



黄冈资料满天下
黄冈中学独一家

第3版

黄冈中学

每功是

作业本

(含考试卷)

人教版

九年级英语(下册)

丛书主编 陈鼎常 分册主编 翟丽娅



黄冈中学
内部使用

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语文、英语、数学、物理、化学、历史、政治、地理、生物



据说茅台酒厂的厂长下榻北方某宾馆时,叫商品部的服务员把柜台里的茅台酒全部拿出来,鉴别之后,掏出笔来——写上大大的“假”字。
 在教辅市场上,“黄冈”二字几乎成为畅销的代名词。在采访全国人大代表、黄冈中学校长陈鼎常之前,记者特意到书店调查了写有“黄冈”字样的教辅,仅一家书店就有17种之多。带着抄有书名、作者姓名和出版社名称的清单,记者专程采访了陈鼎常代表,请陈鼎常代表甄别真伪。

陈鼎常代表浏览一遍之后说:“没有署名‘黄冈中学’,或者没有黄冈中学注册商标的,肯定不是黄冈中学出的教辅书籍。黄冈中学属于黄冈,但是‘黄冈资料’不能说是黄冈中学的教辅资料。那些‘黄冈资料’有的打的是黄冈中学的‘擦边球’,不能轻信。”……

目前市场上唯一一套署名“黄冈中学”,使用黄冈中学注册商标,由黄冈中学校长陈鼎常作为丛书主编并亲写前言,且在黄冈中学内部使用的教辅,就是由机械工业出版社出版的黄冈中学作业本(含考试卷)(上册/下册)第3版、黄冈中学2009届高考第一、二、三轮第4版、黄冈中学中考总复习第4版。

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作业本

(含考试卷)

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前 言

创办于1904年的湖北省黄冈中学,1953年就是湖北省重点中学,1986年被授予“全国教育系统先进集体”称号,2002年被评为“全国精神文明建设先进单位”……黄冈中学秉承“以人为本,以德立校”的办学思想,形成了“全面+特长”的育人特色,探索出“求实,求精,求异,求新”的教学风格。高考和竞赛成绩是她多年来实施素质教育的必然结果,也仅是其丰硕教学成果的某一个侧面。

培养学生,黄冈中学究竟有什么魔方?有什么聚沙成塔的功能?有什么点石成金的本领?这是我经常听到的提问。如果认为黄冈中学老是跟着高考的指挥棒转,被动地应试,那是不对的。黄冈中学并不提倡机械地记忆、被动地做题,如果说她有什么过人之处,恰恰在于她能充分领会命题者的意图,深刻把握其内在规律,成为一路上的领跑者,而不是盲目的跟进者。黄冈中学不反对教师跳入题海,却大力提倡学生跳出题海;反对学生做那些机械、简单、重复、乏味的题目,但要求学生做一些必要的题目。我们提倡学生做一些灵活多样、广泛应用的题目,让他们在解题过程中不断丰富知识、培养能力、增强素质。

如果说黄冈中学还有什么成功之处,那就是她在培养和造就大批优秀学生的同时,锻造了她的教师队伍,造就了在湖北省享有盛誉的名师。这些教师具有较深的科学文化素养、全新的教育理念、独到的教学风格及艺术和丰硕的教学成果。为了展示黄冈中学教师的风采,共享他们的教学成果,我们组织了学校一线骨干教师,精心策划编写了“黄冈中学作业本(含考试卷)”、“黄冈中学中考总复习”、“黄冈中学高考第一二三轮训练题”三套丛书。

“黄冈中学作业本(含考试卷)”这套丛书以《教学大纲》和《考试说明》为依据,突出“作业”与“考试”在学生形成学习能力、解题能力、考试能力过程中的作用,体现了黄冈中学学生在各种考试中的笔下生花与平时千锤百炼之间的必然联系。本套丛书在编写体例上进行了精心设计,“作业本”通过知识归纳、典型例题、课前热身、课上作业、课下作业和中(高)考在线六大板块的强化训练来提高能力;“考试卷”分A、B两套,前易后难,递进练习。本套丛书还具有以下特点:

1. 适当的习题定位:在讲解和习题编排上,本套丛书注重知识点所关联的考点、题型、方法的再巩固与逐步提高,丛书的定位就是通过能力型、开放型、应用型 and 综合型的递进式练习,使学生解题能力登上一个新台阶。
2. 适中的难度梯度:本套丛书的基础题、中档题和难题的比例为6:3:1,适合绝大多数中学使用,并且作业本中绝大多数题目前面分别用A、B、C来标注难度,要求得当,清晰明了。
3. 详实的解题提示:书后的习题答案详略得当,对于难题还给出了较为详细的解答,特别需要提及的是其中恰到好处的思路点拨有时起到画龙点睛的作用。

本套丛书强调作者的原创题的数量和质量,审稿、校对层层把关,力争打造成教辅市场的一朵奇葩。尽管如此,丛书仍难免有错误、偏差之处,在此恳请广大读者不吝指正,使之精益求精。

陈鼎席

于湖北省黄冈中学

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Unit 11 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

【教学目标】

学会用礼貌的交际用语获取信息(learn to ask for information politely)。

【单元内容概述】

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
单词	1. 名词类: restroom, shampoo, drugstore, furniture, advantage, disadvantage, block, adventure, jealousy, relaxation, hero, monkey, theme, beauty, heart, hunter, battle, demon, journey, department, look, creativity, imagination, crime 2. 形容词类: main, fresh, brave, political, foreign, plain 3. 动词类: dunk, slam, trick, wrap, slide, exchange		
词组和短语	no longer 不再 get information 获取信息 show interest in 对……感兴趣 get relaxation 休闲 become interested in 对……感兴趣 department store 百货商店; 百货公司 The Three Kingdoms《三国演义》(中国四大名著之一) Mickey Mouse 米老鼠(美国迪斯尼公司的卡通形象)	make plan 制订计划 hang out 闲荡 wrap A in B 把A包裹在B里 take it easy 放松 dress up 盛装, 打扮, 装饰 water slide 水滑道	make a phone call 打电话 take a vacation 度假 scream with jealousy 妒忌地尖叫 be enjoyed by 受……欢迎 furniture store 家具店 Monkey King 《美猴王》(中国连环画名称)
交际用语	问路及应答 (1)—Do you know where I can buy shampoo? 你知道在哪里可以买到洗发香波吗? —Sure. Take the elevator to the second floor. 当然, 乘电梯上二楼。 (2)—Could you (please) tell me how to get to the post office/where the restrooms are? 能告诉我怎么去邮局吗? / 洗手间在哪儿吗? —Yes. Turn right and... 当然。向右转, 然后…… (3)—Can you please tell me where I can get a dictionary? 能告诉我在哪里可以买到一本词典吗? —Yes. There is a bookstore on River Road. 可以, 在沿河路上有个书店。	交流对某事物的看法、评价 (1)—The Fine Arts Museum is really interesting. 凡因艺术博物馆真的很有趣。 —Yes. And it's beautiful, too. 是啊。它也很漂亮啊! (2)—Where do you usually hang out with your friends? —We usually go to my friend, Qiu's place. —Is that a good place to hang out? —Well, it has advantages. It's kind of small, but Qiu's mom is a wonderful cook, so we always have great snacks.	



知识归纳

一、重点词汇

1. furniture *n.* 家具。家具的总称,是不可数名词。

“一件家具”表述为 a piece of furniture, “一套家具”为 a set of furniture

There is little/much furniture in the house. 那所房子里家具很少/很多。

2. exchange *v.* 交换

exchange A for B 把 A 和 B 互换

He exchanged the red coat for a blue one. 他把红色的风衣换成了蓝色的。

exchange sth. (with sb.) (与某人) 互换某物

They exchanged hostages with each other. 他们互换了人质。

3. hang *v.* 悬挂; 吊

Don't hang your coat (up) on that tree! 不要把你的衣服挂在树上!

Please hang a picture on the wall. 请在墙上挂一张画。

注意: ① hang 的过去式和过去分词分别有两种形式, 分别是 hang - hung - hung, hang - hanged - hanged。

② 用 hanged 形式时, 表示“绞死; 吊死”之意。

He was hanged for murder. 他因谋杀罪而被处以绞刑。

③ 用 hung 形式时, 表示“物体(被)挂”之意。

His picture was hung above the desk. 他的照片挂在桌子上方。

The hall is hung with colorful flags. 大厅里挂着彩旗。

4. dress & wear *v.*

(1) 表示穿着的状态时, dress 用被动形式, wear 用主动形式。

He is dressed in dark. 他穿着黑色的衣服。

She was wearing sunglasses. 她戴着太阳镜。

He is dressed as a woman (He is wearing a woman's clothes). 他男扮女装。

(2) 表示穿戴的动作时, dress 后常接 sb. 作宾语, 表示“给某人穿衣”; 而 wear 后常以衣物、饰物等作宾语。

She can dress herself every morning. 每天早上她都

能自己穿戴好。

He is wearing an overcoat today. 他今天穿着大衣。

(3) 表示“佩带着(如帽子、花、戒指、手表等)”, “蓄留着(须、发等)”, “(面容等)呈现, 显出”之意时, 一律用 wear。

She wears an earring. 她戴了一个耳环。

He wears a long beard. 他蓄长须。

Nowadays girls like to wear their hair short. 时下, 姑娘们喜欢留短发。

She wears a happy smile. 她面带微笑。

注意: put on 是“穿上, 戴上”的意思, 可用于穿衣服, 穿鞋, 戴帽等, 强调穿戴的动作。

He put on his hat and went out of the room.

他戴上帽子后, 就走出房间。

5. fresh *adj.* 新鲜的, 新的, 无经验的, 清新的, 精神饱满的

He doesn't want to speak as he is still fresh here.

他新到这里, 所以不想发言。

The brilliant performance are still fresh in people's memory.

那次精彩的演出人们记忆犹新。

I prefer fresh pork to bacon.

我宁愿吃鲜猪肉, 不愿吃腊肉。

She is a fresh hand at the job.

她做这项工作还是新手。

Open the window and let in some fresh air.

打开窗户放些新鲜空气进来吧。

He felt exhausted while the children remained fresh.

他感到精疲力竭, 而孩子们却是精神饱满。

6. slide *vi & vt.* (slid, slid/slidden) 滑动, 不知不觉地陷入, 把……偷偷放入

The boy hurt his hand when sliding on the ice.

这个男孩溜冰时把手跌伤了。

The bag slid from her hand when she saw her lost son.

当她看见她丢失了的儿子时, 包从她手中滑落下来。

He slid into the classroom while the teacher was writing on the blackboard.

当老师在黑板上写字时, 他偷偷地溜进教室。

He slid the money into his pocket.

他把钱偷偷放进衣袋里。

二、重点句子

1. Can you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?

请你告诉我在哪儿能买到字典,好吗?

Can you please... 是一个表示客气请求的句型,它后面可跟宾语从句,也可跟“疑问词+不定式”结构。

can 可换成 could, would, will。

Could you please tell me where we show our tickets?

请告诉我我们在哪儿验票好吗?

Would you tell me how much it costs to fly to Canada?

你能告诉我乘飞机去加拿大要多少钱吗?

Will you please tell me when we will have a meeting?

请告诉我我们什么时候开会好吗?

Could you tell me how to get to the post office?

你能告诉我到邮局怎么走吗?

Can you tell me what to do next? 你能告诉我下一步怎么做吗?

2. Take the elevator to the second floor. 乘电梯上二楼。

take 在此表示“搭、乘”的意思。

He told me to take an express. 他叫我搭乘特别快车。

She takes a bus to work every day. 她每天乘公共汽车上班。

3. The bank is next to the bookstore. 银行在书店的隔壁。

next to 是“在紧接着某人或某物的一侧,在隔壁”的意思。

The house standing next to ours is a cinema.

我们隔壁的那幢房子是一家电影院。

Who is crying in the room next to mine?

谁在我隔壁的房间里哭?

4. There's always something happening. 总会有事情发生。

happening 是现在分词作定语。现在分词和过去分词用作定语的情况有很多。

We can see the rising sun. 我们可以看到东升的旭日。

He is a retired worker. 他是位退休工人。

There was a girl sitting there. 有个女孩坐在那里。

This is the question given. 这是所给的问题。

Be quiet! There is a baby sleeping in the next room. 安静! 隔壁有个婴儿在睡觉。

5. I live right next to a supermarket. 我就住在超市的隔壁。

right 在此起到强调的作用,它是副词,含义很多,

如:“对,顺利地,直接地,正好,完全,非常”等。

You have guessed right. 你猜对了。

Everything will go right with you if you follow the doctor's advice.

如果你照医生的建议去做,一切都会好的。

The wind was right in the face. 风迎面吹来。

They placed the table right in the middle of the room.

他们把桌子放在房间正中。

He has read right through the book. 他把这本书全部读完了。

I am right glad to hear the news. 听到这个消息我非常高兴。



典型例题

【例1】 Can you tell me when _____ back?

- A. will he be B. does he come
C. he will be D. did he come

【答案】 C

【解析】 题目中“when _____ back”在宾语从句中充当 tell 的宾语,而宾语从句要用陈述句语序,即采用“疑问词+主语+谓语”的形式,故只能选 C。

【例2】 He _____ two thousand trees since 1985. (2002年北京市朝阳区)

- A. plants B. planted
C. will plant D. has planted

【答案】 D

【解析】 since 意为“自从……以来”,应与现在完成时连用,故选 D。

【例3】 _____ you free last night? (2002年北京市朝阳区)

- A. Were B. Was
C. Are D. Do

【答案】 A

【解析】 last night 表示具体的过去时间,动词应该用过去式。又因为主语为 you,故选 were。

【例4】 — You must come back every month.

— Yes, I _____. (2001年安徽省)

- A. will B. must
C. should D. can

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查情态动词的用法。选项 B 有较大的干扰性,不少同学仅从对话上文的 must 猜测、推断,却不知这种回答显得呆板、没有交际意义。与 must 相比, I will 表示一种意愿色彩,更适合作为上文的答语。



课前热身

一、A 根据句意及所给首字母或中文意思写出单词
(每题 2 分,共 14 分)

- In England people say "toilet" while American people say "r _____".
- What are some of the d _____ of the Internet?
—You may waste your time playing games. Sometimes you may be fooled online.
- You can take the e _____ to upstairs, to the second floor.
- Open the window to let some f _____ air in.
- Surrounded by so many d _____ (杂货店), the department store has difficulties in business.
- The house is full of f _____, such as tables, chairs and sofas.
- I don't want to sit here near the window. May I e _____ seats with you?

二、A 将下列短语译成英语(每题 2.5 分,共 20 分)

- 在二楼 _____
- 向右转 _____
- 打一个电话 _____
- 闲荡 _____
- 百货商店 _____
- 兑换货币 _____
- 免费音乐会 _____
- 乘电动扶梯 _____



课上作业

三、单项选择填空(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

16. A —Could you tell me _____ buy a cup?
—Go along this street, you'll find a drug-store about 50 meters ahead.
A. where can I B. where I can
C. where could I D. I can where
17. A The mother with her daughters _____ in the garden.
A. hanged out B. are hanging out
C. is hanging out D. is hanging up
18. A It's too hot in the room, so I prefer _____ out.
A. to go to B. going
C. go D. going to
19. A Stop! You've spent too much time _____ computer games!
A. in playing B. to play
C. on playing D. played
20. A There's a bookstore _____ the third floor.
A. on B. at
C. in D. about

21. A Do you know _____ I can buy this kind of sweets?
A. which B. where
C. what D. who
22. A Do you know _____ there are any good restaurants _____ this block?
A. if; on B. how; on
C. if; to D. where; to
23. A Can you please tell me where _____ the post office?
A. to find B. can I find
C. how to find D. find
24. B —Do you know how to go the restrooms?
—_____
A. Yes, I can B. I could
C. Sure D. I could tell you
25. A —Where is the bookstore?
—Take the elevator _____ the second floor and turn left. And the bookstore is _____ the furniture store and the drugstore.
A. at; next to B. at; between
C. to; between D. to; next to

四、B 用所给单词的适当形式填空(每题 2 分,共 16 分)

26. The forest of Steles is so _____ (fascinate) that many people travel there.
27. People like the _____ (peace) world. They hate wars(战争).
28. Guilin is very _____ (tour). People often go there fo a trip.
29. I think I'd like to see the h _____ (history) site in China, such as the Great Wall.
30. Computers are _____ (wide) used in the world.
31. The good news is _____ (thrill), all of my classmates just shout loudly.
32. The boy was _____ (honest). He often told lies (谎言).
33. Excuse me, do you know the _____ (pronounce) of this word?



课下作业

- 五、B 下列各句均有一处错误,请找出,并改正(每题 2 分,共 10 分)
34. When she goes into stores, she always
A B
spends much too money. _____
C D

35. There are four German in our school. _____
 A B C D
36. Half of the books is written in English. _____
 A B C D
37. My mother cooked when I knocked at the door. _____
 A B C D
38. You can get the keys of the test paper from our teacher. _____
 A B C D

六、B 按要求改写句子(每题2分,共10分)

39. Excuse me, where can I send a letter? (同义句)
 Excuse me, would you tell me where _____ send a letter?
40. The girl could hardly understand what he said, _____? (反意问句)
41. "How many sheep are there in Australia?" she asked. (宾语从句)
 She asked _____ in Australia.
42. They have sold out the light green dresses. (被动句)
 The light green dresses _____ out.
43. He got too angry to speak. (同义句)
 He got _____ angry _____ he _____ speak.

中考在线

七、A 阅读理解:根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案。(每题2分,共10分)

The tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago. There are some traditions that you can find almost anywhere, anytime, such as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the "Happy Birthday" song. Others are only found for certain ages and in certain countries.



In China, on a child's second birthday, family members put many things on the floor around the child. According to Chinese tradition, the first thing that the child picks up tells you what profession the child will choose later in life.

For Japanese children, the third, fifth and seventh birthdays are especially important. At this age, there is a special celebration Shichi-Go-San (seven, five, three in Japanese) when children go to the temple wearing a new kimono (和服). The priest (僧侣) gives them special sweets, and the parents usually organize a party for their

friends in their home.

In Argentina, Mexico and several other Latin American countries, girls have a special birthday celebration when they reach the age of fifteen. After a special ceremony (仪式), the girls dance a waltz with their father and other boys.

Eighteen is the traditional "coming of age"—the age when (in many countries) you have the right to vote (选举), join the army and (in Britain) drink alcohol or buy a house.

In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top, or the cake itself is sometimes in the shape of a key. The key means that the young person is now old enough to leave and enter the family home at any time they want to!

- () 44. Which of the following birthday traditions can be found almost anywhere, anytime?
 A. Putting many things on the floor.
 B. Wearing a new kimono.
 C. Dancing a waltz.
 D. Sending birthday cards.
- () 45. The _____ usually organize a party at children's special birthday celebration in Japan.
 A. priests B. parents
 C. friends D. relatives
- () 46. In many countries you can _____ when you reach the age of eighteen.
 A. join the army
 B. have a key
 C. have a special ceremony
 D. have special sweets
- () 47. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
 A. The tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago.
 B. Some birthday traditions are only found in certain countries.
 C. You become the owner of your house at the age of fifteen.
 D. In many countries you have the right to vote at the age of eighteen.
- () 48. Which is the best title of this passage?
 A. Birthday Traditions around the World
 B. Chinese Birthday Celebrations
 C. Japanese Special Celebration
 D. The Drinking Age in Many Countries

(2008年上海市中考题)



知识归纳

一、重点词汇

1. trick *vt.* 哄骗, 打扮; *n.* 诡计, 窍门, 习惯等。

He tried to trick me into gambling with him.

他想哄骗我同他赌博。

It didn't take him long to learn the tricks of the trade.

他不久就学会了这一行业的窍门。

She has a trick of smoking before speaking.

她有个说话前先吸烟的习惯。

2. force *n. & v.*

force 用作名词, 指“力, 力量; 强力, 暴力, 威力”等。

He took the money from her by force.

他强行夺走她的钱。

The force of gravity is with us all the time, though we may not feel it.

地球引力时时刻刻都存在, 尽管我们可能感觉不到它。

He improved the quality of work in his department by force of example.

他以身作则带动他那个部门提高了工作质量。

force 用作动词, 指“强迫, 强攻”。

He forced his way through a crowd.

他从人群中挤了过去。

He forced a smile before answering my question.

他勉强笑了笑, 然后回答我的问题。

二、重点句子

1. ... where the food is both delicious and cheap. 食物既好吃又便宜。

both... and... 是并列连词, 它连接两个平行结构。

Both my father and mother like singing. 我父母都喜欢唱歌。

A man should have both courage and perseverance.

一个人既应有勇气也要有毅力。

We must pay attention both to English and to other subjects. 我们应对英语和其他学科都重视。

2. I've been collecting them for many years. 多年来我一直在收集它们(邮票)。

have been collecting 是现在完成进行时形式。现在完成进行时(have been doing)表示某个动作从过去

开始, 一直延续到现在, 而且现在仍然在进行。

How long has it been raining? 雨下多久了?

We've just been talking about you.

我们正谈着你呢。

What book have you been reading these days?

这几天你在看什么书?

I've been hoping I'd have chance to see the film.

我一直盼望有机会看这部电影。

3. Cartoons are no longer just for kids. 卡通片不再仅仅是为了孩子。

no longer 和 not... any longer 意思相同, 表示“不再”, 注意它与 not... any longer 位置的不同。

China today is no longer the China of the past (= China today isn't the China of the past any longer).

今日之中国不再是往日之中国了。

I can't wait any longer (= I can no longer wait).

我不能再等了。

I am no longer a child. (= I'm not a child any longer.) 我不再是个孩子了。

She refused to remain silent any longer.

她不愿再保持缄默了。

4. Like many other young adults, Qiu gets relaxation from reading cartoons or watching them on TV.

像其他的年轻人一样, 秋通过看卡通书或看电视上的卡通节目来休息。

(1) like *prep.* “如……一样”

He talked to me like my brother. 他跟我说话的口气像我哥哥一样。

He drinks like a fish. 他像鱼一样喝着水。

(2) get sth. from doing... “从做某事中得到……”, doing 在此作 get from 的宾语。

He gets money from polishing shoes. 他从擦皮鞋中赚钱。

She gets fun from embarrassing classmates. 她从使同学尴尬的过程中取乐。

比较: do sth. by doing sth. “通过/靠干什么……”这里的 by 表示方式。

He gets money by polishing shoes. 他靠擦皮鞋赚钱。

She gets fun by embarrassing classmates. 她通过使同学尴尬的方式取乐。

5. So leave behind the boring, real world. Go instead

to a place where the people are good-looking, and the heroes can do anything.

所以远远地离开让人疲倦的真实世界。取而代之的是去一个人们看上去赏心悦目,英雄可以成就一切的地方(卡通世界)。

(1) where the people are good-looking, and the heroes can do anything 作定语修饰 place。

(2) instead 是副词,通常放在句首或句尾。

I won't go to help the man. He will go instead. 我不去帮那个人,他代替我去。

(3) 表示“替代”意思的还有 instead of, in place of, take the place of, 但它们的用法有所不同。instead of 是介词短语,通常用在名词、代词、动词-ing、不定式、形容词、副词或介词短语前, in place of 相当于 instead of。

She will give you a report instead of me.

她将替我给你们作报告。

We went to the park instead of library.

我们是去公园而不是图书馆。

Use plastics instead of wood and metal.

用塑料来代替木材和金属。

take the place of 是动词短语,用作谓语。

He often takes the place of me to help the man.

他经常替我帮助那个人。

6. Many were adventure stories with educational themes, putting ideas of love and beauty into children's hearts.

很多(卡通片)都是有教育意义的探险故事,把爱和美的观念植入孩子们的心里。

with 表示“具有,有……”

China is a country with a long history.

中国是一个有悠久历史的国家。

There is a book with an attractive cover.

那本书有个吸引人的封面。

The beauty with a pair of glasses over her eyes is my sister.

戴眼镜的那个美女是我姐姐。

7. I'm not only watching her story, but also remembering when I was a child.

我不只是看她的故事,还回忆自己的童年。

注意: not only... but also... 连接两个主语时,必须遵循“临近原则”。

Not only I but also he knows about it. (临近 he)

Not only Tom but also his parents have joined the school league. (临近 parents)



典型例题

【例1】 Alice is fond of playing _____ piano while Henry is interested in listening to _____ music.

- A. /; the B. /; /
C. the; / D. the; the

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考查冠词的用法。表示球类的名词前一般不用冠词(如 play basketball/football/volleyball);表示西洋乐器的名词前则须用定冠词(如 play the violin/ guitar/piano)。listen to music 表示“听音乐”,是固定短语。

【例2】 — Did you find your pen this afternoon?

— No, I didn't find _____, but I've bought _____.

- A. it; it B. one; one
C. it; one D. one; it

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考查代词 it 和 one 的用法。it 指代前面的同一物品,one 则指代与前面事物同类的物品。

【例3】 The price of vegetables is _____ than before.

- A. much cheaper B. even higher
C. still dearer D. a lot more expensive

【答案】 B

【解析】 英语中,price“价格”只能说 high(高)或 low(低),不能说 expensive/dear(贵)或 cheap(便宜)。

【例4】 There are ten _____ teachers and two hundred _____ students in the school.

- A. women; girl B. woman; girls
C. women; girls D. woman; girl

【答案】 A

【解析】 名词作定语时,通常用单数,但 man 与 woman 作定语时,如果后面的名词是单数,这两个词也用单数,如果后面的名词是复数,这两个词也用复数,如: a man doctor, two men doctors 等。



课前热身

一、A 根据句意及所给首字母或中文意思写出单词 (每题 2 分, 共 22 分)

1. Telling someone his shoe is untied is an old April Fool's t _____.
2. Selfishness is the most serious d _____ of her.
3. In a f _____ country, he feels very lonely.
4. In her j _____ to Hangzhou, Mary met a handsome boy.
5. The air in the woods is much more f _____.
6. You have working for a whole day, please just have some r _____.
7. In the story *Snow White*, the queen is a woman of j _____.
8. The prince kisses the Sleeping B _____ (美人) and she wakes up.
9. He is b _____ and clever, and he is a real hero.
10. Walk through the dark forest is a great a _____ to me.
11. Look! A snake is s _____ (滑行) into your room!

二、A 将下列短语译成英文 (每题 2 分, 共 24 分)

12. 盛装 _____
13. 有教育意义的主题 _____
14. 政治力量 _____
15. 对……感兴趣 _____
16. 休闲; 放松 _____
17. 宁愿……也不愿…… _____
18. 制订计划 _____
19. 获取信息 _____
20. 度假 _____
21. 把 A 包裹在 B 里 _____
22. 打扮成小丑 _____
23. 《三国演义》 _____



课上作业

三、单项选择填空 (每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

- () 24. A Not everything is allowed _____ law.
A. on B. by
C. with D. in
- () 25. B Pay attention to the boy who _____ in black. He is a thief!
A. is dressed B. is wearing
C. is dressing D. puts on
- () 26. A Boys often _____ guns.
A. are more interesting in
B. show more interest in

- C. show more interesting on
D. is interested in
() 27. A —My tooth aches badly.
— _____! I'll do you an examination.

- A. Take it easy
B. I see, make faces
C. It doesn't matter
D. Never mind, take care
() 28. A He did his homework _____ watching TV.

- A. instead B. rather than
C. instead of D. more than
() 29. B This is the room in _____ Lin Biao lived for 3 years.
A. that B. where
C. which D. what

- () 30. A Please tell me _____ often throw rubbish on the floor.

- A. that B. who
C. whom D. how

- () 31. A That is a good place _____ hang out.
A. for B. on
C. to D. with

- () 32. A I live next to Huapu supermarket. It's very _____.
A. beautiful B. clean
C. delicious D. convenient

- () 33. A You can find good food at the Farmer's Market. _____ the food is _____ delicious and cheap.
A. in which; all B. which; both
C. that; all D. where; both

- () 34. A When she goes into stores she always spends _____ money.
A. much too B. little too
C. many too D. too much

- () 35. B This character seems _____ someone real.
A. like B. to like
C. liking D. likes

- () 36. C We can see _____ stars in the sky at night.
A. a million of B. millions
C. million of D. millions of

() 37. C Susan's parents have bought a large house with a garden. It _____ be very expensive.

- A. must B. can
C. mustn't D. can't

() 38. A _____ fun it is to watch cartoon films!

- A. What a B. How a
C. What D. How

四、B 将下列句子翻译成英语(每题2分,共10分)

39. 我想今天下午去逛街。

I'd like _____ in the street this afternoon.

40. 青岛是一个和家人度假的好地方。

Qingdao is _____ the family _____.

41. 他们在田野里走了一个半小时。

They _____ 1.5 hours _____ in the field.

42. 你在找哪种玫瑰?

_____ roses are you _____?

43. 庆华书店在第一中学隔壁。

Qinghua Bookstore _____ No. 1 Middle School.

课下作业

五、B 在短文的空格内填入适当的词,使其内容通顺,每空格限填一词,首字母已给出(每题2分,共14分)

Welcome to 2005 Summer Camp

2005 Summer Camp o 44 between 9:30 am and 11:30 am from July 20th to July 30th. All c 45 aged 7-14 are welcome. Each child can take part in only one of the following a 46 and needs to pay 150 RMB.

1. Sports (basketball, football, table tennis, etc.)
2. Internet groups (painting, singing, dancing, piano, computer, etc.)
3. English World (songs, films, games, plays, etc.)

Some American children are coming to the camp. If you really want to spend an interesting summer holiday, please j 47 us for learning with fun. Act now! B 48 your place as soon as possible either by phone o 49 by e-mail. P 50 before July 18th, then you can have a Mickey T-shirt as a member of the camp.

Address: Nanfang Children's Palace; No. 23, Dongshan Street, Binhai City

Telephone: 83212563

E-mail: dsbc2004@childrenpalace.net

中考在线

六、B 阅读理解:根据材料内容选择最佳答案。(每题2分,共10分)

People know the dangers of fires. It's good for a family to learn how to prepare for a fire. Here are some suggestions:

Put a smoke alarm in the house. Smoke from a fire causes the alarm to go off. The alarm makes a loud sound. The sound tells everyone to leave the house at once.

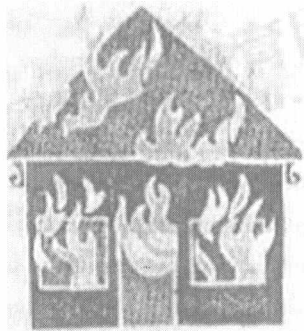
Make escape (逃脱) plans. They should know all the ways out of the house. If there is a fire, everyone follows the plan to get out. Part of the plan is to check all the windows to make sure they can be opened easily.

Buy fire extinguishers (灭火器) in the house. Everyone in the family should know how to use them.

Practise for a fire. They do fire practice because they teach children about fire safety. Everyone in the family should know the following fire rules:

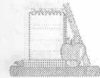
- Don't open a hot door! The fire can grow more quickly if you open the door.
- Stay close to the floor! Smoke can be more dangerous than fire. The best air is near the floor because smoke rises.
- What will you do if your hair or clothes start to burn? First, stop! Don't run! The fire burns faster because of more air. Drop! Fall to the floor. Then roll! Turning over and over will make the fire go out. Put a blanket (毯子) around you to keep air away from the fire that may still be on you.

There are many possible causes for fires. A wise family is ready all the time. If there is a fire, don't forget to call 119 for help.



() 51. What does it mean when a smoke alarm rings at home?

- A. You have to get up.
B. Water is running to the floor.
C. Something is burning.
D. Someone breaks your window.



- () 52. The writer advises people to do the following to prepare for a fire except that _____
- A. they practise for a fire
B. they make escape plans
C. they buy fire extinguishers
D. they use electrical cookers
- () 53. When a fire happens, _____ if you open the hot door.
- A. the fire will grow more quickly
B. the electricity will be cut off
C. the door will soon be on fire
D. the house will fall down
- () 54. What are the right steps you should take when your hair or clothes catch fire?
- A. Stop, run, roll. B. Stop, drop, roll.
C. Run, drop, roll. D. Roll, drop, stop.
- () 55. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Dangers of a Fire.
B. The Causes of a Fire.
C. Learn to Use a Fire Extinguisher.
D. Be Ready for a Fire.

(2008年河南省中考题)

七、C 任务型阅读(每题2分,共10分)

阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,填写短文后56~60小题中所缺少的关键信息。

Many people keep small fish as pets. They keep them in a tank(容器) of water. The tank is made of clear glass. People can look through it. They can see inside the tank and watch the fish.

The fish need room. They must not be crowded. Fish need oxygen(氧气) to breathe. Fish get it from water in the tank. There must be enough water for all fish. So the

size of the tank is important.

In the tank many people put small plants that are good for fish. They give oxygen to the water. Plants help in other ways, too. Fish can nibble(一点点地吃) on the plants. They hide among the plants and sleep, lay eggs there.

The plants need light. Most fish need light, too. The tank may be put near a window. It will get light there. Another place might be better, though. A window may let cold air in. The water in the tank may get too cold. The fish may die because cold water can kill them. So can hot water. The temperature must be just right.

The fish must be kept in water all the time. Some fish can jump high. They may jump out of the tank. The tank should be covered. This keeps the fish from jumping out. The fish need food and they should be fed every day. Giving them too much food is bad. The extra food will fall to the bottom and make the water dirty. However, the fish should get just enough food. They should finish the food in 10 minutes. Nothing should be left. When this happens, the amount(数量) of food is right.

56. The size of the tank to keep fish is important because the fish need enough _____ and enough _____.
57. The water in the tank should neither too _____ nor too _____.
58. The Chinese for "extra" in the last paragraph is _____.
59. The underlined word "this" in the last paragraph refers to(指的是) giving pet fish _____.
60. This passage mainly talks about _____.

(宁夏回族自治区2008年初中学业暨高中升学考试题)



知识归纳

动词不定式(to do)是初中英语课的一个重点,也是中考要考查的一个项目。动词不定式属于非谓语动词的一种形式,很多同学经常把它和谓语动词混在一起,掌握起来有困难。下面我们对动词不定式的用法做个简单归纳,帮助同学们记忆。

一、动词不定式在句子中不能充当谓语,没有人称和数的变化。

二、动词不定式是由“to + 动词原形”构成(有时可以不带to)。动词不定式的否定形式是“not + 动词不定式”(not 不与助动词连用)。

三、动词不定式短语具有名词、形容词和副词等的功能,可在句中用作多种句子成分。

动词不定式的句法功能如下:

1. 作主语

To do sports helps you stay fit.

→It helps you stay fit to do sports.

To swim in the deep sea on your own is dangerous.

→It is dangerous to swim in the deep sea on your own.

注意:

① 动词不定式作主语,常可用 it 作形式主语,将不定式后置。

To please everyone is hard. = It's hard to please everyone. 要使每个人都满意是很难的。

To study at this school is an honour. = It is an honour to study at this school. 在这个学校学习是一种荣幸。

② 在用 it 作形式主语的结构中,经常插入 for 或 of 介词短语作不定式的逻辑主语。

It is necessary for me to go to the dentist's.

对我来说有必要去看牙医了。

It is difficult for teenagers to understand it.

要十多岁的孩子理解这个实在是太难了。

It's kind of you to help us. 谢谢你帮助我们。

It's honest of you to do so. 你这样做很诚实。

③ 有些动词,如:take, cost, make 也用 it 作形式主语,后接动词不定式作主语。

It takes me half an hour to go from home to school every day. 每天我从家到学校要花半小时。

It costs about 1,000 yuan to fly from Shanghai to Bei-

jing.

从上海飞往北京大约要花费 1 千元。

It made us happy to learn the news.

听到这一消息使我们高兴。

2. 作表语

常用在 job, work, plan, purpose, idea, hope, aim, intention, mistake 等作主语的句子中作表语。

Our duty is to protect the environment.

我们的责任是保护环境。

Their work is to produce more colour TV sets.

他们的工作是生产更多的彩色电视机。

My plan is to travel to the northern part of our country this summer. 我的计划是在今年夏天到我国的北方去旅游。

My worst mistake was to quarrel with my class teacher that day. 我最大的错误是那天和班主任吵架。

3. 作动词宾语

(1) 动词 + 不定式作宾语,这类动词有: afford, agree, begin, choose, decide, expect, hope, learn, pretend, promise, try, want 等。

We can't afford to buy that house.

我们买不起那幢房子。

They decided to have a discussion.

他们决定讨论一下。

(2) 动词 + 疑问词 + 不定式作宾语。这类动词有: decide, find out, know, learn, remember, think, see, wonder 等。

I don't know what to do next.

我不知道下一步该干什么。

He didn't understand how to work out the problem.

他没明白如何解这道题。

注意:当“疑问词 + 不定式动词”这种结构作宾语时,它的作用等于宾语从句,例如:

I could not decide which dictionary to buy.

= I could not decide which dictionary I should buy.

Jack did not know where to find such a good teacher.

= Jack did not know where he could find such a good teacher.

(3) 动词 + 间接宾语 + 疑问词 + 不定式。这类动词基本是可带双宾语的动词。如: show, teach, advise, tell 等。

They haven't told us when to leave yet.

他们还没有告诉我们什么时候出发。