

# 百思英语

## BEST ENGLISH

人教版 初中英语（新目标） **九年级（上册）**

# 辅导与训练

丛书主编：李键强

专家辅导——释疑解惑

高效训练——夯实基础 提升能力

知识拓展——发展思维 开阔视野



世界图书出版公司



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# 前言

百思英语丛书“辅导与训练”系列随着新课改的铺开,受到越来越多师生的欢迎。

“辅导与训练”系列与“新课标”、新课程接轨,体现着创新、开放的编写思想,主张“自主、合作、探究”的学习模式,强调深入浅出地读懂教材以获新知,循序渐进地科学训练以求夯实基础、提高能力,立足课本,拓展课外知识以求发展思维、培养创新的能力。

“辅导与训练”系列中每个分册都以新颖的栏目、精心的设计体现着上述要点,努力帮助同学们学好英语。

本书分上、下两册,与“人教版”初中英语(新目标)九年级配套。书中的体例设计科学,讲解简明易懂,练习量充足,练习题型多样——包括语法填空、信息匹配、短文填空、任务型写作等新题型。相信本书能给同学们学好九年级英语带来切实有效的帮助。

## 书中的主要栏目及其特点:

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>新课导读——胸有成竹</b> | 准确分析每个单元,要点一目了然,学习目标更明确。                                     |
| <b>学法导航——快人一步</b> | 贯彻“新课标”提倡的学习策略,引导同学们巧学、巧记,学好英语,快人一步。                         |
| <b>名师家教——全程辅导</b> | 对每个单元的要点词、短语、句型、语法和交际用语等作深入浅出的讲解,全程辅导同学们学好每个单元。              |
| <b>活学活用——立竿见影</b> | 重点内容着重练、专题专练;由词、短语、句型到专题,即学即练,力求帮助同学们巩固所学知识;所设计的练习由易到难、循序渐进。 |
| <b>达标评价——全面提升</b> | 通过“语言知识应用——篇章理解——写作运用”的方式,科学全面地训练,切实提升同学们的英语水平。              |
| <b>学海泛舟——广闻博见</b> | 引导同学们了解更多与单元内容相关的课外知识,拓展与单元话题相关的词汇,开阔同学们的视野。                 |

本分册由一批对“人教版”初中英语有丰富教学经验的骨干教师编写。书中内容虽经反复推敲,但仍需不断完善,恳请广大师生指正!

百思英语丛书编委

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# Unit 1

## How do you study for a test?



### 新课导读——胸有成竹

#### 背景知识

有一位父亲曾在儿子步入初三年级时,给儿子写了一封信。在信中,他这样写道:“今年你就进入初三毕业班了,开始面临学业加重和中考前的最后挑战,你准备好了吗?你的挑战对手是谁,你知道吗?你的挑战对手不是同学,不是成绩,而是你自己。你必须充分认识你自身的弱点:学习情绪化、粗心、懒惰、怕吃苦、容易自满等等。你只有真正认识并坚持不懈地克服弱点,养成良好的学习、生活习惯和顽强的作风,你的升学愿望才能够实现。”我想,这位父亲恳切的话语一定会引起我们每一位初三毕业生认真地思考:面对中考,我们应当如何学习才能提高学习成绩呢?本单元主要介绍提高学习成绩的方法和途经。我们相信大家通过本单元的学习一定能找到适合自己的科学的学习方法。

#### 学习目标分析

主要词汇	matter, aloud, pronounce, pronunciation, unless, unfair, quickly, slowly, easily, excited, spoken, mistake, realize, afraid, secret, term, duty, trouble, deal, regard, influence, lose, friendship, face, soldier
主要短语	not...at all, end up, make mistakes, later on, take notes, make up, get (be) excited about, first of all, be afraid to, enjoy doing, laugh at, look up, be angry with
主要句型	How do you study for a test? I study by listening to cassettes. What/How about +n./doing sth.? Why don't you do sth.?
主要语法	by+doing 表示方法、手段等
功能话题	谈论怎样学习
单元难点	by+doing (动名词)





学法导航——快人一步

I 运用构词法记忆本课单词

词性	构词法	本单元出现的单词	以前学过的类似的单词
名词	-er	learner	teacher, worker, shopkeeper artist, scientist action, invention, decision
	-ist	psychologist	
	-ion	solve-solution, pronounce-pronunciation	
	-ship	friendship	
	-ment	disagreement, development	pavement
动词	-ize	realize, memorize	
	转化	face, matter(名词转化成动词)	water
形容词	-ed	excited	interested
	-ing	frustrate- frustrating	broken, lost
	-en	spoken	
	-ic	specific	
	a-	aloud, afraid	a
副词	-ly	differently, quickly, slowly, easily	suddenly
否定	un-	unfair, unimportant	unusual
	in-	incomplete	
	mis-	mistake	

II 巧记后接 -ing 分词的动词。

- ① 动词: like, love, enjoy, avoid, finish, mind, miss, practise 等。
- ② 介词短语: what/how about doing, by doing 等。
- ③ 带 to 的短语: be used to, get used to, devote to, look forward to, pay attention to 等。
- ④ 动词短语: give up, end up, cannot help, put off, worry about, depend on, think about, set about, succeed in, can't stand, be busy 等。

综上所述,部分情形可编成口诀,方便记忆。

“放弃”“享受”会“后悔”,  
“坚持”“练习”要“完成”,  
“避免”“延期”别“太忙”,  
“盼望”“开始”能“成功”。





## 要点精解

① **aloud** *adv.* 出声地,大声地 (P3)

The teacher listened to the children reading aloud.

【辨析】**aloud** 是副词,意思是“出声地,大声地”,是指人所能听到的声音,不是心想,也不是默读。

She called for help aloud as she fell into the water by accident.

意外地掉到水中时,她马上大声呼救。

**loudly** 意思是“大声地,吵闹地”,指的可以是各种声音,强调的是声音高,喧闹。

A stranger is knocking at his door loudly. 有个陌生人在使劲地敲他的门。

【拓展】有关 **aloud** 的短语有: read aloud 朗读; cry aloud 大喊

② **not...at all** 根本不…… (P4)

—Thank you very much. 非常感谢。 —Not at all. 别客气

I don't like music at all. 我根本不喜欢音乐。

③ **get(be) excited about** 对……感到兴奋 (P4)

**excite** *v.* 使……激动;使……兴奋

The news greatly excited us. 这个消息使我们激动万分。

**excited** *adj.* 激动的;兴奋的

The children were excited about opening their presents. 孩子们对打开礼物感到兴奋不已。

④ **end up** 结束;告终 (P4)

The match finally ended up last week. 比赛终于在上周结束了。

【拓展】end up doing sth. 做完某事

After I ended up my homework, I watched sports news on TV. 做完课后,我看电视的体育新闻。

⑤ **make mistakes** 犯错误 (P5)

**mistake** *n.* 错误;失误

He often makes mistakes in the exams. 他经常在考试中犯错。

It's easy to make a mistake. 很容易犯错误。

You must try to learn from your mistakes. 你得从所犯的错误中吸取教训。

【拓展】mistake... for...把……错当作……; by mistake 错误地

I am sorry I mistook you for Jack just now. 不好意思,我刚把你错当作 Jack。

I caught the wrong bus by mistake at the bus station. 在车站,我上错了车。

⑥ **later on** 稍后,以后 (P5)

Later on, she went on working hard. 稍后,她继续努力工作。



7 **laugh at** 嘲笑 (P5)

It is not polite to laugh at others. 嘲笑别人是不礼貌的。

8 **take notes** 做笔记 (P6)

It is a good way to take notes in every class. 每一堂课都做笔记是个好方法。

9 **worst of all** 最糟糕的是(常常作为插入语)

Worst of all, the weather became bad. 最糟糕的是,天气变坏了。

10 **first of all** 首先 (P6)

First of all, we should know the importance of learning English. 首先,我们要知道学习英语的重要性。

11 **be afraid to do sth.** 害怕做某事 (P6)

He was afraid to stay on the top of the mountain. 他害怕站在山的最高处。

【拓展】be afraid that+ 宾语从句 害怕……; be afraid of +n. (名词)

She is afraid that she can't finish the work in time. 她怕她不能及时完成工作。

I am quite afraid of mice. 我十分害怕老鼠。

12 **enjoy doing** 喜欢做……; 乐于做…… (P6)

I am enjoying doing morning exercises. 我正乐于做早操。

【辨析】like 意为“喜欢”,“爱好”,是一般用词,语气较弱,主要指对某人,某事产生好感或发生兴趣。

后面可接名词、代词、to+ 动词原形或动词-ing 形式。例如:

We like playing basketball. 我们喜欢打篮球。

love 意为“爱”,“爱好”,在感情上比 like 强烈,经常用于爱祖国、爱父母这一类程度比较深的情况。在口语中它往往仅指一般的喜爱,这样用时和 like 的意思相近,可以互换,后面可以跟名词、动名词或动词不定式。例如:

I love to go skating. 我爱去滑冰。

enjoy 侧重“享受某种乐趣”,后面接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式,后面不能跟动词不定式。

The boy enjoys listening to music. 那个男孩喜爱听音乐。

13 **What/How about n. /doing sth.?** ……如何 / 怎么样? (P3)

What about going shopping together? 一起去购物如何?

How about the red one? 红色的那个怎么样?

14 **Why don't you do sth.?** 你为什么……呢? (P5)

Why don't you finish your homework first? 你为什么先完成你的作业呢?

15 **make up** 编造,组成,构成 (P6)

Can you make up an English conversation? 你能编一个英语对话吗?

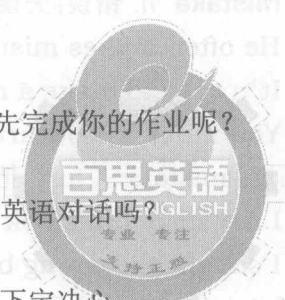
【拓展】有关 make 的短语有:

make a decision 做出决定

make up one's mind 下定决心

make a face 做鬼脸

make friends with... 与……交朋友



## 语法专讲

— 动词 + by + doing (动名词) 和副词

- ① 动词 + by + doing (动名词) 采用……的手段来做……

by 表示方法、方式等, 意为“由, 靠, 根据, 按”。

He studied Chinese by listening to the radio. 他通过听收音机来学习中文。

注意: 由于 by 是介词, 介词后只能跟名词, 所有动词跟在介词后是要用动名词(-ing 形式)。

by 还可以表示“手头上”。

He has got a notebook by him. 她手头上有本笔记本。(“手头上”)

- ② 一般来说, 形容词尾加上 ly, 就变成副词。(adj. + ly = adv.)

different + ly = differently; quick + ly = quickly; slow + ly = slowly

(不同的) (不同地) (快的) (快地) (慢的) (慢地)

## 活学活用——立杆见影

## Section A

## I 单词填空

- Tom ran very q\_\_\_\_\_.
- They were so \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) as they got No. 1 in the final match.
- The news is \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate) for me.
- They are quite \_\_\_\_\_ (不同). One is blue and the other is red.
- I can't p\_\_\_\_\_ (拼读) some of the words.
- He finds the \_\_\_\_\_ (语法) very hard to learn.

## II 选词填空

laugh at, soldier, easy, lose, duty, deal, later on, look up

- She thinks it's her \_\_\_\_\_ to look after the patients.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ my joke.
- How do you \_\_\_\_\_ with your problems?
- We met a \_\_\_\_\_ boy on our way home.
- They finished their work \_\_\_\_\_.
- The radio says it'll be sunny \_\_\_\_\_.

## III 完成句子

- I read the textbook to learn English.  
I learn English \_\_\_\_\_ the textbook.
- It is so hard that I can't understand.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ hard for me \_\_\_\_\_ understand.
- 这根本对他没有帮助。  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ helpful to him \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我们兴奋起来了, 由于我们结束了这个调查。  
We get \_\_\_\_\_ because we \_\_\_\_\_ this survey.



**IV 单项选择**

- ① He will come to my house \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. some time    B. some times    C. sometimes    D. sometime
- ② There is a farmer \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields.  
A. to work    B. work    C. working    D. worked
- ③ It \_\_\_\_\_ a school but now it is used as a factory.  
A. used    B. used to    C. used to be    D. used to do
- ④ Linda's never seen the film before, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is she    B. hasn't she    C. has she    D. isn't she
- ⑤ I will not spoil this book, \_\_\_\_\_ drop it on the floor.  
A. and    B. so    C. but    D. nor

**V 短文填空**

根据所给的开头字母,在横线上填一个适当的单词,使短文完整。

The students at New Star High School were a \_\_\_\_\_ what's the best w \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English. Lillian Li said r \_\_\_\_\_ English magazines was the best way to learn new words. Liu Chang said that the best way to improve her English was by j \_\_\_\_\_ the English club.

**Section B**

**I 单词填空**

- ① If you are more careful, you will not make so many m \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② You can write the new words in your \_\_\_\_\_ (笔记本) and study them at home.
- ③ Mary j \_\_\_\_\_ the English club to practise speaking English last year.
- ④ They couldn't understand people who speak \_\_\_\_\_ (fast).
- ⑤ After entering WTO, we must meet a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (挑战).
- ⑥ He reads very \_\_\_\_\_ (slow).

**II 选词填空**

feel, memorize, frustrating, be afraid to, take notes, make up, turn off, different

- ① Please \_\_\_\_\_ a sentence with this new word.
- ② This kind of cloth \_\_\_\_\_ very soft.
- ③ I \_\_\_\_\_ go out alone at night.
- ④ Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave.
- ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ words of pop songs also helps a little.
- ⑥ This word is \_\_\_\_\_ from that one in spelling.



III 完成句子

- I am afraid that I speak in class.  
I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ in class.
- He was ashamed because of his old mobile phone.  
He was ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ his old mobile phone.
- 最糟糕的是,我不能通过考试。  
\_\_\_\_\_, I can't pass the exam.
- 编对话是学习英语的好方法。  
It is a good way to learn English \_\_\_\_\_ conversations.

IV 单项选择

- Don't laugh \_\_\_\_\_ others!  
A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. into
- He usually \_\_\_\_\_ notes in Chinese class.  
A. put                      B. puts                      C. take                      D. takes
- On my way \_\_\_\_\_ home, I met Lucy yesterday.  
A. to                      B. /                      C. at                      D. into
- Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ *Greener China* for 2 years.  
A. joined                      B. look part in  
C. has joined                      D. has been a member of
- I am enjoying \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. swim                      B. swam                      C. swum                      D. swimming

V 短文填空

Last year my English class wasn't e \_\_\_\_\_. First, I c \_\_\_\_\_ understand the teacher. So I decided to t \_\_\_\_\_ lots of grammar notes in every class. Then w \_\_\_\_\_ English language TV helped a lot. Now I got an A this t \_\_\_\_\_.

语法专练

单项选择

- How about \_\_\_\_\_ aloud to practice our pronunciation?  
A. is reading                      B. reading                      C. read                      D. readed
- I study French by \_\_\_\_\_ cassettes.  
A. listening to                      B. listen to                      C. listening                      D. listen
- \_\_\_\_\_ about going to the museum?  
A. What                      B. How                      C. How long                      D. What/How
- Why doesn't he \_\_\_\_\_ the bedroom himself?  
A. to clean                      B. clean                      C. cleaning                      D. cleans
- I study music \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.  
A. with practice                      B. with practising                      C. by practice                      D. by practising



## 达标评价——全面提升

### 夯实基础

#### 第一节 词语识记

I 根据所给的单词开头字母提示,在横线上填一个适当的单词,使句子完整正确。

- 1 They lost the match and felt f\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 She said that m\_\_\_\_\_ the words of pop songs also helped a lot.
- 3 In the western countries, a woman's age is r\_\_\_\_\_ as a secret.
- 4 Paul worked hard to become the top student in his class last t\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Most students' p\_\_\_\_\_ is poor, so they are afraid of speaking English in class.

II 根据所给的中文提示,在横线上填一个适当的单词,使句子完整正确。

- 6 Tony studies English by making \_\_\_\_\_ (抽认卡).
- 7 We're all worried about the \_\_\_\_\_ (解决办法).
- 8 Doctor Johnson is a famous medical \_\_\_\_\_ (专家).
- 9 Practicing conversation with friends can improve my speaking \_\_\_\_\_ (技巧).
- 10 You must decide for yourself. Don't let anyone else \_\_\_\_\_ (影响)you.

#### 第二节 语言知识运用

##### I 单项选择

- 11 Is she enjoying \_\_\_\_\_ photos?  
A. taking      B. is taking      C. takes      D. took
- 12 I ran so \_\_\_\_\_ that they can't catch up with me.  
A. slowly      B. slow      C. fast      D. fastly
- 13 You can come earlier, but you keep me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to wait for one and a half years      B. waiting for one year and a half  
C. to wait for one and a half year      D. waiting for one year and half a year
- 14 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. who will clean the classroom      B. how long will they stay here  
C. what did he say      D. where has he gone
- 15 China is a country \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with a much population      B. with a large population  
C. with a little population      D. with a small population
- 16 Do you feel it is \_\_\_\_\_? I think it is quite easy.  
A. difficult      B. difficultly      C. different      D. differently

- 17 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ swimming in the sea?  
A. afraid      B. are afraid      C. afraid of      D. to afraid
- 18 My sister has a lot of trouble \_\_\_\_\_ maths.  
A. to learn      B. learning      C. learned      D. learns
- 19 When we heard the \_\_\_\_\_ news, we got \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exciting; excited      B. excited; exciting  
C. excited; excited      D. exciting; exciting
- 20 "How do you do it?" " \_\_\_\_\_ "  
A. At home.      B. How do you do?  
C. The same to you.      D. By cutting.

## II 完型填空

## How Can We Practise Our Spoken English?

The first, and the main important thing is to believe 21. You should always be full of confidence or you 22 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 23, there's no need to worry 24 anything. You must always be active in practice. There's no problem that your pronunciation and intonation(语调) cannot be as good 25 the native people because we are Chinese, and we don't have the chance to live in foreign countries and talk 26 the people there all the time. But you must know that the main way to study English is to make ourselves understood and 27 others. You should believe the native speakers will not laugh 28 you, instead they will encourage you. So if you're brave enough, you'll certainly make a rapid progress in your 29 English, Don't be shy.

30 be afraid! Just have a try.

- 21 A. itself      B. yourself      C. themselves      D. myself
- 22 A. cannot to      B. are never      C. will to      D. will never
- 23 A. learning      B. saying      C. students      D. teaching
- 24 A. with      B. to      C. about      D. for
- 25 A. so      B. with      C. as      D. than
- 26 A. to      B. at      C. for      D. about
- 27 A. understand      B. to be understand  
C. understood      D. understanding
- 28 A. over      B. at      C. with      D. about
- 29 A. speak      B. speech      C. spoke      D. spoken
- 30 A. Don't      B. Not      C. No      D. Nor

## III 短文填空

seem, use, laugh, say, understand, talk, be

The best way of learning a language is using it. That is to 31 in that language as much as possible. Sometimes you'll get your words mixed up (混合) and people won't 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 32 to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better for people to 33 at your mistakes than to 34 angry with you, because they don't understand what you are 35. The most important thing for learning a foreign language is: "Don't be afraid of making mistakes because everyone makes mistakes."

## 阅读提升

## 第一节 阅读理解

## A

I often hear some students say English is difficult, and it gives them a headache. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think interest is very important. When I began to learn English as a young girl, 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. Our English teacher often teaches us English songs, the songs sound nice.

Second, English is a foreign language, I think we should learn it well in the following ways: Listen to the teacher carefully, speak bravely, read aloud and have a large vocabulary. Then practice again and again, never be tired. And I also have a good habit: asking whenever I have a question. I can 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.

根据短文内容判断下面句子的正(T)误(F)。

- ① Some students often "have a headache" because they are easy to catch cold.
- ② The writer tells us that we should be interested in English if we want to learn it well.
- ③ The sentence "I got a very good mark" means I did well in the exam.
- ④ The writer never asks the teacher questions.

根据短文内容回答问题。

- ⑤ How can the writer make the question clear?

\_\_\_\_\_

- ⑥ Does the writer often read novels?

\_\_\_\_\_



## B

Bob was clever, but he never worked hard at his lessons. "I must make Bob work more and play less," his father said to himself. "I must let Bob know I care about his study very much." So he wrote down some questions. He was going to ask Bob two or three questions each day, and decided to begin with the simplest ones.

That evening when Bob came home from school, his father brought up the first question. "Bob," said his father, "how many letters are there in the alphabet?"

"I don't know," Bob said.

"You don't know?" the father looked unhappy. "You started school two years ago, and you don't even know how many letters there are in the alphabet?"

"Is that so surprising? Well, let me ask you a question, Dad. You started to work in the post office five years ago, didn't you?"

"Yes?" Bob's father was confused (迷惑的).

"Then can you tell me how many letters there are in the letter-box over there?"

7 Why was Bob bad at his subjects?

- A. Because he wasn't clever enough.
- B. Because he never went to school.
- C. Because he didn't work hard at his lessons.
- D. Because his father had no time to help him.

8 What did the father decide to do?

- A. He decided to give Bob some easy homework to do every day.
- B. He decided to ask Bob to write down some questions each day.
- C. He decided to begin with the hardest questions.
- D. He decided to ask Bob a few questions each day.

9 What's the Chinese meaning of "alphabet"?

- A. It's "词典".
- B. It's "字母表".
- C. It's "邮局".
- D. It's "音标".

10 How long was Bob at school?

- A. Five years.
- B. Two weeks.
- C. Four seasons.
- D. Twenty-four months.

11 Which of the following is right?

- A. Bob learned something very slowly.
- B. The father didn't work in a post office.
- C. Bob knew the answer to his father's question.
- D. The father could not answer his son's question.





第二节 新题探究

C 图表阅读

下面是一张列车时刻表,请根据表中内容选择正确的答案。

Leeds—London								
	MS	MF	MS	CF MF	CF S	CF MS	CF S	CF MF
dep	0645	0725	0740	0845	0910	0945	1030	1045
arr	0908	0945	1014	1112	1219	1212	1456C	1312
CF=cheap fare (ticket) MS=Monday to Saturday      MF=Monday to Friday      S=Saturday only dep=depart (leave)              arr=arrive                              C=change at Poncaster								

- 12 Of all the MF trains, the \_\_\_\_\_ train takes the least time to get to Leeds.  
A. 1045                      B. all the same                      C. 0845                      D. 0725
- 13 The \_\_\_\_\_ train takes the longest time because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1030...you have to change trains      B. 0910...it is the slowest train  
C. 0845...it is the cheapest                      D. 0645...it goes straight to Leeds
- 14 You can take the \_\_\_\_\_ train with cheap fare from Monday to Saturday.  
A. 1030                      B. 0845                      C. 1045                      D. 0945
- 15 There are \_\_\_\_\_ trains to go from Monday to Saturday.  
A. one                      B. two                      C. three                      D. four
- 16 There are \_\_\_\_\_ MF trains with cheap fare.  
A. four                      B. five                      C. three                      D. two

D 任务型阅读

从文章所给的选项中选出适合每段的标题。

Forgiveness is sometimes challenging. But it is possible. Remember that forgiveness is not a feeling. It's a choice. Here are ways to help you let go of your resentment (怨恨) and truly forgive:

16

Trying to forget the offences (不悦) without dealing with it won't make it go away. Instead, try to analyze exactly what's bothering you and why.

17

Write exactly what's bothering you. Then tear up the letter and throw it away. You'll feel better, even if the offender (无礼者) never gets the message.

18