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XINBIAN KESHI JINGLIAN

课时精练

初中数学 九年级（全）

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编写说明

在新课程改革不断深入的背景下,为了落实“新课程三维目标”的要求,真正实现“减负增效”的目的,提高同学们练习的兴趣、自主学习的水平和创新的能力,我们组织富有经验的教研人员、一线骨干教师编写了这套“新编课时精练”丛书,以供同学们使用。

这套“新编课时精练”丛书包括七、八、九三个年级的语文、数学、英语、科学、历史与社会·思想品德五门学科。丛书内容包括一课一练,单元测试,期中、期末综合测试等,以帮助同学们巩固和掌握每单元、每课的学习内容,从而提高学习效率。

这套丛书具有自己的特点。一是题型丰富多样,题目有层次;二是既重视课内知识的积累与巩固,又有适当的课外拓展延伸;三是难易适度,不偏不怪,具有趣味性和创新性;四是一课一练题量适当,测试卷选题精练,目标明确。总之,整套丛书设计体现了新课程的三维目标,有助于实现“减负增效”的目的。

我们希望这套“新编课时精练”丛书能帮助同学们更好更有效率地学习,也希望教师和同学们给我们这套丛书多提宝贵的意见,以便再版时做好修订工作。

编 者

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上册

Module 1 Wonders of the world

一、重点词组

1. join in the discussion 参加讨论
2. agree with sb. 同意某人的意见
3. on the eastern coast of 在东海岸
4. in one's opinion 据某人看来
5. more than 多于;超过
6. at the top 在顶部
7. millions of 数百万的
8. be interested in 对……感兴趣
9. to some degree 在某种程度上
10. get out of 从……内出来;离开
11. reply to sth./sb. 答复某事/某人
12. at the bottom of 在……的底部
13. go through 走过,穿过
14. in five minutes 五分钟后;在五分钟内
15. look down 往下看,俯视
16. look across 眺望
17. look over 往……的上方看过去;检查
18. look like 看起来像……
19. arrive at/in 到达
20. be afraid of 害怕……
21. in the future 在将来
22. all kinds of 各种各样

23. look forward to doing sth. 盼望做某事
24. thousands of 成千上万的
25. as ... as possible/one can 尽可能……
26. too ... to do sth. 太……而不能做某事
27. as ... as ... 与……一样……
28. write down 写下,记下
29. do an interview 作采访
30. because of 由于,因为
31. wait for the lift 等电梯

二、重点句型

1. I'm not sure. 我不确定。
2. I agree with you. 我同意你的意见。
3. That sounds great! 听起来不错!
4. It's about 2,300 metres long, 185 metres high, and 15 metres wide. 大约2300米长, 185米高, 15米宽。
5. How deep is it? /How wide is it? /How long is it? 它有多深? /它有多宽? /它有多长?
6. There was nothing to see. 什么也看不见。
7. There was no sign of it. 没有它的一点迹象。

Unit 1 It's more than 2,000 years old.

一、根据句意和首字母提示写单词

1. My brother joined the a_____ two years ago, so he has been a soldier for two years.
2. I think the Giant's Causeway is the most fantastic n_____ wonder.
3. Can you hear the l_____ noise a few kilometres away? What's happening?
4. I don't know him well t_____ I've known him for a long time.
5. Let's have a d_____ about how to learn English well.
6. A_____ means very old, or having existed for a long time.
7. In my o_____, the Victoria Falls is more fantastic.

1. I don't want any more because I _____ (eat) too much already.
2. She _____ (turn) off the lights and left the room.
3. I'm afraid that it _____ (take) us two hours to walk there.
4. The teacher _____ (give) us an English lesson when Tom ran into the classroom.
5. Don't make any noise. Father _____ (sleep).
6. She often _____ (look) up new words in the dictionary. It's a good habit.
7. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, We _____ (visit) the Terracotta Army.

() 1. In my opinion, man-made wonders are _____ than natural ones.
A. exciting B. more exciting
C. most exciting D. much exciting

() 2. The plane will arrive in Beijing _____ half an hour.
A. at B. in C. for D. on

() 3. The mountain is more than 4,000 metres _____.
A. deep B. tall C. high D. long

() 4. Be careful when you go _____ the street.
A. cross B. through C. across D. crossed

() 5. —Have you ever been to Shanghai?
—Yes. I _____ there with my father last year.
A. went B. go C. have been D. have gone

Every summer, not only boys and men but also girls and women try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance(距离)at the 1 point is about 20 miles, but because the waves are very 2, the distance that swimmers must 3 is usually more than twice as far.

Because the sea is usually 8 , swimmers cover their bodies with grease(动物油脂). This helps them to keep the cold out. They can also 9 something, because some men go with them in small 10 .

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| ()1. | A. nearest | B. fastest | C. tallest | D. highest |
| ()2. | A. small | B. strong | C. short | D. good |
| ()3. | A. ride | B. run | C. walk | D. swim |
| ()4. | A. beach | B. house | C. train | D. room |
| ()5. | A. took | B. spent | C. finished | D. paid |
| ()6. | A. got | B. arrived | C. left | D. reached |
| ()7. | A. longer | B. shorter | C. easier | D. faster |



- () 8. A. warm B. hot C. cold D. dark
 () 9. A. buy B. eat C. sell D. borrow
 () 10. A. trains B. cars C. buses D. boats

Unit 2 The Grand Canyon was not just big.

一、根据句意和首字母提示写单词

- Look at the s_____. "No smoking!"
- The old house is so s_____ that you can hardly hear any sound.
- The young girl sent an email to the company, but they didn't r_____ to it.
- Mr King is too fat to go t_____ the gate.
- I didn't r_____ long in the city.
- The sun r_____ in the east and goes down in the west.
- Tom likes basketball very much and he plays it n_____ every day.

二、用恰当的介词(in, on, of, with, beside 或 below) 填空

- Jim was surprised to see a foreigner go out _____ the lift.
- "How many ways have you thought _____ to solve the problem?" The teacher asked.
- Mary stood _____ the desk while her mother was explaining the problem to her.
- Who sits _____ front of you in the classroom?
- Do you often help your mother _____ the housework?
- When will the guests arrive here? —_____ five minutes.
- I live on the fifth floor. Linda lives two floors _____ me, on the third floor.
- They planted some trees and flowers _____ every side _____ the house.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- Is the Great Wall one of _____ (great) wonders of the world?
- When the family had lunch, it _____ (rain) outside.
- When it became dark, there was nothing _____ (see) in the room.
- Look! There is a _____ (strange) over there.
- Is the Sydney Opera House a great wonder of the _____ (nature) world?

四、阅读理解

Do you know the biggest tree in the world? Its name is "General Sherman". General Sherman is growing on the slopes(斜坡) of the Rocky Mountains in the United States. General Sherman is about 11 metres across and about 35 metres round, this will give you an idea of General Sherman's size. General Sherman is also very tall. It is over 80 metres high. It began as a tiny seed(小种子) many years ago. Imagine! It has been growing since about 2,000 BC(公元前). It has been growing for almost 4,000 years and it is still growing! General Sherman is as old as the Pyramids. It may live for another 2,000 years. What will the world be like in 4,000 AD(公元)?

- () 1. From the passage, we know General Sherman is _____.
 A. a wall B. a man C. a tree D. a mountain
- () 2. General Sherman is growing on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains _____.

- A. in the US B. in China C. in Japan D. in France
- () 3. It's over _____ metres high.
A. 11 B. 35 C. 80 D. 25
- () 4. It has been growing for almost _____ years.
A. 400 B. 4,000 C. 40,000 D. 2,000
- () 5. According to the passage, we know _____.
A. General Sherman is about 11 metres round
B. General Sherman began as a tiny seed(小种子) many years ago
C. It isn't growing now
D. General Sherman is not as old as the Pyramids

Unit 3 Language in use

一、选择填空

- () 1. A good beginning makes _____ good ending.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
- () 2. —What did you see when you looked _____ your right?
—A tall building.
A. on B. at C. in D. to
- () 3. Sydney is one of _____ cities in the world.
A. most beautiful B. the most beautiful C. more beautiful D. beautiful
- () 4. There _____ a meeting next Monday.
A. is B. will C. will be D. will have
- () 5. _____ he is tired, he still went on working.
A. Because B. Though C. But D. If
- () 6. —Where is your father?
—He _____ Paris. He'll come back in two days.
A. goes to B. has gone to C. will go to D. went to
- () 7. While I _____ my homework in my room, my mother _____ in the kitchen.
A. did; cooked B. was doing; cooked
C. did; was cooking D. was doing; was cooking
- () 8. —_____ my pen?
—Yes, I _____ it on your desk five minutes ago.
A. Have you seen; saw B. Did you see; have seen
C. Will you see; am seeing D. Do you see; will see
- () 9. —Look! Linda's parents _____ apples over there. Let's go and join them.
—All right.
A. have picked B. are picking C. were picking D. picked
- () 10. —Are there any trees on _____ sides of the new street?
—Yes, there are.



- A. other B. another C. both D. each
- () 11. —Have you found your watch?
—No, it is _____ to see anything in the hole.
A. too dark B. dark enough C. very dark D. so dark
- () 12. —When did you _____ the top of the mountain?
—At 11:45 am.
A. arrive B. reach C. get D. climb
- () 13. Listen up, everyone! I have _____ to tell you.
A. anything important B. important something
C. something important D. important anything
- () 14. —Do you know _____ the Changjiang River is?
—About 6,300 kilometres.
A. how wide B. how high C. how deep D. how long
- () 15. —How much is the new car?
—About eighty _____ yuan.
A. thousand B. thousands C. thousands of D. thousand of

二、完形填空

The world outdoors is full of secrets. They are so attractive that quite a lot of people are busy 1 them. All 2 us are birds, animals, trees and flowers. The facts about how they live and grow are as interesting as anything could be.

Do you know that one of the great presidents of the USA spent hours and hours studying birds? A businessman who lives near New York City became so interested in insects that he began to 3 them. He now has over one thousand different kinds of insects carefully kept in glass boxes.

Come with me and I will help you find some of 4 secrets. Let's go quickly 5 the woods and fields. Here we shall find how a rabbit 6 the other rabbits that there is danger. We shall follow a mother bear and her young ones as they search for food and get ready for their long winter 7. We shall watch bees dancing in air to let the other bees know where they can find food. I will show you many other 8 things. But the best thing that I can teach you is to keep your eyes 9 when you go out. Nature(自然) tells her secrets only to people who look and listen 10.

- () 1. A. looking for B. keeping C. studying D. learning
- () 2. A. about B. around C. among D. besides
- () 3. A. kill B. catch C. collect D. eat
- () 4. A. flower's B. animal's C. bird's D. nature's
- () 5. A. through B. over C. into D. in
- () 6. A. says B. tells C. asks D. speaks
- () 7. A. rest B. trip C. holiday D. sleep
- () 8. A. surprising B. interesting C. excited D. beautiful
- () 9. A. open B. closed C. listening D. big
- () 10. A. happily B. clearly C. quickly D. carefully

三、阅读理解

Hello Sandy,

We have just returned from our holiday. We went with our friends Edward Smith and his wife Tina to the Yorkshire Moors. That is a beautiful place. It is a natural park. There are lots of places to walk on the tops of the hills, miles of grassland with no people, just sheep and birds.

Edward, who had just come out of hospital, could not walk as far as he used to. However, this meant that we walked in the mornings, and then stopped at a cafe for lunch each day, before returning to the place we live. Edward and I slept in front of the fire all afternoon, while the ladies went for another walk. Very pleasant!

I have taken lots of photos from the place we live, across the valley (峡谷) below us, of the morning sunrise, and the mist in the valley. Also, in England, the old steam powered trains (蒸汽火车) are very popular. I have taken many photos of the train and from it.

Yesterday we had the first snow of this winter. It is very early (we usually expect snow in January). It rained all day, then snowed in the evening. Today we have bright sunshine!

Both Jenny and I are well. I don't know if I told you, in the last email, that Jenny is now working in a hotel. Although she has to work hard, people there are nice and she is enjoying the work. Please write to tell us your news.

Yours,
Victor

- () 1. What kind of place is the Yorkshire Moors?
A. A hotel. B. A natural park. C. A hospital. D. A cafe.
- () 2. When did the ladies take a walk?
A. Only in the morning.
B. Only in the afternoon.
C. Both in the morning and in the afternoon.
D. In the evening.
- () 3. They had _____ snow this winter.
A. an early B. a late C. a usual D. a big
- () 4. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 mean?
A. The valley. B. Travel. C. The mist. D. The train.
- () 5. What do we know from this passage?
A. This is the first time Victor wrote an email to Sandy.
B. Edward didn't go travelling because he had just come out of hospital.
C. Jenny's new job in a hotel is an easy one.
D. People in England like the old steam powered trains very much.

四、词汇运用

(A) 用所给单词的适当形式填空,使句子意思完整通顺。

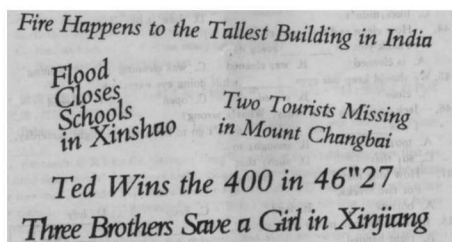
1. Her hair soon grew back to its _____ (nature) colour.
2. I think the Grand Canyon is even _____ (fantastic).
3. Shanghai lies in the _____ (east) part of China.



4. I saw a _____ (strange) standing in front of the park.
5. Look at the sun! It's _____ (shine) brightly.
- (B) 根据句意和中文提示写单词。
6. The little girl set a chair _____ (在……旁边) her mother and sat down.
7. I wrote to her last month, but she hasn't _____ (回答) to my letter yet.
8. We all know that the sun _____ (升起) in the east.
9. There were many important inventions in _____ (古代的) China.
10. He found a _____ (银质的) ring on the ground and picked it up.

五、任务型阅读

下面是某报刊上 5 篇文章的标题,请根据这些标题所提供的信息回答问题。(每题不超过 3 个单词)



Notes: flood(*n.*) 洪水 missing(*adj.*) 失踪的

1. What happened to the tallest building in India? _____.
2. What made the students in Xinshao stay at home? _____.
3. How many tourists were missing in Mount Changbai? _____.
4. Who won the 400-metre race? _____.
5. Where did the three brothers save a girl? _____.

六、书面表达

请根据下列提示写一篇 80 词左右的日记(开头已为你写好)。

假设你叫李明,今天游览了世界自然奇观之一的黄山。黄山位于安徽省的南部,每年都能吸引数以百万计的游客前来游览。清晨,你乘小车到达黄山,那时天正在下雨。你一下车就开始登山。大约半小时后,云开始散开,雨停了,太阳也出来了。在登山过程中,你领略了黄山的云海、奇松(wondrous pines)、怪石(unique rocks)等秀丽的风景。

August 15, Monday

Rainy & fine

Today I visited the Yellow Mountain, one of the wonders of the natural world. _____

Module 2 Public holidays

一、重点词组

1. somewhere interesting 有趣的地方
2. something special 特别的东西
3. as soon as 一……就……
4. Labour Day 劳动节
5. National Day 国庆节
6. Independence Day 美国独立日
7. national flags 国旗
8. have a three-day holiday 有一个三天的假期
9. have one day off 休息一天
10. stay with sb. 和某人在一起
11. the end/start of ……的结束/开始
12. all kinds of holiday activities 各种各样的假期活动
13. take a vacation 去度假
14. have great fun 玩得很开心
15. the Mid-Autumn Day 中秋节
16. get together 聚会
17. enjoy the full moon 赏月
18. make a speech 作演讲
19. in the seventeenth century 在 17 世纪
20. cross the Atlantic 穿过大西洋
21. grow corn 种植谷物
22. the following year 第二年
23. lay the table 摆设餐具
24. eat too much 吃得太多
25. once a year 一年一次
26. as well 也
27. be all over 全部结束
28. wash the dishes 洗餐具
29. plenty of 丰富的,充足的
30. shop for presents 买礼物
31. enjoy oneself 玩得开心
32. make much progress 取得很大的进步
33. make a plan for 为……制订计划

34. get out of bed 起床
35. count down 倒数
36. depend on 取决于,依赖
37. fall asleep 入睡

二、重点句型

1. The People's Republic of China was founded on 1st October 1949. 中华人民共和国于 1949 年 10 月 1 日成立。
2. While we're staying with them, we're going to spend one day in Qingdao. 当我们和他们在一起的时候,我们打算在青岛待上一天。
3. My family always go somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday begins. 假期一开始,我的家人总是要去一些好玩有趣的地方度假。
4. It is a time for a special dinner among family and friends. 家人和朋友这个时候会一起吃顿特别的晚餐。
5. After they landed, their first winter was worse than any English winter. 他们登陆后,过的第一个冬天比在英国时的任何一个冬天都要糟糕。
6. They celebrated the harvest together by eating a dinner of the new food. 他们通过晚餐一起吃这种新的食物来庆祝丰收。
7. Before we begin dinner, my father gives thanks for the food. 在我们开始吃晚餐前,父亲先要感谢食物的恩赐。
8. When it is all over, everyone helps wash the dishes. 当它全部结束的时候,大家都帮忙洗餐具。
9. It is their parents who put the presents at the end of their bed. 是他们的父母把礼物放在了他们的床尾。



Unit 1 My family always go somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday begins.

一、给下列节日匹配正确的英文表达

1. 元旦
2. 中秋节
3. 劳动节
4. 春节
5. 国庆节
6. 重阳节
7. 复活节
8. 万圣节
9. 圣诞节
10. 母亲节
11. 儿童节
12. 教师节
13. 美国国庆日
14. 感恩节
15. 世界地球日

- A. Spring Festival
- B. Thanksgiving Day
- C. New Year's Day
- D. National Day
- E. Mid-Autumn Festival
- F. Teachers' Day
- G. Mother's Day
- H. Christmas Day
- I. Easter Day
- J. Labour Day
- K. US Independence Day
- L. The Double-ninth Day
- M. Halloween
- N. Earth Day
- O. Children's Day

二、根据句意和首字母提示写单词

1. Tomorrow we will talk about how people all over the world c_____ New Year.
2. —How many s_____ are there in a year? —Four.
3. L_____ Day is on 1st May in China.
4. It's not polite to make noise in p_____ places.
5. We will hold a sports meeting at the b_____ of October, maybe on October 4th.
6. Mr Smith isn't in New York. He has gone to China on v_____ with his wife.
7. All my friends and I enjoyed o_____ at my birthday party.
8. December is the t_____ month of the year.
9. —What's the d_____ today? —It's June the fifth.
10. Would you like to have a p_____ on West Hill with me? Don't forget to take something to eat.

三、用 when, before, after, as soon as, while, until 填空

1. Could you please give me your email address _____ you go?
2. Please call me immediately _____ you arrive there.
3. _____ I was reading a book, Mr Wang came in.
4. Summer comes _____ spring.
5. I didn't go to bed _____ I finish my homework.
6. Please let me know _____ you have trouble.
7. Tomorrow we will go to school. Today is the last day _____ the new school year begins.

四、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. —When is your birthday? —The _____ (nine) of June.
2. The Communist Party of China was _____ (found) in July, 1921.
3. Do you have _____ (specially) food when it is New Year's Day?
4. In the USA, Labour Day is a _____ (nation) holiday, but on a different date, too.
5. I watched her _____ (go) out of the library just now.
6. We shouldn't spend so much time _____ (play) computer games.
7. Last weekend, the students _____ (celebrate) Teachers' Day with their teachers.
8. I was doing my homework while my father _____ (read) a newspaper.
9. They didn't leave until Miss White _____ (return) home safely.
10. I _____ (give) you a message as soon as I receive his letter.

五、阅读理解

What a Kind of Boy Did Bill Gates Use to Be?

As a child, Bill was untidy. It has been said that in order to counteract this Mary drew up weekly clothing plans for him. On Mondays he might go to school in blue, on Tuesdays in green, on Wednesdays in brown, on Thursdays in black, and so on. Weekend meal schedules might also be planned in detail.

Bill's contemporaries, even at the age, recognized that he was unusual. Every year, he and his friends would go to summer camp. Bill especially liked swimming and other sports. One of his summer camp friends recalled, "He was never a nerd or a goof or the kind of kid you didn't want your team. We all knew Bill was smarter than us. Even back then, when he was nine or ten years old, he talked like an adult and could express himself in ways that none of us understood."

Bill was also well ahead of his classmates in mathematics and science. He needed to go to a school that challenged him to Lakeside—an all-boys' school for exceptional students. It was Seattle's most exclusive school, a place where "even the dumb kids were smart". Lakeside allowed students to pursue their own interests. It was the ideal environment for someone like Bill Gates. In 1968, the school made a decision that would change thirteen-year-old Bill Gates's life—and that of many of others, too.

Funds were raised, mainly by parents, that enabled the school to gain access to a computer—a Program Data processor (PDP)—through a teletype machine. Bill Gates was immediately hooked—so was his best friend, Kent Evans. and another student, Paul Allen. who was two years older than Bill. No matter whether they had free time, they would dash over to the computer room. The students became so single-minded that they soon overlook their teachers in knowledge about computing. They were neglecting their other studies—every piece of work was handed in late. Classes were cut. Computer time was also proving to be very expensive. Within months, the whole budget that had been set aside for the year had been used up. At fourteen, Bill was already writing short programs for the computer to perform. Early games programs such as Tic-Tac-Toe and Lunar Landing were written in what was to become Bill's second language, BASIC.

Bill's and Paul's fascination with computers and the business world meant that they read a great deal. They enjoyed magazines like *Popular Electronics*. Bill already had an insight into what they could achieve financially. The two of them decided to set themselves up as a company: The Lakeside



Programmers Group. "Let's call the real world and try to sell something to it!" Bill announced.

- () 1. Mary probably is _____.
A. Gates's sister B. Gates's teacher C. Gates's mother D. Gates's wife
- () 2. Which is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Bill used to be very popular.
B. Bill used to be very smart.
C. Bill used to be proud of himself.
D. Bill used to be interested in math and science.
- () 3. What did funds bring?
A. All the students got interested in computers.
B. The students didn't pay attention to their study any more.
C. The three students wasted the money and their time.
D. The three students wrote early programs in BASIC.
- () 4. What does the underlined sentence in the third paragraph mean?
A. Many other people's life even the world.
B. A lot of other things.
C. The other people in the school.
D. Bill's classmates' life.

Unit 2 We have celebrated the festival since the first pioneers arrived in America.

一、英汉互译

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 做演讲 _____ | 2. 种植谷物 _____ |
| 3. 摆设餐具 _____ | 4. 洗餐具 _____ |
| 5. 丰富的, 充足的 _____ | 6. cross the Atlantic _____ |
| 7. the following year _____ | 8. eat too much _____ |
| 9. shop for presents _____ | 10. enjoy oneself _____ |

二、选择填空

- () 1. —Could you tell him that I want to see him?
—Sure, I'll let him know as soon as he _____ back.
A. come B. will come C. came D. comes
- () 2. The young boy _____ sleep _____ twelve o'clock last night. He was surfing the Internet.
A. did; until B. didn't; until C. did; when D. didn't; when
- () 3. The Smiths _____ in China since two years ago.
A. live B. living C. have lived D. lived
- () 4. Lingling was playing the piano _____ the telephone rang.
A. while B. when C. after D. as soon as
- () 5. I met Mr Green _____ I was walking on the street.

- A. before B. after C. until D. while
- () 6. When it _____ warmer, we can go swimming in the river.
A. starts B. become C. gets D. grow
- () 7. Every month, I _____ with my best friends for a dinner.
A. get on B. get together C. get to D. get up
- () 8. On New Year's Eve, we always have fun all night. What does "have fun" mean?
A. Be funny. B. Have a rest.
C. Have a good time. D. Enjoy.
- () 9. Good health depends _____ good food, exercise and getting enough sleep.
A. on B. at C. in D. to
- () 10. The doctor worked for _____ after twelve o'clock.
A. two more hours B. two another hours
C. more two hours D. other two hours

三、根据课文内容填空

In America, Thanksgiving is celebrated on _____. People _____ it since the first pioneers from England _____ America. The local people taught the first pioneers how _____. The following year they celebrated together by _____ of the new food. Today Thanksgiving is still celebrated with a _____ dinner. Before dinner, People make short _____ and give _____ for their food, so they remember _____ the festival is celebrated. Besides, Thanksgiving is a very busy time for _____ as well and it is the start of the _____ season. _____ is also an important sport at the festival.

四、完形填空

For me, Christmas always began in the middle of the cold, windy month of November. My sister Alice and I sat down in front of the fire and wrote a letter to Father Christmas, telling him about all the presents we 1. When Christmas Eve came, the whole family helped to decorate the house. Then, in the afternoon, when Aunt Kate and my two cousins arrived, 2 was ready. Before we went to bed, we put our 3 at the end of our beds. We tried to keep 4 as long as possible to see Father Christmas. but the next thing we knew was 5 —Christmas morning!

We couldn't wait to 6 the stocking. It was now full of all kinds of small presents and sweets. Christmas morning was bright and sunny. After going to church, my cousin David and I went out into the garden to 7 our new present. Lunch was always late, but what a lunch! Delicious turkey with all the vegetables was followed by fruits and ice creams.

After lunch, Father, Mother and Aunt rested on the sofas in front of the Queen's speech on TV. We took out the toys, put on the funny paper hats, laughed at the jokes and played 8. Then came the afternoon tea and a large Christmas cake. It didn't seem possible, but we still went on eating. By bedtime all of the children were very 9. As soon as Mom 10 the light, we all fell into a deep sleep.

- () 1. A. wanted B. carried C. sold D. borrowed
- () 2. A. something B. nothing C. everything D. anything
- () 3. A. shoes B. trousers C. jackets D. stockings



- () 4. A. awake B. asleep C. alone D. away
- () 5. A. morning B. afternoon C. evening D. night
- () 6. A. wash B. change C. open D. hang
- () 7. A. hand in B. play with C. throw away D. pass on
- () 8. A. happily B. carefully C. silently D. slowly
- () 9. A. hungry B. tired C. excited D. surprised
- () 10. A. turned on B. turned back C. turned up D. turned off

Unit 3 Language in use

一、选择填空

- () 1. When National Day comes, we have a _____ holiday.
A. three days B. three day's C. three-day D. three-days
- () 2. —Peter, can you tell the differences _____ the four words?
—Sorry, Mr Black, I can't.
A. in B. from C. about D. among
- () 3. Last weekend, the children had fun _____ games in the park.
A. played B. playing C. to played D. play
- () 4. The people have to work hard on their farms, because their lives _____ on their crops.
A. depend B. develop C. depended D. developed
- () 5. It's about eight years _____ we saw each other last time.
A. since B. before C. after D. when
- () 6. —Betty, I am going to Paris on holiday. —_____, Tom!
A. Congratulations B. Be careful
C. It doesn't matter D. Have a nice trip
- () 7. It was raining hard now. _____, the farmers still went on working in the fields.
A. But B. Though C. So D. However
- () 8. —Is there _____ in today's newspaper? —No, there isn't.
A. something special B. anything special
C. special anything D. special something
- () 9. Don't leave home until your mother _____ back.
A. has come B. comes C. will come D. will come
- () 10. There are a lot of trees _____ both sides of the street.
A. on B. in C. across D. around
- () 11. —Jay Chou is a really great musician. He sings so well.
—Yes, he can write nice songs _____.
A. as well B. too C. also D. either
- () 12. The dress is very beautiful, but it costs _____.
A. too many B. many too C. too much D. much too