

English



东北师范大学出版社

# 初中英语

RENWU YUEDU

## 任务阅读

### 九年级

◆ 适用于各种版本教材 ◆

主编/王小林

拓宽阅读视野

提升阅读能力

智慧来自点滴积累

才能来源千锤百炼



THE DIPPER

北斗星系列丛书

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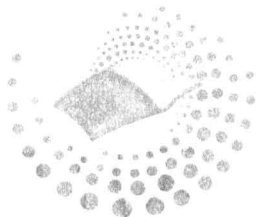
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## 阅读是一种体验,一种感悟 任务阅读是一种超越,更应该成为一种习惯

英语阅读理解必须在掌握充足的词汇量的基础上才能进行,它是检查英语学习水平高低的重要标志。要想提高阅读理解水平,可以从以下几个方面入手:

### 1.要扩大阅读量。

除了学好课本知识外,必须有意识地扩大阅读量,提高阅读速度,掌握阅读技巧,养成阅读英文读物的习惯。刚开始时,由于词汇量的限制,可以阅读一些较浅显的文章,尽量读那些没有生词的简易读物。随着词汇量的扩大,要多读原汁原味的文章,这样不仅开阔了眼界,还学到了不少知识。一段时间下来,你的词汇量会丰富不少,理解能力也会有长足的进步。

### 2.要注重阅读素材的选择。

要选择不同题材和体裁的文章进行阅读训练,丰富的阅读素材不仅能够提升同学们的阅读能力,而且能够拓展同学们的知识视野。

### 3.要注重阅读方法的选择。

阅读理解题既考查文章的字面意思,也考查文章的深层含意,包括作者的态度、意图等。做阅读理解题时,对不同的题型通常要采用不同的方法。例如解答判断推理题时要注意两个方面:一是要依据事物的本质,而不是现象进行推断;二是要依据作者的思路 and 文本本身提供的事实,而不是依据自身的经验和见解进行推断。

本书以英语任务型教学为编写的指导思想,阅读文章针对性强,内容和语言难易适度,并对文章中出现的重点词汇、短语、句型等也进行了系统的归纳,以此激发学生的阅读兴趣,训练学生的发散性思维能力。

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## Test 1

## 1

Many American families live busy lives. Every week, the children have sports, music lessons, club meetings, and many other activities, including hours of homework. The parents are busy, too. They work, take care of their homes, cook meals, and drive their children to activities. Some families do not have time to eat meals together more than once a week. One American community decided that it was time to take a break.

After seven months of planning, the community of Ridgewood, New Jersey, took one night off. They called it "Family Night", a night for families to spend time together. Sports teams stopped their practices, and teachers did not give homework.

On Family Night, families agreed to turn off their televisions. They also decided not to answer the telephone. Answering machines said, "Please call back tomorrow." Many families ordered take-out pizza and other take-out food so that they wouldn't spend time cooking.

Popular activities included board games and card games. These games gave families a chance to spend time together. Children and parents weren't so busy, and children didn't spend so much time playing video games and watching television. On Family Night, families relaxed and spent the evening together. The town hopes to have many more "Family Nights".

live *v.* 活, 活着, 生存

including *prep.* 包含

take care of 照顾, 照看

more than 超过, 多于

community *n.* 社区

break *n.* 休息

spend time on ... 在……

花费时间

spend time doing sth 花  
费时间做某事

agree to do sth 同意做  
某事

agree to something

同意某事

agree with somebody

同意某人的意见

*eg.* Do you agree to his  
idea? 你同意他的主意  
吗?

*eg.* I agree to start the  
work right now. 我同意  
马上开始工作。



判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示。

- ( ) 1. Many American families are too busy.  
 ( ) 2. Children have many other activities besides homework.  
 ( ) 3. It took one night for Ridgewood to plan the special “Family Night”.  
 ( ) 4. During “Family Night”, families watched television together.  
 ( ) 5. Parents cooked a big dinner for the whole family on “Family Night”.  
 ( ) 6. More “Family Nights” are expected by the people in the town.

**内容提要** 这是一篇介绍美国学生课余生活的文章, 主要介绍了家长和孩子的一些活动及他们放松的方式。



### 答案解析

1. T 根据文章第一段第一句话 “Many American families live busy lives” 可以判断出这句话是对的。  
 2. T 由文中第二句话 “...including hours of homework” 可知这句话是对的。  
 3. F 根据第二段第一句话 “After seven months of planning, the community of Ridgewood, New Jersey, took one night off” 可知这句话是错的。  
 4. F 由第三段第一句话可知家庭成员会把电视关闭, 而不是在一起看电视。  
 5. F 由第三段最后一句话 “... so that they wouldn't spend time cooking” 可知这句话是错误的。  
 6. T 从本文最后一句话 “The town hopes to have many more ‘Family Nights’ ” 可以判断出这句话是正确的。

## 2

What do you think Americans in the early twentieth century (1900—1925) did on weekends? What do they do on weekends now?

### THEN

Once upon a time, people spent lots of time at home on weekends. Then, new inventions changed the weekend.

- People used electric streetcars to travel in cities.  
 On weekends, they rode the streetcars to parks.  
 Young people like roller coasters.

What do you think...

你认为……

weekend *n.* 周末

once upon a time 从前

invention *n.* 发明

electric *adj.* 电动的

streetcar *n.* 路面电车

roller coaster 过山车

## 2

A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.





- The first movies *lasted* only one minute. In the 1920s, movie theatres sold millions of tickets each week! In 1927, movies finally had sound. Sometimes, people stayed home instead, and listened to another new invention—the radio.
- People in cities worked *indoors* during the week, so they wanted to be *outdoors* on weekends. Bicycling became a *popular* activity.

### NOW

With more time, money and inventions, people have many more *choices*.

- They can visit huge parks like *Disney World* and ride modern roller coasters that go higher and faster than ever before.
- They can choose from lots of different movies at a *multiplex* (a building with many movie theaters) or watch a video at home.
- Many people *jog*, *bicycle*, work out at gym, or play sports. Others turn on their TV and watch sports on “Family Night”.

*last v.* 持续

*eg.* Our holiday *lasts* 10 days. 我们的假期有10天。

*indoors adv.* 在室内

*outdoors adv.* 在室外

*popular adj.* 流行的

*choice n.* 选择

*Disney World* 迪斯尼乐园

*multiplex adj.* 复合的, 多重的

*jog v.* 慢步跑

*bicycle v.* 骑自行车

*n.* 自行车

- Before the early twentieth century, Americans used to spend their weekends \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at home B. in the theater  
C. outdoors D. in the park
- Which of the following do you know are new inventions now?  
A. Radios B. Bicycles C. Movies D. Videos
- What do you know about the first movies?  
A. They had no sound. B. They got longer.  
C. They sold well. D. They seemed short.
- The best title of the text is “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. Many more choices B. The new inventions  
C. The popular activities D. The changing weekend



**内容提要** 本文介绍了美国人现在和以前的周末生活，通过对四种发明的介绍我们可以了解到他们在不同时期的业余活动。

**答案解析**

1. A 由第二段第一句 “Once upon a time, people spent lots of time at home on weekends” 可知正确答案是 A。
2. D 由 “They can choose from lots of different movies at a multiplex (a building with many movie theaters) or watch a video at home” 一句可知答案是 D。
3. A 本题中 B 选项的内容文中没有提到；由 “In 1927, movies finally had sound” 一句可以知道最初的电影是没有声音的，故正确答案是 A。
4. D 随着新发明的出现，人们的周末活动也在变化。故 D 选项最适合做本文的标题。



Every child has his own dream. Every child hopes to be an adult. However, is it truly like what they imagine? As a boy who lives in modern times and in a modern city, I feel greater pressure on me with the city's development. Although we seldom worry about money, we still have a lot of others such as competition among classmates and expectations from parents.

These experiences are every helpful to our future. But in fact, they really give me a lot of pressure. I still clearly remembered the happiness of my childhood. Unluckily, we had to face the fact with time passing by. We began to feel this invisible pressure come upon us. We get up before sunrise and return after sunset. We work and study like an adult, even harder. What we do is in order to get an excellent mark. Oh, growing up is completely boring. We must try to find happiness while growing up. I think the friendship among our friends, the support from our parents and the encouragement from our teachers can help us. Why not enjoy the pleasure of growing up and its delicious taste?

dream *n.* 梦想

imagine *v.* 想象

pressure *n.* 压力

worry about 对……担忧

expectation *n.* 期望

expect *v.* 期望

future *n.* 将来，未来

give sb sth (=give sth to sb) 给某人某物

face *v.* 面对

invisible *adj.* 无形的

visible *adj.* 看得见的

in order to 为了……

try to do sth 试图做某事

while *conj.* 当……的时候

Why not ... 为什么不……



- What do you think the writer is?
  - A parent
  - An adult
  - A student
  - A teacher
- As time goes on, the writer seems to think that being an adult is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - funny
  - hard
  - boring
  - easy
- How does the writer think we can find happiness?
  - From friends, parents and teachers
  - By studying hard like an adult
  - With the help of classmates
  - Through talking with parents
- The best title of the text is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - My dream
  - My worries
  - My pleasure
  - My school life

**内容提要** 作者以自己的亲身感受叙述了学生的生活以及学生成长过程中所遇到的烦恼, 建议我们应该享受这种成长的快乐并品尝其中的味道。

### 答案解析

- C 由文章中提到的“classmates”和“get an excellent mark”可知作者是个学生。
- C 作者感慨学生们像成人一样工作和学习, 甚至比他们更努力, 而且感到压力很大, 所以作者觉得作为成人是烦恼的, 故正确答案是 C。
- A 作者认为来自于朋友的友谊、父母的支持和老师的鼓励是一件快乐的事情。
- B A 和 D 两个选项文中都没有提及; C 项不是本文的主题, 故 B 选项正确。



Our village carpenter, John Hill, came one day and made a dining table for my wife. He made it just the right size to fill the space between the two windows. When I got home that evening, John was drinking a cup of tea and writing out his bill for the job. My wife said to me, quietly, “That’s his ninth cup of tea today.” But she said in a loud voice. “It’s a beautiful table, dear, isn’t it?” “I’ll decide about when I see the bill.” I said. John laughed and gave

carpenter *n.* 木匠, 木工  
make... for... 给某人制作某物  
write out 写下  
bill *n.* 账单, 发票  
in a loud voice 以很大的声音

me his bill for the work. I read:

*One dining table*

*November 10<sup>th</sup>, 1989*

*Cost of wood £17.00*

*Paid £1.50*

*Work, 8 hours £ 8.00*

*Total £ 36.5*

When I was looking at the bill, John said, "It's been a fine day, hasn't it? Quite sunny."

"Yes," I said, "I'm glad it's only the 10th of November." "Me, too," said John. "You wait it'll be a lot colder by the end of the month." "Yes, cold—and more expensive! Dining tables will be £20 more expensive on November 30<sup>th</sup>, won't they, John?"

John looked hard at me for half a minute. Was there a little smile in his two blue eyes? I gave his bill back to him. "If there isn't too much trouble, John," I said, "please add it up again. You can forget the date." I paid him £ 26.5 and he was happy to get it.

1. The carpenter, John, made \_\_\_\_\_ for the writer's wife.

- A. windows  
B. doors  
C. dining table  
D. a cup of tea

2. What was the date that day?

- A. November 10<sup>th</sup>, 1989  
B. November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1989  
C. November 26<sup>th</sup>, 1989  
D. November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1989

3. Why did the writer say that dining tables would be £20 more expensive on November 30<sup>th</sup>? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because it was difficult to make dining tables in cold weather.  
B. Because payment would be more expensive.  
C. Because the cost of wood would be more expensive.  
D. Because he thought John would almost certainly add the date to the cost of the dining table.

4. The writer thought John would ask for \_\_\_\_\_ if he made a dining table on the last day

wood *n.* 木柴, 木头

total *n.* 总计, 合计

fine *adj.* (天气)晴朗的, 美好的

by the end of ...

在……的末尾

hard *adv.* 使劲地, 努力地

forget *v.* 忘记

of November.

A.£20.00

B.£46.50

C.£56.50

D.£26.50

5.How much did the writer pay John at last?

A.£10

B.£26.50

C.£36.50

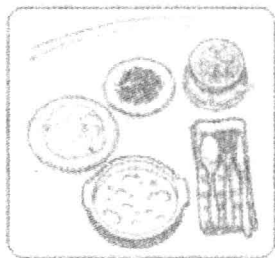
D.£20.60

**内容提要** 这是一篇故事题材的短文，围绕关键词“bill”展开内容，并以幽默结尾。阅读时要注意 John 所说的日期和价格的关系。

### 答案解析

1. C 由原文第一句“... made a dining table for my wife”可知答案是 C。
2. A 由账单的第二行可知日期为 1989 年 11 月 10 日，故答案是 A。
3. D 从账单看应该是£26.50, John 写出£36.50 是因为他把前面的日期也加上了。因此答案是 D。
4. C 作者认为，按照 John 的算法，加上日期 30 应该是£56.50，因此正确答案是 C。
5. B 文中最后一句话告诉我们：不算日期的价格应是£26.50，所以作者付了£26.50，John 很高兴地离开了。

## 5



One evening I went to have dinner with my uncle and aunt. They had 1 invited another person, a young woman, so that there would be four people at 2.

Her face was familiar. I was quite 3 that we had met 4,

but I could not 5 where I had seen her face. In the course of the talk, however, the young woman 6 to tell us that she had lost her purse the other day. All at once I remembered where I had seen her face. She was just the young girl in the photo in the purse I had picked up while walking down the street that afternoon, although she looked much older. She was 7, of course, when I was 8 to

have dinner with sb  
和某人一起吃晚饭

so that 以便

familiar *abj.* 面熟的，熟悉的

in the course of 在……期间，在……的过程中

pick up 拿起，捡起，取(物)，用车载(人)



describe her purse to her. Then I explained that I had recognized her from the photo I had found in the purse. My uncle insisted on going to the police station immediately to fetch the purse.

As the policeman handed it 9, he said I had found not 10 the purse, but the person who had lost it.

explain *v.* 解释

recognize *v.* 认出

insist on (+ doing) 坚持

fetch *vt.* (去)拿来,  
(请)取来

- |                  |          |            |             |
|------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A.to      | B.also   | C. else    | D.either    |
| ( ) 2. A.once    | B.noon   | C.table    | D.work      |
| ( ) 3. A.strange | B.happy  | C.certain  | D.excited   |
| ( ) 4. A.before  | B.ago    | C.then     | D.soon      |
| ( ) 5. A.know    | B.find   | C.see      | D.remember  |
| ( ) 6. A.began   | B.wanted | C.happened | D.decided   |
| ( ) 7. A.glad    | B.angry  | C.strange  | D.surprised |
| ( ) 8. A.able    | B.about  | C.sorry    | D.ready     |
| ( ) 9. A.over    | B.in     | C.up       | D.down      |
| ( ) 10. A.also   | B.only   | C.yet      | D.except    |

**内容提要** 本文描述的是作者与家人一起吃饭时发生的一件趣事。



### 答案解析

1. B “also”一般位于句子中,是“也,还”的意思。从上下文可推断出,除了“我”、叔叔和婶婶,还邀请了另外一个人到他们家去吃饭。四个选项只有 B 符合题意,其他的选项虽然有的意思合适,但不能放在谓语动词的前面或助动词的后面(例如选项 A),所以答案应选择 B。
2. C “at table”是一个短语,意思是“在餐桌边就餐”。
3. C 这句话作者的意思是说:我肯定我们以前见过。四个选项中只有 C 项符合题意。
4. A “before”常用于完成时态,表示以前做过某事。
5. D 可以从所给四个选项的意思来判断:作者认为自己以前肯定见过那个年轻女人,可就是不记得在哪儿见过。故答案应该是 D。
6. C “happen to do sth”的意思是“碰巧做某事”。这个句子的意思是:“在交谈过程中,她碰巧提起了丢钱包的事。”
7. D 所给的四个选项都是形容词,所以要根据上下文来判断哪个是正确的。作者

能够正确地描述出她的钱包，年轻女人的第一反应应该是“吃惊的”，而非“激动”，所以答案是 D。

8. A “be able to” 是“能够”的意思。

9. A “hand... over” 是“把……递过来”的意思。

10. B “not only... but (also) ...” 是“不但……而且……”的意思。

## Test 2

### 1

Every year, thousands of students choose to study in another country for a term, the summer, or a year. Studying overseas can be an exciting experience for many people.

#### Why do it

Living in another country can help you to learn a language, and about another culture. You will see the world in a new way, and learn more about yourself. Overseas study may also look good on your future résumé. Many companies today want employees who speak a second language, or have experienced living or working in another country.

#### Making the right choice

Once you decide to study overseas, you have to make some choices. To choose the right country or school, ask yourself: Where do I want to go and why? How much do I want to pay? How long do I want to study overseas? Do I want to live with roommates, alone or somewhere else?

#### Getting ready to go

Get your passport and visa early! Before you go, learn some of the languages, and read about some common customs in the country that you are going to. Learn about the money. Bring some of it with you.

choose to do sth 选择做某事

overseas *adv.* 在海外

*adj.* 海外的

help sb to do sth 帮助某人做某事

résumé *n.* 求职简历

employee *n.* 职工, 雇员

experienced *adj.* 阅历丰富的

Making the right choice  
作出正确的选择

want to do sth 想要做某事

roommate *n.* 室友

visa *n.* 签证

custom *n.* 习惯, 习俗

**Once you are there**

After the first few weeks overseas, many students will feel a little homesick. They may miss their family, friends, and familiar ways of doing things. Remember that it takes time to get used to a new place, school, and culture. When you feel sad or homesick, try to talk to others, or write down your feelings in a notebook.

homesick *adj.* 思念家乡的, 思乡病的

write down 写下  
notebook *n.* 笔记本

根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。

1. Where to study can bring many people an exciting experience?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who want employees that are good at foreign languages?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What should you do if you decide to study abroad?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What do you have to get before you are ready to go?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What can you do when you feel sad or homesick?

\_\_\_\_\_

**内容提要** 本文主要讲述的是到海外留学的一些相关事情, 内容包括为什么要到海外留学, 要作出正确的选择, 到海外留学的准备工作以及到海外留学后面临的一些问题和解决方法。

**答案解析**

1. In another country. 文章第二句指出: "Studying overseas can be an exciting experience for many people."
2. Many companies. 由 "Many companies today want employees who speak a second language, or have experienced living or working in another country" 可以得出答案。
3. I should make some choices. 从 "Making the right choice" 一段中可以找到答案。
4. I should get some knowledge about the country where I want to go and the passport and visa. 总结第三个话题的内容就可以得出答案。
5. I can try to talk to others or write down my feelings in a notebook. 文章最后一句话明确给出了答案。



## 2

( ) 1. Many people write on paper only one side. Why not try using both sides? Some students only use half the pages in their notebooks before getting new ones. Try to use up all the paper. People often give cards on festivals. How about trying to send e-cards instead?

( ) 2. There're many poor families in China. You may ask your parents to keep your unwanted clothes. Then you can pass them to poor kids. You'll feel happy that you are helping someone else. Also, you can see if your friend wants them before throwing them away.

( ) 3. In San Francisco of the US, there is a beautiful bridge. It cost more than four years to build it, and it was finished in 1937. You can cross the bridge by car or on foot, but you must pay. Do you know the bridge? Yes, it is the Golden Gate.

( ) 4. Many people can use computers, but few of them know how to use them correctly. Remember the following when you use your computer. Keep your computer in a cool, dry room; do not put water or food near your computer; keep your screen clean and not too bright.

( ) 5. E-mail means messages sent from one computer to another. It is becoming more and more popular. You can send and receive e-mail everywhere. It is quick to use e-mail, and it is much cheaper than long-distance telephone call.

阅读短文，将下面的选项分别填入文中的括号内。

- A. A famous bridge in the United States
- B. Use computer in right ways
- C. Make old clothes useful
- D. The Golden Gate
- E. A new way of sending messages
- F. How can paper be saved?

Why not do sth ... 为什么不……

use up 用尽

festival *n.* 节日

try to do sth 试图做某事

kid *n.* 儿童

throw away 扔掉，抛弃

more than 超过

on foot 步行

few *pron.* 很少(的)，几乎没有(的)

用来修饰可数名词，表否定意义。

from...to... 从……到……

It is + 形容词 + to do sth  
这是一个常用句型

much *adv.* 非常，很大程度上

用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级，除此之外 even, a little, far 等词也具有相同的功能。



**内容提要** 这里的五篇短文分别包括“如何节约纸”“把旧衣服利用起来”“金门大桥”“正确使用电脑”“用电脑发送信息”等内容。



## 答案解析

1. F 短文中提到了有关纸的内容, 所以应该选 F。
2. C 短文提到把旧衣物捐给贫困的人, 所以应该选 C。
3. D 短文最后一句话提到了“Golden Gate”, 所以答案是 D, 而不是 A。
4. B 这段短文主要是教我们如何正确使用电脑, 故答案是 B。
5. E 短文告诉我们如何通过电脑来传递信息, 介绍的是一种新的发送信息的方法, 因此 E 项符合题意。

## 3

Sam's teacher was asking him some questions. "Sam, what is Waterloo?" "Waterloo? Oh, it is a kind of washing machine, I think." The teacher shook his head. "Sam, be serious, please. Now tell me the answer to a very, very easy question. Who was Washington?" "Well," the answer came quickly, "He must be the man who uses that washing machine."

The teacher was a little angry, but he did not give up. He thought and thought, then he came up with the easiest question, "Who's the president of the United States now?" "Sorry, I don't know." So the teacher got much angrier. He shouted, "George W. Bush!" Sam looked around and sat down. "Stand up!" the teacher cried. "I didn't tell you to sit down." Sam stood up. He looked puzzled. "Oh, I'm sorry," he said. "I thought you were calling the next student."

根据短文内容填入适当的单词, 每空一词。

From the passage we know Sam thought Waterloo was a kind of washing machine, and he also thought the washing machine was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by Washington, the teacher got angry, but he didn't (2) \_\_\_\_\_, he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the easiest question. What was worse, the pupil didn't know who was the president of (4) \_\_\_\_\_. He thought Bush was his (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Waterloo *n.* 滑铁卢

the answer to... 的  
答案

give up 放弃

come up with 想起, 想出

"got much angrier" 中的  
"got" 是系动词, 意思是  
"变得……"。

look around 环顾四周

puzzled *adj.* 迷惑的