

培
优
提
高
班

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九年级

YINGYU
英语



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编写说明

中学教材的内容和要求是以大多数学生的学习能力为基础的,没有充分考虑学生的个性化要求,仅仅考虑普适性。这对于那些学有余力的学生来说是一个缺憾。经过反复征求广大中学师生的意见和充分进行市场调研,我们觉得很有必要策划一套既适合大多数学生使用,又能满足那些“吃不饱”的学生要求的教辅图书。基于此,我们组织中学一线的资深教师和教育专家反复论证,策划了“初中各学科培优提高班”丛书。丛书包括语文、数学、英语和科学四种,其中七、八年级分上下两册,九年级为全一册。

丛书的栏目设计和编写的特色是:

丛书各分册与相应的学科教材同步配套,以课时为单元编写。每个课时包括学习要求,典型问题剖析与点评,以及三级课外训练。例题典型,能触类旁通;点评富有启发性,能举一反三;三级练习层次分明,依次递进,引导学生循序渐进。

丛书注重学生个性发展,设计了相当数量的提高训练,为那些学有余力的学生提供了优秀的学习素材。

丛书选材精练,所有素材都选自各地中考试题,具有相当的典型性、科学性、指导性、预测性和训练价值。

丛书实用性强,训练部分留有空白,既可以作为学生学习的指导用书,又可以作为作业本使用,同时还可以作为教师教学的参考用书。

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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?



单元导读

本单元围绕怎样学好英语这一主题,通过不同学生的经验体会来表述学好英语的各种方法。语言技能:使学生能相互交流和讨论学习方法。学习策略:使学生能根据自己的实际采用适当的学习方法,并形成个性化的学习方法。文化意识:使学生了解英美国学生学习的主要方法。情感态度:形成相互交流、相互促进的学习氛围。



重点词组

1. by doing
3. watch sb do/doing sth
5. end up (with)
7. practice doing sth
9. laugh at sb
11. look up
13. be angry with sb/at sth
15. be strict with sb/in sth
17. listen to tapes
19. work / study with a group
21. spoken English
23. join an English club
25. native speakers
27. read aloud
29. take notes
2. too...to...
4. have fun (doing sth)
6. Why don't you...?
8. enjoy doing sth
10. write down
12. deal with
14. complain about
16. try one's best to do sth
18. first of all
20. watch English movies
22. writing practice
24. later on
26. make up
28. have trouble (in) doing sth
30. make flashcards



相关链接

how 构成的特殊疑问句:

1. how long 多长

(1) 询问一个有具体形状的物体的长度。如:

How long is the ruler?

(2) 询问时间的长度。如:

How long have you studied English?

2. how far 多远, 询问距离。如:

How far is your home from school?

3. how soon 多久, 询问动作在多久以后发生。如:

—How soon will your father come back to China?

—In about 3 weeks.

4. how many 多少,后跟可数名词的复数形式

5. how much 多少,后跟不可数名词

6. how about 后跟动词的-ing形式或名词,表示建议。

7. how old 多大,询问年龄

其他还有 how tall/heavy/deep/wide...等,表示不同的意思。



重难点分析

1. “by+动名词”表示“通过某种方式……”。如:

—How do you study for a test?

—I study by asking the teacher for help.

2. make 的几种用法

① “make sth”意为“制作……”

② “make+n.+adj.”意为“使……处于……状态”。如:

The news made him worried.

③ “make+宾语+(使役动词)动词原形”表示“使某人做某事”。如:

He made me do the same work again and again.

④ “make+宾语+n.”表示“使某人成为……”。如:

We made him our monitor.

短语: make mistakes, make a mistake, make friends, make the bed, make tea, make money, make faces, make a noise, make one's way to, make room for sb

3. 区别: study & learn

(1) learn 可接不定式短语, study 则不能。如:

I want to learn to play an instrument.

(2) learn 可指学习某人的品质和精神, study 则不能。如:

We must learn from Lei Feng.

(3) learn 可以表示“了解到”。如:

We learnt that he won first prize in the competition.

(4) 强调上学时只能用 study。如:

Are you still studying at school?

(5) study 强调“研究”。如:

We are studying the pronunciation of English.

4. (1) aloud adv. (人声)大声地。如:

What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

(2) loudly adv. (各种声音)吵闹地。如:

They are dancing in the house loudly.

(3) loud adj. & adv. (人声)大声的/地。如:

Don't talk so loud.

5. (1) pronounce v. 发……音。如:

Do you know how to pronounce the letter?

(2) pronunciation *n.* (可数) 发音, 读音

6. ever *adv.* 曾经(多用于现在完成时)。如:

Have you ever seen an elephant?

7. I have learned a lot that way.

(1) a lot 常用于修饰动词。如:

I like apples a lot.

(2) way ①方式, 方法; ②路。如:

That's the best way to learn English well.

Which is the way to...?

8. It's too hard to understand the voices.

(1) It's + *adj.* + (for sb) + to do. 如:

It's difficult (for me) to swim very well.

(2) voice (人的) 语声, 嗓音。如:

He has lost his voice because of a bad cold.

对比: ① noise 声音, 噪音; noisy 嘈杂的。如:

Don't make so much noise.

② sound 作名词时表示“(各种)声音”, 作系动词时表示“听起来”。如:

The man downstairs were waiting for the sound of the other shoe.

This piece of music sounds very beautiful.

9. specific *adj.* 具体的, 明确的。如:

Some students had more specific suggestions. 一些学生有更多的明确的建议。

10. (1) differently *adv.* 不同地, 有区别地

(2) different *adj.*

be different from... 与……不同。如:

Cars are different from buses.

(3) difference (可数名词), 如:

There are some differences between cars and buses.

11. 现在完成进行时: 表示从过去某一时间开始到现在经常重复的动作。(常用延续性动词)

构成: have/has + been + 现在分词

常与: ① since 引导的从句和 for 短语; ② all day, all the time, this week, these days 等连用。如:

He has been learning English for six years and really loves it.

I've been playing computer games since I came back/for two hours.

12. Sometimes, however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly.

(1) however

① 然而, 但是(可放在句首、句中或句尾)

② 无论如何(no matter how)。如:

However difficult it is, I'll work hard.

(2) frustrating 沮丧。如:

I find it frustrating that I can't pass this exam.

(3) quick *adj.* (—quickly *adv.*) 动作迅速, 敏捷

对比: ① fast (*adj. & adv.*) 运动速度快

② soon 马上(时间短)。

如: See you soon.

He runs fast.

He is a quick worker.

13. have fun(不可数名词)=enjoy oneself 过得愉快=have a good/wonderful time

have fun/ problems/ trouble doing sth

14. add ① 加。如:

Add some salt to the noodles.

② 补充说。如:

"I'm coming," Lucy added.

15. We get excited about something and end up speaking in Chinese.

(1) excite *v.* 使(sb)兴奋。如:

The news excited us.

① excited *adj.* 兴奋的/激动的; be excited about/at... 对……感到兴奋。如:

We were excited about/at the news. We were excited to hear the news.

② exciting *adj.* ……使人兴奋的(指事物本身使人感到兴奋)。如:

We had an exciting party yesterday. He told us an exciting news just now.

(2) end up 反义词组: begin/start with

end up doing sth=finish doing sth

end 另有词组: at the end of... 在……的末尾、末端; in the end 最后, 终于 (at last, finally)

16. To begin with, she spoke too quickly and I couldn't understand every word.

(1) to begin with “首先, 起初”=to start with=at first

(2) not every 不是每一个(部分否定)。not all/both/every 或 all/both/every...not 都表示“并非都……”, 都是部分否定。如:

Not every book is popular.

Not all of us like playing computers.

17. real *adv.* 真正的; realize *v.* 认识, 领悟(后跟名词、代词或从句)。如:

You didn't realize your mistakes.

I didn't realize it until you told me.

18. (1) be afraid of (doing)... 害怕…… 如:

I'm afraid of snakes.

(2) be afraid to do sth 害怕做…… 如:

All of us were afraid to do the work.

(3) “be afraid+从句”意为“恐怕……”(表示委婉的拒绝)。如:

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

19. (1) later on *adv.* 后来, 以后。如:

I'll meet you a few days later on. 几天后我会见你的。

(2) no later than 不迟于……; (3) sooner or later 迟早

20. laugh at sb 嘲笑某人

21. impress vt. (influence deeply) 给……深刻印象

① impress sb with sth. 如:

Lucy impressed me with her loveliness.

② impress sth on sb. 如:

I impressed on him the importance of his work.

③ be impressed by/with 被/对……留下深刻印象。如:

I was impressed with his words.

22. write down (动+副) 记下。如:

Please write them down.

23. And unless we deal with our problems, we can easily become unhappy.

(1) unless (=if...not) “除非, 如果不……”。如:

Don't come unless I call you. = Don't come if I don't call you.

(2) deal with (用 how 提问) = do with (用 what 提问) 处理, 对付 (That's a deal! “成交了”/ “就这样定了” = It's a deal)。如:

How shall we deal with the thief? = What are we going to do with the thief?

24. Worrying about our problems can affect what we do at school.

(1) worry about 为……担心

(2) affect 影响, 感动, 喜爱。如:

I was affected by his words.

25. influence

① n. 影响力, 权力。如:

the influence of the rain on trees “雨水对树木的影响”

② v. 对……有影响。如:

It can also influence the way we behave with our families.

26. (1) be angry with sb 对某人生气。如:

Gina is angry with her sister.

(2) be angry at sth 对某事生气。如:

Mr. Yang was angry at Gina's homework.

get angry 生气; make sb angry 使某人生气

27. “stay+表语”表示“保持……”。如:

Sometimes, people can stay angry for years.

28. Time goes by, and good friendships may be lost.

(1) go by 走过, 按照。如:

She wasn't at home when I went by yesterday.

(2) 区别: lose (语气较强) & miss (发现丢失)。如:

You said you had lost your book. When did you miss it?

作定语或表语时: lose—lost (过去分词), miss—missing (现在分词)。如:

My new bike is missing. I'll pay for the lost books.

be lost 迷路的 (= get lost)。如:

I was/got lost in the big city.

29. strict *adj.* 严格的, 精确的

be strict with sb/in sth 对……严格要求。如:

The teacher is strict with his students in his work.



知识拓展

在本单元中, 我们学到了非谓语动词的用法, 其用法比较难记。我们现在通过口诀来试一试:

(1) 只接动词不定式作宾语的一些常用特殊谓语动词:

动词后, 不定式, want, hope 和 wish,

agree, decide, mean, manage, promise,

expect, pretend, 且说两位算在此,

要记牢, 要记住, 掌握它们靠自己。

(2) 后接动词不定式作宾语补足语省略不定式符号“to”的一些常用特殊动词:

一些动词要掌握, have, let 和 make,

此三动词是使役, “注意”“观察”“听到”see,

还有 feel 和 watch, 使用它们要仔细,

后接“宾补”略去“to”, 此点千万要牢记。

(3) 除此之外, 还可以掌握“八字言”:

一感 feel; 二听 hear, listen to; 三让 have, let, make; 四看 see, look at, notice, watch

(4) 后只接动名词作宾语的一些常用特殊动词:

特殊动词接“动名”, 使用它们要记清,

“放弃”“享受”可“后悔”, “坚持”“练习”必“完成”,

“延期”“避免”非“介意”, 掌握它们今必行。



单元培优练习

I. 选择填空 (15 分)

() 1. _____ are you studying for a test?

A. What

B. How

C. Why

D. Who

() 2. I usually learn English words by heart by _____ them again and again.

A. read

B. reading

C. to read

D. reads

() 3. I often watch TV, but _____ I just listen to the radio.

A. sometimes

B. some times

C. sometime

D. some time

() 4. This maths problem is _____ difficult to work out.

A. so

B. very

C. too

D. quite

() 5. _____ grammar is a great way to learn a language.

A. Study

B. Studies

C. Studying

D. Studys

() 6. You should practise _____ English every day if you want to learn English well.

A. speaking

B. speak

C. speaks

D. spoke

- () 7. It is difficult _____ you _____ finish the work in a week.
A. for; to B. to; for C. with; for D. with; to
- () 8. Don't laugh _____ others when they are in trouble.
A. at B. with C. for D. on
- () 9. He is one of my _____.
A. best friend B. best friends
C. the best friend D. the best friends
- () 10. You should _____ new English words in a vocabulary list.
A. spell B. write down C. join D. find
- () 11. Please look _____ the new words in a dictionary.
A. up B. for C. at D. after
- () 12. Hurry up! _____ you will miss the train.
A. And B. So C. But D. Or
- () 13. The teacher was angry _____ Tom because he was late for school again.
A. with B. at C. for D. in
- () 14. Don't complain _____ him; it's not his fault.
A. about B. with C. at D. for
- () 15. You must try your best _____ with the problems.
A. deal B. to deal C. dealing D. deals

II. 完形填空 (15 分)

I'll never forget one summer day in 1975. On that day my 16 suddenly died because of an unexplained (不清楚的) illness at the age of 36. Later that afternoon, a police officer 17 to my house to ask for my father's permission (允许) for the hospital to operate (开刀) on Mother's valve (心脏瓣膜). I was greatly surprised. I 18 the house in tears (眼泪). At 14 I just couldn't understand why people would take apart (分解) a person I 19. 20 my father told him, "Yes."

"How can you let them do that to her?" I 21 him.

"Linda," he said 22, putting his arms around me, "the greatest present you can give is a part of 23. Your mother and I decided long ago that if we can make a person's life 24 after we died, our death will have meaning."

The lesson my father taught me that day became one of the most 25 in my life.

Years passed. I married (结婚) and had a family 26 my own. In 1996 my father became seriously ill. With a smile he told me that when he died, he wanted to donate (捐赠) 27 was in good condition (状况), especially his eyes.

My father died and we donated 28 as he had wanted. Three days later, my daughter said, "Mum, I'm so 29 of what you did for Grandpa." At that moment I realized that my father gave 30 his eyes. What he left behind sparkled (闪耀) in my daughter's eyes—pride.

- () 16. A. father B. mother C. grandma D. grandpa
- () 17. A. shouted B. sent C. came D. reached
- () 18. A. ran into B. found out C. went out D. looked for
- () 19. A. loved B. found C. forgot D. remembered

- ()20. A. So B. As C. But D. And
- ()21. A. reported B. said to C. told D. cried at
- ()22. A. quietly B. happily C. angrily D. loudly
- ()23. A. yourself B. myself C. himself D. herself
- ()24. A. worse B. poorer C. better D. more helpful
- ()25. A. wonderful B. important C. warm-hearted D. beautiful
- ()26. A. at B. with C. of D. for
- ()27. A. however B. which C. whoever D. whatever
- ()28. A. his heart(心脏) B. his eyes
C. his life D. his ears
- ()29. A. terrified B. happy C. scary D. proud(自豪的)
- ()30. A. much more than B. less than
C. many more than D. as much as

III. 阅读理解(25分, 31—35题每小题1分, 36—40题每小题2分)

(A) How I study English

I often hear some students say English is difficult, and it gives them a headache. So they can't learn it well. But English is very easy for me. I'm good at it. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think an interest(爱好) in English is very important. When I was in Grade One, we had a new subject—English. It was fresh for me. I was interested in it, so I worked hard at it. Soon we had an English exam and I got a very good mark. How happy I was! After that, I learned English harder and harder. Our English teacher often teaches us English songs, and the songs sound nice. I often think how interesting English is!

Second, I think English is a foreign language. I should learn it well in the following ways: listen to the teacher carefully, speak bravely, read aloud and have a good vocabulary(词汇). Then practice again and again, never be tired. And I also have a good habit: asking whenever(不论何时) I have a question. I must make it clear by asking our English teacher. How happy I am when I understand!

Besides this, I often read English stories, jokes and easy novels. From these I know English is not only interesting, but also useful. They help me understand a lot of things. So to do more reading is an important way to learn English well.

And I also do some exercises from our class magazines, and I often write English diaries. English has become a close friend of mine.

Now I have learned English for more than two years. I always keep the first position in our school. From these words, I hope every student can learn English well.

- ()31. Why do some students often "have a headache"?

- A. Because they are easy to catch cold.
B. Because it's often very cold.
C. Because they think English is easy.
D. Because they don't think English is easy.

- ()32. The writer tells us that we should be _____ in English if we want to learn it well.
A. interest B. interested C. interesting D. strict
- ()33. The sentence "I got a very good mark" means "_____".
A. I got a good way B. I had a good idea
C. I did badly in the exam D. I did well in the exam
- ()34. The writer thinks English is interesting because _____.
A. English is full of stories
B. English is full of jokes
C. his teacher often teaches them nice English songs
D. of nothing
- ()35. Which of the following is NOT the way the writer studies in?
A. Speaking bravely. B. Writing to foreign friends.
C. Reading aloud. D. Writing English diaries.

(B) Swimming and English Learning

Can you swim? Do you like swimming? Yes? Well, how can you learn to swim? I think the best way is to go into the water and learn. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. It's the same with English study. We must practice, practice and practice.

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. The children in English-speaking countries first listen to others. Then they try to imitate and speak. We can listen to English programs on radio. You may just understand a few words. It doesn't matter. Just be relaxed, and try to catch every word.

Somebody may be a good listener. But he dare not speak. He's afraid of making mistakes. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak Chinese. Don't be afraid. We must be brave. If you really want to learn English well, you must try to speak with everyone so long as he knows English. Whether you know him or not is not important. When there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to yourself in English. It's interesting and also a good way to practice your spoken English. Remember, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

Reading and writing are more important for senior school students. First we must choose the books we're interested in. A lot of reading will improve your language sense. This is the most important.

Keep writing English diaries. We can also write English articles. You may even post them to English magazines. Don't be afraid of failure. Failure is the mother of success.

Easier said than done. Well, let's do more practice from now on. I'm sure you'll learn English well in this way.

- ()36. You can learn to swim by _____.
A. reading books about it
B. looking at others swimming
C. having lessons on it

- D. going into the river and learning
- () 37. We should learn English by _____.
A. listening and speaking B. reading and writing
C. both A and B D. swimming
- () 38. What will you do with mistakes when you speak?
A. Don't make mistakes. B. Study hard.
C. Try not to speak English. D. Don't be afraid.
- () 39. What's more important for senior school students?
A. Listening. B. Speaking.
C. Reading and writing. D. Learning.
- () 40. We can listen to English _____ according to the passage.
A. by train B. on the radio
C. every minute D. now and then

(C)

When you are learning English, you find it not clever to translate an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence "How do you do?" for example. If you look up each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation? It must be a wrong sentence in your own language.

Languages don't just have different sounds. They are different in many ways. It's important to master the rules for word order in the study of English, too. If the speakers put words in a wrong order, the listener can't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes. But sometimes the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Look at the two pairs of sentences:

"She only likes apples." "Only she likes apples."

"I have seen the film already." "I have already seen the film."

When you are learning English, you must try your best to get the spirit of the language and use it as the English speaker does.

- () 41. From the passage we know that _____ when we are learning English.
A. we should translate every word into our language
B. we should look up every word in the dictionary
C. we need to put every word into our own language
D. we should not translate English sentences into our own language word for word
- () 42. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. if the order of words is different, the meaning of the sentence must be different
B. if the order of words is different, the meaning of the sentence must be the same
C. the order of words can never change the meaning of an English sentence

- D. sometimes different order of words has a different meaning
- () 43. "She only likes apples." _____.
- A. is the same as "Only she likes apples."
B. is different from "Only she likes apples."
C. means "She likes fruit except apples."
D. means "She likes apples very much."
- () 44. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The order of words can't be changed.
B. It's important for us to translate an English sentence word for word.
C. We should know the rules for word order when we study English.
D. If you want to know the meaning of the sentence, you must look up the words in the sentence one by one.
- () 45. What's the meaning of the underlined word "spirit"?
- A. 情绪 B. 本意 C. 灵魂 D. 热情

IV. 汉译英 (10 分)

46. 他因为对她说了谎而感到羞愧。

47. 新学员常常犯语法错误。

48. 它不是最新款的手机之一。它过时了。

49. 最糟糕的是他没带钥匙就把门锁上了。

50. 离开教室前别忘了关灯关窗。

V. 根据中文意思或首字母拼写单词 (10 分)

51. It's a good way to use f _____ to teach English words.
52. I don't know the correct p _____ of the word.
53. M _____ all the new words in this unit is a bit difficult for me.
54. We found the holiday f _____ because of the bad weather.
55. The teachers were most i _____ by your performance in the exam.
56. Do you learn English by reading _____ (大声地)?
57. I often _____ (练习) conversations with my friends.
58. It improves my speaking s _____ (技能).
59. We never study grammar because it's too b _____ (无聊).
60. I study English by making v _____ (词汇) lists.

VI. 补全对话 (10 分)

Boy 1: Hey, gang, 61 is a big test on Tuesday. I really need some help. Can you tell me 62 you study for a big 63?

Voices: Sure! Yes. Sure we will.

Boy 1: You did really 64 on the last English test, didn't you, Mei?

Mei: Yeah, I did OK.

Boy 1: Well, how did you study?

Pierre: 65 making flashcards.

Boy 1: Maybe I'll try that. How did you 66, Pierre?

Pierre: By asking the teacher for 67. She was really happy I asked.

Boy 1: That's interesting. How do you study, Antonio?

Antonio: I like to study by 68 69 tapes. But sometimes my mother thinks I'm listening to music. And then she 70 mad.

Boy 1: Oh, well...

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

Ⅶ. 写作(15分)

我们已经经历了大大小小无数的考试,一定有不少的经验。请你结合自己的实际经验谈一谈自己是怎样学英语(或者其他学科)的,词数 60—80。

I'm good at _____. I often do well in my _____ test.
