

经山东省中小学教材审定委员会2006年审查通过

“伴你学”



BANNIXUE
XINKECHENG

新课程



英语

九年级
(人教版)

山东友谊出版社

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编写说明

根据教育部颁布的全日制义务教育《英语课程标准》和人民教育出版社出版的新课程标准初中英语教科书,在广泛征求意见的基础上,我们组织部分优秀教师编写了与教材同步配套使用的学生用书《“伴你学”新课程——英语》。本书共五册,每学期一册。本书是第五册,供九年级使用。

本书编写的目的是减轻学生过重的课业负担,指导学生掌握正确的语言学习方法,巩固、拓展知识,学会搜集和处理信息;培养学生“运用语言做事情”的能力,并注重创新精神和实践能力的培养,培养学生良好的情感态度和正确的世界意识。

《“伴你学”新课程——英语》的编写,各年级均以单元(unit)为单位,包括“学习导航”、“活动天地”和“思维冲浪”三个栏目。

“学习导航”包括三个子栏目:

词汇要览:重点解析单元中的重点词汇。通过语境鲜明的句子或图画来凸现词汇的意义和用法,同时引导学生整理和归纳同类词汇,以便培养良好的词汇学习能力。

语法在线:通过简明的语言解析单元的语法项目,通过例句观察等方式培养学生自主学习语法的能力,通过系统学习构建学生的语法知识体系。

交际舞台:从应用的角度解析单元中的交际语言项目,通过交际用语的模仿和使用,培养学生的口头交际能力。

“活动天地”:主要是通过不同的活动形式来巩固、拓宽单元基础知识。

“思维冲浪”:通过语篇和语境的设置,培养学生综合运用语言的能力。

本书具有以下特点:

1.与教材同步,针对性强。练习严格按照教材进度设计,内容涵盖了所学语言知识,重点突出。

2.题型多样,侧重能力考查。题型设置上丰富多彩,强调学生动手意识。题目的立意上侧重能力考查,尤其注重培养学生用英语解决实际问题的能力。

3.听说读写全面发展。练习中有听力、对话、表演、阅读及写作等训练任务,使学生听说读写能力全面发展,同时也便于教师组织学生课堂活动。

4.注重自学能力的培养。每个单元中的词汇和语法都呈现足量的例证,引导学生积累构词、搭配和运用等方面的知识,让学生观察、总结语言规律。

本书配有同步磁带,供师生使用。

本书主编徐庆仰。参加编写的有:徐庆仰、史堂珍、王爱娟、高曰亮、王怡志、夏光成、王均对、刘焕伟、陈为亮、李业翠、石宝中等。

书中缺点错误,望批评指正。

编者

2006年6月



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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

学习导航

词汇要览

1. Many said they learned **by using** English. 很多人说他们通过用英语的方式来学英语。

【解析】by 是介词,意思是“通过……方式”。介词后跟动词时,要用动名词形式。

2. Wei Ming **feels differently**. 魏明不这样认为。

【解析】feel 在此处的意思是“认为”,相当于动词 think。其后面跟的是副词。feel 还可作系动词,意思是“摸起来、摸上去”,其后跟形容词作表语。如: The cloth feels soft.

3. He found watching movies **frustrating** because the people speak too quickly. 他发现看电影学英语令人沮丧,因为演员说得太快了。

【解析】frustrating 是动词 frustrate 的现在分词形式,意思是“令人沮丧的”,它的逻辑主语是 watching movies 这件事;frustrated 是它的过去分词形式,常表示人的情感。我们学过的分词形容词还有: interested, interesting; excited, exciting; disappointed, disappointing; moved, moving 等。仔细观察下列句子,看看现在分词和过去分词的用法区别在哪里?

We were all excited about the exciting news.

The boy is interested in the interesting stories.

4. To **begin with**, she spoke too quickly. 开始,她说话太快。

【解析】begin with 意思是“以……开始”。如: My English teacher is always beginning her class with an interesting story. 我的英语老师总是以一个有趣的故事开始她的课。

5. Also I **was afraid to** speak in class, because I thought my classmates might laugh at me. 并且我不敢在课堂上讲英语,因为我想同学们会嘲笑我。

【解析】be afraid to do “不敢、害怕”。如: I am afraid to go outside alone at night. 晚上我不敢独自外出。

6. And **unless we deal with** our problems, we can easily become unhappy. 如果不处理好令人烦恼的问题,我们会很容易变得郁郁寡欢。

【解析】① unless 连词,意思是“除非、如果不……”。unless 具有否定假设的意义,相当于“if...not...”。本句可以表达为: And if we don't deal with our problems, we can easily become unhappy.

② deal with 意思是“处理、对付”。如: Our manager is a woman, but she can deal with anybody perfectly in the business.

7. Hawking **regards** his many physical problems as unimportant. 霍金认为他的许多生理缺陷并不重要。

【解析】regard...as...意思是“把……当作……”。如: Lincoln is regarded as one of the greatest presidents in American history. 林肯被认为是美国历史上最伟大的总统之一。

语法在线

观察下列句子,看看以 How 引起的特殊疑问句都是用什么来回答的。

—How do you learn English?

—I learn by studying with a group.

—How do you remember the new words?

—I remember by making flashcards.

—How do you improve your listening?

—I improve my listening by talking to foreigners.

以上句子的答语都是由 by+ 动名词形式构成。by 后跟动名词,构成介词短语,表示做事的方式。

交际舞台

学会下列交际用语,你就会和同学交流学英语的体会了。

I found my spoken English very poor.

What about joining an English language club?

How do you learn English?

I learn by reading magazines.

活动天地

I. 听一听,做一做

(一)听对话一遍后,选择与对话相配的图片。



A



B



C



D



E

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

(二)听对话两遍后,选择正确的答案。

() 1. How does Tina learn English well?

A. By reading aloud.

B. By reading English newspapers and magazines.

C. By listening to cassettes.

() 2. What's Tony's trouble?

A. He has trouble learning grammar.

B. He can't understand spoken English.

C. He has trouble memorizing new words.

() 3. What's Tom's problem?

A. He can't memorize new words.

B. His grammar is poor and he always makes mistakes in writing.

- C. His listening is poor and he can't understand spoken English.
- () 4. What is the good idea for Li Hua to improve his writing?
- A. To keep a diary every day.
- B. To read English newspapers and magazines.
- C. To write to pen pals in English.
- () 5. What's the best way of memorizing new words?
- A. By reading aloud in the morning.
- B. By making flashcards and reading them.
- C. By making vocabulary lists and reading them.

(三) 听短文两遍后, 判断正(T)、误(F)。

- () 1. Li Mei began to learn English at the age of nine.
- () 2. She found memorizing the new words difficult.
- () 3. Her problem was that she couldn't communicate with others in English.
- () 4. Her best friend advised her to join an English club to improve her listening.
- () 5. She isn't in the English club any longer.

II. 填一填 你能选用方框中的词(组)的适当形式填在合适的句子里吗?

afraid, trouble, make up, make mistakes, influence, look up,
deal with, frustrate, disagreement, solve

1. Tony felt _____ at his first Chinese class because he could hardly understand the teacher and his classmates.
2. The little girl was a little _____ to speak before the public.
3. Television has a great _____ on the children.
4. Don't scold your children over this matter. After all, we all _____ sometimes, don't we?
5. —How are you getting along with your English, Mary?
—Very well, but I have so much _____ with pronunciation.
6. She has been used to _____ all kinds of people in her job.
7. I stopped my car to _____ my map to see where I was.
8. They have had several _____ with their neighbors over the parking space.
9. Three doctors and ten nurses _____ a medical team.
10. The government is trying its best to _____ the problems of waste gas from the factory.

III. 选一选 你能从 A、B、C、D 中选出填入句中空白处的最佳答案吗?

- () 1. —I can't remember all the words in the text.
— _____ make some flashcards?
- A. Why don't you to B. Why not to C. Why not D. How about
- () 2. I want to find a partner _____.
- A. to practice English B. practicing English
C. to practice English with D. practicing English with
- () 3. Please read _____ so that everyone can hear you clearly.

- A. loudly B. slowly C. carefully D. aloud
- () 4. —How do you study for a test?
—I study _____ working _____ a group.
A. by; with B. in; with C. through; with D. on; in
- () 5. —I find it hard to improve my spoken English.
— _____ joining an English club?
A. What about B. Why not C. Try to D. You should
- () 6. Does it _____ much that he was late for the meeting?
A. mind B. care C. matter D. try
- () 7. We were all _____ about the news that our football team won.
A. angry B. shy C. afraid D. excited
- () 8. The doctor's kindness _____ my mother, so she decided to stay to wait for her heart operation.
A. impressed B. saved C. injured D. beat
- () 9. You will fail the test _____ you study harder.
A. if B. until C. unless D. so
- () 10. Tom thinks reading stories is helpful to his studies, but his parents feel _____.
A. different B. differently C. the same D. similar
- () 11. You may not understand every word, but you can listen _____ the most important words in an article.
A. to B. for C. in D. with
- () 12. My grandparents can not read _____ write, but they are famous _____ successful in business.
A. and; or B. or; and C. nor; and D. either; or
- () 13. Don't stop to _____ every new word in a dictionary when you are reading English.
A. look up B. look at C. look for D. look down
- () 14. He finds it _____ to start a conversation among the strangers as he is a man of few words.
A. interesting B. interested C. frustrating D. frustrated
- () 15. —Are you feeling any better now?
—Yes, a little sleep really _____.
A. uses B. helps C. counts D. comforts

VI. 填一填 你能选用方框中的句子完成对话吗?

A: You have been to China to learn Chinese, haven't you, Mary?

B: Yes, really.

A: 1 _____

B: I don't think so. No language is easy to learn.

A: 2 _____

B: At first, it was difficult for me. She spoke so quickly.

A: How did you improve your listening?

B: 3 _____

A: Well, it seems a good way. English words are hard to remember. 4 _____

B: They are the most difficult words in the world. But I learnt a lot by making a word list.

A: You must have read a lot of Chinese stories, haven't you?

B: Yes. 5 _____

A. How about the Chinese words?

B. I improve by talking to the Chinese people.

C. I think reading is the best way to learn any language.

D. Do you think it easy to learn Chinese?

E. Can you understand your Chinese teacher?

V. 填一填 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Sometimes we can solve a problem by _____ (learn) to forget.
2. I enjoy _____ (watch) cartoons at the weekends.
3. Please remember _____ (close) the windows when you leave the lab.
4. When he woke up, he forgot _____ (break) into the house by the window.
5. I found him busy _____ (pack) his school bag on Sunday morning.
6. I found _____ (keep) a diary is one of the secrets of _____ (become) a good thinker and writer.
7. I'm thinking about _____ (buy) a new big house in the busy part of the city.
8. Mary stopped _____ (talk) to her friends and came up to me.
9. My father will take me to the amusement park when he finishes _____ (clean) his car.
10. We usually practice _____ (play) football for an hour after the school is over.

VI. 译一译 你能根据汉语完成英语句子吗?

1. 把我们家的那条黑狗当成我最好的朋友。

I _____ the black dog of my family _____ my best friend.

2. 作为医生, 尽最大努力拯救病人是我们的责任。

_____ doctors, _____ our duty to _____ to save the patients.

3. 玛丽刚到我们班时, 很害怕讲汉语。

When she came to our class for the first few days, Mary was _____ speak Chinese.

4. 老师说看英语电影可以帮助我们提高英语水平。

The teacher said that _____ could _____ us _____ our English.

5. 我认为学习英语的最好方法是阅读英语故事。

I think the _____ learn English is _____ English stories.

6. 我的英语进步神速, 给老师留下了深刻的印象。

My teacher _____ greatly _____ by the progress I have made in English.

7. 除非你找到好的学习方法, 否则学不好英语。

You _____ English well _____ you find a good way for it.

思维冲浪

I. 填一填 阅读下面的短文,根据所给的首字母填空。

Most people in the United States speak English. There are over 2,000 languages spoken throughout the world. You know that every language has i _____ own words. I _____ you want to learn a foreign language, you must learn its words. You must know w _____ the words mean, and you must say them in the right w _____. Words are m _____ up of sounds and different languages have d _____ sounds. There are thousands of language sounds. When you s _____ English, you are using only about fifty of them.

Some languages are spoken faster than o _____. English is spoken m _____ slowly than French. Women speak f _____ than men. In America women speak about 175 words every minute, w _____ men speak about 150. How many words do you speak every minute?

II. 读一读 阅读下列短文,选择正确答案。

A

The best way of learning a language is using it. The best way of learning English is talking in English as much as possible. Sometimes you'll get your words mixed up and people will not understand you. Sometimes people will say things too quickly and you can't understand them. But if you keep your sense of humor (幽默感), you can always have a good laugh at the mistakes you make. Don't be unhappy if people seem to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better for people to laugh at your mistakes than to be angry with you, because they don't understand what you are saying. The most important thing for learning English is: Don't be afraid of making mistakes because everyone makes mistakes.

- () 1. The writer thinks that the best way for you to learn a language is _____.
A. writing B. using it C. listening D. learning grammar
- () 2. What should you do in learning English?
A. Be careful not to make any mistakes.
B. Write as quickly as you can.
C. Speak English as much as you can.
D. Laugh more often.
- () 3. When people laugh at your mistakes, you should _____.
A. not care B. be happy C. feel worried D. be unhappy
- () 4. When you make a mistake, you should _____.
A. keep quiet B. get angry
C. be kind D. keep your sense of humor
- () 5. The story tells us: _____.
A. Only foolish people make mistakes
B. Few people make mistakes
C. People never make mistakes
D. There is no one who doesn't make mistakes

B

To master a language one must be able to speak and understand the spoken language as well as to read and write.

Speaking, of course, can't go without listening. If you want to pronounce a word correctly, first you must hear it correctly. The sounds of Chinese and English languages are not exactly the same. If you don't listen carefully, you will find it difficult or even impossible to understand the native speakers.

Writing, like speaking, is to express ideas. People generally use shorter words and shorter sentences in their writing. The important thing is to make your ideas clear in your head and then to write it in clear lively language.

Chinese students read too slowly. If you read fast, you understand better. If you read too slowly, by the time you have reached the end of a page you have forgotten what the beginning is about. When you meet with new words, don't look them up in the dictionary. Guess the meaning from the context (上下文). If you look up every word, you'll never finish a book.

Students of a foreign language need a particular knowledge, the knowledge of the life, history and geography of the people whose language they're studying. They should learn a foreign language and get some knowledge of the foreign country at the same time.

- () 6. The writer gives Chinese students advice on how to _____.
- A. understand spoken language B. write good English
C. read books in English D. learn a foreign language better
- () 7. We can learn from the passage that _____ should come first in learning a foreign language.
- A. listening B. speaking C. reading D. writing
- () 8. Before you write something you should _____ first.
- A. read B. speak C. listen D. have a clear idea
- () 9. In order to read faster, the writer advises us to _____.
- A. use a dictionary as often as you can
B. look up every new word you meet with
C. guess the meaning of the new words
D. read word by word
- () 10. The last paragraph tells us that language students should _____.
- A. just learn the language itself
B. also learn about the culture of the country
C. do some reading and writing
D. do more practice in listening and speaking

III. 你的表弟李华来信询问如何学好英语, 请你根据下列要点给他写封回信。

1. 多读英文报纸、杂志;
2. 坚持看英文电影、电视;
3. 多和讲英语的人交谈;
4. 尽可能使用互联网;
5. 多收听英语广播或英文流行歌曲;
6. 坚持写英文日记。

Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

学习导航

词汇要览

1. Are you still **afraid of** the dark? 你害怕黑夜吗?

【解析】be afraid of “害怕某物”。与“be scared of, be terrified of”意思相同。如: I am afraid of snakes.

2. I go to sleep **with my bedroom light on**. 我开着卧室的灯睡觉。

【解析】“with+ 名词+ 副词短语”表示的是谓语动词的伴随动作或状态。如: I left the office with my computer still on. 我的电脑还开着我就离开了办公室。在 with 引导的这个结构中,除了用副词,还可用其他的词类,如介词、过去分词、现在分词等。请观察下列句子:

The teacher came into the classroom **with a book under his arm**.

Tom rushed out of the house **with a dog running after him**.

The great writer died **with his last book unfinished**.

3. I really **miss** the old days. 我真的想念那些过去的时光。

【解析】miss 在此处是动词,意思是“想念”,其后可跟名词或动名词作宾语。miss 作动词时,还有“错过、赶不上”等意思。请观察下列句子:

You **missed** a good party last night.

We'll all **miss** you when you leave.

If I don't leave now, I will **miss** my train.

4. His mother **couldn't afford to** pay for her child's education. 他母亲无力负担他受教育的费用。

【解析】afford 动词,“买得起,负担得起”,常和 can 或 be able to 连用,若其用于否定句和疑问句,其后常跟动词不定式,也可接名词;可以指负担金钱,也可以指时间。如:

He **couldn't afford the money** to go on a trip.

I was so busy that I **couldn't afford any time** for a concert.

Can we common mass **afford a new house**?

The farmer workers **couldn't afford to take** a taxi, so they walked back home.

5. She made a difficult **decision** to send him to a boy's boarding school. 她痛下决心, 决定送他到男生寄宿学校。

【解析】make a decision 与动词 decide 的意思相同。

6. She also told me that even **though** my father was no longer with us, he was watching me. 她还告诉我,虽然爸爸不在了,但是他仍然在关注着我。

【解析】though 是个连词,意思是“即使”,引导让步状语从句。注意的是 though 不能和 but 同时用在一个句子中。如: Though he is young, Tom knows much about the computer. 这个



句子也可以用 but 来引导: Tom is young, but he knows much about the computer.

🔊 语法在线

used to 表示过去常常的动作

可以把 used to 看成是一个表示过去动作的情态动词, 它没有人称和数的变化, 其后跟动词原形。如:

I used to get up early.

They used to live a poor life.

You used to have long hair.

She used to be heavy.

used to 的一般疑问句及其答语、特殊疑问句的结构同一般动词过去式的一般疑问句及其答语、特殊疑问句的结构相同。

Did you use to have straight hair? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Who did you use to play with after school?

🔊 交际舞台

学会 used to 的用法, 你就会表达过去常常发生的事情了, 当然这些过去发生的动作现在都已经停止了。

I used to smoke a lot.

—Did you use to play the piano?

—Yes, I did.

—No, I didn't.

活动天地

I. 听一听, 做一做

(一) 听对话一遍后, 选择与对话相配的图片。



A



B



C



D



E

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

(二) 听下面 5 段对话两遍后, 选择正确答案。

() 1. What did Larry use to like?

A. Soccer.

B. Basketball.

C. Music.

() 2. What does Bob like now?

A. Soccer.

B. Tennis.

C. Basketball.

- () 3. What did Mary use to look like?
 A. She used to be short and have short hair.
 B. She used to be short and have curly hair.
 C. She used to be heavy and have short hair.
- () 4. Did Tina use to be thin and short?
 A. Yes, she did. B. No, she didn't. C. No, she used to be tall.
- () 5. What did Jack use to be afraid of?
 A. He used to be afraid of snakes.
 B. He used to be afraid of big dogs.
 C. He used to be afraid of the dark.

(三)听短文两遍后,完成下面的表格。

	When she was young	Now
Home	1. A farm	A city apartment
Food	2. _____	Buy at supermarket
Clothes	Her mother made them	3. _____
Communications	Wrote letters	4. _____
Travel	5. _____	Take planes/doesn't travel
Time to cross the Atlantic Ocean	6. _____	Six hours

II. 填一填 从方框中选出和句子中画线部分意思相同的单词。

decide, was, afraid of, alone, miss, education, waste, patient, outgoing, afford

- _____ Mary likes parties because she is very friendly.
- _____ When I was a child, I used to be afraid of high places.
- _____ Are you scared of snakes?
- _____ It's terrible that we don't make use of our talents.
- _____ My parents made up their minds to buy a new house.
- _____ My little brother is afraid to stay at home by himself.
- _____ I feel sad because I can't see my best friend. She moved to New York.
- _____ Studying at school is very important.
- _____ A woman like her can be able to buy so expensive a car.
- _____ Mr. Smith can be waiting for a long time without getting angry when he shops with his wife.

III. 选一选 你能从 A、B、C、D 中选出填入句中空白处的最佳答案吗?

- () 1. Crusoe was _____ to see the large footprint on the sand, so he hurried away to

his hiding place.

A. glad B. excited C. terrified D. interested

() 2. —Mary, you used to be heavy, _____ you?

—Yes, I _____.

A. did; did B. were; was C. didn't; did D. didn't; was

() 3. I used to be afraid of the dark, so I went to sleep _____ the light _____.

A. with; off B. with; on C. for; on D. for; off

() 4. I used to spend a lot of time _____ games with my friends, but now I have to study.

A. to play B. playing C. played D. plays

() 5. The cost of education is so high that many families could not _____ it.

A. buy B. enjoy C. pay D. afford

() 6. I won't go to Mary's birthday party _____ I have been invited.

A. if B. until C. when D. even though

() 7. When I was a child, my parents used to _____ me to the concerts, which got me interested in music.

A. send B. take C. carry D. bring

() 8. I really _____ the days when I studied in the Briton Language School where I made so many friends with the students from different countries.

A. think of B. spend C. miss D. hate

() 9. When I was living in the countryside, the farmer family looked after me so _____ that I decided to do something _____ to them.

A. well, well B. good; good C. well; good D. good; well

() 10. My father gave up _____ three months ago for illness and now he _____ good about himself.

A. smoking; feels B. to smoke; says C. smoking; thinks D. to smoke; find

IV. 填一填 你能从方框中选出合适的句子完成对话吗?

A: Hi, Gary, so glad to see you again. It must be two years since I saw you last time. Gosh, I _____

B: That's true. I'm a lot healthier now. 2 _____

A: Such as...

B: For one thing, I used to eat junk food and I watched TV a lot. But now I only watch TV for one hour each day.

A: Well, you look much slimmer, too. 3 _____

B: I didn't use to exercise much. But now I do a lot, in fact, every night. The exercise makes me feel terrific!

A: 4 _____

A. I used to have some very bad habits.
B. Is that just a matter of giving up junk food?
C. you seem so different.
D. You make me want to change my life, too.
E. Didn't you use to smoke?

B: True. I used to smoke a pack of cigarettes a day. But half a year ago, I stopped it completely.

A: Well, Gary, you're a real inspiration. 5 _____

V. 填一填 你能用 used to 的适当形式填空吗?

1. Our family _____ visit the mountains every summer.
2. — _____ you _____ play the piano? — Yes, I did.
3. Which dentist _____ Mary _____ go to?
4. My grandfather _____ smoke heavily, but now he has given it up.
5. Who _____ be your teacher in primary school?
6. I _____ like math, but I do now.
7. There _____ be a temple at the foot of the mountain and a lot of people came to pray.

VI. 变一变 你能不改变句子的意思完成下列句子吗?

1. Tom was too poor to buy a necklace for his wife when they got married.
Tom was _____ that he couldn't _____ buy a necklace for his wife when they got married.
2. John didn't work for the company any more; he is now working for himself.
John didn't work for the company _____; he is now working for himself.
3. He was busy but he would always find some time for his children in the past.
He _____ find some time for his children in the past _____ he was busy.
4. The farmers stop growing this kind of rice because it doesn't sell well.
The farmers _____ growing this kind of rice because it doesn't sell well.
5. Zhan decided to take his young sister to the college looking after her while he was studying.
Zhan _____ to take his young sister to the college _____ her while he was studying.
6. I spent much time writing computer game programs in my class.
It _____ me much time _____ computer game programs in my class.

思维冲浪

I. 填一填 你能从 A、B、C、D 中选出能填入短文中正确的答案吗?

These days computer games have become more and more popular in many cities and towns. A lot of small shops along busy streets have 1 into computer game houses in order to get more 2. The places are always crowded with people.

In the computer game houses, people 3 a lot of money matching on the machines. It's 4 for one to beat a computer, but one can get ahead after trying again and again. People want to win when they play computer games. The more they 5, the more they want to win, and at last they even can't live 6 it.

The result is that some people don't want to 7 and take days off to play in computer game houses for hours and hours. For school boys, things are 8. They couldn't set their mind on their lessons. When school is over, they rush to the computer game houses near their schools. Some of them can get enough money from their parents. Some of them are not 9 e-