

山西省实验中学初三第一次阶段测试

英语试卷

第 I 卷 听力测试 (共 20 分)

I. 听力试题 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

第一题 对话理解 这一大题共有 5 个小题, 每小题你将听到一组对话和一个问题。请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项。

- () 1. A. A shirt. B. A dress. C. A sweater.
 () 2. A. By working hard. B. By doing exercises. C. By studying with friends.
 () 3. A. Tom. B. Jack. C. Mary.
 () 4. A. In August. B. In September. C. In October.
 () 5. A. A bank. B. A bookstore. C. A hospital.

第二题 语篇理解 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据短文内容和所提出的 5 个问题, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项。

- () 6. When is White Day?
 A. On May 15th. B. On April 13th. C. On March 14th.
 () 7. Which country does NOT celebrate White Day?
 A. China. B. Japan. C. South Korea.
 () 8. What gifts do boys often give to girls on White Day?
 A. Toys. B. School things. C. Snacks.
 () 9. Where is White Day probably from?
 A. It is invented by Chinese people.
 B. It comes from some western countries.
 C. The candy makers invent it to sell candy.
 () 10. What does the speaker want to tell us?
 A. The food culture in Japan.
 B. The sport culture in Japan.
 C. The festival culture in Japan.

第三题 听力填空 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听内容, 完成下面的表格, 并将获取的信息填到相应的位置上。每空一词。

How to solve the difficulties in English learning?	
For <u>11</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> practice each word's pronunciation <u>12</u>; read each word more than <u>13</u> times.
For meanings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> put a word into a <u>14</u>; try to use the word quite often.
For grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> read some grammar books; read some articles <u>15</u> by native speakers.

解析: 略

答案: I. 听力试题 1-5: BBBCB 6-10: CACCC

11.spelling 12. patiently 13.5/five 14.sentence 15.written

第II卷 书面测试 (选择题 共 50 分)

II. 单项选择 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

16. ---Do you know the way to lower the ninth graders' stress after this monthly test?

---Why don't they relax themselves _____ doing sports?

A. in

B. by

C. on

解析: 本题考查介词。句意: 你知道在这个月测试之后缓解九年级学生的压力的方法吗? 你为什么不通过运动放松自己? 解题步骤 1、根据 doing sports 可知是在说缓解压力的方式。2、A in 和 C on 均表示在...方面, 不符合文意。3、by 表示通过……, 故正确答案选择 B。

17. For Chinese, the _____ to being a popular person is showing kindness to others.

A. ability

B. tradition

C. secret

解析: 本题考查名词辨析。句意: 对于中国人来说, 成为一个受欢迎的人的秘密是助人为乐。解题步骤 1、A 能力 B 传统, 均不符合文意, 根据句意正确答案选择 C 秘密。

18. In Rio Olympic Games, people _____ Zhang Jike and Ma Long a lot for their great skills and handsome looks.

A. admired

B. pardoned

C. treated

解析: 本题考查动词辨析。句意: 在里约奥运会上, 人们都为马龙和张继科高超的技术和帅气的外表而十分称赞他们。解题步骤 1、根据题干可知此题表达的是意义是褒义, 故排除选项 B 宽恕。2、treated 表示对待, 不符合文意。3、admire...for...表示因...而称赞, 符合句意, 故正确答案选择 A。

19. All the people in Taiyuan believe that the underground will make it more _____ to travel around the city.

A. active

B. touching

C. convenient

解析: 本题考查形容词辨析。句意: 太原人都认为地铁将会使周围的旅游更方便。解题步骤 1、根据题干可知地铁的建立会使旅游更便捷。2、A 积极的; B 感动的, 均不符合文意。故正确答案选择 C 方便的。

20. We should think _____ in order to stay far away from telecom fraud (电信诈骗).

A. wisely

B. politely

C. normally

解析: 本题考查副词辨析。句意: 为了避免电信诈骗, 我们应该明智地思考。解题步骤 1、根据题意远离电信诈骗, 我们应该明智地思考。A 明智地。B 礼貌地; C 正常地, 均不符合文意。故正确答案选择 A。

21. My best friend told me that _____ came to this restaurant this weekend could get free drinks.

A. whenever

B. whoever

C. wherever

解析：本题考查代词辨析。句意：我最好的朋友告诉我不论是谁这个周末来这个饭店都可以领取免费的饮料。解题步骤 1、根据从句可知句中 **came** 之前缺少的是主语。A **whenever** 无论何时；C **wherever** 无论何地，均做的是状语，故排除。2、B **whoever** 无论何人，可以做主语，故正确答案选择 B。

22. Many college students decide to be volunteers in villages so that they can help more people _____.

A. in danger

B. in need

C. in silence

解析：本题考查短语辨析。句意：很多大学生决定去到乡村做志愿者是为了他们能够帮助更多有需要的人。解题步骤 1、根据句意可知做志愿者帮助的人一定是需要帮助的人。B 处于需要中的，符合文意，故正确答案选择 B。2、A 濒临灭绝的；C 沉默中的，均不符合文意。

23. In G20, Xi Jinping makes a report about the importance of _____ the development _____ our environment.

A. throwing...at

B. reminding...of

C. connecting...with

解析：本题考查固定搭配辨析。句意：在 G20 峰会上，习近平有关环境与发展相联系方面做出了重要报告。解题步骤 1、A 朝...扔；B 使...回忆起，均不符合文意。2、C 与...相联系，符合文意，故正确答案选择 C。

24 --- Dai Yuqiang is going to hold a concert in Shanxi Grand Theatre.

--- Really? _____ exciting news!

A. How

B. What

C. What an

解析：本题考查感叹句。句意：戴玉强打算在山西大剧院举行演唱会。真的吗？多么令人激动的消息啊！解题步骤 1、根据答句可知感叹句结构为 **what+a/an+形容词+名词+主谓结构** 或 **what+形容词+名词复数+主谓结构**。此处省略的主谓。2、A. How 引导的感叹句，主谓不能省略。C **news** 不可数名词前不用 **an**。故正确答案选择 B。

25.---I have been to Shanghai.Can you guess _____?

---I have no idea.But I heard Shanghai Disneyland is very interesting.

A. how I went there

B.where I have visited

C.how many days I stayed there

解析：本题考察宾语从句。句意：我已经去了上海了。你猜我去了哪里参观？我不知道。但是我知道 上海迪士尼非常有趣。解题步骤 1、根据选项可知此题考察的是宾语从句的引导词。2、根据答句上海迪士尼可知此处应该填写是去哪里。表示地点的引导词为 **where**。故正确答案选择 B。3、A 我如何到达那里。C 我在那里待了多少天

III. 补全对话（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项。

A: Hi, Lucy. 26 Where did you go?

B: Hi, Rick. I went to Changzhi.

A: Changzhi? 27

B: It's in the southeast of Shanxi Province. It's famous for its clean environment and great weather in all seasons.

A: Really? 28

B: You can climb Taihang Mountain there. It's very beautiful in autumn with a lot of trees.

A: Great. 29

B: You could go there by train.

A: Thank you.

B: 30

- A. You're welcome.
- B. Long time no see.
- C. What's the matter?
- D. Then what can I do there?
- E. Where is it?
- F. Have you been there before?
- G. Could you please tell me how I can go there?

26. B 由前句可知此时在打招呼，应选择见面时的交际用语，故选 B。

27. E 由后句"It is in the southeast of Shanxi Province"可知，此空应该选择表示地点的疑问句，故选 E。

28. D 由下文"You can climb Taihang Mountain there."可知，此空应该选择表示做什么的疑问句，故选 D。

29. G 由下文"You could go there by train"可知此空选择表示乘坐什么交通工具的疑问句，故选 G。

30. A 由上文"Thank you"可知，此空应该表示“不客气”来回答上句的感谢，故选 A。

IV. 完型填空（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Yang Shi was very famous during the Song Dynasty of ancient China. One day he went to visit his teacher Cheng Yi. When he arrived, Cheng had his eyes closed and seemed to be thinking very 31.

Yang Shi did not 32 or come into his teacher's house. He didn't move 33 his teacher was ready for him. The weather was very cold and it began to 34. But Yang Shi didn't move. When his teacher was ready, Yang Shi was nearly a snowman. This is a story that 35 how ancient Chinese respect (尊重) their

teachers.

As we all know, it is a(n) 36 Chinese habit to honor teachers and respect their teaching. Then, 37 did people honor their teachers in ancient times? When seeing teachers for the first time, students would offer a cup of 38, a kind of Chinese drink, and then kneel down. When they met their teachers, students would make bows (鞠躬). What's more, students often sent their own drawings or hand-made things as 39 to teachers.

In China, we 40 Teachers' Day on September 10th every year. As students, we should be always thankful to our teachers who help us a lot.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 31. A. sadly | B. happily | C. carefully |
| () 32. A. go back | B. go through | C. pass by |
| () 33. A. after | B. while | C. until |
| () 34. A. snow | B. rain | C. shine |
| () 35. A. believes | B. shows | C. guesses |
| () 36. A. central | B. lifelong | C. traditional |
| () 37. A. when | B. how | C. where |
| () 38. A. tea | B. juice | C. coffee |
| () 39. A. money | B. chances | C. gifts |
| () 40. A. create | B. celebrate | C. depend |

文章大意：本文讲述了中国宋代的经典故事——程门立雪，表达了学生对老师的尊重以及体现出中国的文化传统——尊师重道。

31【C】考察副词辨析。A.悲伤地，B.快乐地，C.仔细地。杨时去拜访老师，但发现老师眼睛闭着，似乎在仔细地思考。只有C选项能和动词 think 搭配并符合句意。故选C。

32【A】考察动词短语辨析。A.返回，B.穿过，C.路过。杨时没有返回也没有进入房间。故选A。

33【C】考察连词辨析。A.之后，B.然而，C.直到。杨时一动不动知道他的老师准备见他。故选C。

34【A】考察动词辨析。A.下雪，B.下雨，C.照射。天气很冷，并且开始下雪，但是杨时仍然一动不动地站在门前。并且根据后文的 snowman 可知，故选A。

35【B】考察动词辨析。A.相信，B.显示，展示，C.猜测。这是一个故事展现出中国古代学生对老师的尊重。故选B。

36【C】考察形容词辨析。A.中心的，B.长久的，C.传统的。我们都知道，这是中国传统的尊师重道的习惯。此题容易错选B，尊师重道的习惯传统并不是一直这样照搬去做，故选C。

37【B】考察特殊疑问词的辨析。A.何时，B.怎样，C.在哪里。在古代，人们怎么尊重他们的老师？故选B。

38【A】考察名词辨析。A.茶，B.果汁，C.咖啡。第一次见老师的时候，学生应该给老师提供茶。故选A。

39【C】考察名词辨析。A.钱，B.机会，C.礼物。学生会把自己的画作或者手制品作为礼物送给老师。故选C。

40【B】考察动词辨析。A.创造，B.庆祝，C.依靠。在中国，我们在9月10日

庆祝教师节。故选择 B。

难度分析：本文选取的是中国古代传统故事，因此难度较小，前提要读懂文章前两段程门立雪的故事，同时对于选项 ABC 的意思一定要明白。

V. 阅读理解（一）（每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Interesting Festivals in the World

Pouring water---Thailand

The Songkran Festival is the celebration of the New Year in Thailand. Rather than a single day, Thailand celebrates the New Year from April 13th to April 15th. Thai people run after each other, pouring water. Songkran is one of the most important reasons why foreigners travel to the beautiful land.

Throwing tomatoes---Spain(西班牙)

Spain takes “tomatoes fights” to a whole new level. But the tomatoes are being thrown, not eaten. The festival is celebrated during the last Wednesday in August. Trucks carry tomatoes into the square. People rush to the tomatoes and throw them into the crowd.

Burning man---The United States

The Burning Man Festival lasts a week. It is from the Monday before Labor Day to Labor Day (which falls on the first Monday in September in America). The festival takes place in the Black Rock Desert. The best part of the festival is the burning of a large sculpture (雕刻) of a man.

Rolling cheese---England

This festival is celebrated on the last Monday in May. It takes place on Cooper's Hill. A large wheel of cheese is rolled down Cooper's Hill. The festival is actually a race where people run down the hill after the rolling cheese. The first person to cross the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese.

- () 41. Which festival is to celebrate the New Year?
A. The Songkran Festival.
B. The Burning Man Festival.
C. The Rolling Cheese Festival.
- () 42. Where will you probably go to enjoy one of the following festivals on August 24th?
A. To Thailand B. To Spain C. To England
- () 43. Which festival is celebrated in Black Rock Desert?
A. Burning man B. Rolling cheese. C. Throwing tomatoes.
- () 44. What is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The tomatoes are thrown into the crowd to eat in Spain
B. Burning a large real man is the best part of the festival in the US.
C. People can win the rolling-cheese if they cross the finish line first in the festival in England.
- () 45. Where is the passage probably taken from?

A. story book.

B. A science report.

C. A tour magazine.

解析:

文章大意: 各个国家有趣节日的介绍。

41. A 细节题, 由文章 The Songkran Festival is the celebration of the New Year in Thailand. 可知, 庆祝新年的是 Songkran Festival。

42. B 细节题, 由文章 Spain 的题框 The festival is celebrated during the last Wednesday in August. 可知选 B。

43. A 细节题, 由文章第三个题框 The festival takes place in the Black Rock Desert. 可知 the festival 代指 Burning man。

44. C 细节题, 由文章最后一段最后一句 The first person to cross the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese. 可知 C 正确, A, B 不正确。

45. C 主旨题, 由文章大意以及 Songkran is one of the most important reasons why foreigners travel to the beautiful land. 可知文章选自旅游杂志, 呼吁人们去旅游。

B

“USA? Britain? Which country is better to study in?” We often have such discussions. As China opens its door, it is a dream for many Chinese students to study abroad. They want to learn about the outside world.

It's true that studying abroad can help students develop themselves. Their foreign language skills will be improved and it may be easier to find jobs.

But there are problems that should be considered. Language is the first. Students must spend a lot of time learning another language.

Students must also learn to live without parents' care and deal with all kinds of things they haven't had to do before, like looking after themselves. There are reports about Chinese students abroad running into an ocean of difficulties and giving up finally. When they have to take care of themselves, it is hard for students to study well. Finally, studying abroad brings a heavy burden (负担) to the family. For most Chinese parents, the cost of studying abroad is very high. But is it worth it?

We know that there are many famous people who have achieved success through their hard work in China. Liu Xiang is a good example. Once an American teacher invited him there, but he refused. He kept training hard with his Chinese teacher. He surprised the world when he won a gold medal at the Athens Olympic Games. So when you wonder which country is better to study in, think again.

() 46. Which of the following is NOT the reason for why students want to study abroad?

A. Students think they can find better jobs abroad.

B. Students' foreign language skills will be improved.

C. Studying abroad can help students develop themselves.

() 47. What is the first problem should be considered if you want to study abroad?

A. Language.

B. Money.

C. Culture.

() 48. What is one of other problems mentioned in the passage for studying abroad?

A. They can't finish their schoolwork abroad.

B. They can't get on well with the people abroad.

- C. They don't know how to take good care of themselves abroad.
- () 49. According to the passage, where does Liu Xiang learn English?
A. In USA. B. In China. C. In Britain.
- () 50. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Some Good Ways to Study English.
B. Studying at Home or Abroad?
C. Advantages (优势) of Studying Abroad.

解析:

文章大意: 对出国留学的探讨。

46. A 细节题, 由文章 Their foreign language skills will be improved and it may be easier to find jobs. 可知文章强调更容易找到工作而没有说 abroad, 选 A。

47. A 细节题, 由文章第三段 Language is the first. 可知选 A。

48. C 细节题, 由文章第四段第一句 Students must also learn to live without parents' care and deal with all kinds of things they haven't had to do before, like looking after themselves. 可知文章在说照顾自己, 选 C。

49. B 细节题, 由文章最后一段 Once an American teacher invited him there, but he refused. He kept training hard with his Chinese teacher. 可知刘翔是在中国学的英语。

50. B 主旨题, 由文章大意以及最后一段最后一句 So when you wonder which country is better to study in, think again. 可知文章是在讨论是否要出国留学的问题。

VI. 阅读理解 (二) (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

根据短文内容, 从方框内所给的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Saying no can be very difficult. People who are very shy often have little confidence. They think that they have to meet everyone's needs. 51 They sometimes feel shy when they say no, but doing things that they don't want to do will make them unhappy. In fact, a simple and direct "No" is the best way. 52 Just say, "No, I've already made plans for this time." or "Sorry, I'm afraid I'm not free at that time."

There are other ways of saying no.

- I can't do this right now.
- 53
- Please accept that I cannot come.

To say no, you should:

- Start the sentence with the word "no".
- Shake your head when you say no to make sure they understand. Your voice should be clear and direct. 54

If someone makes a request, it is necessary to ask for time to think it over. The decision should be up to you. If you want to say no, you can try to reply in the following way: " 55 I know it will be hard to find someone to take care of the cat. I will try to help you next time."

Remember that: you have the right to say no!

- A. Keeping eye communication is also important.
- B. If you want to explain, you can keep it simple.
- C. It is difficult for them to say no.
- D. No, but thank you for asking.
- E. Sorry. I'd like to take care of your cat next weekend, but I'm going out.

解析:

51.C.句意:对于他们而言说不是非常困难的。根据前文“他们不得不满足所有人”可知,这一类人不会拒绝,不会说“不”。故正确答案选择 C。

52.B.句意:如果你想要解释,就把话语精简。根据前文说“不”是最简单直接的话语”可知此空应该选择答案 B。

53.D.句意:不,但是感谢你的询问。根据小标题可知此空应该并列的是说“不”的其他方式,故正确答案选择 D。

54.A.句意:保持眼神交流也是很重要的。根据前文所说的“声音应该清晰直接”可知,后文应该并列的是眼神交流。故正确答案选择 A。

55.E.句意:对不起我很想下周照顾你的猫,但是我计划要出门。根据后文提到的“照顾猫”可知,此处拒绝的说话方式是关于帮助照顾猫。故正确答案选择 E。

B

阅读下面短文,简要回答所给问题,并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

If you ask people of different countries “Could you tell me the way to the post office, please?” You will get different answers.

In Japan, people use landmarks (地标) instead of street names. For example, the Japanese will say to travelers, “Go straight down to the corner. Turn Left at the big hotel and go past a fruit market. The post office is across from the bus stop.”

In Kansas, there are no towns or buildings within miles. So instead of landmarks, people will say, “Go north two miles. Turn east, and then go another mile.”

People in Greece sometimes do not even try to give directions. They will say, “Follow me.” Then he or she will take you through the streets of the city to the post office.

Sometimes if a person doesn't know the answer to your question, he or she, like a New Yorker, might say, “Sorry, I have no idea.” But in Yucatan, Mexico, no one answers “I don't know”, because people think it is not polite. They usually give an answer, but often a wrong one. A visitor can often get lost in Yucatan.

But one thing will help you everywhere. You might not understand a person's words, but maybe you can understand his or her body language. He or she will usually point to the correct direction. Go on in that direction and you may find the post office.

56. Do Japanese use landmarks or street names to give the way?

57. In which place do people give the way by miles?

58. Why does no one in Yucatan and Mexico say “I don't know”?

59. What language can you understand if you don't understand a person's words?

60. In China, how do you usually give directions?

解析:

文章大意: 各个国家有趣节日的介绍。

56. Landmarks. 由文章 In Japan, people use landmarks (地标) instead of street names. 可知。

57. Kansas. 由文章第三段 “Go north two miles. Turn east, and then go another mile.”

58. Because people think it's impolite. 定位在文章第五段, But in Yucatan, Mexico, no one answers “I don't know”, because people think it is not polite.

59. Body Language. 定位在文章最后一段 You might not understand a person's words, but maybe you can understand his or her body language.

60. Answers can vary. (For example, I usually use landmarks to give directions.)

VII. 词汇运用 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据语篇内容, 用方框中所给词的正确形式填空, 使短文通顺、连贯, 并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。方框中有两个词为多余项。

warm	he	suggest	how	quick	expensive
like	excite	however	memorize	what	leave

It was John B. Dodd that first came up with the idea of a “father's day” in 1909. She wanted a special day 61 her father William Smart. Smart is a hero in Civil War. 62, his wife (Dodd's mother) died while giving birth to their sixth child. So he had to look after his six children by 63 on a farm.

The first Father's Day was celebrated on June 19, 1910 in the town of Spokane, in Washington. Then the celebration 64 became popular in other cities. In 1924, US President Calvin Coolidge 65 that Americans should make it a national holiday. In 1966, the third Sunday of June was regarded as Father's Day. From then on, more and more people learned 66 to give enough love to their fathers.

Nowadays, children often choose some gifts for fathers on Father's Day. Although the gifts are something 67 such as hats and ties, they can still make each father happy. So on this day, fathers are usually a little 68 than on other days.

Actually, Father's Day is a day not only to thank fathers, but also to all men who act 69 a father, including uncles, grandfathers, and some other adult friends. It is another holiday that teaches us to spread 70 and love. So, are you ready to do something special for the great men?

解析:

61. to memorize 考查 to do 做目的状语, 根据句意, 她想要一个特殊的日子来纪念他的爸爸。所以填 to memorize。

62. However 根据前后文句意, 可知, Smart 是内战的英雄。然而他的妻子在生完他们的第六个孩子之后去世了。前后句是转折关系, 所以填 However。

63. himself 考查句意理解及短语搭配。他在妻子死后不得不自己一个人在农场工

作照顾孩子们。所以是 **by himself**。答案是 **himself**。

64. **quickly** 根据句子语法分析，这是一个完整的句子，所以考虑缺副词，根据句意可知，这种庆祝仪式很快在其他城市流行起来。所以填 **quickly**。

65. **suggested** 根据句子语法分析，此处缺谓语动词，根据句意可知，美国总统 Calvin Coolidge 建议可以把它作为一个全国性的节日。所以填 **suggested**。

66. **how** 考查宾语从句的缩写版。特殊疑问词+to do 结构。根据句意，越来越多的人学会如何给予他们的父亲们足够的爱。

67. **inexpensive** 根据下文的提示词 hats, ties。可知，这是一些不昂贵的东西。所以填 **inexpensive**。

68. **more excited** 根据下文提示词 **than**。可知这里填比较级。根据句意可知，父亲们在这一天总比其它的日子更激动一些。所以填 **more excited**。

69. **like** 根据下文提示，包括叔叔们，爷爷们或其它成年的朋友们这些像父亲一样的人。所以填 **like**。

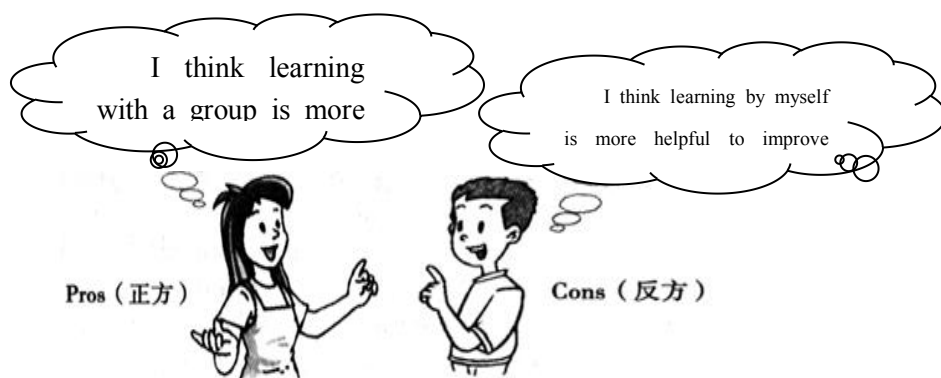
70. **warmth** 根据下文提示 “and love” 可知前面是并列的名词，并且是积极的正面词汇。根据句意，这也是一个教会我们传播爱和温暖的节日。所以填 **warmth**。

VIII. 书面表达（共 10 分）请将短文写在答题卡相应的位置上。

亲爱的同学，你已经是初三学生了，经历了一段中学生活后，你一定会有一些好的学习方法与你的同伴分享。你认为在合作学习和个人独立学习中，哪种方法可以更有效地提高成绩？针对这一话题，九年级六班的同学展开了辩论。

假设你是该班的同学，请围绕自己的观点，结合自己的亲身经历，说出 2 至 3 条说服同学们的理由（只需选择一个观点表达即可）。

要求：1. 词数不少于 80 词；2. 文章的开头已给出，不计入总词数。



I think ... is more helpful to improve grades.

范文:

I think learning with a group is more helpful to improve grades. My favorite learning method is that we can learn in a group. Everyone not only can express themselves freely, but also can get a lot of knowledge.

I still remember when I was in Grade Nine I met a difficult math problem. I spent a long time on it. However, I still couldn't work it out. Therefore, I asked my classmates for help. Then we discussed in a group to solve it. At last, the difficult problem was solved after our discussion. We were so excited. I was thankful to my classmates.

I benefited a lot from learning in a group through the experience. Firstly, we are given more time to discuss freely every class. We can get more knowledge by this way. Secondly, our friendship becomes deeper and deeper.