



# 新课标

# 学习



# 动力

王小林 主编

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## 中学

# 9

## 年级·上

# ENGLISH 英语

 北方妇女儿童出版社

# 学习动力

## 中学英语

主编 王小林

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## 学习动力——中学英语 9 年级上

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# 前言



新课程标准一出台,便吹响了释放教育创造力的号角,当教辅市场烽烟四起,急切求变的时候,我们并未急于顺时应势,而是延请各大名校的资深教师,对课程标准进行了长时间的反复研究探讨,同时亦对近年来中考命题趋势进行了调查整理。在此基础之上,我们才郑重下笔,审慎编撰,推出了这套《学习动力》丛书。

本册为《学习动力——中学英语》。

## 本书特色:

**学习情报网**——快速地切入每个单元的学习重点,做深入浅出的说明,帮你轻松掌握学习重点,并对课程内容有全面的理解。

**学法下载区**——提列每单元的重要单词、句式、语法,并附详尽的讲解分析,透过简单的即时练习,轻松奠定英语的学习基础。

**学力竞技场**——提供多样化的练习题,题题具有代表性,以加强学习印象,提高学习能力。

**中考观测哨**——针对每单元重点,搜罗近年中考真题,进行实战演练,并设置“应考小锦囊”,提供解题技巧。

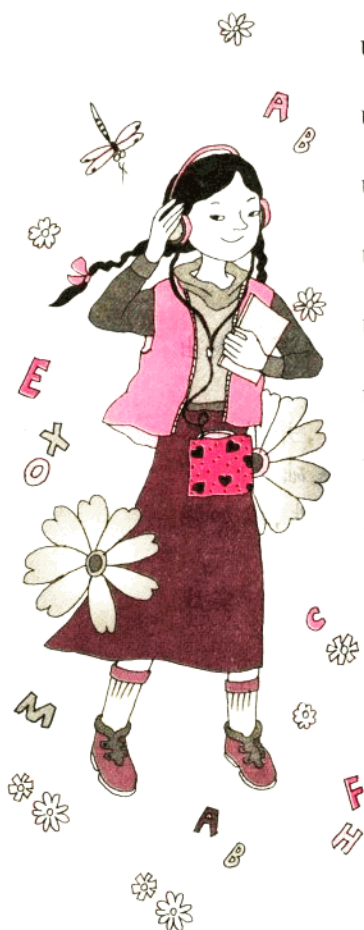
**英语资源帖**——补充各课相关的背景资料或其他相关资讯,延伸教学内容。

名驹一出,万马齐喑。《学习动力》囊括所有课程重点,解答所有学科难点,搜罗所有考试焦点,将引领师生跳脱传统框格,带着创意的触角向前延伸,朝向崭新的未来发展,收获更丰盛的果实。



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# Unit 1



## How do you study for a test?

### 一 学习情报网

1. Talk about how to study.
2. Learn verb+by with gerund.
3. Master the use of the Present Perfect Tense.

### 二 学法下载区



### 1 单词集合

#### 1. feel vt/vi

①感觉，觉得，作系动词常与形容词连用

**eg:** I am not feeling very well now. 我现在感觉不太舒服。

We felt so happy to hear the good news.

听见这个好消息我们都感到非常高兴。

②常与名词、代词或分词、从句连用

**eg:** She felt a stranger. 她感觉是一个陌生人。

The old lady feels herself getting more and more beautiful.

这个老妇人感觉自己越来越漂亮。

The students felt excited to watch the football match yesterday.

这些学生昨天看这场足球赛感到很兴奋。

③感觉起来（摸）

**eg:** The house feels cold. 这房子感觉起来很冷。

The silk shirt feels very comfortable. 这件丝绸衬衣摸起来很舒服。

△相关词组: feel as if

feel like

feel one's way

feel for

have a feel

a festive feel

feel sb out

感觉……似的

感到, 想要

摸着走

同情

触觉, 有…感觉

节日气氛

试探出某人的态度

## 2. impress vt

### ①给人印象, 给……极深的印象

**eg:** The gentleman impressed me as a modest and friendly man.

这位绅士给我留下的深刻印象是: 谦逊和友善。

### ②常用于被动结构

**eg:** I was deeply impressed by what I had seen in HongKong.

在香港所见到的事情给我留下了深刻的印象。

He was impressed with their knowledge a lot.

他们的广博知识给他留下的印象很深。

### ③印、压印

**eg:** They impressed the words "Made in China" on this watch.

他们在这块手表上印上了“中国制造”的字样。

His words were impressed on our memory. 他的话印在了我们的记忆中。

## 3. find vt/n

### ①找到, 发现, 发觉

**eg:** We have looked for it everywhere but we haven't found it yet.

我们到处找, 但仍然没有找到它。

Have you found your key yet? 你找到你的钥匙了吗?

If you find any mistakes in the exam, you must correct them in time.

如果你们在考试中发现了错误, 一定要及时纠正。

We found it difficult to learn maths well.

我们发现学好数学很难。

It's necessary to find a way how to study.

找到一个学习方法是必要的。

### ②find out 找出, 查明

**eg:** Please find out when the ship sails for Qingdao.

请打听一下那艘船什么时候开往青岛。

### ③供给, 筹集 (经费等) find sb in food and clothing 供给某人衣食

**eg:** They are found in everything. 他们一切都得到供应。

## 4. enjoy vt

### ①喜欢, 欣赏

**eg:** I enjoyed all the people there. 我喜欢那里所有的人。

How did you enjoy your school? 学校生活过得怎样?

The island of Hawaii is enjoyed by people all over the world.

夏威夷岛吸引了全世界的人。



②后面接动名词doing形式

**eg:** She enjoys reading English books on history.

她喜欢读有关历史方面的英语书籍。

The little boy enjoys living in China.

这个小男孩喜欢生活在中国。

③常与反身代词连用，相当于have a good/nice/wonderful time，玩得高兴，享乐

**eg:** Did you enjoy yourself on vacation? 假期你过得愉快吗？

We enjoyed ourselves during this trip.

这次旅行期间我们玩得很开心。

④享受，受到

**eg:** All the teachers enjoy free medical care.

所有的教师享受公费医疗。

He enjoyed the confidence of the people there.

他受到了那里的人们的信任。

5. join vt/vi

①参加，加入（团体，组织等）

**eg:** His brother joined the party in 1959.

他哥哥1959年入党的。

He joined the army then. 那时他参军了。

②参加（活动）常与in连用

**eg:** We joined in a game. 我们一起参加游戏。

③常和某人在一起，连结

**eg:** Please join us quickly.

请快点加入我们的行列。

Please join the two pieces of metal together.

请把这两片金属连结在一起。



2 词语辨析

1. quickly, quick, fast, rapid和swift的区别

①quickly与quick, quickly是副词，常用于书面语

quick常用于口语，表“快”，指动作敏捷的快，强调瞬间的快

**eg:** Be quick, or you'll be late for school.

快点，否则你上学就要迟到了。

Please walk quickly. 请快点走。

②fast可作形容词或副词，使用范围较广，指行动迅速，动作的速度，也指车辆运行的速度快

**eg:** He runs faster than Alice. 他比Alice跑得快。

The plane goes faster than the train. 飞机比火车运行得快。

③rapid是正式的用语，强调运动本身的速度快（形容词）

**eg:** The young man is making rapid progress in English.

这个年轻人在英语方面进步很快。





This is a rapid march. 这是一次急行军。

④swift是正式用语，常含有轻松、灵巧、优美的意思（形容词和副词）

eg: The river is too swift to swim. 这条河水流太急不能游泳。

He turned to me as swift as thought. 他迅速地转向了我。

## 2. sound, noise和voice的区别

①sound n “声音” vt/vi “听起来”

eg: Could you hear the sound of the bird singing?

你能听见鸟的唱歌声吗？

That sounds very wonderful. 那听起来非常美妙。

Light travels faster than sound. 光速比音速传播得快。

②noise是指“杂音”，“噪声”

eg: There was a great noise in the forest. 森林里有巨大的嘈杂声。

Don't make so much noise, my parents are listening to the music.

别吵了，我父母正在听音乐。

③voice是指“人说话的声音”译为“嗓子”，“嗓音”

eg: He spoke to me in a low voice. 他低声地对我说。

She lost her voice. 她嗓子哑了。

另外voice指“语态”，eg: the active voice主动语态

△相关词组：find one's voice

with one voice

lift up one's voice

make a noise in the world

能开口了，能说话了

异口同声，一致地

高声叫喊，大声疾呼

名噪一时

## 3. be afraid to, be afraid of与be afraid that的区别

①be afraid to do sth 指“怕做某事”

eg: The little girl was afraid to go out in the dark. 这个小女孩黑天不敢出去。

We were afraid to make some noise in the room because our son was studying for English.

我们害怕弄出声音来，因为我们的儿子正在学习英语。

②be afraid of (doing) sth 表示“恐怕会”

eg: They are afraid of giving you lots of trouble.

他们担心会给你带来很多麻烦。

She is afraid of tigers. 她怕老虎。

③be afraid that+宾语从句

eg: I'm afraid that he is out at the moment. 恐怕他此刻不在家。

I'm afraid that his uncle will be back in a week. 恐怕他的叔叔一周内就回来了。

牛刀小试 根据句意填单词，使句意表达完整、正确。

1. Please go \_\_\_\_\_, or we will fall behind others.

2. She turned to us as \_\_\_\_\_ as she could.

3. They answered in a low \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Could you hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep?

5. Don't make so much \_\_\_\_\_, the baby is asleep.

6. The little girl was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ snakes.

答案：1. quickly 2. swift 3. voice 4. sound 5. noise 6. of

### 1. Do you learn English by watching English-language videos?

你通过看英语光盘来学习英语吗?

句中的by doing something “表达一种方式”，即动名词作介词的宾语，具有名词的特征。

本单元我们可以随处见到这种用法。

**eg:** The best way to learn new words was by reading English magazines.

学习新生词的最好方法是通过阅读英语杂志。

How do you study for a test?

I study by reading the textbook.

I study by making flashcards.

I study by working with friends.

I study by making vocabulary lists.

I study by asking the teacher for help.

### 2. It improves my speaking skills. 它提高了我的口语技能。

improve vt/vi

①提高，改善，增进

**eg:** They have improved the living conditions of the people.

他们已改善人民的生活条件。

②变得更好

**eg:** His health is improving.

他的健康状况变得好起来。

### 3. This week we asked students at New Star High School about the best way to learn more English.

这周我们问在新星中学的学生有关学习更多英语的最好方法。

句中the best way to learn more English如何理解?

①动词不定式to learn more English作the way的后置定语，修饰名词，放在名词之后

**eg:** There was no time to think. 没有时间去思考。

He was the first student to reach the top of the mountain.

他是第一个到达山顶的学生。

We have much homework to do. 我们有许多作业要做。

The best way to travel is by train. 旅游最好的方法是坐火车。

②动词不定式可在句中作主语

**eg:** It's interesting to play with pets. 与宠物一起玩很有趣。

To do the job well isn't easy. 做好所有的工作是不容易的。

To take medicine on time is necessary. 准时吃药是必要的。

### 4. She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little.

她说记住流行歌曲的歌词对学习也有所帮助。

此句中memorizing是动名词，在句中作主语成份，下面例举几例：

**eg:** He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language.

他认为学习语法是学习语言的一个好方法。



Watching English movies isn't a bad way.

看英语电影不失为一个好方法。

Joining the English club at school was the best way to improve English.

加入学校英语俱乐部是提高英语水平的最好的方法。

5. He finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly.

他发现看电影令人失望，因为人们说话的语速太快了。

watching movies是名词短语，作find的宾语。

动名词结构作宾语在本单元出现不少这样的结构。

eg: We end up speaking in Chinese. 我们用汉语结束。

Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?

你为什么不参加英语语言俱乐部训练口语呢?

※find+n+adj 结构，在英语中使用很广。

eg: We find studying grammar very boring.

我们觉得学习语法太乏味了。

They find this question difficult.

他们觉得这个问题难。

The writer found learning English difficult because the teacher's pronunciation was poor.

这个作家认为学英语很难因为教师的发音太差。

6. Well, one thing you can do is listening for the most important words.

你能做的一件事就是听最重要的单词。

句中you can do作one thing的后置定语从句，listening是动名词作表语。

eg: The man who stole the bike was his classmate.

偷自行车那个人是他的同学。

The woman who is watering flowers likes listening to music.

给花浇水的那个女人喜欢听音乐。

You said you couldn't understand people who talked fast.

你说你不能明白说话语速快的人。

7. By regarding problems as challenges.

把问题视作挑战。

句中regard...as 译为“将……视为……”

**牛刀小试** 用所给词适当形式填空。

1. We study by \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the novels.

2. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) her lifestyle.

3. Our health is \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) .

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (good) way to learn English is reading a lot.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the job is difficult.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the sport club is a good way.

7. He finds \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the football matches are \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) .

答案: 1. reading      2. improved      3. improving      4. best

5. Doing      6. Joining      7. watching, exciting

#### 4 语法透视

动名词的用法：动名词具有名词的功能，在句中可作主语，宾语，表语，定语等。

eg: Taking a walk after supper is good for your health.

饭后散步对你身体有益处。

Reading in bed is bad for your eyes.

床上看书对你们的眼睛有害处。

Would you mind opening the window?

开窗户你介意吗?

Sara finished writing this composition yesterday.

昨天Sara写完了这篇作文。

The man gave up smoking. 这个男人戒烟了。

My job is feeding animals. 我的工作是喂养动物。

The radio says that it will stop snowing later.

广播报下雪一会就停了。

区别: Our knowledge is getting more and more.

我们的知识获得得越来越多。

eg: Travelling all over the world is very exciting.

到世界各地旅游是非常兴奋的。

Reading a good book is much better than watching a bad TV programme.

读一本好书比看一部不良的电视节目要更好。

It's a great fun surfing. 冲浪是非常有趣的。

**牛刀小试** 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. We find \_\_\_\_\_ grammar very important.  
A. study                      B. studying                      C. to study                      D. studies
- ( ) 2. They couldn't understand people \_\_\_\_\_ talked fast.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. which                      D. what
- ( ) 3. With the help \_\_\_\_\_ our teachers, we passed this exam.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. of                      D. in
- ( ) 4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ our English spoken club?  
A. don't join                      B. not join                      C. didn't join                      D. not to join
- ( ) 5. It was getting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warmer and warmer                      B. much warmer and warm  
C. warmer and more warm                      D. more warm and warm

答案: 1.B 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.A





I. 根据句意及首字母填入适当的词。

1. We study for r \_\_\_\_\_ the textbook.
2. Do you ever practice c \_\_\_\_\_ with friends?
3. It can help i \_\_\_\_\_ our speaking English.
4. Antonio found learning English grammar very b \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We are doing a s \_\_\_\_\_ about playing this game.
6. David often takes a lot of n \_\_\_\_\_ in every class.
7. He a \_\_\_\_\_ didn't understand me, so he answered nothing.
8. Please give them s \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions.
9. They got e \_\_\_\_\_ about this movie.
10. Studying g \_\_\_\_\_ is a great way.
11. We sometimes find native s \_\_\_\_\_ talk too quickly.
12. Why not j \_\_\_\_\_ an art club to learn drawing pictures?

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I don't get much \_\_\_\_\_ (write) practice.
2. We should practice \_\_\_\_\_ (pronounce) .
3. They study English by \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the text.
4. The teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) .
5. What about \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to cassettes?
6. The student should have some specific \_\_\_\_\_ (suggest) .
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (memorize) the words is \_\_\_\_\_ (help) to learn well.
8. Ming feels \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) .
9. She has been \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) for 15 years.
10. I can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French.
11. The little girl read very \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) .
12. Ann wants to become a good \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) .
13. I often make up sentences \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the grammar I have learnt.
14. Tom enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (write) English sentences.
15. The silk suit was \_\_\_\_\_ (fashion) at the time.

III. 用适当的介词或副词填空完成句子。

1. Tom is doing a survey \_\_\_\_\_ learning the piano.
2. How does Pierre study \_\_\_\_\_ a test?
3. Do you learn \_\_\_\_\_ reading aloud?
4. Has he ever studied \_\_\_\_\_ a group?
5. It wasn't useful \_\_\_\_\_ all.
6. I make mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ grammar.



7. You always write \_\_\_\_\_ the new words \_\_\_\_\_ your notebook.
8. Maths is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ me.
9. To begin \_\_\_\_\_, he couldn't say anything because his classmates might laugh \_\_\_\_\_ him.
10. He couldn't make sentences, \_\_\_\_\_.
11. We should listen \_\_\_\_\_ the most important sentences.
12. What isn't easy \_\_\_\_\_ learning Chinese?
13. Please look \_\_\_\_\_ the new words in a dictionary.
14. English is popular \_\_\_\_\_ the world \_\_\_\_\_ computers.
15. My old phone is old-fashioned, \_\_\_\_\_ the times and outdated.
16. When I was on my way \_\_\_\_\_ school, I met my teacher.
17. Most of the time my TV set was turned \_\_\_\_\_ because there was something wrong \_\_\_\_\_ it.
18. Worst \_\_\_\_\_ all, my mobile phone was missing.
19. We have thought \_\_\_\_\_ something.
20. Her dress isn't the same \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

#### IV. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. Mr Smith likes to study French \_\_\_\_\_ flashcards.  
A. by making                      B. to make                      C. for making                      D. making
- ( ) 2. Mike feels \_\_\_\_\_. He thinks \_\_\_\_\_ is a great way.  
A. different, memorize                      B. differently, memorizing  
C. differently, to memorize                      D. different, memorizing
- ( ) 3. The boy got \_\_\_\_\_ about English words and ended \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. frustrating, up speaking                      B. frustrated, up speaking  
C. frustrated, spoken                      D. frustrat, up speaking
- ( ) 4. Mobile phones can make a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. noise                      B. voices                      C. sounds                      D. music
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ some young people, \_\_\_\_\_ the latest phone is important.  
A. To, having                      B. For, have                      C. To, to have                      D. For, to have
- ( ) 6. Let's face the challenges \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so                      B. quite                      C. too                      D. instead
- ( ) 7. They had problems \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus.  
A. to get                      B. got                      C. getting                      D. to be got
- ( ) 8. A new fashionable car is \_\_\_\_\_ a status symbol.  
A. as                      B. for                      C. in                      D. like
- ( ) 9. I spent some money \_\_\_\_\_ the books.  
A. on                      B. from                      C. of                      D. for
- ( ) 10. I'm not sure if she'll \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
A. fit with                      B. fit in                      C. fit in with                      D. fit on
- ( ) 11. We \_\_\_\_\_ the English birthday song.  
A. end up singing                      B. ended up singing                      C. ended up speak                      D. end up to sing
- ( ) 12. I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ in this exam.  
A. to make mistakes                      B. of make mistakes



C. of make up sentences

D. to make friends

( ) 13. He was \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard the \_\_\_\_\_ story.

A. excited, excited

B. exciting, exciting

C. excited, exciting

D. exciting, excited

( ) 14. Tom became \_\_\_\_\_ expert \_\_\_\_\_ mending the computers.

A. an, for

B. a, at

C. an, at

D. a, for

( ) 15. He has \_\_\_\_\_ new books and movies.

A. so many

B. so much

C. too much

D. much too

V. 按要求完成句子。

1. It's too hard to understand the voices. (同义句改写)

2. Why don't you learn English by reading aloud? (同义句改写)

3. They spent too much money buying a new mobile phone. (同义句改写)

4. She learns English by studying with a group. (就画线部分提问)

5. The students studied maths by asking the teacher for help. (改写为一般疑问句, 并做肯定回答)

VI. 翻译下列句子。

1. 我们喜欢大声朗读来记住单词。

We enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 我经常在每节课上做笔记。

I often \_\_\_\_\_ in every class.

3. 他害怕用英语交流, 因为他认为同学会嘲笑他。

He was afraid to speak English because he thought \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 许多人都把英语作为第二语言来说。

Most people speak English \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 提高英语水平的最好方法是加入英语语言俱乐部。

The best way \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

VII. 完型填空。

The computer is a very wonderful 1 and is one of the greatest 2 in the world in the twentieth century.

It works for us not only at home in the office in the big shops but also at schools. Today it 3 in many ways. It really 4 people large wealth and 5.

The first computer in the world was named Enid. It was built in America in 1946. It is not only large but also heavy. Since it was born, its development has been very fast until now it has gone through four periods and changed 6. There're many kinds of 7. Computers are getting 8 and computing faster and faster. It becomes more and more 9.

The computer can do most of things 10 the people. It can help us to learn about the real world more

quickly, to learn what we want to learn and think for ourselves. As a student in the 21st century we must work hard at it.

- |                             |                  |                          |                |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. machine           | B. animal        | C. people                | D. bird        |
| ( ) 2. A. visitors          | B. inventions    | C. inventors             | D. development |
| ( ) 3. A. used              | B. uses          | C. useful                | D. is used     |
| ( ) 4. A. gives             | B. brings        | C. takes                 | D. brought     |
| ( ) 5. A. happily           | B. happy         | C. happiness             | D. happier     |
| ( ) 6. A. a little          | B. a few         | C. a lot                 | D. a bit       |
| ( ) 7. A. computers         | B. machines      | C. inventions            | D. animals     |
| ( ) 8. A. larger and larger |                  | B. smaller and smaller   |                |
|                             | C. more and more | D. stronger and stronger |                |
| ( ) 9. A. help              | B. helpless      | C. helpful               | D. helped      |
| ( ) 10. A. for              | B. from          | C. instead               | D. instead of  |

#### VIII. 阅读广场。

##### A

Food is very important. Everyone needs to eat well if he or she wants to have a strong body. Our minds also need a kind of food. This kind of food is knowledge.

When we are very young, we start getting knowledge. Young children like watching and listening. Colour pictures especially interest them, they love asking questions.

Our minds, like our bodies, always need the best food. Studying on our own bring the most knowledge.

If someone is always telling us answers, we never learn well. When we study correctly and get knowledge on our own, we learn more and understand better.

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. Why does everyone need to eat well? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. It can help people to be healthy.  
 B. It can help people to study well.  
 C. It can help people to enjoy learning.  
 D. It can help people to like colour pictures.
- ( ) 2. What kind of food do our bodies need? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Pictures.                      B. Books.                      C. Rice.                      D. Knowledge.
- ( ) 3. When do we start getting knowledge? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. When we are old.                      B. When we are young.  
 C. When we are students.                      D. When we are teachers.
- ( ) 4. Why do children like watching and listening? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. They want to eat nice food.                      B. They are too young.  
 C. They have many colour pictures.                      D. They need knowledge.
- ( ) 5. You won't learn well if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. study on your own                      B. study correctly  
 C. ask questions                      D. are always told the answers



## B

根据短文填单词，每空一词。

English is s\_\_\_\_\_ by more than 400 million people a\_\_\_\_\_ their first language. It is spoken by most people in the USA, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But it is also u\_\_\_\_\_ very widely as a f\_\_\_\_\_ language in many other countries of the world.

English is the f\_\_\_\_\_ language in none of these countries. Why are English words w\_\_\_\_\_ on these things? It's because in the modern world, English is w\_\_\_\_\_ used for business between different countries. When a German buys something from a Japanese or an Indian sells s\_\_\_\_\_ to a Frenchman, they often use English. Most business letters around the world are written in English.

## C

Restaurant owners have to know how to make food. They also have to know how to make money. Here are some things they've learned from scientific studies. The colour red make people hungry. Red also makes customers eat faster. Many fast food restaurants, therefore, have red furniture or walls. Soft colours like pink and light blue make people relaxed, so they spend more time eating their meals. Soft lighting makes people look good, but it makes food look bad. Loud music may be nice at first, but it soon makes people want to leave. Hard seats also make customers want to eat quickly and leave. Many restaurants especially fast food restaurants use this knowledge to make customers eat faster. Customers only sit for about 20 minutes before they leave. Because customers don't stay very long, small restaurants can serve many people every day.

根据短文内容，回答或完成下列句子。

1. The colour red makes people feel \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Why do many fast food restaurants have red colours, loud music and hard seats?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. People spend more time in the restaurant with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ fair that some restaurants are designed to be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. How long does it usually take to eat their meals in the restaurants with loud music and hard seats?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## D

The Youth Hostels Associations of England and Wales and Scotland have more than 400 hostels, many of them in the lovely countryside. They're a very good idea for travellers of all ages and families, too. Not only are they cheap and friendly, they're also good places to visit. Everyone in a Youth Hostel helps with the housework and prepares their own meals, though some hostels offer cheap meals, too. As the Youth Hostels are popular, especially in summer and at Bank Holidays. The YHA also organizes special interest holidays for different outdoor sports, activities and interests.

To use the Youth Hostels you have to be a member. The cheapest way to do this to join a YHA in your own country that is a member of IYHA. This makes finding a hostel and booking easy, too. These associations can offer you with the International Handbook, which has addresses and information about the Youth Hostels in many countries, and with advance booking vouchers forms you can use to book a place in the Youth Hostels in other countries.

If you can't join in your own country, you can ask for an International Guest Card, either before you come or when you're in Britain. Write to or visit YHA Services for International Guest Cards, maps and handbooks. They can also offer information about booking hostels, travel and special interest holidays.

