一本题库=一本经典题型本 + 一本典型错题本

强大解题指导功能 + 强大纠错功能

课标江苏版

# 全解题库。

九年级全一册(配磁带)





凤凰出版传媒集团



# 英语全解题库

(配磁带)

课标江苏版 九年级全一册

主编 朱华侨

凤凰出版传媒集团 ◆ 江蘇表育出版社

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# 敬告读者

يجحو

《全解题库》系列丛书从1998年推出至今长销不衰,已成为教辅市场中的一个重要品牌,也是许多老师和学生手头必备的一本教学参考书和学习辅导书。

精选题目 其原因在于这套《全解题库》丛书长期以来立足解题,精选题目、精研题目,强化解题指导功能。解题是巩固所学知识,增强思维能力,提高学习成绩的有效手段,但题海茫茫,究竟做多少题为宜?做什么题为好?这是一个很难解决的问题。很多人只好"宁滥勿缺",过度训练,学习效果如何暂且不说,但就浪费学生的宝贵青春一点,实在让人痛心疾首。所以,我们全解题库的选题原则是够用、实用,精选题目,宁少勿滥。

精研题目 对于每一道题目,精研细作,力求全面体现当前的课改精神、新课程理念。在"全解·点评"部分,揭示题目的考查点在哪里、易犯的错误会在哪里,能总结出哪些规律,得到哪些教训,为教师的教学活动提供便利,并给学生提供更有针对性的帮助。

2006年,我们对《全解题库》初中阶段的主要品种进行了精心修订。

强化题目研究和解题指导 在每个单元的起始位置设置本单元的回顾小结,包括单元的重点词汇、短语、句型及语法项目。在语法讲解部分另配"金手指",指出题组中相应题目的序号,供学生有针对性地去做题,巩固或检测自己的知识掌握程度及解题能力。学生平时做题时可以先看前面的知识梳理,然后再去做题,避免一头扎进题海,盲目做题;考前复习时,学生可以"读题",根据自己对整个知识的掌握情况,利用"金手指"的检索功能,找到自己需要温习的题目,读一读"全解·点评"中的解题点拨或思路分析,这样可以提高复习效率,并有助于培养勤于思考的习惯。

增加解题纠错功能 另外,我们考虑到很多学生考试得不到好成绩,很大程度上不是因为不会做,而是不小心做错了。因此,我们在设计全解题库时,一方面强化它的解题指导功能,给大家找到解题的钥匙;另一方面,要赋予它解题纠错功能,告诉大家陷阱在哪里,我们的思维盲区在哪里。很多学生会建立一本本子,注意定期收集自己曾经做错的题目,定期翻阅,不断回顾。根据这一情况,在编写题库时,我们编选了适量易错题。请各个作者以自己班上学生的错题本为原材料进行加工、提炼,保持原汁原味,并注意不要生造错误,避免无病呻吟。具体编排时,我们将易错题的题干铺浅灰色底,一目了然;在点评中明确提示错误和陷阱。

通过以上的设计,我们希望《全解题库》能够成为经典题型本和典型错题本的综合体,它不仅具有强大的解题指导功能,而且还具有强大的纠错功能;希望它能够成为你在学习中离不开的题型本和错题本,帮你渡过题海之旅。

《英语全解题库》听力部分灌录了磁带,由英美人士朗读。

欢迎您随时与我们联系,对书中不足提出建议,有什么新的创见也希望能提出分享。南京市马家街 31 号 江苏教育出版社(210009),E-mail;lannyleen@1088.com.cn.

编 者 2006年6月

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يگرز

The description of the second of the friends of the second of the second

15. I don't think he'd be abit to organize things well, it is

# Unit 1 星座

## 16. We're writing to recommend Decidegs the mew chairperson of th【**同单】**

名词 leader; cooking; attention; peace; energy; fault; sense; humour; match; chairperson; mark; library; quality 形容词 similar; energetic; active; patient; modest; practical; fair; silly; successful; wise; easy-going; unfair; lively; suitable; personal 动词 divide; save; argue; forgive; dream; explain; pack; pass; celebrate; recommend 副词 probably 介词 without; around

四会

名词 bull; centaur; ram; mess; artist; mixture; slang; expression; abbreviation; contraction; 形容词 impatient; selfish; stubborn; outgoing; confident; elegant; businesslike; creative; imaginative; typical; informal; extra; organized 副词 equally; otherwise 感叹词 cheers

非四会

社武亚单 44



star sign; have lots to eat and drink; be divided into; share similar characteristics; give up easily; like saving money and cooking; pay attention to details; argue with; forgive others for their faults; wait without getting angry; feel sure about one's ability; explain things to us; show off; make such a mess; at all times; have success; have a mixture of good luck and bad luck; have problems with one's health; come up with new ideas; recommend sb. as...; be afraid of making a speech; mind doing extra work for the Students' Union

### 【重点句型】

- 1. It says I'll have lots to eat and drink today.
  - 2. You shouldn't worry about not having breakfast then.
  - 3. Millie is already familiar with the 12 animal signs of the Chinese horoscope.
  - 4. A year is divided into 12 different star signs.
  - 5. Some people believe that people born under the same star sign share similar characteristics.
  - 6. You are patient and do not give up easily.
  - 7. You worry too much at times.
  - 8. You are practical and you always pay attention to details.
  - 9. Do my characteristics match what my star sign says about me?



- 10. Mr Wu spends a lot of time explaining things to us.
- 11. It's silly of you not to forgive others for their faults.
- 12. Daniel is kind enough to help his friends at all times.
- 13. Sandy has been on the phone for hours.
- 14. For more details, please call Master Zhang on 55560678.
- 15. I don't think he'd be able to organize things well.
- 16. We're writing to recommend David as the new chairperson of the Students' Union.
- 17. He is never afraid of making a speech in assembly.
- 18. He can do anything if he tries his best.
- 19. We think David has all the qualities to be a good chairperson.
- 20. I'm worrying about my ability to do the extra work.

#### 【语法】

- 1. 用 It is+形容词+of...+(not) to——不定式来表达对某人行为的看法。 ( ♥ 单元练习卷第 2 和第 27 题,单元综合卷第 18 和第 19 题)
- 2. 用动词 to be + 形容词 + enough + to 不定式来描述一个人的性格和能力。 ( ▶ 单元练习卷第 10 和第 31 题 )
- 3. 区分句子的不同成分。( 📭 单元练习卷第 4 题,单元综合卷第 20 题)
- 4. 用句子的基本成分造句。

#### Unit 1 单元练习卷

	单	项	选	择
--	---	---	---	---

(	)	1.	A year is divided _	12 mont	hs.	
			A. into	B. to	C. about	D. of
(	)	2.	It's creative	you	this good idea.	
			A. of; think of		B. for; think of	<b>:</b>
	,		C. of; to think of		D. for; to think	of
(	)	3.	A person	cares only about	himself/herself.	
			A. energetic	B. fair	C. selfish	D. curious
(	)	4.	Amy wants to trav	el around the wo	rld. The underlined	part is
			A. predicate	B. predicative	C. adverbial	D. attributive
☆(	)	5.	You shouldn't wor	ry about	breakfast then.	
			A. having	B. not having	C. not have	D. have
(	)	6.	You should study h	nard, y	ou can't catch up wi	th others.
			A. otherwise	B. because	C. though	D. so
☆(	)	7.	I'm afraid of	in	front of students at	assembly.
			A. speaking; the		B. saying; the	
			C. speaking; /		D. say; /	
☆☆(	)	8.	He will t	he chairperson of	f the Students' Union	n.
			A. recommend		B. be recommer	nded



	C. recommend as	D. be recommended as
(	) 9. Would you mind th	e window for me? It's too cold.
1	A. open B. close	C. opening D. closing
(	) 10. Sandy isn't to help	his teacher the work. M SS
(	A. active enough; with C. inactive enough; on 据句意和所给中文写出句中所缺的单词	B. inactive enough; with
as Ni	C. inactive enough; on	D. active enough; on
■ 根披	据句意和所给中文写出句中所缺的单词	24. The poor buy was late for class again
11.	. He's (把·····打包) his sch	oolbag now.
12.	. The girl never shows off. She is	(谦虚的).
13.	. My mother likes (储蓄) m	se. H's everted to be a member of
14.	. A teacher should make his lessons	(活泼的) and interesting.
- AND THE RESERVE	. They are twins, so they look	
T. J. P. L. WOODSHIRE		R能用一次 ha targatical must all tased on maged
_		
k	know about take care of argue with	have a good sense of humour care about
16.	. They are good friends and never	each other.
17.	The girl and likes to	each other.
18.	Lucy is curious and she wants	11.[19 - 17일(5-V - 12): 1V - 5일(5-1-5) (5-15) (5-15) (1-15-15) (1-15-15) (1-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15-15
19.	Lucy is curious and she wants  The boy is too young	himself.
STATE And department		and the late of th
20.	. She is selfish and she never	other people.
Tour T	Deservational may arm of three or	Atter differential straight of the parties sand.
四 用角	所给词的适当形式填空	After dinners the king of the juriles saids. The can open only one. The said and open better
四 用角	所给词的适当形式填空	After dinners the king of the juriles saids. The can open only one. The said and open better
四 用A 21. ☆☆22.	所给词的适当形式填空  . Her good habits always make her  . Teachers should treat every student	After dinner, the king of the furthes said. 'I can open only one.' 'Y as a case only one.' 'Y as a case of the said.' 'All right T'll oren calls on the said.' (equal).
四 用所 21. 公公22. 23.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her  Teachers should treat every student  Kitty is creative enough(b	(success).  (success).  (ling to the sea.  (equal).  (equal).  (ecome) an artist.
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her  Teachers should treat every student  Kitty is creative enough (b	(success).  (equal).  ecome) an artist.  a can use 23id add b (formal) language.
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her Teachers should treat every student Kitty is creative enough (but when you write to your friends, you have her will be a good businessman be	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  can use 2 d d (formal) language.  cause he has many good (person)
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her  Teachers should treat every student  Kitty is creative enough(but to your friends, you have the will be a good businessman be qualities.	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  I can use and become (formal) language.  cause he has many good (person)
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her Teachers should treat every student Kitty is creative enough (b) When you write to your friends, you He will be a good businessman be qualities.	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  can use 221d add b (formal) language.  cause he has many good 1500 (person)  to have a distribution and the sum of the sum
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her Teachers should treat every student Kitty is creative enough (b) When you write to your friends, you He will be a good businessman be qualities. 写句子 Thank you for your help. (改为同义	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  can use 221d add b (formal) language.  cause he has many good 1500 (person)  to have a distribution and the sum of the sum
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>五 改</b> 至 26.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her	(success).  (equal).  ecome) an artist.  can use and be beformal) language.  cause he has many good 100 (person)  the couldn't wait and be couldn't wait and be cause he has many good 100 (person)  and the other beautiful and before a decomposition of the couldn't wait and be caused at the couldn't wait and be caused at the couldn't wait and be caused at the cause
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>五 改</b> 至 26.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her	(success). (equal). become) an artist. can use 2d ad (formal) language. cause he has many good (person)
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>查 改</b> 26. ☆27.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her	(success). (equal). become) an artist. can use and become (formal) language. cause he has many good (person) details and the success of the
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>查 改</b> 26. ☆27.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  can use and become (formal) language.  cause he has many good (person)  at to the old man. (改为同义句)  your seat to the old man.
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>五 改</b> 26.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her Teachers should treat every student Kitty is creative enough	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  can use 2dd add (formal) language.  cause he has many good (person)  at to the old man. (改为同义句)  your seat to the old man.
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>五 改</b> 26.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  can use and become language.  cause he has many good become language.  (person)  at to the old man. (改为同义句)  your seat to the old man.  定句)
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>五 改</b> 26. ☆27.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her Teachers should treat every student Kitty is creative enough	(success).  (equal).  become) an artist.  It can use and become (formal) language.  cause he has many good become (person)  at to the old man. (改为同义句)  your seat to the old man.  定句)  arly.  一般疑问句)  nice gifts?
四 用所 21. ☆☆22. 23. ☆24. 25. <b>五 改</b> 26. ☆27.	所给词的适当形式填空  Her good habits always make her	(success). (equal). become) an artist. can use and become (formal) language. cause he has many good (person) at to the old man. (改为同义句) your seat to the old man. 定句) arly.  一般疑问句) nice gifts?



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1000	3.	ш	и					ъ.	1372	-	_	~	

31. Simon is $\frac{\text{enough generous}}{A}$ $\frac{\text{to give}}{A}$ some gifts to $\frac{\text{the poor}}{D}$ .	(	)
32. My good friend never $\frac{\text{forgets}}{A}$ $\frac{\text{to do}}{B}$ the things he $\frac{\text{need}}{D}$ to do.	(	)
33. He will be a excellent head teacher if he tries his best. $\overline{A}$ $\overline{B}$	(	)
34. The poor boy $\frac{\text{was}}{A}$ late $\frac{\text{for}}{B}$ class again $\frac{\text{because}}{C}$ the heavy $\frac{\text{traffice}}{D}$	ċ.	
	(	)
35. It's excited $\frac{\text{to be}}{B}$ $\frac{\text{to be}}{C}$ a member of the Swimming Club.	(	)

#### 完形填空

Once upon a time, some children were playing at seaside when they found a turtle. They began to beat the turtle. Just at that time, a young man came and said to them, 'Stop!' The children ran 36 quickly. The turtle was very thankful and said, 'Thanks for your kindness. I really would like 37 you to a wonderful palace now.'

The young man rode on the back of the turtle and was taken to the secret palace in the sea. When he 38 the palace, he was very surprised and said to the turtle, 'What a nice palace!' To thank him, the king of the turtles gave him 39. He had never had such a dinner before. He received a warm welcome there and was very 40 everything.

After dinner, the king of the turtles said, 'I'm going to give you two boxes, 41 you can open only one.' 'You mustn't open both. Don't forget it!' the turtle warned him. 'All right. I'll open only one,' the young man promised. At this time, a large wave sent him out of the sea.

After he 42, he opened the bigger one of the two boxes. 43, the box was full of gold. 'My God!' he cried. 'I'm 44 now.' Then he thought, 'Things in the other box must be expensive, too.' He couldn't wait any longer. He broke his promise and opened the other box. As soon as he opened it, he became an old man. His hair turned white. His face 45 an old man over eighty years old. It all happened in a moment. He was sorry for what he did, but it was too late.

(	) 36. A. tl	hrough B.	away	C.	into	D.	out
(	) 37. A. w	vanting B.	asking	C.	to let	D.	to invite
(	) 38. A. le	eft for B.	arrived on	C.	arrived at	D.	got away
(	) 39. A. a	very big dinner		B. a very poor dinner			
	C. a	very bad dinner		D.	a very small din	ner	
(	) 40. A. p	leased with B.	strict in	C.	angry with	D.	sorry for
(	) 41. A. so	о В.	or	C.	but	D.	as
(	) 42. A. w	went back to home		В.	was back home		
	C. w	went back to the sea		D.	was back the se	a	



( ) 43. A. To his surprised

C. To one's surprise

( تَدِي ) 44. A. a poor man

C. an old man

( ) 45. A. liked

B. felt like

B. To one's surprising

D. To his surprise

B. a rich man

D. a young man

C. looked like I

D. looked

#### 4 阅读理解

#### A. 阅读短文,根据短文内容判断句子正误,正确的写 A,错误的写 B

People's appearance depends on things called genes. Genes are found in cells of people's bodies, and they are passed on from parents to children. Here are some facts about eyes.

Many Europeans and Americans can have blue, green eyes. But a brown-eyed person, for example, may also carry genes for another colour in his/her body. So two brown-eyed or green-eyed parents may not have a child with the same colour eyes. If a child's father and mother both have brown eyes, the child will probably also have brown eyes, but this is not certain.

If one parent has blue eyes and one has brown eyes, their children may have either blue eyes or brown eyes, but most will probably have brown eyes. The gene for blue eyes is recessive and the gene for brown eyes is dominant. This means that if a child gets a gene for blue eyes and also a gene for brown eyes from its parents, brown will win, and the children's eyes will be brown, not blue.

- ( ) 46. Children look like their parents because they get genes from their parents.
- ( ) 47. A brown-eyed person only carries the gene for brown eyes in his/her body.
- ( ) 48. If a child has brown eyes, its parents may have other colour eyes.
- ( ) 49. If a child's father and mother both have green eyes, the child's eyes must be green.
- ( ) 50. If one parent has blue eyes and one has brown eyes, their child mostly has brown eyes.

#### B. 阅读短文,回答下列问题

Cows are sometimes ready for milking during the night. If they are forced to wait until morning, they feel uncomfortable and may stop producing milk. So, farmers often have to wake from their sleep. But a Swedish company has developed a milking system, based on computer — controlled robotic arms, to solve these problems. This new system allows the cows to be milked any time they are ready. And farmers can sleep without worrying about them.

When they are hungry, the cows enter the new milking station for food. They have to wear tags — their ID cards — which are automatically scanned. ① The computer records each cow's visit and checks if it needs to be milked.

As the milk begins flowing, the computer checks for bacteria and other contaminants. If there is any problem, the flow of milk will go to special tanks. Once the milking ends, the



system carefully cleans the cow, as well as itself and prepares for the next cow.

- ② 挤奶系统仍旧正在被改善。But it is already widely used in Japan and across Europe, such as in Sweden, Denmark, Poland and Germany.
  - 51. When the cow can't be milked at night, what will happen to the cows? A. felt like ."
  - 52. When bacteria and other contaminants are found in the milk, what will the A. 阅读过文,根语短文内容判断符子正误。证确的写到,循误的

People's appearance depends on things called genes. Genes are found in cells of people's

Many Europeans and Americans can have blue, green eyes. But a brown-eyed person, for

green-eyed parents may not have a child with the same colour over it a child's father and

53. Where is the milking machine already used? most no bossed are vailt but a saibod

☆☆55. Put the underlined sentence ② into English.

#### If one parent has blue eves and one has brown evest their children may 空真母字首 🕠

A dog is a 1 56 friend of human beings. He makes us f 57 safe. He helps us k 58 thieves out of our h 59 . The dog has also helped us w 60 our English. For example, if there w 61 no dogs, how could people complain about leading a dog's life? And how could the weatherman say, 'It's r 62 cats and dogs'? on anword of liw soya s'reablide

The dog is r 63 man's best friend. So the next time a dog barks a 64 own-eyed person only carries the ger angry. Just leave him a 65

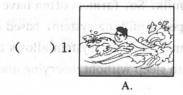
child has browgaeyes. Its parental 56. 61. 63. 64. Tedbet a blir

#### Unit 1 单元综合卷

第 Ⅰ 卷(50 分)

#### 🖦 听力(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

第一节 根据所听对话,从四幅图中找出与对话内容相符的选项,每段对话读一遍

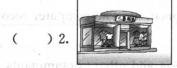








to light sett 50, if one parent h





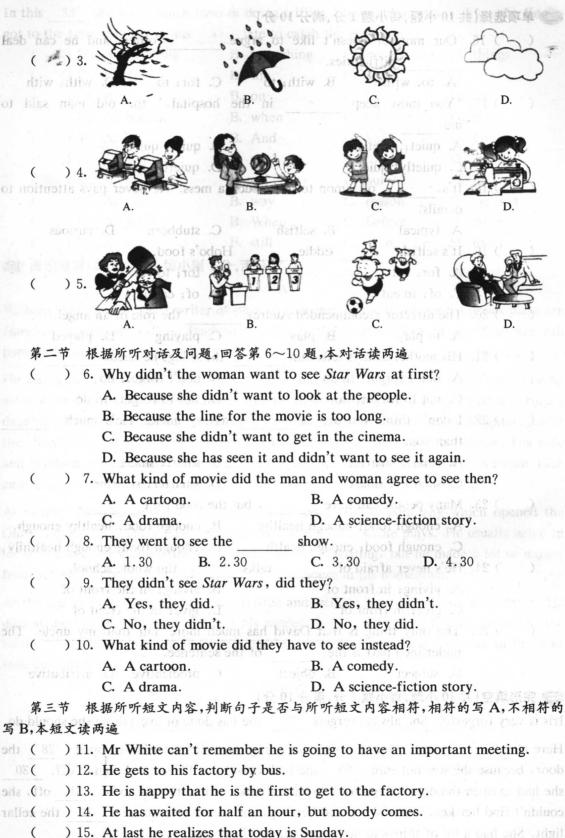




Janua Jakobara B.

there is any problem, the the







0	<b>单项</b> (		共 10 小题,每小题 1 : Our monitor does		other	s and he can deal
		, 10. يِّهْزِ	difficulti	_	other	s and he can dean
			A. to; with	B. with; to	C. for; to	D. with; with
	(	) 17.	'You must keep	in the	hospital,' the	old man said to
			me			
			A. quiet; quietly		B. quiet; quiet	
			C. quietly; quiet		D. quietly; quie	etly
	(	) 18.	It's of Sin	mon to make such	a mess. He neve	er pays attention to
			details.			
			A. typical	B. selfish	C. stubborn	D. curious
	(	) 19.	It's selfish	Eddie	Hobo's food.	
			A. for; eat		B. for; to eat	
			C. of; to eat		D. of; eating	
	(	) 20.	The director recom	mended Audrey	•	of an angel.
			A. to play	B. play	C. playing	•
	(	) 21.	His mother always		the things he nee	
			A. don't forget; to		B. don't forget;	
			C. not to forgot; d	0	D. not to forget	
	(	) 22.	I don't think you	are as	as my uncle. H	
			than you.	<del></del>		
			A. smart; smarter		B. smart; smart	
			C. smarter; smart		D. smarter; sma	
	(	) 23.	Many people can ha	ave , but		•
			A. enough food; en	<del></del>	<del></del>	: healthy enough
			C. enough food; er		-	
	(	) 24.	He's never afraid o			
			A. giving; in front		B. giving; in th	
			C. give; in front of		D. give; in the	
	(	) 25.	The only thing is		_	
			underlined part is t		e sentence.	
			A. subject	B. object	C. predicative	D. attributive
<b>3</b>	完形:	填空(扌	<b>も10 小题,每小题 1 分</b>	•	- F	
Iris i	s ver	y forg	etful. She always fo	rgets 26 she h	as done or everyt	hing she should do.
Here	is	27	example. One day	she was going ou	t, she suddenly s	stopped 28 the
door	, bec	cause s	he was not sure 29			
			the door and go bac	<del></del>		
			r key. After she for			<del></del>
			lot of things to do			



In this 33 she	spent much time	in doing trifling h	ousehold affairs.	34 she finally
got to the train star	tion, it was 35	_ late to catch the	e last train.	
( پَغْرِ ) 26. <b>A.</b>	anything	B. something	C. everything	D. things
( ) 27. A.	a	B. the	C. an	<b>D.</b> /
( ) 28. A.	at	B. on	C. in	D. to
( ) 29. <b>A.</b>	because	B. when	C. where	D. if
( ) 30. <b>A.</b>	So	B. And	C. Since	D. For
( ) 31. <b>A.</b>	setting	B. set	C. to set	D. get
( ) 32. <b>A</b> .	of	B. off	C. out	D. on
( ) 33. <b>A.</b>	road	B. way	C. reason	D. method
( ) 34. <b>A.</b>	While	B. When	C. Before	D. After
( ) 35. <b>A</b> .	very	B. still	C. even	D. too

#### 阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

#### A

William Shakespeare was a writer of plays and poems. Some of his most famous plays are *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Macbeth*. He wrote thirty-seven plays in all. They are still popular today.

He was born in 1564 in England. At school he liked watching plays. He decided to be an actor when he finished school at the age of fourteen. In 1582, he married a farmer's daughter. She was eight years older than he was. Their first child was a daughter. Later they had twins. In 1585, Shakespeare left his hometown, Stratford-upon-Avon. His wife and children stayed behind. No one knows why he left or what he did between 1585 and 1592.

At twenty-eight he moved to London and joined a theatre company which opened the Globe Theatre in 1599. He became an actor, and he also wrote plays. He usually acted in his own plays. He earned almost no money from his writing, but he made a lot of money from acting. With the money he bought a large house in his hometown.

At the age of forty-nine, Shakespeare retired and went to live in Stratford-upon-Avon. He died at the age of fifty-two. He left his money to his family. He left his genius to the world. You still see his plays in English and in many other languages. He is one of the most famous writers in the world.

(	) 36. Shakespeare w	rote many famous p	olays except	s except		
	A. Hamlet		B. Macbeth	B. Macbeth		
	C. Romeo and	Juliet	D. Man and	Superman		
(	) 37. Shakespeare de	cided to be an acto	or in			
	<b>A.</b> 1578	<b>B.</b> 1582	C. 1599	<b>D.</b> 1616		
(	) 38. In 1585, Shake	speare left his hom	netown Stratford-u	pon-Avon		
	A. with his wi	fe	B. with his d	laughter		
	C. with his wi	fe and children	D. alone			



)

				4. 原主味道供
( ) 39.	Shakespeare got	much money from		
, , ,	A. writing	B. plays	C. acting	D. retirement
( ,	_	passage, which of	•	
( ) 10.		had two children.	the following is	TROE;
	_	wrote both plays an	d poems.	
	<del>-</del>	eft his money to th	_	).
	-	wrote plays in Engl		
	1	В		8.48
wolf met a hou	ise dog. The wolf	•	vas fat and com	or food, a very hungry fortable, so he asked,
'Oh, there is a meat.'	always food in my	y house,' said the	dog. 'My mast	er gives me plenty of
'Master?' said	the wolf. 'What's	s that?'		
	ork for,' said the of a good life. Why		sy. I bark and k	eep thieves away from
		sounds much better with you and ask yo	_	ne cold woods. I'd like ork.'
As they ran tov	wards the town tog	gether, the wolf sa	w a mark on the	dog's neck.
'What's that?'	he asked.			
'What's what?	' said the dog.			
'That mark on	your neck.			
'Oh, that,' sa chain is tied to	-	nothing. My collar	is a little tight	— the collar that my
'Chain?' asked to?'	the wolf. 'You r	nean that you are r	not free? You ca	n't go where you want
dog, 'but at n	ight I can go free	. Anyway, I sleep	during the day	fraid of me,' said the, so that I can watch
. •				and my neck, I would
		e than a slave with		•
( ) 41.	A. a friend	the town in order	B. his cousin	•
	C. food		D. the dog's	
	J. 1000		D. the dog s	11145101

) 42. The house dog was fat and comfortable because \_\_\_\_\_.



			_		
	A. he had enough	food to eat			
	B. he had a big house to live in				
18	C. he could sleep day and night				
	D. his neighbours always gave meat to him				
( ) 43.	In the passage, the	word 'master' me	eans '	' in Chinese.	
	A. 服务员	B. 邻居	C. 佣人	D. 主人	
( ) 44.	According to what	the house dog said	, the collar a	around his neck was used	
	for				
	A. chaining him		B. making	him cool	
	C. protecting his no	eck	D. telling l	his ID	
( ) 45.	In the end the wolf didn't go with the house dog for work because				
	A. the wolf couldn	A. the wolf couldn't get enough food			
	B. the wolf wanted	to be free			
	C. the dog was afra	the dog was afraid of losing his job			
D. the dog refused to give the collar to the wolf					
		C			
The Internet ca	n show you lots of jo	obs all over the wo	rld. If you v	want to find a job on the	
Internet, use th	e words 'job search'	or 'employment'	to find the	websites you need. Type	
in what you was	nt and where you wa	int to work. In a fe	ew seconds,	a list of jobs will appear	
on the screen.	You can also type in	the name of a comp	pany to lear	about jobs there. Many	
websites list ful	l-time and summer jo	obs.			
Job search webs	ites can help you in	other ways, too.	They show y	you how to write a good	
		•	-	you what to say to an	
			-	onversations to practise.	
	<del>-</del>			ployment website can be	
a big help in yo			11 8000 0111	projection we conto, can be	
	•				
	your job-hunting.				
( ) 46.	What should you do		-		
	A. To type in 'job search' or 'employment' to find the websites.				
	B. To write a good				
	C. To get ready for				
	D. To get an English dictionary.				
( ) 47.	Some employment websites tell you how to have a job interview				
	A. face to face		B. in an e-		
,	C. in a letter		D. on the t	telephone	
( ) 48.	From the passage, we know that				
	A. you can't look for a summer job on the Internet				
	B. some websites show you how to write a resume				

C. if you type in the name of a company, you will get a job there easily