

适用于义务教育课程标准实验教科书



# 创新与探究

新课标同步训练

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册

9

英语

年级·上册

主編 / 王奎秋 程明

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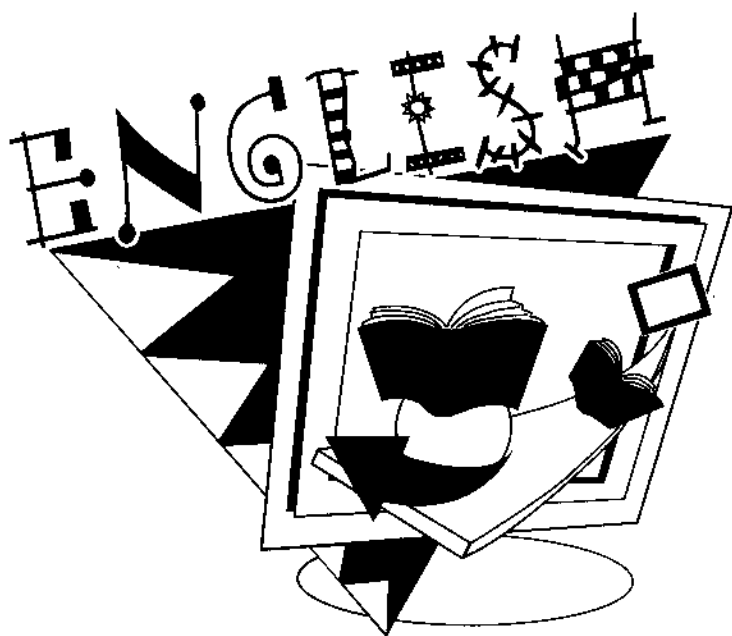
义务教育课程标准实验教科书[人教版]

# 创新与探究

## 新课标同步训练

九年级 英语(上)

王金秋 程 明 主编



黑龙江少年儿童出版社

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义务教育课程标准实验教科书(人教版)

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九年级英语(上)

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# 我们的心愿

亲爱的同学：

你好！

首先祝贺你拥有《创新与探究》这套按照新课程标准编写的教学辅导用书。

为了不让单一练习题组成的题海淹没你们学习的积极性，我们在编写本书的时候，常常提醒自己，要多给同学们一点想象的空间，自由发挥的余地……希望同学们能够借助我们精心设计的内容，去欣赏语文的诗情画意、数学的奥妙神奇、英语的多姿多彩，去认识世界各国的风土人情，去感受社会前进的脉搏律动……

这套《创新与探究》丛书与各科教材同步，课内课外都可以使用。

愿同学们在这片学习的新天地中夯实基础的同时，有所发现，有所创新，真正获得在学海中踏浪的无穷快乐。


《创新与探究》丛书编委会

2006年8月

☺ 把优异的成绩告诉父母

☺ 把发现的错误和建议寄给我们

## 《创新与探究》丛书读者意见反馈表

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## 目

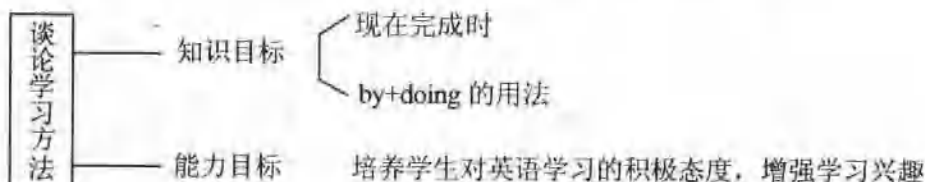
## 录

Unit 1 How do you study for a test? .....	( 1 )
Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark. ....	( 9 )
Unit 3 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes. ....	(17)
Unit 4 What would you do? .....	(24)
Unit 5 It must belong to Carla. ....	(32)
期中评价我提高 .....	(38)
Unit 6 I like music that I can dance to. ....	(44)
Unit 7 Where would you like to visit? .....	(52)
Unit 8 I'll help clean up the city parks. ....	(62)
Unit 9 When was it invented? .....	(72)
期末评价我前进 .....	(79)
参考答案 .....	(86)



# Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

## 知识结构 全屏显示



### 我的知识平台

1. by + doing 的用法
2. 现在完成时的用法
3. talk about how to study

### 我的收获提高

#### Section A



#### 一、单词释义

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to learn and remember on purpose
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the way in which a language or a particular word is pronounced
3. \_\_\_\_\_ words known, learnt, used
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the rules by which words change their forms and are combined into sentences

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I'm feeling rather \_\_\_\_\_ in my present job. I need a change. (frustrate)
2. In the word "know", the "k" is not \_\_\_\_\_. (pronunciation)
3. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ to see an \_\_\_\_\_

film. (excite)

4. Can you be a bit \_\_\_\_\_? (specific)

#### 三、单项选择

- ( ) 1. My uncle isn't \_\_\_\_\_ old man, and he likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A. a, a                      B. an, an  
C. the, the                  D. an, /
- ( ) 2. Listening to cassettes is too hard for me to understand \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the sound                B. the voices  
C. the noise                D. the records
- ( ) 3. Please \_\_\_\_\_ conversations about this title.  
A. make with                B. give up  
C. make up                  D. turn off
- ( ) 4. Your advice must \_\_\_\_\_ this design.  
A. fit                         B. fit in off  
C. fit in with                D. fit on
- ( ) 5. He often practices \_\_\_\_\_ English in the morning every day.  
A. speak                    B. to speak  
C. speaks                    D. speaking



#### 一、据意填空

1. The bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ our hopes of go-

ing out.

2. She likes reading books \_\_\_\_\_ many different subjects.

3. Books give me \_\_\_\_\_ and make me happy.

4. I have often practiced conversations with my friends, so it \_\_\_\_\_ my speaking skills.

## 二、交际英语

( ) 1. —I have lost my dictionary.

—\_\_\_\_\_

- A. What a pity!      B. It's nothing.  
C. It doesn't matter.      D. Not at all.

( ) 2. —Sorry, I don't know the way.

—\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Thanks  
B. Thank you all the same  
C. Thank you  
D. Thanks all the time

( ) 3. — You speak very good English.

—\_\_\_\_\_

- A. It's very kind of you to say so  
B. Yes, of course  
C. No, my English is very poor  
D. I don't think so

( ) 4. —It's very nice of you to help me with my English.

—\_\_\_\_\_

- A. All right      B. You're right  
C. Don't mention it      D. OK



## 完形填空

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for long 1. This is very good, but it doesn't 2 a lot, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food, enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some

friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return 3 your studies, your mind will be refreshed (清醒的) and you'll learn more 4 study better. Psychologists 5 that learning takes place this way. Here take English learning 6 an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems 7 the same. So you will think you're learning 8 and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will again take another big 9. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 10. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

- ( ) 1. A. days      B. time      C. hours  
( ) 2. A. help      B. give      C. make  
( ) 3. A. after      B. for      C. to  
( ) 4. A. yet      B. and      C. or  
( ) 5. A. have found      B. have taught      C. told  
( ) 6. A. with      B. for      C. as  
( ) 7. A. to have      B. to make      C. to stay  
( ) 8. A. something      B. anything      C. nothing  
( ) 9. A. work      B. jump      C. walk  
( ) 10. A. hard      B. usual      C. interesting

## 名校新题



### 单项选择 (上海市)

- ( ) 1. —Can you come and give us a talk on Thursday or Friday?  
—I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ day is possible.  
A. either      B. neither  
C. every      D. any  
( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Class 1 students is in the classroom. They are having a PE lesson on the playground.  
A. Both      B. Neither



C. All D. None

- ( ) 3. —Which do you prefer, coffee or milk?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ of them. I'd like some cola.  
A. Either B. Both  
C. Neither D. None

### Section B



#### 一、单词释义

- \_\_\_\_\_ to influence deeply with a feeling of admiration
- \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult or dangerous position or situation
- \_\_\_\_\_ having all necessary, usual, or wanted parts; lacking nothing
- \_\_\_\_\_ to invite someone to compete against one into fight, match, etc.

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

- One of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ facing the present government is that of creating new jobs. (challenge)
- I need one more stamp \_\_\_\_\_ my collection. (complete)
- What's your \_\_\_\_\_ of him as a teacher? (impress)
- The boy had some problems \_\_\_\_\_ complete sentences. (make)

#### 三、单项选择

- ( ) 1. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ about studying English skills?  
A. an information B. some information  
C. any information D. some informations
- ( ) 2. The teacher is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ her students.  
A. at B. among C. on D. in
- ( ) 3. Though he said a lot, he didn't produce a \_\_\_\_\_ suggestion.  
A. clever B. sure

C. specific D. correct

- ( ) 4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ a coat with you when you go out.  
A. bring B. put C. get D. take
- ( ) 5. There \_\_\_\_\_ two knives in the pencil-box.  
A. are B. be C. is D. am



#### 一、据意填空

- Reading makes a \_\_\_\_\_ man and writing makes an exact man.
- Sorry, I've taken your bag by \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm sorry to \_\_\_\_\_ you, but can you tell me the way to the library?
- School term begins in March or \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

#### 二、交际运用:根据对话选出符合的答案

- A. You are welcome.  
B. No, I haven't.  
C. Have you seen it anywhere?  
D. Yes, I have.  
E. It must still be there.  
F. Perhaps he has seen it.  
G. I can't find it.

Tom: Hello, Lucy! I've lost my dictionary.

1

Lucy: Sorry, I haven't. Why don't you ask Jim?

2

Tom: Thanks, I will.

Lucy: Oh, there he is.

Tom: Jim, have you seen my dictionary?

Jim: 3 I saw it on Lin Tao's desk five minutes ago. 4

Tom: Thanks a lot.

Jim: 5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_





## 完形填空

Coffee has been a part of people's lives for 1 years, and it is still a favourite drink in the world. Here is a story of coffee and 2 it was discovered. The story 3 us coffee was discovered in Africa 4. One day a farmer 5 his goats, and he saw them 6 some berries from a plant. The goats became 7 after they ate the berries. The man often felt tired, 8 he decided to try the berries, too. 9, he didn't feel tired any more. Coffee plants were thus discovered. The coffee 10 from Africa to other countries in Europe and America. After that the farmers started to grow coffee plants there, especially in South America.

- ( ) 1. A. thousand of      B. thousands  
C. thousands of      D. a thousand of
- ( ) 2. A. how      B. why  
C. what      D. who
- ( ) 3. A. says      B. speaks  
C. talks      D. tells
- ( ) 4. A. long, long time ago  
B. long, long times ago  
C. long, long time before  
D. long, long time later
- ( ) 5. A. watch      B. watches  
C. was watching      D. is watching
- ( ) 6. A. eat      B. eats  
C. ate      D. has eaten
- ( ) 7. A. very tired      B. very active  
C. badly ill      D. fast asleep
- ( ) 8. A. but      B. or  
C. because      D. so
- ( ) 9. A. For his great surprise  
B. With his great surprise  
C. To his great surprise  
D. To his great surprises

- ( ) 10. A. were taken      B. were brought  
C. was taken      D. brought



## 据意填词

1. It's sunny and there is no \_\_\_\_\_ of rain. (哈尔滨市)
2. Today more and more Chinese go to study in \_\_\_\_\_ countries. (哈尔滨市)
3. It's better to \_\_\_\_\_ than to receive. (辽宁省)
4. The little girl can't go to school because she is \_\_\_\_\_ age. (哈尔滨市)

## Reading



## 一、单词释义

1. \_\_\_\_\_ if not
2. \_\_\_\_\_ not just, reasonable or honest
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a person who is trained in psychology
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the factor, a case of disagreeing

## 二、单项选择

- ( ) 1. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ your best friend?  
A. angry to      B. be angry to  
C. been angry at      D. been angry with
- ( ) 2. When people meet \_\_\_\_\_, they may stay angry for months.  
A. unfair something      B. something unfair  
C. unfair anything      D. any unfair things
- ( ) 3. Most people speak English as \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
A. a second      B. the second  
C. second      D. two
- ( ) 4. Tom often spent a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ games with his friends.  
A. play      B. played



C. playing D. to play

( ) 5. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ both sides of the river.

A. near B. on C. between D. over



### 一、据意填空

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ their pets as members of their families.

2. The teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ with Victor copying homework.

3. We should pay attention to the \_\_\_\_\_ of rain on plants.

4. She was \_\_\_\_\_ of her failure.

5. It's our \_\_\_\_\_ to improve our environment.

### 二、补全对话

A: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy a shirt.

A: 1

B: Size 32.

A: All right. 2

B: I don't like blue. Do you have any other colours?

A: 3 What colour do you like then?

B: I like green.

A: OK. Here's a green one.

B: Oh. 4 Do you have any ones in dark green?

A: I'm sorry, sir. We've got just this kind of green colour.

B: 5 Thank you all the same.

A. It doesn't matter.

B. This green is too light.

C. Other colours?

D. What about the blue one?

E. What size do you want?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_



### 完形填空

How can we practice our spoken English?

The first, and the most important thing is to believe 1. You should always be full of confidence or you 2 be able to improve your English. You should often encourage yourself, "Come on, don't be afraid!"

You should never lose your heart and never give up.

Maybe you are afraid of losing face, but you should think that since you are students, and you're 3, there's no need to worry 4 anything. You must always be active in practice. There's no problem that your pronunciation and intonation can't be as good 5 the native people because we are Chinese, and we don't have the chance to live in foreign countries and talk 6 the people there all the time. But you must know that the main way to study English is to make ourselves understood and 7 other people. You should believe the native speakers will not laugh 8 you, instead they will encourage you. So if you're brave enough, you'll certainly make a rapid progress in your 9 English. Don't be shy. 10 be afraid! Just have a try.

( ) 1. A. itself B. yourself C. themselves

( ) 2. A. can't B. are never C. will never

( ) 3. A. learning B. saying C. speaking

( ) 4. A. with B. to C. about

( ) 5. A. so B. with C. as

( ) 6. A. for B. about C. with

( ) 7. A. to be understood B. understand  
C. understood

( ) 8. A. over B. at C. with

( ) 9. A. speaking B. speech C. spoken

( ) 10. A. Don't B. Not C. No

名校新题



选择题(北京海淀)

- ( ) 1. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_? — Only ten months old.  
A. when does Tiger Woods start golfing  
B. when did Tiger Woods start golfing  
C. when Tiger Woods starts golfing  
D. when Tiger Woods started golfing
- ( ) 2. — Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ my

pet dog while I'm away? — Sure, no problem.

- A. setting up B. looking after  
C. turning down D. keeping out

- ( ) 3. — May I help you with some jeans, sir? — Yes, I'd like to try on those blue \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pair B. one C. two D. ones
- ( ) 4. I'm not sure go to Tim's party. I may go to the concert \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only B. instead C. early D. late



一、单项选择

- ( ) 1. Mr. Green \_\_\_\_\_ China for many years.  
A. has been to B. has gone to  
C. has been in D. has come to
- ( ) 2. Don't leave the classroom until the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. letting B. will let  
C. lets D. let
- ( ) 3. Have you found your pen \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. just B. either  
C. already D. ever
- ( ) 4. It's getting warmer and warmer. The flowers start to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come in B. come over  
C. come out D. come on
- ( ) 5. She has a good memory and she can \_\_\_\_\_ 500-word text in five minutes.  
A. memory B. memorize  
C. memorizing D. memorizes

- ( ) 6. The teacher finds teaching little Jim \_\_\_\_\_ because he is too young.  
A. frustrating B. frustrated  
C. frustrate D. frustration
- ( ) 7. We should stop the children from \_\_\_\_\_ the boy's mistake.  
A. to laugh at B. laughed for  
C. laughing at D. to laugh in
- ( ) 8. Everyone should learn to regard problems \_\_\_\_\_ challenges.  
A. to B. as C. at D. for
- ( ) 9. It's our duty \_\_\_\_\_ deal with our problems by ourselves.  
A. to try our best B. to try our best to  
C. trying our best D. trying our best to
- ( ) 10. Our friends have some \_\_\_\_\_ ways of learning English.  
A. success B. successful  
C. succeed D. successfully

二、阅读理解

Here is the nine o'clock news.



Ben Kitson, the writer of stories and plays for children, has died at his home in California. Mr Kitson was 82. His most famous book of stories, *The Gentleman's House*, sells all over the world, in more than 25 languages.

Policemen in New York have stopped work. Their leader, Mr Paulo Angeli, says that they will return to work only when they receive more money for working and doing the most dangerous job in the city.

It has been a good year on the farm. The warm, wet spring and the fine summer have been very good for all kinds of food plants. This means that fruits and vegetables will be cheaper in the shops this year. And it's time for "Morning Music".

- ( ) 1. Mr Ben Kitson wrote \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children's plays and stories  
B. in more than 25 languages  
C. books, then sold them all over the world
- ( ) 2. Mr Paulo Angeli is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the most dangerous policeman in New York  
B. a policeman who receives more money for working long hours  
C. the leader of the New York City Policemen
- ( ) 3. Policemen in New York will not come back to their work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. next Monday  
B. when they get more money  
C. until they get more money
- ( ) 4. Because food plants have done well,

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fruits and vegetables will be cheaper this year  
B. there will be a fine, warm, wet spring  
C. food will be cheaper than it was in the spring

- ( ) 5. In the passage, we can read \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of news.

A. one B. two C. three

### 三、任务型阅读

用方框内所给词的适当形式填空

try, ask, children, surprise, sit

When Thomas Edison was a 1, he had lots of strange questions and he liked 2 out new ideas. Many people did not understand him. One day when he was five years old, his father was 3 to see him 4 on some eggs. He asked him why he was doing that. Edison did not answer. Instead, he 5 his father, "Hens are able to have chicks. Why can't I?"

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

### 四、词汇

(一) 单词释义

1. \_\_\_\_\_ full of strong feeling of expectation and happiness  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ to cause someone to have feeling of annoyed disappointment  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to understand and believe a fact  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ have an effect on someone or something without the use of direct force

## (二) 据意填空

1. It's impolite to laugh \_\_\_\_\_ others' mistakes.
2. She spoke English so well that I never \_\_\_\_\_ she was German.
3. Writing \_\_\_\_\_ lists is a way I study English.
4. Listening to cassettes improves my speaking \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Books give me \_\_\_\_\_ and make me happy.
6. The pupils can't \_\_\_\_\_ these new words.
7. They were all asleep. \_\_\_\_\_ of them heard the sound.
8. Don't trouble troubles until trouble \_\_\_\_\_ you.

## 五、书面表达(15分)

现在中学生中有很多吸烟的人,针对这一现象写一篇短文。

提示词: serious, harmful, make up one's mind, illness, trouble, cancer

要求: 句子通顺、用词准确, 70 词左右。

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## 主要发达国家中小学课程设置

英国基础教育阶段的国家课程为十一门: 英语、数学、设计和技术、信息和交流技术、历史、地理、现代外语、艺术和设计、音乐、体育、公民。在十一门必修课之外, 学校还有义务对学生进行人格培养、健康教育、升学与就业指导等。此外, 社区活动、劳动体验等活动课程也纳入学校课程体系。

日本的课程改革突出综合学习时间, 国家不规定其具体内容, 而由各学校创造性地组织跨学科的学习活动, 例如自然体验、社会参观、制作与生产活动等。小学以综合课程为主, 初中压缩必修课内容和课时, 扩大选修学科, 鼓励学校创造有特色的课程。

美国是一个典型的教育地方分权国家, 各州都有自己的课程标准及相应的课程设置, 但各州课程标准都包括四门核心学术科目: 英语、数学、科学和社会。美国中学课程设置相当广泛, 主要包括英语语言艺术、公民与政府、数学、科学、音乐与艺术、外国语、实践技能等。其综合中学一般分为三科: 学术科、职业科、普通科, 每门课程在教学时都分成讲座、课程实践、工厂—实验室实践三个部分。



# Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

## 知识结构 全屏显示

谈论  
个人  
变化

知识目标

used to 的用法

不同花费的用法

能力目标

培养学生用英语自如交流的能力



1. used to 的用法及 alone 和 lonely 的区别

2. 四种花费的用法

pay for, cost, spend on sth. / in doing sth., it

takes / took sb. money to do sth.

3. Talk about what you used to be like. 谈谈你以前的样子。



### Section A



#### 一、单词释义

1. \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to doubt; of course

2. \_\_\_\_\_ to fill with terror or fear

3. \_\_\_\_\_ without light

4. \_\_\_\_\_ direct, unbend

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. The children are \_\_\_\_\_ of dogs. (terri-  
fy)

2. Most of young people are \_\_\_\_\_ in mu-

sic, especially pop music. (interest)

3. Mark Twain is very humorous. He often tells  
\_\_\_\_\_ stories. (fun)

4. Thomas always works \_\_\_\_\_, but in fact  
he has a sense of humour. (serious)

#### 三、单项选择

( ) 1. The fat boy used to \_\_\_\_\_ up late,  
but now he is used to \_\_\_\_\_ an early  
bird.

A. get, is B. get, being

C. getting, to be D. get, been

( ) 2. The old woman lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ vil-  
lage, sometimes she felt very \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lonely, lonely B. alone, alone

C. lonely, alone D. alone, lonely

( ) 3. My sister likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ erhu,  
no one can stop her.

A. an B. a C. / D. the

( ) 4. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to answer your  
questions.

A. this B. that C. it D. it's

( ) 5. I go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ my bedroom light

on.

A. in B. on C. at D. with



### 一、据意填空

1. Lucy is still afraid \_\_\_\_\_ dark.

2. My daughter used to eat candy \_\_\_\_\_ the time.

3. She like making friends very much, so she is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. This basket is usually used \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.

### 二、交际英语(选择适当答案,其中有两项是多余的)

- A. What sports do you like?  
B. I'm sorry to hear that.  
C. Do you like sports?  
D. Which sport are you in?  
E. How many hours of sport do you do?  
F. I agree with you.  
G. How are you now?

A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'm not doing anything because I hurt my right leg.

A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Are you feeling better now?

B: Yes, much better.

A: 3 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, I like running and swimming.

A: 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: An hour or two.

A: Taking exercise is good for our health, but

we must be careful.

B: 5 \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_



### 用所给词的适当形式填空

miss, be afraid of, used to, have to, worry about,  
feel, spell, write down, join, find

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ the sea. I don't know how to swim.

2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ things so much. It will make you stressed out.

3. Sorry, I can't join you. I \_\_\_\_\_ study for a test.

4. I really \_\_\_\_\_ my friend Tina. She moved to another town.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ have short hair but now I grow it long.

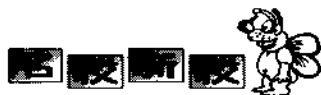
6. You should \_\_\_\_\_ new English words in a vocabulary list.

7. If you don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ new words, look them up in a dictionary.

8. The best way to improve your English is to \_\_\_\_\_ an English club.

9. Another thing that he \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult was English grammar.

10. This kind of paper \_\_\_\_\_ very soft.



### 选择题

- ( ) 1. Nobody thought it easy to finish so much work in \_\_\_\_\_. (重庆)  
A. two days' time      B. two-days time  
C. two day's time      D. two days time
- ( ) 2. —Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ is the nearest bookshop?  
—Go down the street and turn left at the second corner. (北京市海淀区)  
A. how                  B. what  
C. where                D. who

### Section B



#### 一、单词释义

1. \_\_\_\_\_ funny; of or like comedy ; a magazine for children

2. \_\_\_\_\_ such as an ant or fly  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ talk in a light familiar way  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sweet, sugar

#### 二、翻译下列短语

1. 过去常常 \_\_\_\_\_  
2. 观察昆虫 \_\_\_\_\_  
3. 对……感兴趣 \_\_\_\_\_  
4. 看连环画报 \_\_\_\_\_  
5. 直接回家 \_\_\_\_\_  
6. outgoing students \_\_\_\_\_  
7. instead of \_\_\_\_\_

8. with the light on \_\_\_\_\_  
9. be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_  
10. chew gum \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、单项选择

- ( ) 1. She is used to \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirt and jeans.  
A. wear                  B. put on  
C. wearing              D. putting on
- ( ) 2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ in chat show on TV, so he watches TV on this channel every Tuesday.  
A. interesting          B. interest  
C. interests            D. interested
- ( ) 3. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ opening the window?  
A. me                  B. I                  C. my                  D. mine
- ( ) 4. Our school \_\_\_\_\_ a lot since I left.  
A. changed              B. has changed  
C. had changed          D. changes



### 据意填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_, the doctor saved the poor boy's life at last. (luck)  
2. I was angry \_\_\_\_\_ him for keeping me waiting.  
3. Congratulations, John! I'm really happy \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
4. The math question is too difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.





### 阅读理解

Here's Ann's a invitation (请柬):

#### IT'S MY BIRTHDAY

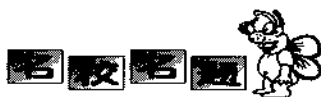
Ann Read hopes you can come to her party!

Time: 4:30 Date: Sunday, February 16th

Place: Flat 15A Dong Qian Building

Telephone: 808915

- ( ) 1. Ann Read is going to have \_\_\_\_\_ party.  
A. a Teachers' Day      B. an English  
C. a birthday
- ( ) 2. The party is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sunday, February 16th  
B. Sunday, February 6th  
C. Monday, February 16th
- ( ) 3. It's going to start at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. half past five      B. half past four  
C. a quarter to five
- ( ) 4. She is going to have her party at \_\_\_\_\_ Dong Qian Building.  
A. Flat 5A      B. Flat 15A  
C. Flat 5B
- ( ) 5. Ann's telephone number is read as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eight o nine, two one five  
B. eight o eight, two one five  
C. eight o eight, nine one five



用所给词组的适当形式填空(甘肃省)

find out    is full of    keep up with  
try them on    taking care of

1. These shoes look nice. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ when the ship leaves for Guangzhou.
3. Be careful! The bowl \_\_\_\_\_ soup.
4. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the time.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ our environment is our duty.

### Reading



#### 一、单词释义

1. \_\_\_\_\_ thing that produces an effect
2. \_\_\_\_\_ fail to use
3. \_\_\_\_\_ just, really, quite used for adding force to an expression
4. \_\_\_\_\_ act or faculty of applying one's mind, notice

#### 二、据意填词

1. I can think of him without \_\_\_\_\_. (描述)
2. What you said was \_\_\_\_\_. (令人厌烦的)
3. The little boy is watching the \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall. (蜘蛛)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is had for our health. (嚼口香)