

新课标 (哈市专用)



名师点津

课课练·单元测

英语
九年级 (上)





新课标 [哈市专用]

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九年级(上)

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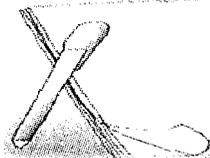
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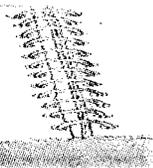
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Unit 1



Lesson 1

一、单项选择 根据语境选择最佳答案

- () 1. —I'm a new middle school student. I want to introduce _____ to you. I'm Jennifer.
—Welcome to our school, Jennifer.
A. myself B. ourselves C. my
- () 2. —Today is Alice's birthday. She invites me _____ a big birthday party.
—_____ go with us?
A. to join, Why not B. join, Why don't you C. to join, Why don't
- () 3. —You look so scared. What's the matter with you?
—Nothing much. I _____ see an accident just now. The driver hurt badly.
A. happen to B. happened C. happened to
- () 4. —There are many foreigners traveling in China after the Olympic Games.
—Yes, we have _____ to meet foreigners, and we can practice _____ English with them.
A. many chance, speak B. much chance, speaking C. many chances, speaking
- () 5. —The Blacks have _____ Disney Land in Hong Kong.
—Oh, really? I have never _____ there before.
A. gone to, been to B. been to, gone to C. gone to, been
- () 6. —It is the best season to travel around in the city. I hope that you enjoy _____ here.
—Thanks. I think I will.
A. to stay B. stayed C. your stay
- () 7. —Why don't we go to a cafeteria and have some tea? —That sounds _____.
A. great B. greatly C. wonderfully
- () 8. —You and Liu Chang are not in the same city. _____ did you meet?
—In fact, we have been friends for many years. We first met _____ the Internet.
A. How, through B. How, on C. What, by
- () 9. —Do you agree _____ each other?
—No, we have nothing _____. We always have different ideas.
A. with, common B. to, in common with C. with, in common
- () 10. Which word of the following has a different stress from the others?
A. common B. lately C. invite

二、词形转换 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. We have many _____ to find a good job in big cities. (chance)





2. _____, they have traveled around most of the cities in China. (actual)
3. _____, he gets up very early in the morning. (late)
4. I have _____ many letters to my brother since he went to Beijing. (write)
5. Our English teacher suggests _____ English in the morning loudly. (read)

三、句型转换 按照要求转换句型, 每空一词

1. Why don't we stop working to have a rest? (同义句)
_____ stop working to have a rest?
2. Actually, she didn't want to see a dentist. (同义句)
_____, she didn't want to see a dentist.
3. My backpack is similar to yours in many ways. (同义句)
Our backpacks have a lot _____.
4. I have been away from this school for three years. (对划线部分提问)
_____ have you been away from this school?
5. She can swim across the river in five minutes. (同义句)
She _____ to swim across the river in five minutes.

四、交际应用 填入一个适当的词补全对话, 每空一词

- A: Glad to meet you, Jim. Let me 1 my friend to you, Ron.
B: Nice to meet you, Ron. How long have you been in China?
C: For five months.
B: Do you enjoy your 2 here?
C: Yes, I am used to staying here and 3 chopsticks.
B: That's good!
A: We are going to a cafeteria and have some tea. Why 4 go with us?
B: Sorry, I am going to meet my friend at 8:00.
A: That's too bad. I hope you 5 have a good time.
B: Thank you very much.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

五、完型填空 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

Ten-year-old Johnny was one of the laziest (懒惰) boys in his class. Sometimes, he didn't do homework. Sometimes, his homework was always 1 and it was usually wrong. He only did half the number of math problems 2 the other children did and in his compositions he wrote half the number of words. And usually the words were 3 spelled because he was too lazy to use a dictionary. He was one of the laziest boys in the class. Nobody liked making friends with him.

One day his class went on a bus trip. The 4 did not want to take Johnny with them. But there was no one to look after Johnny at the school so she had to take 5.

"Now, children," the teacher said. "On our bus trip we will see old buildings, some beautiful countryside, and many other things. I want you to write about 6 interesting you see on the trip."

The bus trip ended. The children looked out of the windows at all the interesting things.

They took notes 7 their notebooks. The teacher was very 8 with them. Then she saw Johnny 9 on the floor of the bus and went up to him.

"Are you sick?" she asked him.



"No," he said.

"Then 10 are you lying on the floor?"

"If I can't see anything," he said, "I can't write about it, can you?"

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. late | B. early | C. good |
| () 2. A. that | B. who | C. what |
| () 3. A. badly | B. well | C. correctly |
| () 4. A. driver | B. mother | C. teacher |
| () 5. A. him | B. himself | C. his |
| () 6. A. nothing | B. something | C. nobody |
| () 7. A. at | B. by | C. in |
| () 8. A. angry | B. pleased | C. patient |
| () 9. A. standing | B. sitting | C. lying |
| () 10. A. where | B. what | C. why |

Lesson 2

一、单项选择 根据语境选择最佳答案

- () 1. —I know a wise teacher _____ was very kind and fair.
—Really! I want to meet him _____.
- A. who, some day B. who, sometimes C. which, some day
- () 2. —Have you heard of the famous writer?
—Sure. At the age of ten he showed great _____ in his writings.
- A. wise B. wisdom C. wisdoms
- () 3. —Why do you like your teacher?
—Because she is very _____ us. We like to talk to her after school.
- A. fair for B. fair to C. unfair to
- () 4. —I don't know which kind of dress is better.
—You can ask your mother. She may give you some _____.
- A. advise B. advice C. advices
- () 5. —All the students like to make friends with Liu Chang.
—That's right. He has _____ manners and he does everything _____.
- A. gentle, gently B. gently, gently C. gently, gentle
- () 6. —There are so many fat students now.
—Parents should tell their children _____ too much high-fat food.
- A. not to eat B. to eat C. stop eating
- () 7. —Why are you angry with your friend?
—He often promises _____ basketball with me after class, but he always _____.
- A. to play, keeps them B. to play, breaks them C. don't play, broke them
- () 8. —What will you do if someone doesn't wait _____ to buy the tickets?
—I will tell him that it is rude to jump the queue.
- A. jump the queue B. in line C. in order
- () 9. —What did the teacher ask the students?





—He asked the students _____.

- A. if they promised to be here on time
- B. whether they promised to be here on time
- C. if did they promise to be here on time

() 10. Which word of the following has a different stress from the others?

- A. purpose
- B. gentle
- C. compassion

二、词形转换 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The story is about _____ to be a wise man. (learn)
2. He is the cleverest boy in my class. His mind is full of _____. (wise)
3. Why didn't you tell him to stop _____ so many sweets? (eat)
4. I felt _____ when I first saw the puzzle. (confuse)
5. _____ he finished the work without any help. (final)

三、词汇辨析 用所给单词或词组的适当形式填空

have been to have gone to have been in

1. My parents _____ the Great Wall twice.
2. He _____ Australia since ten years ago.
3. —Where is Liu Chang?
—He _____ the city museum. He _____ the city museum for two hours.

too many too much much too

1. I think I am getting fatter. I eat _____ meat.
2. It is bad for the children to eat _____ sweets.
3. All the students feel _____ tired after a long trip to the movies.

四、任务性阅读

先阅读(A)、(B)两篇短文,然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列四项任务

(A)

have much man final worry

Long ago and far away, there lived a wise man who was very kind and fair. People came from far away to hear his advice. A little boy knew about the wise man and wanted to meet him. The boy's mother was 1 because her son ate too 2 sweets, so she decided to take him to the wise man. They walked for three days until 3 they reached the wise 4 home. There was a long line in front of his house, and they had to wait in line for three days. At last, after the long walk and the long wait, it was their turn to see the wise man. They entered his home and the wise man gently asked the mother why she 5 come.

(B)

The next week, the mother and her son walked all the way back to the wise man's house again. When they finally saw the wise man, he smiled with his kind smile. He told the boy not to eat sweets. The boy agreed. The mother thanked the wise man and began to leave. But she was still confused. At last she knew that the man was eating too many sweets before telling the boy not to do that. No one would respect someone if he told people to do things that he did not do himself. He waited until the time was right.

任务1:用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空,使文章通顺、连贯、合理。(每词限用一次)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____





任务 2: 根据英文释义及首字母提示, 拼写单词。

6. c _____ putting into disorder

7. w _____ clever, smart

任务 3: 同义句转换, 每空一词。

She knew that the man was eating too many sweets before telling the boy not to do that.

She knew that the man was eating too many sweets before 8. _____ 9. _____
the boy not to do that.

任务 4: 根据短文内容简回答问题。

10. What did the wise man tell the boy?

五、应用文训练 根据所给中英文信息完成应用文

假如你是学校学生会主席, 请你根据下面的提示写一个英语通知。要求至少写五句话, 并包含所有信息。

Come Everyone!

Meet the professor John A man of Cambridge University

Time: July 1st, 2008 Place: The school hall

Talk about compassion and answer your questions

Come and change your life!

NOTICE

Hello classmates,

Thank you.

The Students' Union (学生会)

March 2th, 2008

Lesson 3

一、单项选择 根据语境选择最佳答案

- () 1. —Why didn't the wise man tell the boy to stop eating sweets at first?
—Because no one _____ him if he _____ people to do things that he didn't do himself.
A. would respect, told B. will respect, told C. will respect, tells
- () 2. —Did you go to the lecture on how to learn English efficiently?
—Yes, the professor gave up _____ on how to learn efficiently.
A. an advice B. a piece of advice C. two pieces of advices
- () 3. —The computer has a very big memory.
—I agree with you. We can't _____ our memory _____ the computer's.



- memory.
- A. compared, with B. compare, with C. compared, to
- () 4. —There are _____ famous people in China. They do many goods to Chinese.
—Right, we should _____ their example.
A. so many, follow B. so much, obey C. so many, listen to
- () 5. —What do you think of the people _____ give us advice but they don't follow it?
—I don't like this kind of people. It makes me lose _____ them.
A. whose, respect B. who, respects C. who, respect for
- () 6. —What shall we do when we have different ideas from our parents?
—You should _____ them first, and then you can talk to them.
A. obey B. obedient C. obedience
- () 7. —What are your new classmates like at the first day of the term? —_____.
A. They are fine B. They are scientists C. They are kind and honest
- () 8. —Do you know _____?
—Because his son got a very low score in the final exam.
A. why was the woman worried
B. what the woman told
C. why the woman was worried
- () 9. —Why did that boy cry in the teacher's office?
—He _____ for being late for school.
A. was punished B. punished C. was punish
- () 10. Which word of the following has a different stress from the others?
A. honest B. author C. effect

二、词形转换 用所给单词的适当形式填空

- Every teacher tries to be _____ (fairly) with all her or his students.
- My father gave me some _____ (advice) on how to get on well with classmates.
- It is _____ to believe what he has said. (fool)
- Don't be _____ about the scores you have got in the last exam. (worry)
- One of the most important characters is _____. (honest)

三、句型转换 按照要求句型转换,每空一词

- The students enter the classroom when the bell rings. (同义句)
The students _____ the classroom when the bell rings.
- There lived a wise man. He was kind and fair. (合并成一个句子)
There lived a wise man _____ kind and fair.
- She decided to take him to the hospital at once. (同义句)
She made a _____ take him to the hospital at once.
- The teacher told the students not to go to the playground. (同义句)
The teacher _____ the students _____ going to the playground.
- Old people should be spoken to kindly and politely. (同义句)
_____ should be spoken to kindly and politely.

四、完型填空 根据短文内容选择最佳答案

Many students have hobbies, 1 reading, painting, or looking after animals. What is your hobby? Some hobbies are for fun and others are for happiness. 2 can make you



become a real person, develop your interests and help you learn new skills. Hobbies can make our lives colorful. Hobbies are the things you would like to do in your free time.

David Smith is a student. His hobby is 3. In high school, he wrote a book and it came out in 2003. Many students love his book. As a result, David has become a successful young 4. He received the happiness from his hobbies.

Though he has a great success, David sees writing 5 one of his many hobbies and interests. "I like playing badminton, too," says David. He isn't sure if he is going to write more books in the 6. But he says I really like playing badminton when I am free.

David is very lucky 7 his hobby has brought him enjoyment and success. But he is 8 in many other things, and he spends time 9 badminton for his school team. On weekends he practices with his teamwork in the playground.

It's difficult to remember that we shouldn't spend all our time on our favorite hobby. There are many other interesting things to do in life, and we should try 10 something new or different. We can't do one thing forever. We can try other new things. It is good for our hobbies.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. such as | B. look as | C. for as |
| () 2. | A. Friends | B. Hobbies | C. Habits |
| () 3. | A. reading | B. painting | C. writing |
| () 4. | A. editor | B. engineer | C. writer |
| () 5. | A. as | B. with | C. for |
| () 6. | A. fortune | B. future | C. forever |
| () 7. | A. though | B. because | C. however |
| () 8. | A. interesting | B. interest | C. interested |
| () 9. | A. playing | B. to play | C. plays |
| () 10. | A. to do | B. do | C. does |

五、阅读理解

For a long time, Mr. and Mrs. Green didn't have a holiday with their children. The summer holiday was coming. So they decided to have a trip with their children.

Mr. and Mrs. Green and their children were going to begin their holiday. They wanted to go traveling by plane. And they had to be at the airport at eleven forty a. m. "It takes us half an hour to get there in the taxi," Mr. Green said. "So we all have to be ready by eleven o'clock. In this way nobody should be late."

Next day, at about ten to eleven they were still all running around doing things. Mr. Green was busy packing up the things. When they were packing things, they noticed that Mrs. Green was not at home. Mrs. Green was sitting quietly on a chair in the garden enjoying the sun.

Her husband and children were very surprised. She wasn't in a hurry until the taxi arrived and Mrs. Green said to them, "Well, I know that this was going to happen, so before I went to bed last night, I moved all our clocks and watches ahead thirty minutes, so now we can go to the airport quietly without worrying about being late."

We went to the airport. When we got to the airport, we felt very tired. And we were not late for the airplane. We got on the airplane on time. What a bad holiday trip! That is a beginning of our trip.

根据短文内容判断正、误。(注意:正确的填“A”,错误的填“B”)

- () 1. The Greens were going away for their holiday.





- () 2. It was about 30 minutes from the airport to their home by bus.
- () 3. They must arrive at the airport at 11:45.
- () 4. Mrs. Green moved all the clocks and watches ahead thirty minutes.
- () 5. They feel very happy when they get to the airport.

Lesson 4

一、语法专练

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. After breakfast, he _____ (drive) his car to work out of the city.
2. China _____ in the east of China. (be)
3. He _____ from his parents once a week. (hear)
4. He often _____ (go) to foreign countries to do business when he was very young.
5. Can you call me back as soon as he _____? (arrive)

II. 单项选择

- () 1. —What _____ the workers have to do?
—They _____ build the house day and night.
A. do, has to B. does, have to C. do, have to
- () 2. —I don't know if it _____ tomorrow. What will you do if it _____ tomorrow?
—I have no good idea. I think I will read books at home.
A. will rain, will rain B. will rain, rains C. rains, will rain
- () 3. —Tom together with his parents _____ for a walk every evening.
—What a happy family!
A. go out B. goes out C. went out
- () 4. —Our teacher told us that the earth _____ the sun.
—Certainly, all of us know that.
A. go around B. goes around C. went around
- () 5. —_____ do you water your plants?
—Once a week.
A. How soon B. How often C. How much

III. 句型转换

1. He goes to the library once a week. (对划线的部分提问)
_____ does he go to the library?
2. My brother enjoys wearing glasses when it is sunny. (变为否定句)
My brother _____ wearing glasses when it is sunny.
3. The boy keeps his promise for his life. (变为一般疑问句)
_____ the boy _____ his promise for his life?
4. He doesn't walk to school every day. (变为肯定句)
He _____ school every day.

二、词形转换 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. I hope he would come to see me before he _____ here. (leave)
2. Can you work out the math question _____? (correct)
3. We _____ respect for him because of his laziness. (lost)





4. My parents decided _____ me to a private school. (send)
 5. The manager _____ control of one hundred workers one year ago. (take)

三、词汇辨析 用所给单词或词组的适当形式填空

advise advice

1. All the teachers and parents _____ us to study hard for a good future.
 2. We all _____ you against quarreling with him, but you didn't obey us.
 3. I can give you some good _____ on improving your skills.

honest honesty

1. _____ students are popular among students.
 2. I wish more people would act with the kind of _____.

四、任务性阅读

先阅读(A)(B)两篇文章,然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列四项任务

(A)

friend they much chat recent

I have 1 made a survey among 30 boys and 30 girls in our school about their purpose of getting on the Internet. Both the boys and the girls like 2 very much.

What the boys like most is playing games and the girls also like it. Both the boys and the girls like to read news or send e-mails through the Internet. Maybe they think it's the 3 convenient way to get information or keep in touch with 4. For studying, boys and girls are equal in the number, but only several of 5 will use Internet as a tool to study. So I think we should guide the students to use Internet better.

(B)

I'm Bill Smith. I work in the university library. I'd like to tell you how to borrow a book from a library. Different kinds of newspapers and magazines are kept in the reading room. You can always get them by yourselves. But they mustn't be taken out of this room. Readers can read in the reading room and cannot take the book out of the room. In the next room, readers can take the books out of the room. Readers can keep the book for two weeks. All the books are listed by title. When you are looking for a book, you must write the book's number and title on these pieces of paper and give them to librarian.

任务1:用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空,使文章通顺、连贯、合理。(每词限用一次)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

任务2:根据英文释义及首字母提示,拼写单词。

6. b _____ receive or get something from others
 7. l _____ the place that is full of books for reading

任务3:同义句转换,每空一词。

Readers can read in the reading room and cannot take the book out of the room.
 Readers can read in the reading room 8. _____ 9. _____ taking the book out of the room.

任务4:根据短文内容简答问题。

10. How long have readers kept the books out of the library?



五、阅读表达

In most Western countries schools are a really important part of the community(社区). There are many activities held by school and community together.

First, there are parents' evenings. At a parents' evening, parents go to discuss their children's work with the teachers. In one - to - one talks teachers tell the parents how the kids are doing and ask for the parents' coming into school. If kids are not working hard, they may find it by themselves after a parents' evening! If a kid is trying hard, but has a problem, the parents and the teachers try to work out a way to help.

Second, there are other ways in which parents can join in. Schools put on plays, at Christmas and on other festivals. Moms and dads come to watch their kids' plays. Schools also have Sports Days. These are like the Olympic Games. Parents go to watch their kids playing in games—a lot more fun than those in the Olympics. I remember taking part in a three - legged race(竞赛) when I was a kid!

根据短文内容,完成下列表格,每空一词

School and community(学校和社区联合会)	
Parents' evenings	a. Discuss with teachers b. One - to - one <u> 1 </u> c. Work out a way to <u> 2 </u>
Other <u> 3 </u>	a. <u> 4 </u> b. <u> 5 </u> Days

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____



Unit 1 单元测试

第 I 卷

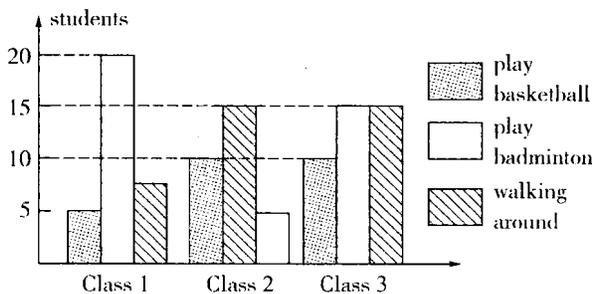
一、听力测试(本题共 30 分)

二、单项选择(本题共 15 分,每小题 1 分) 选择最佳答案

- () 21. —Can you _____ yourself to us?
—Sure. I will make an _____ later. I want to say something first.
A. introduction, introduce
B. introduce, introduction
C. introduction, introduction
- () 22. —Unluckily, the accident _____ him when he went out of school _____ Tuesday afternoon.
—I am sorry to hear that.
A. happened to, on B. was happened to, on C. happened, in
- () 23. —Why did Liu Chang look sad when he got to school in the morning?
—He missed the chance because he didn't _____ the teacher's _____.
A. follow, an advice B. take, advice C. ask for, advices
- () 24. —Do you know some one who works in IBM? Can you introduce some _____ me?
—Of course! I made lots of friends who work in IBM during _____ in the USA.
A. to, mine stay B. for, me stay C. to, my stay
- () 25. —The boy _____ be late for school, but he _____ his promise soon. What shall I do?
—I think you'd better talk about it with his parents.
A. promised to, broke B. promised not to, broke C. promised, broke to
- () 26. —How did your father give up smoking?
—After _____ his doctor's advice, my father _____ to give up smoking.
A. hearing, invited B. hearing, decided C. hear, refused
- () 27. —_____ common with most young people he hates getting up in the morning.
—That's right. The young hate it.
A. On B. To C. In
- () 28. —She is such a girl with great _____ that she can solve the math problem easily.
—That's right. She is good at math.
A. description B. wisdom C. opinion
- () 29. —What's the matter with you?
—I felt rather _____ when I couldn't answer the teacher's question.
A fair B. foolish C. correct
- () 30. —Do you know the writer of Harry Potter?
—Yes, she is my favorite _____.
A. actress C. humorist C. author
- () 31. —Why don't you _____ your teacher's words? He always has many good ideas.
—That's a good idea.



- A. reply B. obey C. guide
- () 32. —How soon will you arrive in Beijing? —_____.
- A. In two days B. Two days later C. For two days
- () 33. How to do the reading comprehension (阅读理解). Here are some steps. Which order is right?
- a. According to the question, find out the answer to the question.
b. Look through the questions before reading.
c. Read the content and understand the main topic.
- A. a - b - c B. b - c - a C. c - b - a
- () 34. Doing exercise is better for us, especially for the middle school students. Let's look at the chart about what the students would like to do during their class break. The picture on the right shows the result. Which one is right according to the chart?



- A. The students in Class 2 are much more than those in Class 3.
B. There are more than 200 students who are questioned in this chart.
C. About 25 students would like to play basketball during the break in these three classes.
- () 35. Which word of the following has a different stress from the others?
- A. intention B. foolish C. correct

三、完形填空 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

Do you feel so nervous in exams that you have trouble 36 answers to questions?

If so, you likely have a case of test anxiety (考试焦虑症).

But, don't worry. By knowing the problem, you are taking the first step to overcome it.

37, a little nervousness can make your mind clear, allowing you to be more quickly.

This is because under stress (紧张), the body gives the hormone adrenaline (肾上腺素), which prepares it for 38. However, 39 anxiety can result in sleeplessness, loss of appetite before tests, and poor action. Some people might feel hot or sick.

If you worry a lot, you 40 have trouble with test anxiety. Those 41 have prepared badly for a test may also have test anxiety.

When you feel a storm of anxiety coming on, stop what you're doing and make your mind a blank. If possible, actually tell yourself to "STOP!" This will get your mind off the stress.

Then think of being at a place of comfort and let your body 42. As you continue the test, find questions you know the answers to and answer them first. This will help get your confidence 43.

Talk to yourself using positive language. Make it a habit to replace each bad thought 44. For example: "I've studied hard and I know the question, so I'm ready 45 do the best I can."