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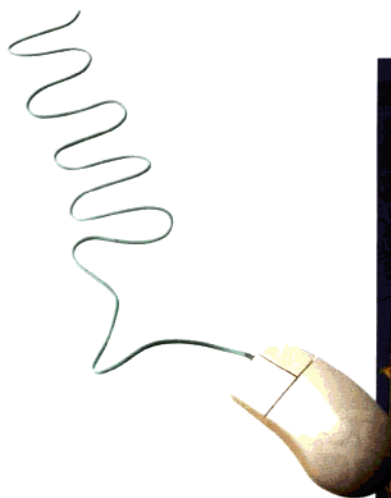
课时训练 一年级上学期

关注每一个学生
关怀学生发展的每个方面
中国名校名师主笔
更精训练
更优化内容
更有趣形式
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DINGJIAN GAOZHONG YINGYU KESHI XUNLIAN

(一年级上学期)

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编写说明

“中学各科课时训练”自1998年出版以来,受到广大读者的欢迎。随着素质教育的不断推进,新课程改革不断深入进行,新的教材的逐步试用,原来的“中学各科课时训练”存在不适应形势发展需要的问题。为了使丛书在保持原有优长的基础上,以新的面貌出现在读者面前,我们经过广泛调查研究,新编这套“顶尖中学各科课时训练”丛书。

“顶尖中学各科课时训练”按照教育部新颁布的九年义务教育全日制初级中学、全日制普通高级中学各科教学大纲精神,根据人民教育出版社新编教材重新进行编写。丛书保留了以课时为训练单位、以单元为测试单位的编写结构,保持了丛书原有优长,符合教学规律。训练、测试少而精,内容优化,题型多样,题目新颖。训练题、测试题注重对学生能力和素质的训练、考查,增加了应用型、能力型的题目所占的比重。丛书关注每一个学生,注意学生个体差异,体现层次性差别;关怀学生发展的每个方面,全面提高学生综合素质和学习能力。丛书注意培养口语交际能力、语文实践能力、创造性阅读和有创意表述能力;注意培养从数学角度发现和提出问题,并能综合运用数学知识分析问题和解决问题的能力,注重数学思想与方法;注意培养运用已学知识,联系生产、生活实际和科学技术实际分析、解决问题的能力,以及实验能力;注意培养正确的政治、历史、地理观念和运用已学知识分析、解决问题的能力,注意渗透可持续发展观念。丛书以学生为主体,重视学生自主学习,通过导学提出自主学习的方法,让学生独立获取新知识,培养学生质疑能力,提高预习质量,并在学习新知识的过程中及时“内化”知识,发展学习能力,提高学习效果。丛书注意对学生创造兴趣、创造思维、创造技能、创造人格的培养,注意设计具有探索性、开放性的题目,使学生的创新能力得到发展。丛书注意联系生活、生产实际和科学技术成果,设置新情境,以世界和平与发展的重大事件、热点问题,关乎我国国计民生的大事,诸如经济建设重大成就、科技新成果、人口资源环境等问题为重要内容,体现对世界、对国家、对民族、对社会、对人生的关注,体现科学精神和人文精神,培养人与自然、社会协调发展的观念。丛书注意培

养学生的实际参与能力，重视让学生将已学知识在实践中进行运用，使学生学活知识、用活知识，为创新做好准备。同时，丛书还注意体现中考、高考改革精神，顺应课程改革综合化的趋势，在提高学生的学科学习能力的同时，注意培养学生的跨学科学习能力。

“顶尖中学各科课时训练”按单元进行编写，每一个单元含单元名、课题与课时安排、自主学习提示、课时训练、单元测试。丛书依据教材的知识结构和教学进度划分单元，定出“课题”；依据教参提供的课时建议做出课时安排，用括号括在课题后。“自主学习提示”参照教学大纲、教材、教参的要求，针对每一个“课题”确定学习任务，提供预习方案，指导学生超前进行自主学习，培养学生理解、分析能力，培养学生发现问题、解决问题能力，特别注意培养学生的质疑能力。“课时训练”按照每一课时的授课内容编排相应的课时训练。经过系统的课时训练后，每一单元编排一套相应的单元测试。丛书附有“部分参考答案”，提供了有一定难度的课时训练的答案和全部的单元测试答案。由于本丛书要面向城乡不同层次的广大学生，因此题目难易有所兼顾，老师可以根据本校学生的具体情况有选择地让学生进行训练。

“顶尖中学各科课时训练”具有自主学习、课时训练、单元测试、自我评价四大功能，突出了科学、系统、实效、好用四大特点。丛书同时编排了课时训练和单元测试，吸收了我国传统教学一课一练和美国著名教育心理学家布卢姆形成性测试的成功经验。这样，它既是快速高效提高中学生学习成绩的有力工具，又是提高中学教师教学质量的理想参考书。

编 者

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Unit 1 Good friends

【自主学习提示】

I. 词语的用法与辨析

1. be fond of 特别喜爱的

I **not fond of** eating meat. 我喜欢吃肉。

The old lady likes all her grandchildren, but she's **especially fond of** Helen. 老太太喜欢所有的孙儿女, 不过她特别喜欢海伦。

2. hunt for 搜寻

3. care about 担心

4. in order to 为了...; 以便 (引导目的状语)

In order to catch the train, she hurried through her work. 为了赶火车, 她匆匆做完了她的工作。

5. such as 例如

6. drop sb a line 写封短信

7. share *vt.* 共用; 分摊; 共有

We **shared** the sweets. 我们分吃了糖果。

They **share** their joys and sorrows. 他们同甘共苦。

Bill and Bob **shared** the work equally between them. 比尔和鲍勃把工作平分了。

8. too much 与 much too

在 too much 中, 中心词是 much, too 强调 much; 而在 much too 中, 中心词是 too, much 强调 too。

I have (**too**) **much** work to do today. 今天我有太多的工作要做。

I'm (**much**) **too** tired to go out. 我太累了, 不想出去。

9. alone 与 lonely

alone 作形容词或副词, 意为“独自一个”; lonely 只作形容词, 意为“寂寞的”“孤独的”。如:

He is **alone** but he is not **lonely**. 他独自一人但并不孤独。

He lives **alone** but he doesn't feel **lonely**. 他独自一人住, 但并不感到孤独。

10. even though 即使

II. 语法点

1. when 这时 (= and at that time)

I was walking in the street **when** I met with Tom. 我正在街上走, 这时遇到了汤姆。

2. 现在完成进行时

结构: have been + 现在分词

意义：表示从过去到现在的一段时间以来“一直在做某事”。如：

I **have been walking** in the rain for two hours, so I'm wet all over. 我一直在雨中走了两个小时，浑身湿透了。

训 练 1

I. Multiple choice.

- () 1. Do you know that Mr Green's son is a _____ pupil? He is liked by each of his teachers.
A. wise B. smart C. beautiful D. honest
- () 2. Camels can _____ for many days without water.
A. survive B. hunt C. spend D. adventure
- () 3. Mary _____ everywhere _____ her lost watch.
A. looked, with B. hunted, at C. hunted, for D. looked, after
- () 4. Tom is a brave boy. He is fond of the stories of _____.
A. history B. adventure C. animals D. loves
- () 5. _____ catch the train, she hurried through her work.
A. So as to B. In order to C. Because D. Because of
- () 6. Helen likes fruit, _____ bananas.
A. specially B. practically C. especially D. honestly
- () 7. I don't enjoy _____. What about you?
A. to swim B. swim C. to swimming D. swimming
- () 8. I hate hunting, and I'm not _____ pop music.
A. onto B. into C. over D. about
- () 9. There is _____ snow in the mountain.
A. much too B. too much C. to many D. many too
- () 10. It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party, so we called a taxi.
A. too very late B. too much C. much too D. far
- () 11. Tom doesn't like playing tennis, because he thinks tennis is _____.
A. bored B. boring C. funny D. interested
- () 12. Tony was still smiling _____ the door opened and his wife came in.
A. until B. if C. when D. since
- () 13. The students sometimes went to see the old Red Army man _____ his illness.
A. when B. during C. at D. until
- () 14. We won't give up _____ we should fail ten times.
A. since B. whether C. until D. even though
- () 15. —Hi, Jack! You look tired.
—I am tired. I _____ the living room all day.
A. painted B. had painted C. have been painting D. have painted

II. Word spelling. The first letter of the word has been given out.

1. As we know , the PLA man is as b _____ as a lion. He is afraid of nothing.
2. Our teacher tells us that we should give an h _____ opinion at the meeting so that everybody knows what we really think.
3. We must learn to be l _____ to our country and shall never turn against it.
4. I am glad to tell you that it is w _____ of you to refuse his offer.
5. Mary is happy because her husband is a h _____ young man, tall and strong, with brown hair.
6. They tied the horse to the tree with a r _____.
7. I'm free this evening. Let's go to the m _____ together.
8. The president made a s _____ on TV today, which will be published in tomorrow's newspaper.

III. Cloze test.

Dorothy Brown was very happy as she sat in the theatre listening to the music. Today her little daughter Lauren was giving her 1 concert. She had been 2 for this 3 for years and years. "Now it is here at last!" she thought. "How beautiful her 4 is!"

The song made her 5 to the days when she was Lauren's 6. As a young 7, Dorothy wanted to be a concert singer. She studied music in France, Italy and in the United States. "You 8 become a fine 9 in the future," her teachers told her. "but you must be prepared to study hard and work for many years. There will be no time for anything 10 music in your life."

Dorothy was 11 at that time and she was 12 that music was 13 she wanted or needed to 14 her life. For almost a year Dorothy 15 of nothing else. Then she met with David, a young engineer travelling Europe. They soon fell in 16. David asked her to be his 17. Dorothy also wanted to marry David. But she loved 18 too. She didn't know 19 to do. David was against her being a singer. He said, "If you want to be a concert singer, you must forget about getting married. You can't 20 do both." Thus her days were gone and would never return. Now Lauren became a singer instead of her, which was her hope.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. pleasant | B. successful | C. first | D. last |
| () 2. A. waiting | B. ready | C. looking | D. cared |
| () 3. A. singer | B. night | C. song | D. moment |
| () 4. A. voice | B. face | C. dress | D. life |
| () 5. A. think | B. again | C. go back | D. remember |
| () 6. A. age | B. times | C. mother | D. parent |
| () 7. A. musician | B. pop star | C. lady | D. girl |
| () 8. A. can | B. have to | C. must | D. should |
| () 9. A. student | B. professor | C. singer | D. dancer |
| () 10. A. but | B. except | C. except for | D. besides |
| () 11. A. eight | B. eighteen | C. eighty | D. eighty-eight |
| () 12. A. lucky | B. believed | C. afraid | D. sure |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| () 13. A. that | B. all | C. only | D. which |
| () 14. A. fill | B. live | C. lead | D. take |
| () 15. A. heard | B. knew | C. talked | D. thought |
| () 16. A. love | B. water | C. a river | D. touch |
| () 17. A. assistant | B. teacher | C. wife | D. girlfriend |
| () 18. A. him | B. another man | C. herself | D. music |
| () 19. A. what | B. how | C. why | D. when |
| () 20. A. certainly | B. possibly | C. only | D. mainly |

训 练 2

I. Complete the following sentences.

- When my classmates were talking about how we should go to the park, I _____ (主张走) the new highway.
- The man _____ (划了一根火柴) to light the candle on the table.
- When her mother came into the room, the girl _____ (正照着镜子).
- They would _____ (同甘共苦).
- Have I _____ (伤了你的感情吗)?
- Jack is not honest. He often _____ (撒谎).
- The teenagers are fond of _____ (网上冲浪) all the time.
- I was thinking about this _____ (这时听到有人叫我名字).

II. Reading comprehension.

A

Since my mother wouldn't get home until four o'clock, I was alone. I looked around the kitchen a while, but there was nothing I felt like eating.

All of a sudden, I smelled smoke. It was like something burning, and that's what I thought it was at first. But soon I knew it was more than that. It seemed that the smoke was coming up the back stairs. I rushed out and found that clouds of it, big black balls of it were rolling up past the window.

I don't know if I was afraid or not. I don't remember, you know. For some reason I thought of Mr. Turner. He lives on the third floor and he sleeps afternoons because he works nights.

"Mr. Turner, A fire! A fire!"

"What?" he asked, still with his eyes half opened.

"A fire on the first floor. Call the fire department!" I shouted.

"Yes. Good boy." Mr. Turner said as he did what I wanted him to do.

"Everyone out of the place?" he asked, "How about the Ennis?"

"Mr. Ennis went out." I said.

We were by his front door now, and Mr. Turner stopped and shook the door and shouted. No one answered. The smoke was bad. It was even in the front hall.

We ran down outside to the back of the building , waiting for the firemen , and along came Mrs. Ennis with a full hand of things she bought . "Our baby!" she cried.

Only at this time did I remember that Mrs. Ennis was a new grandmother.

- () 1. The writer of the story looked around the kitchen _____.
A. and found nothing he felt like eating
B. and waited for his mother until four o'clock
C. to see if there was fire in it
D. to see if his mother was there
- () 2. What did the writer think at first when he smelled smoke?
A. Someone was making a fire. B. Someone was cooking.
C. Something was burning. D. A fire was going to grow up.
- () 3. From the story we know that Mr. Turner _____.
A. made a fire to warm himself B. sleeps from morning till night
C. broke into the front door D. liked to work at night
- () 4. Who called the fire department?
A. The writer. B. Mr. Turner. C. The good boy. D. Mrs. Ennis.
- () 5. How many people were there in the house that was burning at that moment?
A. Two. B. Five. C. Four. D. Three.

B

Dear Anne,

I write further to our conversation on the phone a few days ago. It was a great dialogue to talk to you on the phone last week. I hope things are well for you. Unfortunately, things really haven't changed here at all. He is still not helping me in the house. By the time I get in from work, it's 5: 45 p. m. . Then I've got to prepare and cook the evening meal, clear away and wash the dishes. Even then I am still not free, as I've got to do some housework then. I don't sleep until around half past nine, by which time I am very tired. Of course, while I am doing all these things, Steve sits in front of the television and boils a cup of coffee for only himself. When I ask him to help, he just says that it is none of his business! I feel I can't go on like this. I've only been married for four months, but I feel like a life time.

Sorry, the letter's been one long complaint, I'll write again soon with some interesting news if I have any.

Yours ever
M. Atherton

- () 6. Not long before this letter, Atherton _____.
A. had heard from Anne B. had a long dialogue with Steve
C. had given Anne a ring D. had telephoned Steve
- () 7. We can see that Atherton felt _____.
A. unlucky to have married a husband who didn't care for her
B. quite pleased to have formed a happy family
C. tired of her husband and would no longer love him

- D. it her duty to look after and love her husband dearly
- () 8. According to the letter, we know that Anne was _____.
 A. Atherton's close friend B. Steve's first wife
 C. also a married woman D. interested in Steve
- () 9. Who did the housework at home?
 A. The husband. B. The wife.
 C. The husband and wife in turn. D. The husband and wife together.
- () 10. Which is true to the text?
 A. Atherton has decided to break away with her husband.
 B. Anne hoped Atherton could put an end to her life.
 C. Atherton has got some worries in her new life.
 D. In Steve's opinion, women shouldn't go out to work.

训 练 3

I. Proof reading.

One day, Mozart saw an old blind man playing with the violin in a street corner. He found that the old man was playing the one of his compositions (作品). The old man played for some times, but the hat in front of him was still emptied—nobody had put any money in it. Mozart asked for the old man, "Do you often play compositions by Mozart?" "Yes, sir." the old man answered to, "Now everybody knows Mozart likes his music." "Do you make a living by playing the violin?" The old man said he did. Mozart took over the violin to the old man and began to play. He played such well that all passers-by stopped to listen to the music. Soon the hat was full of money. The old man asked, "Who are you?" Mozart answered, "A poor musician like you!"

II. Writing.

某中学生英文报拟在某期某版介绍一位外籍人士, 请你就下面的简历表写一篇介绍性的短文。

姓名	John Smith	性别	男	国籍	澳大利亚
出生年月	1968 年 10 月	职业	英语教师	工作单位	第一中学
简历	1990 年大学毕业, 1995 年携妻来中国工作				
主要事迹	1. 热爱教育工作, 乐意帮助学生。 2. 教学方法多样, 课堂教学生动有趣, 深受学生欢迎。 3. 经常向学生作关于如何学好英语的报告。 4. 任本报顾问, 工作认真负责, 提出了许多有益的建议。				

注意: 介绍必须采用短文形式; 词数: 100 左右。生词: 顾问 adviser

Unit 2 English around the world

【自主学习提示】

I. 词语的用法与辨析

1. make oneself at home 别客气，不要拘束
2. in total 总共
3. except for 除了……之外
4. stay up 不睡；熬夜
5. come about 发生 (= happen)
6. end up with 以……告终

The meeting **ended up with** the singing of *The Internationale*. 会议最后以唱《国际歌》而结束。

7. bring in 引进；引来；获利；赚

The boys **bring in** £60 a week. 这些男孩子每周赚 60 镑。

How much did the business **bring** the farmer family **in** last year? 去年这项业务使这家农户增加了多少收入？

The sale **brought us in** over \$1000. 那笔买卖使我们赚了一千多美元。

Stick to the point. Don't **bring in** things that are not important. 抓住主题，别把不重要的东西扯进来。

8. A good many 许许多多 (用法同 many)

(1) 直接修饰名词，如：

a **great many** apples (对比：many apples)

(2) 名词前有冠词、代词时，和 of 连用，如：

a **great many of** the apples (对比：many of the apples)

a **great many of** his apples (对比：many of his apples)

9. have a good knowledge of English 对英语的良好掌握

I. 语法点

with + 宾语 + 现在分词

这个结构在句中可以当状语，如：

With so many people helping us, we are sure to finish the work on time. 由于有这么多人帮助我们，我们一定能按时完成工作。

训 练 1

I. Multiple choice.

- () 1. When we learn from history, we know that history will not _____ itself.

- A. repeat B. tell C. retell D. speak
- () 2. The _____ of the people in the city were against the proposal.
A. many B. much C. number D. majority
- () 3. Twice three is _____ to six.
A. same B. equal C. total D. whole
- () 4. England does a lot of _____ with Australia.
A. trade B. service C. movement D. signal
- () 5. If we compare British English _____ American English, we'll see there is not much of difference between them.
A. to B. with C. for D. at
- () 6. Shakespeare compared life _____ stage.
A. to B. with C. for D. at
- () 7. Your composition is good _____ some spelling mistakes.
A. except B. except for C. besides D. beside
- () 8. All the students went to the park _____ Tom.
A. except B. besides C. beside D. except that
- () 9. They _____ experts to make a plan for the project.
A. brought in B. brought out C. took for D. took at
- () 10. _____ so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have _____ good knowledge of English.
A. For, / B. With, a C. Since, a D. Because, a
- () 11. He always has _____ things to do every day.
A. much B. a great many of
C. a great many D. a lot
- () 12. —Which do you prefer, apples or bananas?
—I _____ apples _____ bananas.
A. prefer, to B. prefer, in
C. prefer, with D. like, to
- () 13. Harry told his friend Bill that there _____ a basketball match in their school the next day.
A. will be B. is going to have
C. would be D. is going to be
- () 14. It hasn't rained for a long time. _____, the peasants have to pump water from the river.
A. However B. As the result
C. Because of D. As a result
- () 15. _____ the subject of chemistry always _____ you?
A. Are, interesting B. Is, interesting
C. Has, interested D. Have, interested

I. Word spelling. The first letter of the word has been given out.

1. After having the bath, he dried himself with a t ____.
2. I don't know how to p ____ the word.
3. The river is 100 meters b _____. I don't think you are strong enough to swim across it.
4. John was born in England and his n _____ language is English. That is to say, English is his mother t _____.
5. G _____ means a group of people who rule a country.
6. The soldiers found themselves in a dangerous s _____.
7. English is one of the working languages at i _____ meetings.
8. Excuse me, but will you e _____ your seat with me?

III. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms.

1. The poor boy _____ (eat) nothing but a few pieces of bread since Sunday.
2. When the forest _____ (burn), the land will become sand.
3. It's not easy for you _____ (swim) across the river.
4. He went out of the room without _____ (speak) to anyone.
5. Now I must be off. See you when I _____ (get) back.

IV. Cloze Test.

Every day, in all kinds of weather, 1 people jog (慢跑). Why has jogging become 2 popular? Most people begin jogging because they hear it is very good 3. Jogging makes the heart stronger and helps people lose 4. It can also help them 5 better about themselves.

Robbins, 6 is forty-two years old and works in an office, began jogging a few years ago because he felt he was too 7. 8, he could only run about 100 yards. It 9 him three months to be able to run a mile. But two years later, he ran in a marathon (马拉松) race. Many people who love jogging, 10 Robbins, feel that if they can do well in jogging, they can 11 in other things too, and quite often this feeling helps them at their 12. 13 jogging cost much? No, it cost 14 nothing. But it is very important to have a good pair of shoes 15 are made for jogging. They protect your feet and 16 from the shock or running on 17 roads. 18 should you go? Jog with a friend and talk 19 each other as you run. If you find it 20 to talk, you are going too fast. You should walk, not run, the first few times. Maybe in a few years, you too can run in a marathon.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. many a | B. more than one | C. thousands of | D. not one |
| () 2. A. so | B. such | C. this | D. much |
| () 3. A. exercise | B. sports | C. game | D. match |
| () 4. A. hope | B. interest | C. weight | D. illness |
| () 5. A. feel | B. grow | C. become | D. get |
| () 6. A. who | B. that | C. which | D. a man |
| () 7. A. thin | B. old | C. fat | D. young |
| () 8. A. First of all | B. For the first | C. In the first | D. At first |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| () 9. A. cost | B. takes | C. uses | D. wasted |
| () 10. A. as | B. just as | C. like | D. liked |
| () 11. A. success | B. succeed | C. successful | D. successfully |
| () 12. A. home | B. jobs | C. school | D. life |
| () 13. A. Is | B. Does | C. Did | D. Was |
| () 14. A. nearly | B. almost | C. hardly | D. seldom |
| () 15. A. that's | B. what | C. who | D. which |
| () 16. A. hands | B. heads | C. legs | D. arms |
| () 17. A. busy | B. wet | C. dirty | D. hard |
| () 18. A. How fast | B. How soon | C. How long | D. How often |
| () 19. A. about | B. of | C. to | D. for |
| () 20. A. easy | B. difficult | C. happy | D. tired |

训 练 2

I. Complete the following sentences.

- He looked at me _____ (以一种非常奇怪的表情).
- A red light is usually a _____ (危险信号).
- We have come _____ (专程) from London to see you.
- There you are. I'm glad you could come to this party. Just _____ (随便些, 别客气).
- The girl asked me _____ (如何拼读“毛巾”).
- English has developed into the language most _____ (广泛使用) in the world.
- This will _____ (使他们得到几千英镑的收入).
- Tourists come to China _____ (不会说中文).

II. Reading comprehension.

A

Football is the most popular game in England. One of the most interesting things about football there to a stranger is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the players in most of the important teams. He has photos of them and knows the results of large numbers of matches. He will tell you who he expects will win such and such a match, and his opinion is usually as valuable as that of men three times his age.

Most schools in England take football seriously—much more seriously than other European schools, where lessons are most important, and games are unimportant. In England, it is believed that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's mind with facts in the classroom; education also means character training; and one of the best ways of training character is by means of games, especially team games, where the boy learns to work with others for his team instead of working selfishly for himself alone.

