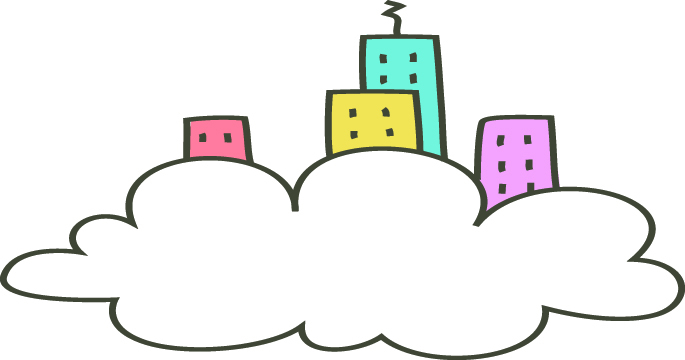
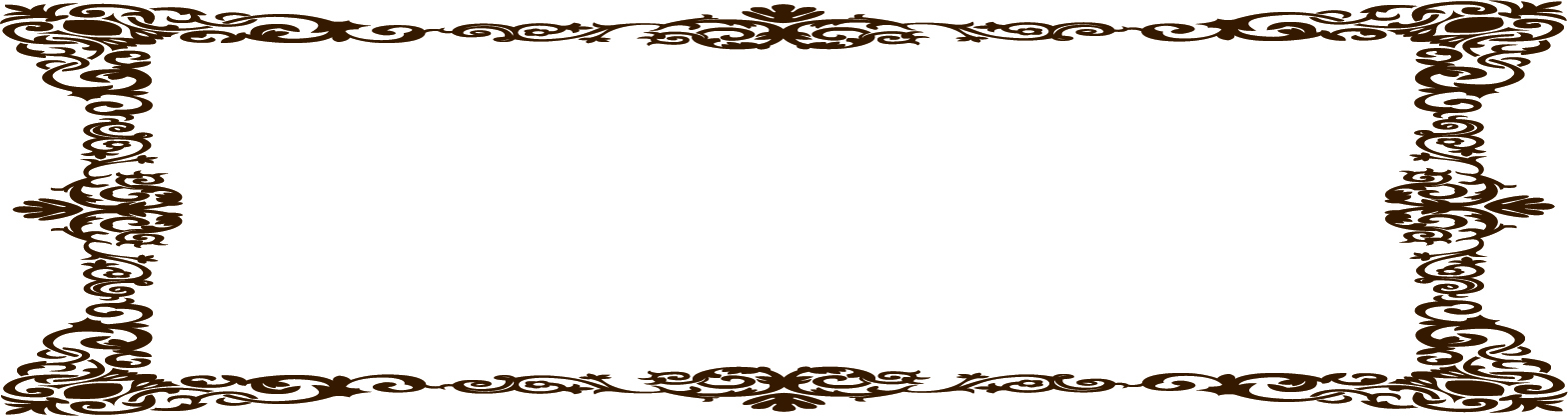
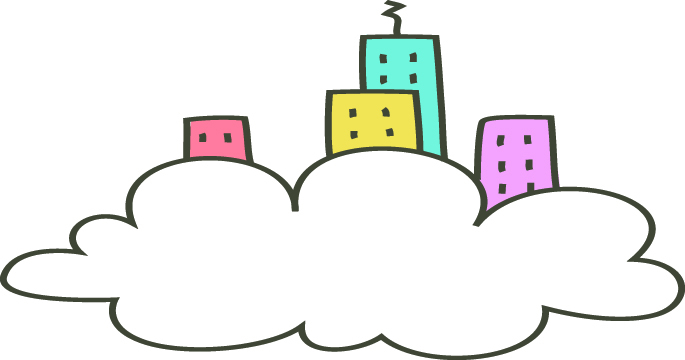
**第五讲**

**北师大版初二下 第九单元（上）**



**本讲内容**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 内容 | 基本要求 |
| Unit 9 Part 1 | 1. 要求掌握重点单词和词组：  ①mind; suggestion; beyond; result  ②too much; depend on  ③think of; think about  2. 掌握常用搭配和重点语法  3. 教学重点：条件状语从句 |



**考点透视**

1.—What was the party like?

—Wonderful. It' s years \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoyed myself so much.

A. after B. when C. before D. since

2. It was not \_\_\_\_\_ she took off her dark glasses \_\_\_\_\_ I realized she was a famous film star.

A. when; that B. until; that C. until; when D. when; then

3. If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, \_\_\_\_\_ great it is.

A. what B. how C. however D. whatever

4. After the war, a new school building was put up \_\_\_\_\_ there had once been a theatre.

A. that B. where C. which D. when

5. \_\_\_\_\_, Mother will wait for him to have dinner together.

A. However late is he B. However he is late

C. However is he late D. However late he is

6. He will come to call on you the moment he \_\_\_\_ his painting.

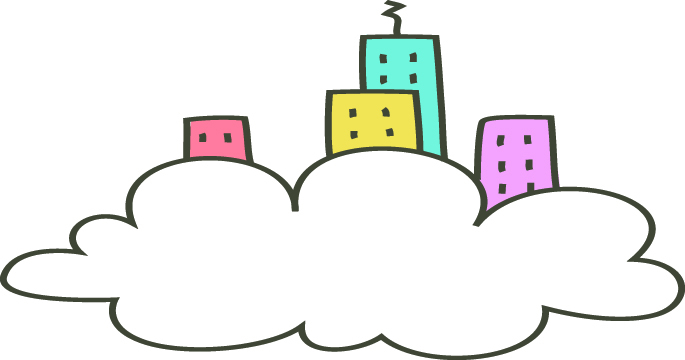
A. will finish B. finished C. has finished D. had finished

7. \_\_\_\_ difficult the task may be, we will try our best to complete it in time.  
A. No matter B. No wonder C. Though D. However

8. It was \_\_\_\_ that she couldn’t finish it by herself.  
A. so difficult a work B. such a difficult work

C. so difficult work D. such difficult work

Keys: DBCBD CDD



**同步串讲**

**Step 1 知识点梳理**

【重点词汇短语】

Lesson 33

1. health n. 健康，卫生

●Wish you good health.

祝你健康。

●Health is much more important than money.

健康比金钱更重要。

【点拨】be in good health身体好。如：

He is always in good (poor, bad) health. 他的身体一直很好。

2. healthy健康的，健壮的。

●She's a very healthy child.

她是个非常健康的孩子。

【点拨】该词为不可数名词，是health的形容词形式。

keep sb. healthy=keep sb. in good health 使某人保持良好的身体状态。如：

He looks very healthy. 他看起来很健壮。

3. was是(过去的)

●When he was a child, he liked to ask questions.

当他是孩子的时候，他很喜欢问问题。

【点拨】was是am, is的过去时，were是are的过去时。

My father and mother were good doctors in America. 在美国我父亲和母亲是个好医生。

3. yesterday昨天

●—What day was yesterday? 昨天是星期几?

—Yesterday was Monday. 昨天是星期一。

【点拨】该词可作名词，出可作时间副词。the day before yesterday前天。如：

I saw him in the street yesterday. 昨天我在街上看见他。

4. November十一月

●It is very cold here in November.

十一月这里非常冷。

【点拨】英语中表月份的词首字母要大写。

5. ill病的

●She is ill, so she can't come to school today.她病了，所以她今天不能来学校。

【点拨】该词常用表语，同义词是sick。fall ill/sick得病,be ill/sick有病。如：

He has been ill for three days. = He fell ill three days ago. 他已经病三天了。

6. have a look看一看

●Let me have a look at your license.

让我看看你的驾驶证。

●May I have a look at your ID card?

我可以看一下你的身份证吗？

7. have breakfast吃早饭

●Dave usually has breakfast at home. Dave

通常在家吃早饭。

●When do you often have breakfast?

你经常几点吃早餐？

【拓展】 关于have的短语：

have an English class/ a cold/ dinner/ sth. to do with/ sth. in common/ a … life

8. go to bed上床睡觉

●What time did you go to bed last night?

昨天晚上你几点上床睡觉的？

●You should go to bed before half past nine.

你应该在九点半以前上床睡觉。

9. go for a walk去散步

●Going for a walk after supper is good for your health.

晚饭后散步对你的健康有益。

●Shall we go for a walk in the open air?

我们到户外去散散步，好吗？

【拓展】关于go的短语：

go after…设法得到；追求

go back to…追溯到

go beyond…超过

go down下落；减弱

go up增长；提高

go off爆炸；（电、水等）停掉

go ahead继续进行；去做吧

go and do sth.= go to do sth.

go on发生；持续

go on to do sth.接着做（另一件事情）

go on doing sth.继续做（同一件事情）

go on with sth. .继续做（同一件事情，可以有间隔）

go out熄灭；过时

go over sth.浏览；复习；审阅

go through…经历；检查；

go shopping/ fishing/ skiing/ skating/ begging/ boating/ swimming/ fox hunting/ sightseeing/ mountain climbing

go from bad to worse每况愈下

be gone丢了；走了；一去不复返

 Gone are the days when we studied together happily.

have a go试一下

go out of one’s way to do sth. 不辞辛劳去做…….

go to hell见鬼去吧

go to sleep睡着

go through with…. 把…….进行到底

go on (well) with… 与……相配/协调

Lesson 32

1. hope希望

●I hope to see you again soon.

我希望不久能再见到你。

●I hope I can finish it before

我希望5点前能干完。

【点拨】不能说hope sb. to do…，但可说hope to do…，hope that。如：

We hope you will the first.我们希望你能赢。

2. remember记起，记得

●I can't remember his telephone number.

我不能记起他的电话号码。

【点拨】注意其后“+不定式”是“记住去干…”的意思，而“+ing”是“记得干过了……”的意思。如：

Please remember to post the letter for me on your way home.

I remember paying you that.

3. from time to time有时，偶尔，时常

●The stranger looked out of the window from time to time.

这个陌生人时不时地看窗外。

●From time to time, I could receive letters from my pen friends.

有时候，我能收到笔友的来信。

【拓展】关于“有时、偶尔”的短语：

at times/ now and then/ once in a while/ sometimes/ occasionally

4. in the future未来，将来

●He wants to be a lawyer in the future.

他将来想成为一名律师。

●In the future, people will have a happier life.

将来人们的生活将会更美好。

5.too much太多

●I can’t hear you clearly because there is too much noise.

噪音太大，我听不清你说什么。

●There was too much to look at in Beijing.

北京值得一看的东西太多了。

6. think of考虑，有……的看法

●We are thinking of going to France.

我们正考虑到法国去。

●What do you think of my singing?

你觉得我的歌唱得怎么样？

**Step 2 重难点解析**

**Ⅰ. 词语辨析**

1. all the time & always

①all the time是个副词性的短语，意思为“一直”“始终”，表示某一特定阶段开始一直到结束，不表示频度，多置于句末。除此，all the time还有“不间断”的意思；

②always为表示频度的副词，意思为“总是”，表示动作的反复，状态的继续，中间没有间断，其反义词为never。它与进行时态连用时，常翻译成“总是”，“老是”，带有赞美，厌烦，不满等感情色彩。

2.too much & much too & too many

这三个词语的主要区别在于它们的中心词以及它们所修饰的词不同。在使用时只需要考虑后一个词的用法就行了。分述如下：

①too many的中心词是many，用法与many相同，用来修饰复数可数名词。例如：

●He's got too many questions to ask you．

他有很多问题要问你。

●They bought too many eggs yesterday．

昨天他们买了太多的鸡蛋。

②too much的中心词是much，用法与much相同，用来修饰不可数名词。例如：

●We both have too much work to do．

我们俩都有很多工作要做。

●She spent too much money on clothes．

她花太多钱买衣服。

●The teacher told him not to spend too much time playing games．

老师叫他不要花太多时间玩游戏。

●I'm afraid that I've given you too much trouble．

恐怕我太麻烦你了。

另外，too much还可作名词性短语，用作宾语；也可作副词性短语，在句中用作状语，修饰动词。例如：

●You've given me too much．

你给我的太多了。

●I have too much to do every day, so I am very busy．

我每天都有很多事情要做，所以我很忙。

●He talked too much at the meeting, didn't he？

他在会上讲得太多了，是吗？

●Don't eat too much．

不要吃得太多。

③much too的中心词是too，用法与too相同，用来修饰原级形容词或副词。例如：

●You're walking much too fast, Slow down．

你走得太快了，慢点。

●I'm afraid that this cap is much too big for me．

这顶帽子我戴恐怕太大了。

●It's much too cold outside．You'd better put on your overcoat．

外面太冷了，你最好把大衣穿上。

【真题链接】

1. Today，\_\_\_\_\_trees are still being cut down somewhere in the world.

A. much too B. too much

C. many too D. too many

答案是D。今天，在世界上有些地方仍有很多树木被砍伐。

2. He can't hear you because there is \_\_\_\_\_noise here.

A. very much B. too much

C. much too D. so many

答案是B。你讲话他听不到，因为这里太吵了。

3. Look！There's \_\_\_\_\_ice on the lake.

A. too much B. much too

C. a lot D. a bit

答案是A。瞧！湖上有很多冰。

4. The sweater is very beautiful, but it's \_\_\_\_\_dear.

A. too much B. much too

C. many D. more

答案是B。这件毛衣很漂亮，但太贵了。

5. These shoes are much too \_\_\_\_\_for me．

A. big B. bigger

C. biggest D. the biggest

答案是A。这些鞋子我穿太大了。

**Ⅱ. 词组的使用**

1. I'm sorry to hear that.

1)that是上文中提到的I was a little ill yesterday.

2)be sorry对……抱歉（难过，遗憾）。如：

●I am sorry to hear you had your leas broken.

听说你的腿骨折了，我很难过。

2. What day was it yesterday?

1) What day用来询问星期几。类似的说法还有：

What day is it today? What day of the week in it today?

回答：It's Tuesday或者Today is Tuesday.

2) it在句中指时间，即指星期几。it还可以指人或者物。如：

Who is it?

It must be Mr. Smith.

It's cold today.

3. Everyone is here. But Jim's away, I think he's ill.

1) everyone是代词，指every student.如：

●Everyone in our class likes to enjoy the music.

我们每个人都喜欢音乐。

2) be here在这儿，be away不在这儿。如：

●They are away from here. They are in the room.

他们离开这儿了，他们在房间里。

3. I was not here yesterday?

这是一般过去式句型，它表示过去发生的动作或状态，句中was是am的过去式，常和表示过去的时间状语连用。如：

●—Where were you born?

—I was born in Washington.

4. What was wrong? 你怎么啦?

What was wrong.是What was wrong with you?的省略形式，表示问候。类似的说法还有What's the matter with you或What's your trouble?如：

●—Rose, you keep silent, what's the matter with you?

—I was ill.

●—What's wrong with you, sir?

—I can't find my wallet.

5. I hope you are better now.

1) hope后既可接不定式作定语，也可接宾语从句，但不能说hope sb. to do sth. 如：

●I hope that I can make much money.

我希望能挣更多的钱。

●I hope to see you every day.

我希望每天见到你。

2) be better意为“身体比以前好些”。如：

●Jackson is much better than before. Jackson

比以前好多了。

6. keep healthy

1) keep是动词，意为“保持……的状态”。如：

keep silent保持沉默，keep warm保温，keep the door open让门开着。

2) healthy是名词health的形容词形式，意为“健康的”。如：

●The old men near the river are very healthy.

河边的那位老人十分健康。

**Step 3重点语法讲解**

**条件状语从句**

连接条件状语从句的连接词主要有if, unless, as/so long as 等。

1．如果主句的谓语动词用一般将来时，条件从句的谓语要用一般现在时表示将来时。（主将从现）

例：I’ll wait for you if you come tomorrow.

If I am not busy tomorrow, I will play football with you.  
You won’t pass the exam unless you work hard on it.  
As long as you take my advice, you will outwit your rival.

2．unless = if not.

例：Let's go out for a walk unless you are too tired.

If you are not too tied, let's go out for a walk.

【真题链接】

1. You will stay healthy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you do more exercise, such as running and walking.

A. if B. how C. before D. where

2. I’m waiting for my friend. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’ll go shopping alone.

A. If she comes B. If she will come C. If she doesn’t come D. If she didn’t come

3. She will sing a song \_\_\_\_ she is asked.

A. if B. unless C. for D. since

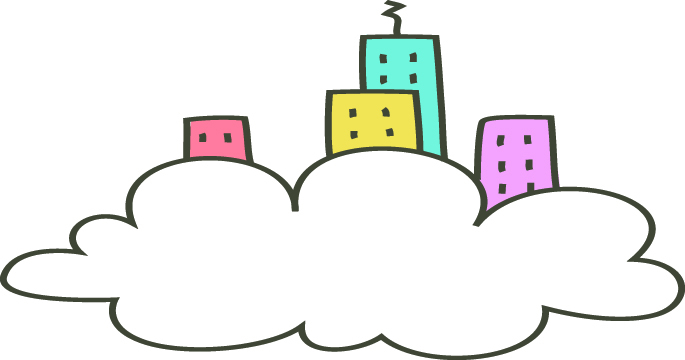
4. You'll miss the train \_\_\_\_\_\_ you hurry up.

A. unless B. as C. if D. until

5. You may arrive in Beijing early \_\_\_\_\_ you mind taking the night train.

A. that B. though C. unless D. if

Keys：ＡＣＡＤＤ



**随堂巩固**

一、单项选择

1. I’ll let you know \_\_\_\_ he comes back.  
A. before B. because C. as soon as D. although

2. She will sing a song \_\_\_\_ she is asked.  
A. if B. unless C. for D. since

3. We will work \_\_\_\_ we are needed.  
A. whenever B. because C. since D. wherever

4. Read it aloud \_\_\_\_\_ the class can hear you.  
A. so that B. if C. when D. although

5.\_\_\_\_\_ you go, don't forget your people.  
A. Whenever B. However C. Wherever D. Whichever

6. It is about ten years \_\_\_\_\_ I met you last.  
A. since B. for C. when D. as

7. They will never succeed, \_\_\_\_\_ hard they try.  
A. because B. however C. when D. since

8. \_\_\_\_\_ still half drunk, he made his way home.  
A. When B. Because C. Though D. As

9. \_\_\_\_\_ she was very tired, she went on working.  
A. As B. Although C. Even D. In spite of

10. Busy \_\_\_\_\_ he was, he tried his best to help you.  
A. as B. when C. since D. for

11. I learned a little Russian \_\_\_\_\_ I was at middle school.  
A. though B. although C. as if D. when

12. \_\_\_\_\_ we got to the station, the train had left already.  
A. If B. Unless C. Since D. When

13. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stops, we' 11 set off for the station.  
A. Before B. Unless C. As soon as D. Though

14. She was \_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_ she could not move an inch.  
A. so, that B. such, that C. very, that D. so, as

15. We didn’t go home \_\_\_\_\_ we finished the work.  
A. since B. until C. because D. though

16. I'll stay here \_\_\_\_\_ everyone else comes back.  
A. even if B. as though C. because D. until

17. Although it's raining, \_\_\_\_\_ are still working in the field.  
A. they B. but they C. and they D. so they

18. Speak to him slowly \_\_\_\_\_ he may understand you better.  
A. since B. so that C. for D. because

19. You'll miss the train \_\_\_\_\_\_ you hurry up.  
A. unless B. as C. if D. until

20. When you read the book, you' d better make a mark \_\_\_\_\_ you have any questions.  
A. at which B. at where C. the place D. where

21. We'd better hurry \_\_\_\_\_\_ it is getting dark.  
A. and B. but C. as D. unless

22. I didn’t manage to do it \_\_\_\_\_ you had explained how.  
A. until B. unless C. when D. before

Keys: 1-5 CADAC 6-10 ABCBA 11-15 DDCAB 16-20 DABAD 21-22 CA

二、词汇

A）根据首字母提示完成句子。

1. S \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or later you’ll find your bike somewhere.

2. N \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of my parents can speak English.

3. You can borrow books from the school l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Everyone makes m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his life.

5. She said she e \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living in the country.

Keys: 1.Sooner 2.Neither 3 .library 4 .mistakes 5.enjoyed

B）用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

6. Take the second turning on the left at the third\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (cross)

7. You won’t get\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) if you walk along this street.

8. It was cold and many people were in the doctor’s \_\_\_\_\_ ( wait ) room.

9. He seems \_\_\_\_\_\_. What is happening? (worry)

10. Though it was twelve at midnight, he was still \_\_\_\_\_ (wake).

Keys: 6.crossing 7.lost 8.waiting 9.worried 10.awake

C）选出一个与句中划线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

11. I don’t think Mr. Li will come this afternoon.

A. know B. believe C. work D. make

12. She didn't do that any more.

A. not any more B. not any longer

C. any longer D. no more

13. What time did you reach school this morning?

A. arrive B. get to C. come D. go to

14. Maybe that young man is our new English teacher.

A. May B. Sure C. Perhaps D. Certain

15. The students enjoyed themselves very much at the party.

A. had a very good time B. talked a lot

C. asked many questions D. laughed very much

Keys: 11. B 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A

三、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with me?

2. Do you usually do some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) on Sundays?

3. Neither my father nor my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (help) us.

4. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) tomorrow, we’ll have a picnic.

5. You’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) the policeman over there.

6. It's important for you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English well.

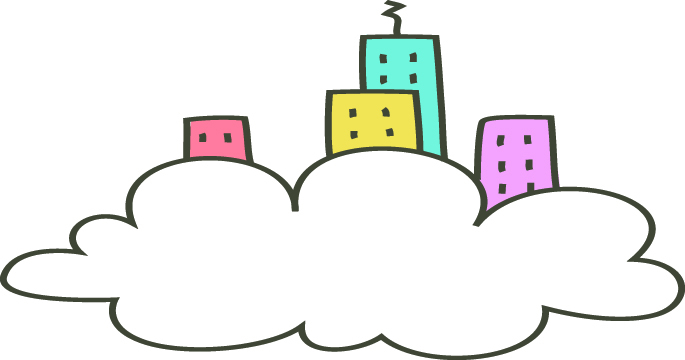
7. They had to work for hours to stop the ship from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) down.

8. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) when the bell rang?

9. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) Jack?

10. How did Ling Feng make the baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stop) crying?

Keys: 1.to have 2.cleaning 3.helps 4.doesn’t rain 5.ask 6.to learn 7.going 8.were, doing 9.called 10.stop



**家庭作业**

一、单项填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he comes, we won't be able to go.  
A. Without B. Unless C. Except D. Even

2. I hurried \_\_\_\_\_ I wouldn't be late for class.  
A. since B. so that C. as if D. unless

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I catch a cold, I have pain in my back.  
A. Every time B. Though C. Even D. Where

4. What's the matter \_\_\_\_\_ they still haven't answered the telegram?  
A. when B. that C. though D. however

5. Bring it nearer \_\_\_\_\_ I may see it better.  
A. although B. even though C. so that D. since

6. You may arrive in Beijing early \_\_\_\_\_ you mind taking the night train.  
A. that B. though C. unless D. if

7. Helen listened carefully \_\_\_\_\_ she might discover exactly what she needed.  
A. in that B. in order that C. in case D. even though

8. More people will eat out in restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ they do today.  
A. than B. when C. while D. as

9.\_\_\_\_\_ hard she tries, she can hardly avoid making mistakes in her homework.  
A. Much B. However C. As D. Although

10. Poor \_\_\_\_\_ it may be, there is no place like home, \_\_\_\_\_ you may go.  
A. as; wherever B. though; whenever

C. in spite of; when D. that; wherever

11. The child was \_\_ immediately after supper.  
A. enough tired to go to bed B. too tired to go to bed  
C. so tired that he went to bed D. very tired, he went to bed

12. The history of nursing \_\_ the history of man.  
A. as old as B. is old than C. that is as old as D. is as old as

13. \_\_\_\_\_ born in Chicago, the author was famous for his stories about New York.  
A. Since B. Once C. When D. Although

14.\_\_\_\_\_ we stood at the top of the building, the people below were hardly visible.  
A. As B. Although C. Unless D. In spite of

15. Scarcely was George Washington in his teens \_\_\_\_\_ his father died.  
A. than B. as C. while D. when

16. \_\_\_\_\_ David goes, he is welcome.  
A. Whichever B. However C. Wherever D. Whatever

17. The house stood \_\_\_\_\_ there had been a rock.  
A. which B. at which C. when D. where

18. Small \_\_\_\_\_ it is, the pen is a most useful tool.  
A. because B. so C. if D. as

19. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ tractors in 1988 as the year before.

A. as twice many B. as many twice C. twice as many D. twice many as

20. The piano in the other shop will be \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cheaper; not as better B. more cheap; not as better  
C. cheaper; not as good D. more cheap; not as good

21. John plays football \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than, David.  
A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as

22. Although he is considered a great writer,  
A. his works are not widely read B. but his works are not widely read  
C. however his works are not widely read D. still his works are not widely read

23. \_\_\_ the day went on, the weather got worse.  
A. With B. Since C. While D. As

Keys: 1-5 DDACD 6-10 DDCAC 11-15 BCBBD 16-20 ABBBA 21-23 BAD

二、完形填空

**A**

The sun, the moon \_\_1\_\_\_the stars are in the sky. We see the sun \_\_2\_\_\_ the daytime and the moon and the stars at night. We see well during the day because it is light. We do not see so \_\_\_3\_\_ at night because it is \_\_4\_\_.

Daylight comes from the sun. The sun gives a strong light, but \_\_5\_\_\_ gives only a faint (暗淡)light.

If we draw the curtain (窗帘), it keeps dark in the \_\_6\_\_\_ , when it is dark we must turn \_\_7\_\_\_ the light if we want to see. The sun \_\_8\_\_\_in the east and goes down in the \_\_9\_\_\_. Day begins in the morning and ends in the evening. \_\_10\_\_\_ begins in the evening and ends in the morning.

1. A. or B. so C. and D. but

2. A. in B. at C. from D. with

3. A. badly B. poorly C. good D. well

4. A. black B. weak C. too bright D. dark

5. A. the earth B. the moon C. the sun D. the star

6. A. room B. open C. sky D. field

7. A. off B. over C. on D. in

8. A. grows B. rises (升起) C. raises (举起) D. gets up

9. A. west B. east C. south D. north

10. A. Afternoon B. Night C. Evening D. Time

Keys: 1- 5 CADDB 6 - 10 ACBAB

B

It was a cold morning, and Eduardo Ortega received a large envelope(信封). In it was his dream. But he was too nervous to \_\_33\_\_ it.

He put the envelope into his \_\_34\_\_ and caught the school bus.

Eduardo arrived at \_\_35\_\_\_with the envelope. He walked past his classmates and sat down in the school library. He took a deep breath drew the envelope out of his pocket and carefully opened it. As he read the words, "Congratulations … \_\_36 have been accepted," he was already in tears.

He remembered the long hours working in the fields, picking strawberries and beans. During those years, Eduardo was much more than a child \_\_37\_\_. After work every day, his tired friends drank coffee or slept. Eduardo went to the evening school. He studied, read, and wrote poems and short stories. Although he \_\_38 many classes, he became the best student.

When he was thirteen, Eduardo \_\_39 one of his dreams — to fly on an airplane for the first time. He wrote a poem that won a prize — a trip to San Francisco. As he flew, he promised himself to become a pilot. He loved to\_\_40 .

Even though Eduardo worked to help his family, his father \_\_41\_\_ encouraged him to go to school. So, while he worked, he also studied. Many days, he thought it was \_\_42\_\_, too tired to read his books. But his father just smiled and told him he could \_\_43 it.

So, now, Eduardo knew his dream of becoming a pilot was not \_\_44\_\_. He knew that it was his father's dream, too. He would soon become a pilot, flying every day to all the exciting places in the world.

33. A. open B. know C. answer D. write

34. A. car B. mailbox C. desk D. pocket

35. A. home B. school C. the airport D. the post office

36. A. I B. we C. you D. they

37.A. worker B. writer C. waiter D. pilot

38. A. watched B. missed C. took D. left

39.A. wanted B. found C. realized D. thought

40. A. fly B. jump C. study D. work

41. A. also B. still C. sometimes D. always

42. A. careless B. hopeless C. uninteresting D. unimportant

43. A. take B. stop C. make D. work

44 A. made B. needed C. given D. lost

Keys: 33. A 34. D 35. B 36. C 37.A 38. B 39. C 40.A 41. D 42.B 43.C 44. D

三、阅读理解

**A**

I used to dream about Pisa when I was a boy. I read about the famous building called the Leaning Tower of Pisa(意大利披萨斜塔). But when I read the word Pisa, I was thinking of Pizza. I thought this tower was a place to buy pizza. It must be the best pizza in the world, I thought.

Many years later I finally saw the Leaning Tower. I knew then that it was Pisa and not pizza. But there was still something special about it for me. The tower got its name because it really does learn to one side. Some people want to try to fix it. They are afraid it may fall over and they do not like the way it looks.

I do not think it’s good idea to try to fix it. The tower probably will not fall down. It is 600 years old. Why should anything happen now? And, if you ask me, I like the way it leans over the city. To me it is a very human kind of learning. Nothing is perfect. It seems to say.

And who cares? Why do people want things to be perfect? Imperfect things may be more interesting. Let’s take the tower in Pisa. Why is it so famous? There are many other older, more beautiful towers in Italy. But Pisa tower is the most famous. People come from all over the world to see it.

( ) 1. This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the history of Italian pizza

B. Italy’s problems in the author’s eyes

C. how the Learning Tower of Pisa got its name

D. why the author likes Pisa so much

( ) 2. The writer used to think Pisa was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in Spain B. not very famous

C. not the same as pizza D. the same as pizza

( ) 3. The writer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. doesn’t like the way the tower looks

B. likes the way the tower looks

C. thinks it’s the most beautiful tower in Italy

D. doesn’t like towers

( ) 4. The writer likes the Learning Tower of Pisa because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it’s old B. it’s perfect C. it sells pizza D. it’s imperfect

Keys: DDBD

**B**

Each year, a half-million people die from smoking in China which in 1990 overtook the United States in the number of such deaths. And by the year 2025, 2 million Chinese will die each year from smoking and related(相关的) diseases, Professor Weng said when he talked about a report from the World Health Organization.

With westerners increasingly(日益) dropping the habit, the smoking population in China is on a constant increase. “In 1964 the smoking population in America was 54 percent, which dropped to 26 percent by the year 1950s,” Weng said smoking has become a popular game, especially among young people and women. Weng pointed out that women are more and more the targets(目标) of tobacco selling. “As China sees repaid change in women’s roles(角色), smoking among women is increasing, with most new smokers being educated women.”

Weng said that in countries such as the Untied States and Britain where female smoking was popular long ago, there were more lung cancers caused by smoking than breast cancers(乳腺癌), becoming the largest cancer-killer of women.

“At present only some 8 percent of Chinese women smoke, which has kept the total smoking population below 40 percent. If women in China insist on demanding the same rights as men, the figure will at least double the present one.” Weng said.

( ) 1. What does the underlined word “overtook” mean in the first paragraph?

A. Held B. Caught up with C. Added to D. Overheard

( ) 2. Why do more Americans give up smoking?

A. Because they are too poor. B. Because they have made laws.

C. Because they have realize its harm. D. Both B and C.

( ) 3. According to the report from the World Health Organization, by 2025, the death caused by smoking in China will be \_\_\_\_\_\_ times the present number.

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

( ) 4. Professor Weng thought that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. women should have the right of smoking

B. it would be more dangerous for women to smoke

C. women in China should learn from the American women

D. no men cared about women’s smoking

Keys: BCCB

四、书面表达

1．中学生学习时间长、压力大，专家建议学生每天课后应采取适当的方式放松自己。你代表班级在一次 “The Ways for Students to Relax”的学校座谈中与二(1)班的Terry讨论了这一话题，请根据他的观点和你自己的观点，用英语给你的外籍教师Mr. Griffin写一篇有关这次讨论的汇报材料。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| His ideas | Your ideas |
| 1. Watching TV | 1. … |
| 2. Playing computer games | 2. … |
| 3. Hanging out with friends | 3. … |

注意：

1. 开头和结尾已经写好;

2. 可以适当增加谈论话题时经常用到的话语,使内容连贯

3. 所写内容必须包括上面表格中他的观点和你自己至少三个观点

4. 词数：70字左右。

Mr. Griffin,

Recently I have had a discussion about The Ways for Students to Relax with Terry, a student from Class One Grade Two. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Terry

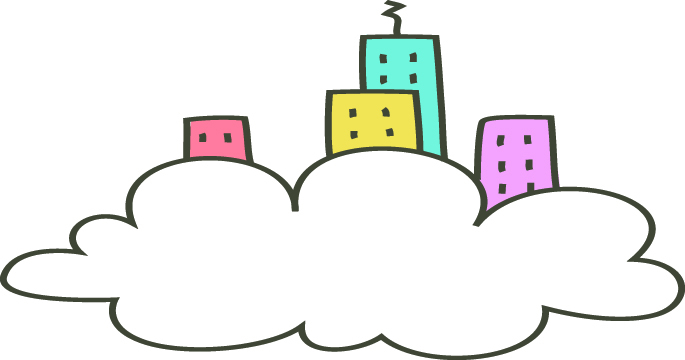
Keys：

Mr. Griffin,

Recently I have had a discussion about The Ways for Students to Relax with Terry, a student from Class One Grade Two . (As we study too long every day, every student should choose ways to relax.) In his opinion, the best ways are watching TV and playing computer games. He also believes that sometimes hanging out with friends isn’t a bad way.

However, I’m not quite agree with him. In my opinion, watching TV or playing computer games is not a good way to help us relax. I think listening to music and playing sports are good ways because they can help us keep healthy. I often play Pingpong after class and I find it really helpful to both my health and my study. Besides, I think chatting with our friends isn’t a bad way. I think it can help me get on better with my friends.

Terry



**美文欣赏**

**走向讲台**

美国有位总统，名叫罗斯福。当他还是参议员时，英姿焕发，英俊漱洒．才华横溢．深受人民爱戴。

有一天．他在加勒比海度假．游泳时突然感到腿部麻痹，动弹不得。幸好，吉人天相，被人救起，避免了一场悲剧。

经过医生的诊断，罗斯福被证实患上了“小儿麻痹症”。

医生对他说：“你可能会丧失行走能力。”

罗斯福回答说：“我还要走路，我要走进白宫。”

第一次竞选总统时．他对助选员说：“你们布置一个大讲台，我要让所有的选民看到这个得小儿麻痹症的人，可以‘走到前面’演讲，不需要任何拐杖。”

当天，他穿着比笔挺的西装，面容充满信心．从后台走上讲台。他的每次迈步声，都让每个美国人深深感受到他的意念和十足的信心。

后来。 罗斯福成为美国历史上唯一一位连任四届的伟大的美国总统。

**启示**

很多事情的成功，最主要的是靠不屈不挠的意志力与绝对的信心。老是以自己本身某部分的缺陷，限定自己能力的人，是不聪明的。那只是找借口来掩饰自己害怕失败的心理。有些人可能会说自己完全没有销售方面的经验，不敢去尝试而白白浪费了一个可能让他踏上成功的机会。

生命本身是一种挑战，即使自己有缺陷，但是只要不认输，肯努力去证明自己某方面的本领，一定能获得成功。

