 + 形容词, 意为“使……变得……”。

What makes you so happy? 什么使你如此高兴?

make + 名词/代词 + 名词, 意为“把……当作……”。

We want to make the room the base of our group. 我们想把这间房作为小组的基地。

make + 名词/代词 + do something, 意为“使……做某事”。

The policeman made the driver stop at the entrance of the hospital. 警察让司机把车停在医院入口处。

**16. take in** (absorb something into the body by breathing) 吸收

If you are in a fire, put a wet towel over your nose, and don't take in too much smoke. 如果你身处火灾中, 用湿毛巾捂住鼻子, 不要吸入太多烟。

【注意】其反义词/词组为 release/give out, 意为“发出; 放出(热、光等)”。

**17. as well as** (in addition to somebody/something) 既……又……; 和……一样

The man makes people know those poor kids by his photos, as well as raising money to help them. 这人不仅通过他的照片让人们知道那些贫穷的孩子, 而且还募捐帮助他们。

He learns French as well as his brother. 他法语学得和他哥哥一样好。

【比较】as well as 与 not only ... but (also)

它们有相似的意思, 但是在侧重点上有所不同。as well as 侧重前者, not only ... but (also) 侧重后者。

Joseph as well as his parents has travelled to many cities in China since 2000. 自从2000年以来, 约瑟夫和他的父母游玩了很多中国的城市。(Joseph为主语)

Not only Joseph but also his parents have travelled to many cities in China since 2000. 自从





2000 年以来,不仅约瑟夫而且还有他的父母游玩了很多中国的城市。(his parents 为主语)  
当 as well as 和 not only ... but also 连接两个并列主语时,主谓一致原则如下:

He as well as I is good at drawing. 他和我一样擅长绘画。(谓语动词单复数形式与句子  
主语单复数一致)

Not only he but also I am good at swimming. 不但他而且我也擅长游泳。(谓语动词单复  
数形式与最邻近它的主语单复数一致)

【注意】... as well 是副词词组,相当于 too 的用法。

He teaches English and Geography as well. 他教英语,也教地理。

### 18. do with (deal with) 处理

Please do with these old books as soon as possible. 请尽快处理这些旧书。

【注意】What to do with ... ? = How to deal with ... ? 如何处理……?

### 19. environmentally friendly (good for the environment) 环保的;不损害环境的

Environmentally friendly products could be found in many Expo pavilions. 在很多世博场  
馆内,都可以看到环保产品。

### 20. compare ... to ... (regard as similar) 将……比作

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage. 莎士比亚将世界比作一个舞台。

【比较】compare ... to 与 compare ... with

两者都可表示“把……与……比较,对比”,但 compare ... to ... 还可表示“将……比作”。

We compare carefully the first letter with/to the second. 我们仔细比较了第一封信和第二  
封信。



## My Little Target

### A. 用(not) as ... as 对事物进行比较

#### 1. 肯定句中用“as + 形容词或副词 + as”结构。

This film is as interesting as that one. 这部电影和那部电影一样有趣。

Your pen writes as smoothly as mine. 你的钢笔书写起来和我的一样流畅。

#### 2. 否定句中用“as/so + 形容词或副词 + as”结构。

This old dictionary is not as useful as the new one. 这本旧字典不如那本新的有用。

【注意】not as ... as 可以与比较级互换。

This film isn't as interesting as that one. 这部电影不如那部电影有趣。

相当于: That film is more interesting than this one. 那部电影比这部电影有趣。

Your pen doesn't write as smoothly as mine. 你的钢笔书写起来不如我的流畅。  
相当于: My pen writes more smoothly than yours. 我的钢笔书写起来比你的流畅。

### 3. “(not) as + many/much/few/little + 名词 + as”结构可以比较事物的数量。

Tom collects as many stamps as his brother. 汤姆收集了和他哥哥相同数量的邮票。  
Alice doesn't spend as much time as Kitty (in) reading books. 艾丽斯在阅读上不如基蒂花的时间多。  
John drinks little cola in winter. His mother drinks as little cola as he. 约翰冬天几乎不喝可乐,他妈妈和他一样几乎不喝。

## B. 状语从句(III)

### 1. “so + 形容词或副词 + that”引导结果状语从句。

1) 引导肯定的结果状语从句,意思是“如此……以至……”。

The sunshine is so beautiful that I'd like to go swimming in the sea. 阳光是如此的美丽以至我想去海里游泳。

2) 引导否定的结果状语从句,意思是“如此……以至于不能……”。

The computer is so expensive that I can't afford it. 这台电脑太贵了,以至于我买不起。

【注意】当 that 引导的结果状语从句为肯定句时,so ... that 可以与 ... enough to 转换;当 that 引导的结果状语从句为否定句时,so ... that 可以与 too ... to 或 not ... enough to 转换,但 enough 应放在形容词或副词后面。

The boy is so old that he can look after himself. 这个男孩已经够大了,他能自己照顾自己。  
相当于: The boy is old enough to look after himself.

David walked so slowly that he couldn't keep up with us. 大卫走得很慢,他跟不上我们。

相当于: David walked too slowly to keep up with us./David didn't walk fast enough to keep up with us.

当 so ... that 引导的主句和从句的主语不同时,转换成简单句时要加上 for ...。

The road was so narrow that the bus could not pass through. 这条路很窄,以至于这辆公共汽车无法通过。

相当于: The road was too narrow for the bus to pass through.

### 2. so that 引导目的状语从句时,表示“以便;为了”,从句中常使用 can/could, may/might, will/would 等情态动词。

The little boy saved every coin so that he could buy his mother a present on Mother's Day. 这个小男孩省下每一枚硬币,这样他能在母亲节给妈妈买一份礼物。

【注意】so that 引导的目的状语从句可以与介词短语 in order (not) to 或不定式 so as (not) to 互换。in order (not) to 可位于句中或句首,而 so as (not) to 只能位于句中。

She bought a digital camera online so that she would save time. 为了节省时间,她在网上



买了一个数码相机。  
相当于: She bought a digital camera online in order to/so as to save time.  
In order to save time, she bought a digital camera online.

### C. 动词-ing 形式

#### 1. 构成和作用

如果一个动词加上了 ing, 就构成了一种非谓语形式。它在句中可以作除谓语动词以外的多种成分, 如主语、表语、宾语、定语等。本单元主要讲解动词-ing 形式位于谓语动词后作宾语的用法。

#### 2. 动词-ing 作宾语

##### 1) 作动词的宾语

某些动词后出现另一个动词时, 后面的动词须以-ing 形式作直接宾语。常见的此类动词有: finish, deny, enjoy, practise, consider, admit, like, hate, prefer, suggest 等。

Let's finish washing and then go out for a walk. 让我们洗好衣服然后出去散步吧。

I enjoy reading history books. 我喜欢阅读历史书籍。

【注意】在动词 allow, permit, forbid, advise 后要用动词-ing 作宾语, 但宾语补足语需用带 to 的不定式。

We don't allow making noise in the library. 图书馆内不准喧哗。

We don't allow students to smoke at school. 我们不允许学生在校吸烟。

##### 2) 作介词的宾语

My father gave up smoking at last. 我父亲最终戒了烟。

Do you know if the new comer is good at communicating? 你知道这位新来的善于交流吗?

The patient is looking forward to getting some good advice from the doctor. 这位病人正期待着能从医生那里得到一些好的建议。

【注意】有些短语以介词结尾, 其后如果出现非谓语形式, 只能为动词-ing 形式, 此时的 to 皆为介词, 而不是不定式符号。常见的这类短语有:

devote ... to 把……献给    admit to 承认    look forward to 期待    lead to 导致  
pay attention to 注意    be/get/become used to 习惯于

### D. 语言功能: 表示喜好

常用句型:

1. —Do you like ...? 你想……?

—Yes, I do./No, I don't. 是的, 我想。/不, 我不想。

2. —Which would you prefer? 你想要哪一个?

—I'd prefer ... 我想要……



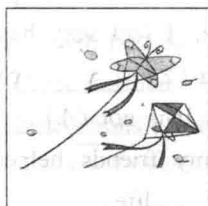
3. —Which do you prefer? 你喜欢哪一个?  
—I prefer ... 我喜欢……
4. —I like ... better than ... 与……相比,我更喜欢……。  
—Me too./So do I. 我也是。
5. —How did you like ...? 你觉得……怎么样?  
—It was wonderful./I enjoyed it very much./I enjoyed every minute of it./I didn't enjoy it at all./It was dull./It was awful. 非常好。/我非常喜欢。/我享受每一分钟。/我一点也不喜欢。/无聊。/很糟糕。
6. —What kind of ... do you like best? 哪一种你最喜欢?  
—I like ... best. They are my favourites. 我最喜欢……。他们是最好的。
7. —Would you like some ...? 你想要一些……?  
—Yes, please./No, thanks. I'd rather have ... 是的,请给我些。/不,谢谢。我想要些……



## Quiz Time

### Part One Listening

#### 1. Listen and choose the right picture. (6%)



A



B



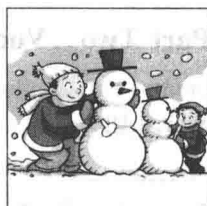
C



D



E



F



G

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (6%)**

- ( ) 1. A. By train.                      B. By bus.                      C. By taxi.                      D. On foot.
- ( ) 2. A. Once half a year.                      B. Once every year.  
                    C. Twice half a year.                      D. Twice every month.
- ( ) 3. A. Ice tea.                      B. Hot milk.  
                    C. Hot chocolate.                      D. Tea.
- ( ) 4. A. For doing homework.                      B. For playing computer games.  
                    C. For surfing the Internet.                      D. For chatting with friends online.
- ( ) 5. A. 22 November.                      B. 24 November.  
                    C. 23 November.                      D. 26 November.
- ( ) 6. A. Beef.                      B. Mushrooms.  
                    C. Sausages.                      D. Tomato sauce.

**III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. (6%)**

- ( ) 1. Skin-diving(潜水) is like being on the moon because in deep water you can see the moon.
- ( ) 2. Under the water we can hardly climb big rocks.
- ( ) 3. You feel lighter under the water than on land.
- ( ) 4. If you have tanks of air(氧气瓶) on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time.
- ( ) 5. You can get many things from the deep sea.
- ( ) 6. The writer thinks skin-diving is neither fun nor interesting.

**IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks. (7%)**

I have moved into a new house in the countryside. I feel very happy because it is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from my old flat. My new house is near a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ river. There is not much (3) \_\_\_\_\_ because the city centre is far away. It is not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for me to shop in the daily life. On the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ day, my friends helped me move the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ into my new house. I enjoy my (7) \_\_\_\_\_ life.

**Part Two Vocabulary and Grammar**

**I. Choose the best answer. (18%)**

- ( ) 1. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ cat under the desk. It's a birthday present from my aunt.  
                    A. an                      B. a                      C. the                      D. /
- ( ) 2. Please enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ at the party, will you?  
                    A. your                      B. yours                      C. you                      D. yourselves

- ( ) 3. — Coffee or tea?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, thank you. I only drink water.  
A. Either      B. Neither      C. Some      D. Both
- ( ) 4. How do you keep warmth \_\_\_\_\_ getting out of the room?  
A. from      B. by      C. with      D. in
- ( ) 5. The cost of one day in an average hospital can run \_\_\_\_\_ \$300.  
A. as far as      B. as high as      C. so high as      D. as high to
- ( ) 6. Do you believe some special dogs can do things \_\_\_\_\_ men?  
A. as good as      B. as well as      C. as soon as      D. as careful as
- ( ) 7. There are about \_\_\_\_\_ books in our school library and some of them were given by our teachers.  
A. five thousands      B. five thousand  
C. five thousand of      D. thousands
- ( ) 8. He failed his driving test twice last year. He tried \_\_\_\_\_ time this year and passed it at last.  
A. the other      B. the others      C. another      D. others
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ should buy environmentally friendly things to help protect the environment.  
A. Computers      B. Containers      C. Complaints      D. Consumers
- ( ) 10. My mother often \_\_\_\_\_ prices when she goes shopping.  
A. worries      B. reaches      C. compares      D. provides
- ( ) 11. Mary practises \_\_\_\_\_ the piano every day.  
A. playing      B. to play      C. to playing      D. plays
- ( ) 12. Don't go out of the room until your homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will be finishing      B. has finished  
C. is finished      D. finishes
- ( ) 13. Instructions always tell us \_\_\_\_\_. They are very useful.  
A. how to use      B. when to use  
C. what to use things      D. how to use things
- ( ) 14. My brother didn't go shopping with us \_\_\_\_\_ he could prepare his school project.  
A. so as      B. so that      C. because      D. and
- ( ) 15. David didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ his holiday this summer.  
A. where was he going to spend      B. where he was going to spend  
C. to spend where      D. where to spend
- ( ) 16. The atmosphere is essential for all living things. The underlined part means '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
A. important      B. fair      C. similar      D. serious

( ) 17. — Have a nice day!

—

A. It's kind of you.

B. That's great.

C. The same to you.

D. You're welcome.

( ) 18. — Shall we have some hot chocolate to keep warm?

—

A. Hot chocolate is very delicious.

B. Great! That's a good idea.

C. No, I don't like hot chocolate.

D. Thank you very much.

## II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (7%)

1. The doctor has saved many \_\_\_\_\_ from death. (life)

2. He wears a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ glasses when he works. (protect)

3. Although there were \_\_\_\_\_ styles of clothes in the store, we couldn't find our favourites. (vary)

4. Almost everyone knows people have polluted our environment \_\_\_\_\_. (serious)

5. We preferred \_\_\_\_\_ in a Chinese restaurant instead of a fast food restaurant. (eat)

6. The old man is very weak. Even a cold can be a \_\_\_\_\_ to his life. (threaten)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ warming is one of the most serious problems facing us today. (globe)

## III. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (10%)

1. I have already finished my homework. (改为否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ finished my homework \_\_\_\_\_.

2. He went to hospital because his eyes hurt. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ he go to hospital?

3. This bag is 1,000 yuan. That bag is 1,000 yuan. (合并成一句)

This bag is \_\_\_\_\_ as that one.

4. Can you tell me when I should water the flowers? (改为简单句)

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ water the flowers?

5. The car moved so slowly that the bicycle could keep up with it. (保持句意基本不变)

The car moved slowly \_\_\_\_\_ the bicycle to keep up with it.

## Paper Three Reading and Writing

### I. Reading comprehension

#### A. True or False. (6%)

The greenhouse effect is the rise in temperature that the Earth experiences because certain gases in the atmosphere (e. g. , water vapour [H<sub>2</sub>O], carbon dioxide [CO<sub>2</sub>]) take

in energy from the Sun. Without these gases, heat would escape back into space and the Earth's average temperature would be about 60°C colder. Because they warm our world, these gases are called greenhouse gases.

Have you ever seen a greenhouse? Most greenhouses look like a small glass house. Greenhouses are used to grow plants, especially in the winter. Greenhouses work by taking in heat from the Sun. The glass boards of the greenhouse let in light but stop heat from escaping. This causes the greenhouse to heat up, much like the inside of a car parked in sunlight, and keeps the plants warm enough to live in the winter.

The Earth's atmosphere is all around us. It is the air that we breathe. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere act much like the glass boards in a greenhouse. Sunlight enters the Earth's atmosphere, passing through the blanket of greenhouse gases. As it reaches the Earth's surface, land and water and biosphere (生物圈) absorb the sunlight's energy. Once absorbed, this energy is sent back into the atmosphere. Some of the energy passes back into space, but much of it remains trapped in the atmosphere by the greenhouse gases, causing our world to heat up.

The greenhouse effect is important. Without it, the Earth would not be warm enough for humans to live. But if the greenhouse effect becomes stronger, it could make the Earth warmer than usual. Even a little extra warming may cause problems for humans, plants, and animals.

- ( ) 1. The greenhouse effect is caused by one gas in the atmosphere.
- ( ) 2. Greenhouse gases act much like the air in the real greenhouse.
- ( ) 3. The Earth would be much colder without greenhouse gases.
- ( ) 4. The greenhouse gases trap all sunlight's energy according to the passage.
- ( ) 5. The greenhouse effect can make the Earth become warmer and warmer.
- ( ) 6. The last paragraph means we would live better without the greenhouse effect.

**B. Choose the best answer. (6%)**

Once when I was a teenager, my father and I were standing in line to buy tickets for the circus. There was one family standing ahead of us.

The family had eight children. Their clothes were not expensive but clean. The children were well-behaved. They stood in line, two-by-two behind their parents, holding hands. They were excitedly talking about the clowns (小丑), elephants and other acts they would see that night. You could tell that they had never been to the circus before.

The ticket lady asked the father how many tickets he wanted. He proudly replied, 'I want eight children's tickets and two adult tickets please, so I can take my family to the circus.'

The ticket lady quoted (报) the price. The man's wife let go off his hand. The man's







lips started to quiver(颤抖). He leaned a little closer and asked again, 'How much did you say?'

The ticket lady quoted the price again. The man didn't have enough money. How was he supposed to turn and tell his eight kids that he couldn't take them to the circus?

My dad put his hand into his pocket, pulled out a \$20 bill and dropped it on the ground. (And we weren't rich!) Then he reached down, picked up the bill, tapped the man on the shoulder and said, 'Excuse me, sir, this fell out of your pocket.'

The man knew what was going on. He looked into my dad's eyes, held my dad's hand in his, and took the \$20 bill. With tears in his eyes, he replied, 'Thank you, thank you, sir. This really means a lot to me and my family.'

My father and I went back to our car and drove home. We didn't go to see the circus that night, but we didn't regret it.

- ( ) 1. The children were very excited because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they were going outside      B. they were going to see the circus
- C. the writer helped them      D. they were standing in line
- ( ) 2. The children were talking about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. clowns      B. elephants
- C. other acts they would see that night      D. All of the above.
- ( ) 3. How many tickets did the father want to buy?
- A. Two.      B. Six.      C. Eight.      D. Ten.
- ( ) 4. In fact, the \$20 bill belonged to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the man      B. the woman
- C. the writer's father      D. the writer
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The father couldn't afford the tickets.
- B. The writer and his father helped the family.
- C. The family didn't go to the circus that night.
- D. The writer didn't go to the circus that night.
- ( ) 6. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. A \$20 bill      B. The clowns      C. A ticket      D. A circus

**C. Choose the words and complete the passage. (6%)**

Gifts giving is different from culture to culture and person to person.

When giving gifts, sometimes (1) is important. For example, for many Chinese people around the world, red is a lucky colour, and people often like to wrap gifts in this colour. (2), do you know that in Korea, red is a colour of death? That is (3) you should not wrap gifts in red if you give a gift to a Korean person.