

人教版课标本



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人大附中

作业本

八年级英语(下)

丛书主编：王珉 琬
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人大附中 名校 名师 名题

人教版

八年级 英语 下册

作业本

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强强联合 共兴教育大业



中国人民大学附属中学是教育部直属重点中学,北京市首批示范高中校。她创办于1950年。在50多年的办学历程中,人大附中秉承“国内领先、国际一流、创世界名校”的办学宗旨,与时俱进,开拓创新,取得了辉煌的成绩。学校先后被教育部、北京市授予多项荣誉称号。

龙门书局是中宣部和新闻出版总署批准的中小学文教图书专业出版社。多年来,龙门书局出版的《三点一测丛书》、《龙门专题》、《发散思维大课堂》、《双色笔记》、《龙门新教案》等享誉大江南北,目前年可供教辅图书有4000余种。

现在,龙门书局与中国人民大学附属中学建立长期、稳定的战略合作关系,将按计划、有步骤地把人大附中丰富的教学资源与广大中学生全面共享,将把纸质图书与网络教学密切结合,为学生提供全方位的教学服务,以共同推进中国教育事业的发展,促进中华民族整体素质的提高。

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人大附中网校简介

人大附中网校是由中国人民大学附属中学自主创办的新一代网校,致力于向21世纪全球学生提供一流的线上教育及教育技术应用平台。依托人大附中超群的师资力量、优质的教育资源和强大的研发力量,在“尊重个性、挖掘潜力、一切为了学生的发展、一切为了祖国的腾飞”的办学思想指导下,人大附中网校在网络教学和远程教育的实践上,不断创新和发展。在全国中学界率先开通与加拿大、美国、日本等地的远程教学活动;是全国唯一的一所承担了三个国家重大课题研究任务的中学网校;第一所全面提供中小学超常教育的网校;第一所“绿色网络示范学校”;北京市教委“课堂在线”指定的网站。伴随着人大附中“国内领先,国际一流,创世界名校”的办学目标,人大附中网校现已成为能够为全国12个年级的中小學生提供优质教育产品和服务的国内知名网校。

总

序

中国人民大学附属中学是教育部直属重点中学，是全国著名的示范校，是一所令人瞩目的高考、中考成绩优异校，是北大、清华、人大等全国名牌重点大学的重要生源校。全面实施素质教育以来，人大附中高考成绩在北京市一直名列前茅。以考入北京大学、清华大学的人数为例，2002年为93人，2003年107人，2004年143人，2005年154人，雄冠全国。此外，连续两年，人大附中文科、理科高考状元花开并蒂，文科、理科榜眼成对成双，数学单科满分生更在北京独领风骚。

人大附中教学质量的一路攀升，引起了全社会的广泛关注，人大附中的内部教学资料也成了社会争相索取的对象。的确，我们有一支师德高尚、教育思想先进、富有创新精神、业务精湛的高水平、高质量、充满生机与活力的教师队伍。他们在指导和组织学生学习的实践中积累了丰富的、宝贵的经验，显示出不寻常的智慧和才干，取得了非凡的业绩。如何让人大附中这笔宝贵的资源更广泛地服务于社会，一直是我们深入思索的问题。今天我们终于下定决心逐步把人大附中的内部资料奉献给社会，《人大附中作业本》、《人大附中单元测试卷》、《人大附中高考总复习·第二轮》正是我们的首批尝试。

《作业本》和《单元测试卷》着眼于常规教学，不追求花样，选题讲究少而精，活而新，每题思路点拨既注重内涵的挖掘、又注重外延的拓展。

《人大附中高考总复习·第二轮》严格依据《教学大纲》、2006年《考试说明》及新课标、新教材的要求编写。它重点突出，概括性强，选题典型，是短时间内大面积、大幅度提高学习成绩的必备读物。这套资料渗透着人大附中的经验积淀和复习要领，对其他学校的学生同样具有指导、借鉴作用和参考、使用价值。

为帮助学生拓展学习空间，功能强大、浓缩人大附中资源精华的人大附中网校也同步加入进来，读者可以到人大附中网校来学习，听名师的视频课程，下载所需的教学资料及试卷，有了疑问随时提交并可获得人大附中老师的及时解答。我们期望人大附中网校提供的超值服务能给同学们的学习带来更大的方便和切实的帮助。

最后，我想强调：本套丛书不是草台班子的劣质产品，不是友情助兴式的应景之作，不是浅薄乏能者的抄袭拼凑的作品，而是人大附中优秀的骨干教师呕心沥血、倾心打造的精品图书，是学生理想的课内、课外读物，也是教师备课的得力助手。

王珉珠

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附:答案与提示



Unit 1 Will people have robots?

Section A 练习一

一、翻译词组

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 免费的 _____ | 2. 活到两百岁 _____ |
| 3. 在家学习 _____ | 4. 在电脑上 _____ |
| 5. 更少人 _____ | 6. 更少空闲时间 _____ |
| 7. 更多汽车 _____ | 8. 更多污染 _____ |
| 9. 更少使用地铁 _____ | 10. 更少的树木 _____ |
| 11. 在人们家里 _____ | 12. 拥挤的城市 _____ |
| 13. 五年后 _____ | 14. 十年前 _____ |
| 15. 在大学 _____ | 16. 高楼 _____ |

二、连词成句

- paper, books, only, be, on, will, on, not, computers

- live, the, people, will, future, years, to, two, in, hundred, old, be

- do, Sally, think, be, will, fifteen, you, in, years, what

- won't, to, kids, go, will, but, they, study, computers, school, home, on, at

- buses, there, fewer, think, I, more, be, and, will, cars

三、翻译句子

- 我认为十年以后将会有更多的高楼。
I _____ there _____ tall _____ ten _____.
- 将来人们不用钱,一切东西都将免费。
People _____ not _____ money _____ will _____.
- 城市将会更大更拥挤。
_____ will _____ and _____.
- 五年前, Sally 还在上中学,她喜欢弹吉他。
Five years _____, Sally _____ and she _____ the guitar.
- 十年后, Michael 将成为一名教师,他一直很喜欢和孩子们在一起。
_____ ten years, Michael _____ a teacher. He _____ children.

Section A 练习二

一、找出有错误的一项并改正

- () 1. Mary wants being a computer programmer when she grows up.
A B C D
- () 2. There has been a lot more pollutions in China in the past ten years.
A B C D
- () 3. There may be less trees in the future.
A B C D
- () 4. The man is on the way and will be back home after thirty minutes.
A B C D
- () 5. When he is twenty years old, he will in college.
A B C D

二、阅读理解

I can't remember when I started collecting litter. But it was when I got tired of seeing litter near my home and realized that no one else was going to pick it up.

I live close to a forest in Ohio, America. I can walk there in three minutes! I used to love going there to play with my dog. But one day there was so much litter there that I became very unhappy. I decided I had to clean up the forest. I wanted to feel happy going there again.

I made my first trip to clean the forest that afternoon. I took a big black rubbish bag with me. Ten minutes after starting to pick up litter, my bag was full! It had cans, bottles, broken glass and newspaper in it.

Since that first trip three years ago, I've gone to the forest four times a year to pick up litter. I'm often there for three hours. It makes me feel great to do something for the environment.

After each trip, I looked at all the litter I've found. If any of it is recyclable(可回收的), I keep it. I can't understand why people drop litter. But I will keep picking it up until they stop dropping it.

I know I am only doing a little bit to help the Earth, but I still think it is important.

- () 1. When did the writer begin to collect litter?
A. When he was very young.
B. After his home moved to a new place.
C. When he realized no one else was going to pick it up.
D. After he left school.
- () 2. Where does the writer live?
A. He lives in a forest.
B. He lives near a forest.
C. He lives far away from a forest.
D. He lives in a place with much litter.
- () 3. The writer collects litter _____.
A. in order to make money
B. in order to make fun
C. in order to get a prize
D. in order to make the place clean
- () 4. Where does the writer collect litter?
A. In the forest.
B. In the street.
C. In the park.
D. In the school.
- () 5. From the passage we can infer(推断) _____.
A. the writer will go on with collecting litter
B. the environment will be more beautiful if everyone tries his best
C. the writer always collects a lot of litter
D. the writer thinks he does a great thing



Section B 练习一

一、翻译词组

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 电脑程序 | 2. 爱上 |
| 3. 坐火车上学 | 4. 太空站 |
| 5. 穿一套西装 | 6. 独自居住 |
| 7. 发射火箭 | 8. 去滑冰 |
| 9. 穿着随意 | 10. 预测未来 |
| 11. 大多数人 | 12. 养一只宠物鹦鹉 |
| 13. 许多不同的宠物 | |

二、单项选择

- () 1. His parents went to Lijiang in Yunan Province last year, and they fell in love _____ the beautiful place.
A. on B. to C. with D. for
- () 2. They have gone to the cinema and they will be back _____ about two hours.
A. after B. in C. since D. for
- () 3. I want to live with my friends because I don't like _____.
A. living lonely B. live alone C. live lonely D. living alone
- () 4. I don't have to work tomorrow, so I _____ dress casually.
A. will can B. will be able to C. will able to D. can will
- () 5. Before the year 1929, there was no _____ in movies.
A. sound B. noise C. voice D. listening
- () 6. Mike's dream of becoming a soldier will _____ next year.
A. come out B. come true C. come up D. come down
- () 7. It may take _____ years for the scientists to make such robots that can help people do the most unpleasant jobs.
A. a hundred of B. several hundreds C. hundreds of D. many hundreds

三、用动词的适当形式填空

1. _____ (not drink) coffee before you go to bed. You _____ (not sleep).
2. "Are you ready yet?" "Not yet. I _____ (be) ready in five minutes."
3. I _____ (be) away for a few days. I _____ (leave) tonight, so I _____ (not be) at home tomorrow.
4. It _____ (not rain), so you don't need _____ (take) an umbrella.
5. —I _____ (not feel) very well this evening.
—Well, go to bed early and you _____ (feel) better in the morning.
6. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He _____ (be) 25 years old.
7. I am sorry I _____ (be) late this morning. It _____ (not happen) again.

Section B 练习二

一、写出下列词的反义词

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. same _____ | 2. interesting _____ | 3. possible _____ |
| 4. agree _____ | 5. first _____ | 6. pleasant _____ |
| 7. simple _____ | 8. love _____ | 9. more _____ |

二、翻译句子

1. 将来有一天人们会飞到月球上去度假。

_____ in the future people _____ the moon _____



2. 当时他认为电脑将永不会被大多数人所使用。

_____ he thought that _____ never _____
by _____.

3. 机器人将会无处不在,人类要做的工作会更少。

There _____, and humans will have _____ work

4. 青年人在空闲时间常做些什么以得到乐趣?

What do young people do _____ their _____ time?

三、阅读理解

My friend John is a person who likes to go fishing very much. He spends nearly all of the time on his days off fishing. He often says to me that no other sports are better than it. His reason is that when fishing he is losing less but getting more.

In the morning when he goes fishing, he always takes a few books with him. When the sun sets, he brings a few little fish home with his books. Sometimes he doesn't bring any fish, only his books.

Recently, his wife finds he doesn't take his books with him when he goes out fishing. But when he comes back, she always sees that his clothes are all wet. She can't help asking him, "Why are your clothes all wet? Do you go swimming?"

"No", answers John, "I go to a place where there are many big fishes and I am often pulled into water by the big fishes when I am fishing them out."

- () 1. Why does John say that fishing is the best sports of all?

A. Because he can read a lot.
B. Because he can swim.
C. Because he loses less but gets more.
D. Because he can save much money.

- () 2. How does John spend his time on his days off?

A. He goes fishing. B. He reads.
C. He goes swimming. D. He does cooking.

- () 3. What does John's wife find recently?

A. John fishes a lot. B. John takes his books with him.
C. John comes home late. D. John's clothes are all wet.

- () 4. How does John answer his wife when she asks him why his clothes are all wet?

A. He says he has swum in the river.
B. He says he has washed his clothes.
C. He says he likes to sit by the river.
D. He says he is pulled into water by big fishes.

- () 5. From the story we know John _____.

A. does not really like fishing B. often tells lies
C. likes to sit by the river D. spends his time on days off in the river



单元练习

一、单项选择

- () 1. —Do you think _____ more cars?
—Yes, there will.
A. will there be B. are there C. there will be D. they will
- () 2. I will fly to the moon for vacation _____.
A. in twenty years B. after twenty years
C. twenty years ago D. twenty years before
- () 3. I think Brazil will _____ in the next World Cup.
A. win France B. beat France C. beat the World Cup D. lose France
- () 4. I can't find my pen. It _____ in your pencil-box.
A. may B. maybe C. be D. may be
- () 5. There will be less _____ in the future.
A. people B. trees C. countries D. water
- () 6. —I think people will live on the moon.
—_____. I don't think people can live there.
A. I think so. B. Yes, they will. C. I disagree. D. I'm sure.
- () 7. I think I will go to Hong Kong _____ vacation.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
- () 8. The English novel is quite easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
- () 9. Tomorrow David will have an important meeting, so he will _____ a suit.
A. wear B. put on C. dress D. in
- () 10. —Hurry up. It's time to leave.
—OK. _____.
A. I'm coming. B. I'll come. C. I've come. D. I come.
- () 11. —_____ will your grandfather be back to the office?
—In half an hour.
A. How often B. How long C. How far D. How soon
- () 12. There _____ an English competition at school this afternoon.
A. is going to have B. is going C. is going to be D. is
- () 13. In many countries, there are already a lot of robots _____ in factories.
A. working B. work C. are working D. to work
- () 14. I want to know _____.
A. when do they finish the work B. when will they finish the work
C. when they will finish the work D. when he finish the work
- () 15. In Japan, many scientists have already made robots _____.
A. to walk B. walking C. walk D. are walking

二、根据句意及所给的首字母补全单词

1. Exercise more and eat l _____ junk food, and you will be healthy.
2. I think there will be less p _____ in the future.
3. The teacher wants to hear everyone's p _____ about the future.
4. His friend Mary k _____ a pet pig in her house.



5. They live in a big a _____ near the beautiful lake.
6. Last summer Peter and his parents f _____ to Australia for their vacation.
7. Yang Liwei is the first Chinese a _____ who went into space.
8. D _____ the week, I will look smart and will be very busy.
9. Robots won't get b _____ even if they do the same job over and over again.
10. Nobody knows what will h _____ in the future.

三、用动词的适当形式填空

1. I'm sure there _____ (be) robots in our homes in the future.
2. He is a nice boy. He always _____ (get) to school early.
3. It often _____ (rain) in summer in South China.
4. Computers, space rockets and even electric toothbrushes _____ (seem) impossible a hundred years ago.
5. They are _____ (try) to make the streets cleaner.
6. It's a nice day. _____ we _____ (go) out for a walk?
7. Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds _____ (eat) it.
8. Yesterday she _____ (be) in Paris. Tomorrow she _____ (be) in London.
9. Do you think Diana _____ (phone) us tonight?
10. It is very difficult for a robot _____ (do) the same things as a person does.

四、为B栏中的问题选择合适的答语

(A)

- A. No, there won't. There will be more and more students.
- B. I think so. People will have bigger places to live in.
- C. Yes, there will. The population will be small.
- D. Certainly. Air will be cleaner and cleaner.
- E. Yes, there will. People will use them in everyday life.
- F. No, there won't. It will be warmer.

(B)

- () 1. Will there be more snow in 50 years?
- () 2. Will there be fewer people in 100 years?
- () 3. Will there be more computers in 10 years?
- () 4. Will there be fewer schools in 20 years?
- () 5. Will there be less pollution in 200 years?
- () 6. Will there be more houses in 30 years?

五、按要求转换句型

1. I think they will go to the cinema the day after tomorrow. (变为否定句)

I _____ they _____ go to the cinema the day after tomorrow.

2. Tom's sister came back home five days ago. (用 in five days 改写)

Tom's sister _____ in five days.

3. I think Jenny will be a doctor in the future. (对画线部分提问)

What _____ Jenny _____ in the future?

4. There isn't enough time left for us to finish the work. (用 tomorrow 改写)

There _____ for us _____ the work tomorrow.

5. Predicting the future can be difficult. (改为同义句)

_____ difficult _____ the future.



六、完形填空

There are robots all around us. Some do very 1 jobs like flying airplanes and driving subway trains. And some do simple jobs.

When an automatic(自动的)washing machine 2, water goes in. The machine waits until the water is hot 3 washing the clothes. It does this by“feedback(反馈)”. Information about what's happening is“feedback”into the robot to tell it 4 next.

Our eyes, ears and other senses(感官) are our feedback. They tell us 5 around us. So robots are like people in 6 ways. They work and they have feedback.

But 7 robots look like people. Many are hidden away. Robots control(控制) the temperature of our houses, our cookers and our hot water systems. We can set the controls to the temperature we want. The robot does 8. Its feedback usually comes from a thermostat(自动调温器).

One kind of thermostat(恒温机制) is a strip(条带) of metal(金属), which bends when it gets hot. At the right temperature, it bends just enough 9 a switch. This turns off the heat. As the air around it gets 10, the metal gets straight, and this turns the heat on again.

- () 1. A. easy B. simple C. different D. difficult
- () 2. A. is switched on(打开) B. is switched C. is switching D. switches on
- () 3. A. after B. before C. as soon as D. while
- () 4. A. how to do B. what to do C. when to do it D. to do what
- () 5. A. what will happen B. what's happening C. to happen what D. something will happen
- () 6. A. some B. any C. two D. three
- () 7. A. many B. a lot of C. very few D. a little
- () 8. A. something B. something other things C. half the work D. the rest
- () 9. A. to work B. working C. to working D. works
- () 10. A. cold B. hot C. cool D. warm

七、阅读理解

(A)

One day a little boy came into a shop. He had five pence and wanted to buy some pears. “Please give me pears for five pence,” he said to the shop assistant. When the shop assistant gave him the pears, the boy counted them. Then he said, “Last week my mother bought pears here for five pence, and she got more than I have got today. Why did you give me so few?” “Don't ask questions, my boy, I have no time for questions.”

“But...?” said the little boy.

“It's all right, my boy,” said the assistant, “Don't you understand? The fewer pears you get, the less fruit you will have to carry.”

“All right,” said the boy. Then he put four pence on the counter and was going to leave.

“Come back! You must give me five pence.” The shop assistant shouted.

“That's all right!” said the boy, “Don't you understand? The fewer pence you get, the less money you will have to count.”

- () 1. Last week the boy's mother bought pears here _____.
A. for four pence B. for five pence
C. for more money than the boy did D. for less money than the boy did
- () 2. The boy thought _____.
A. he should get one more pear

- B. he should get fewer pears than the assistant gave him
C. he got fewer pears than his mother
D. he got more pears than his mother
- () 3. The shop assistant thought the boy _____.
A. was stupid
B. was troublesome
C. should get fewer pears than his mother
D. was too young to carry the pears
- () 4. The boy thought the assistant _____.
A. bullied (欺负) the children B. could not count
C. could not understand what he said D. was too busy to count the money
- () 5. According to the passage, the boy _____.
A. was nimble (思维敏捷的)
B. was mean (吝啬的)
C. bothered about trifling matters (斤斤计较的)
D. was inconceivable (不可思议的)

(B)

Do you get angry when your friends sing loudly while you are trying to work? Or when your best friend does not wait for you after school?

If you do, you need to take control of your feelings and stop getting angry so easily. Getting angry with people can cause you to lose friends.

Gary Gerber, an American high school teacher, has written "My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals" to help you control your feelings. It tells teenagers how to stay cool when bad things happen to them.

The book says that getting angry only makes problems worse. It can never make them better. Getting angry is not a natural way to act, the book says. It is just a bad habit, like smoking.

The book says you can control your anger easily. All you have to do is to tell yourself not to be angry. When a baby falls over, he only cries if people are watching it.

Like a baby, you should only get angry if you are sure it is the right thing to do. The book gives many tips to help you if you get angry easily. Here are our tips:

1. Keep a record. Every time you get angry, write down why you are angry. Look at it later and you will see you get angry too easily.

2. Ask your friends to stop talking to you when you get angry. This will help you not to be angry.

3. Do something different. When you get angry, walk away from the problem and go somewhere else. Try to laugh!

- () 1. When you get angry with your friends, _____.
A. you had better quarrel with him or her
B. you had better leave him or her
C. you had better control your feelings
D. you had better not talk with him or her
- () 2. According to Gary Gerber, _____.
A. feelings are just wild animals
B. when bad things happen, you had better stay in a cold place
C. when bad things happen, you had better calm yourself
D. when bad things happen, you had better shout
- () 3. Getting angry _____.
A. makes your friends leave