



宇恒文化
YU HENG CULTURE



学海风暴

同步系列

丛书主编：冷媛



九年级英语（上）

（配人教版）

喀什维吾尔文出版社
新疆电子音像出版社

☆ 突出重点 ☆ 突破难点 ☆ 锁定热点 ☆ 直击中考

责任编辑：侯淑婷

封面设计：王博



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魔力导学系列全新改版

学海风暴

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九年级英语（上）

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新疆维吾尔自治区教育厅

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前言

“东方欲晓，
莫道君行早，
踏遍青山人未老，
风景这边独好！”

我们太应该重视这个“独”了！

世上被人们公认的景点都是独特的：埃及金字塔，中国古长城，法国凯旋门，罗马斗兽场……

世上被人们赞誉的美景都独具风采：泰山日出，威尼斯水城，巴西热带雨林，非洲撒哈拉大沙漠……

文学作品中的经典人物也独具个性：王熙凤的笑里藏刀，鲁滨逊的坚毅顽强，奥赛罗的嫉妒仇恨……

独特是一种能力，

独特是一种智慧，

独特是一种超然！

《学海风暴》便是众多教辅资料中的独特品牌！

“人无我有，人有我优”是我们奉行的最高准则。

“没有最好，只有更好”是我们遵循的服务理念。

经编写组殚精竭虑倾心打造的《学海风暴》教辅丛书，具有以下独特之处：

●**权威性** 丛书主笔均为全国优秀的一线特高级教师，国家级、省级骨干教师，可谓强强联合、名师荟萃。先进的教学理念、成功的教学经验、科学的操作方式，组成了独树一帜的信息方阵。莘莘学子可以由此轻松“步蟾宫”“跃龙门”。

●**新颖性** 以新课标精神为指导，突出学生的主体性，强化人文意识的终极关怀，强调“感受、观察、体验、参与社会生活”的能力，注重构建“情景化”“生活化”的学习氛围，把学生引向好学、会学、乐学的理想天地。

●**科学性** 丛书各科既有对知识的宏观梳理，又有对解题思路的微观探究；既有对个案技巧的点拨，又有对整体规律的总结。以科学的方法打通了思维心理的屏蔽通道，为提升同学们的综合应用能力架起了一座金色之桥。

●**实用性** 实事求是，尊重实际，是本丛书的出发点，也是落脚点。从体例的设计，到内容的编写，本丛书都充分考虑到教学过程的特点和学生的实际需要，大处着眼，小处着手，努力使本丛书成为实实在在的学生的帮手，能切实的帮助学生积累知识，训练能力，开阔思维，提高成绩。

“删繁就简三秋树，领异标新二月花。”我们坚信，《学海风暴》定会给你的求学带来无穷的乐趣，定会引领你跨越人生的“十八盘”，去领略那“一览众山小”的无限风光！

学海弄潮，激流勇进，梦想成真！

《魔力导学》系列编写组

2008年8月



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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

单元词组归纳

整合知识, 梳理脉络

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 编对话 | make up a conversation |
| 2. 以后; 随后 | later on |
| 3. 处理 | deal with |
| 4. 解决问题 | solve a problem |
| 5. 做笔记 | take notes |
| 6. 将……变成…… | change... into... |
| 7. 首先; 第一 | to begin with |
| 8. 为……而担忧 | worry about |
| 9. 犯错; 弄错 | make a mistake/mistakes |
| 10. 结束; 告终 | end up |
| 11. (时光) 流逝 | go by |
| 12. 抱怨…… | complain about |
| 13. 根本不 | not (...) at all |
| 14. 英语口语 | spoken English |
| 15. 把……看作…… | regard... as... |
| 16. 通过和朋友们一道学习 | by working with friends |
| 17. 制作抽认卡 | make flashcards |
| 18. 制作单词表 | make vocabulary lists |
| 19. 听磁带 | listen to tapes |
| 20. 为考试而学习 | study for a test |
| 21. 怎么样……? | What about...? |
| 22. 口语技能 | speaking skills |
| 23. 太……而不能 | too... to... |
| 24. 用那种方式 | (in) that way |
| 25. 首先 | first of all |
| 26. 以……开始 | begin with |
| 27. 害怕去做 | be afraid to do sth. |
| 28. 笑话; 取笑(某人) | laugh at |
| 29. 决定做某事 | decide to do sth. |
| 30. 根本(不); 全然(不) | not at all |
| 31. 喜欢做……; 乐于做…… | enjoy doing |
| 32. 组成; 构成 | make up of |

单元语法归纳

循循善诱, 点石成金

一、by 用于表“方式”

1. by 表示的意义。

表示做某事的方式时, 用介词 by。by 后常接动词的 -ing 形式, 表示“用……手段或方式”; 其后也可接名词, 表示“凭借的交通工具”。eg:

(1) He earns a living by selling newspapers. 他通过卖报纸谋生。

(2) He went to London by air. 他坐飞机去伦敦。

2. 对 by 短语的提问。

对由 by 引导的介词短语作方式状语提问时, 用 how。

eg:

(1) —How do you study for a test? 你是怎样为考试学习的?

—By listening to the tapes. 通过听磁带。

(2) —How do you learn English? 你怎样学英语?

—By reading aloud. 通过大声朗读。

二、how 引导的特殊疑问句

1. how 用来询问方式和手段。eg:

—How do you learn English? 你怎样学英语?

—I learn by studying with my friends.

我通过和朋友一起学习来学习英语。

—How do you go to school? 你怎么去学校?

—By bike. 骑自行车。

2. how 用于彼此间的打招呼、问候, 询问身体状况。

eg:

—How do you do? 你好。

—How do you do? 你好。

3. how 询问天气或程度。eg:

—How is the weather today? 今天的天气怎么样?

—It's fine. 天气晴朗。

4. 询问年龄时用 how old。eg:

—How old are you? 你多大了?

—I'm thirteen years old. 我 13 岁。

5. 征求对某人、某物或某问题的看法及意见时用 how about。

how about 后接名词、代词或动名词形式。eg:

How about playing basketball? 打篮球怎么样?

6. 询问物体的重量时用 how heavy; 询问高度用 how tall/high; 询问山脉、河流的长度及时间的长短用 how long。

eg:

—How heavy is the box? 这个箱子有多重?



- It's 5 kilos(heavy). 五千克重。
- How tall is that tree? 那棵树多高?
- It's about 1,000 metres(high). 大约一千米高。
- How long will you stay here? 你要在这里待多久?
- About two weeks. 大约两周。

7. 询问距离长短用 how far. eg:

- How far is it from your home to school?
从你家到学校有多远?
- It's about 2 kilometres. 大约两千米远。

8. 询问人或物的数量用 how many, 后面接可数名词复数。 eg:

- How many students are there in your class?
在你班上有多少学生?

9. 询问不可数名词的数量用 how much, 它还可询问某物的价格。 eg:

- How much are the apples? 苹果多少钱?
- How much bread is there in the fridge? 冰箱里有多少面包?

10. 询问时间多久用 how soon. eg:

- How soon will you come back? 你多久回来?
- I'll be back in ten minutes. 我十分钟之后回来。

11. 对 always, usually, often, sometimes 等频度副词提问时用 how often. eg:

- How often does she do exercise? 她多久锻炼一次?

【例1】_____ do you think of the film?

- A. How B. What C. Why D. When

【解析】这是一个常用句型,意为“你认为……怎么样?”这个句型常有两种表达方式,即:How do you like ...? 和 What do you think of ... ?

【答案】B

【例2】He went to school without _____ breakfast.

- A. to have B. have C. having D. haveing

【解析】without 是介词,后跟动词时要用动名词。

【答案】C

三、现在完成时态

1. 现在完成时态的构成“have/has + 动词的过去分词”。

2. 用法:现在完成时用来表示现在以前已发生的动作或存在的状态,其结果对现在有影响。换句话说,动作或状态虽发生或存在于过去,但它的影响现在还存在着。

一般在句中如有 already, just, yet, ever, never, before, so far 这类副词作状语时,谓语动词常用现在完成时。

eg: Have you read the book? 你看过那本书吗?(指到目前为止)

I have been a teacher for over twenty years. 我当教师已有二十多年了。(说明到现在已有二十多年,可能还要当下去)

特别提示

1. 短暂性动词可用于完成时,但不能与表示时间段的时间状语连用,可将短暂性动词改为延续性动词。常见的转换词有: buy → have; borrow → keep; lend → keep; die → be dead; leave → be away; join → be in/be a member of

现在完成时:动作发生在过去,强调对现在的影响或结果。

eg: I have cleaned the room.

2. 一般过去时:只表明过去发生了某一动作,不强调对现在有何影响和结果。

eg: I cleaned the room yesterday.

(只表明昨天打扫,不强调现在是否干净)

3. 短暂性动词用于一般过去时,转化成延续性用于现在完成时与 It's + 一段时间 + since 句型的转化。 eg:

He left home three years ago.

He has been away from home for three years.

It is three years since he left home.

Section A

课程解读 夯实基础,温故知新

1. how “怎么”的意思,问方式、方法。

eg: How do you go to school every day? 你每天怎样去上学?

How do you spell the word? 你怎样拼写这个单词?

另外:与 how 一起构成的词组有:how old, how many, how much, how long, how far, how often, how soon, how about 等等。

2. other 和 another 的用法区别。

other 和 another 都有“别的,另一”的含义,都可以作形容词和代词,区别为:

(1) other 不可以单独使用,其前应有冠词(the)、数词、限定词(any, some...)或用其复数形式 others; another 却可以单独使用,也可以在后面加一个单数名词或代词。

(2) the other 指“两者中的另一个”; another 指“三者或三者以上中的另一个”。

(3) “the other + 单数名词”相当于 the other,意为“(两者中)另一个”;“the other + 复数名词”相当于 the others 或 the rest,意为“其余全部,其余所有的”。

eg:



Your right hand is clean, but the other (hand/one) is dirty. 你的右手是干净的, 可另一只手却是脏的。

(4) another 后常接单数名词或代词; 若接复数名词意为“另外几个……”或“再有……”。eg:

I don't like these trousers. Please show me another pair. 我不喜欢这些裤子。请再给我拿一条。

(5) other 泛指“别人, 有人”; the others 特指“其余所有的人/物”。eg:

Some of us like basketball. Others like football.

3. too... to... 表示“太……以致于不能……”, 不定式与 too 连用, 则不定式含有否定的意义。这一句型常可以转换成“so... that...”句型。表示“如此……以致于……”。

eg: The boy is too young to go to school. = The boy is so young that he can't go to school. 那孩子太小, 不能上学。

The box is too big for me to carry. = The box is so big that I can't carry it. 箱子太大, 我拿不动。

【注意】当这种 too... to... 句型改成 so... that... 句型时, 为保持句意的一致, that 引导的结果状语从句中须根据时态用情态动词 can't 或 couldn't 加动词原形, 以强调能力。另外, that 从句中的谓语动词须带宾语, 没有宾语是错误的。不能说 The box is so big that I can't carry. 在 carry 后面须带宾语 it。

【注意】在 too... to... 句型中, 当 too 修饰 good, glad, happy, kind, easy, ready, eager, willing, anxious 等积极意味的词时, 后面的不定式不具有否定意义, 这时, too 相当于 very, 作“非常”解。

eg: She's too (= very) willing to help you. 她非常愿意帮助你。

I'm too (= very) happy to do it. 我非常愿意做这件事。

另外: too... to..., enough... to..., so... that, such... that 也能互换。

eg: It is such a difficult problem that I can't work it out. = It is so difficult a problem that I can't work it out. = This problem is too difficult for me to work out. = This problem isn't easy enough for me to work out. 这道题太难, 我解不出。

4. a little

(1) 当 a little 修饰名词时, 只用于修饰不可数名词, 表示“一点儿”。

eg: We have a little time now. Let's watch TV. 我们现在有一会儿时间。我们看电视吧。

I want a little water. 我想要一点儿水。

(2) a little 也可用于修饰形容词, 表示“有点儿”。

eg: It's a little cold today. 今天有点儿冷。

I'm a little hungry. 我有点儿饿了。

【注意】a little 与 a few 的区别, a few 修饰可数名词, a little 修饰不可数名词。还有 little, few 的用法。

eg: A few people know it. 有几个人知道此事。

比较: Few people know it. 几乎没什么人知道此事。

There is a little water in the glass. 玻璃杯中有点水。

比较: There is little water in the glass. 玻璃杯中没什么水。

5. ... because he can watch the actors say the words.

此句中的 say the words 是省去不定式符号“to”的动词不定式短语, 在句中作宾语补足语。在英语中, 动词 let, make, have 及感官动词后跟不定式作宾语补足语时, 须省去符号“to”。

eg: Don't forget to have him come. 别忘了让他来。

The boss made the weak man work twelve hours a day. 老板要那虚弱的人一天工作十二个小时。

6. lots of = a lot of “许多、大量”的意思。

lots of, a lot of, many 和 much 的用法。lots of 和 a lot of, many, much 同义, lots of, a lot of 多用于肯定句中, 它们可以修饰可数名词或不可数名词; many 修饰可数名词, much 修饰不可数名词。在疑问句和否定句中常用来替换 a lot of 或 lots of。

eg: We have got lots of practice. 我们得到了大量的练习。

Are there many books in the room? 房间里有许多书吗?

There are a lot of people in the park. 公园里有许多人。

I have not much money with me. 他身上钱不多。

7. We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese. 当我们谈得起劲时, 那么我们最终还是说中文。

(1) excited 过去分词做表语。excite, interest, move, tire, bore, frustrate, encourage 等动词在修饰、限制人时, 用过去分词; 修饰、限制物时, 用现在分词。eg:

The film is very interesting, and I am very interested in it. (表语) 这个电影很有趣, 我对它很感兴趣。

The boring work left him bored. (定语)(补语) 枯燥的工作使他厌烦。

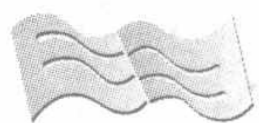
Moved by the lady's words, John made up his mind to help her. (状语)

被女士的话语所感动, 约翰决心去帮她。

(2) end up 动词短语, 意为“结束”。eg:

Those who start with the aim of doing harm to others only end up by ruining themselves.

相关链接: end up 常用于下列短语中



①end up with 表示“以……结束、告终”;和 start/begin with 意义相反。eg:

The teacher began the class with a story.

老师以一个故事开始了那节课。

②end up as 则意为“最后成为……”。eg:

He ended up as the head of the firm.

他最后成了这家公司的领导。

课内基础闯关

同步测控, 步步为营

一、根据所给汉语提示完成下列句子

- 1 Can you (制作抽认卡)?
2 Those students (正在听磁带) now.
3 You must (提高口语能力).
4 The teacher has (更多具体建议) on how to learn English well.
5 (曾经学习) with a group?
6 Miss Gao spoke (太快), so we could hardly understand what she said.
7 We (结束) speaking in Chinese.
8 I do (根本不) like Beijing Opera.

二、选择题

- 1 of the twins has been to America.
2 What is your way your English?
3 is a good sport.
4 He doesn't understand me all.
5 He is a man easy to talk.
6 I have been living in Beijing three years.
7 If you don't know the words, you can in the dictionary.
8 They should first practice short explanation.
9 How could you do that way?

- A. at B. / C. on D. for
10 One is never too old.

- A. learn B. learning C. learns D. to learn

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

- 1 你考前怎样学习?
2 你可以向警方求助.
3 大声朗读以练习发音好吗?
4 他太虚弱了,搬不动这个箱子.
5 那个人根本不懂日语.
6 学习英语的最好方法是使用英语.

课外拓展提高

沙场百战, 大战不殆

一、用括号内单词的适当形式填空

- 1 The new car goes at an (amaze) speed.
2 The film was so (bore) that I fell asleep half way.
3 There are many (different) between living in a city and living in the country.
4 He wants to improve his (speak) English by joining an English club.
5 I have to change the (origin) plan for lack of money.
6 What is the (good) way to go to the station?
7 He enjoyed (he) on holiday.
8 She is such a pleasant and (help) child!
9 The football match was exciting and all of us were (excite).
10 If you're so (happy), why don't you change your jobs?

二、选择题

- 1 does it take to walk to the post office from here?
2 She is so young that I can't make her the story.
3 Did you Mary's birthday party?

- Yes, we enjoyed ourselves.
- A. join B. go
 C. take part in D. join in
- () ④ He said he would come _____ this afternoon.
 A. some time B. sometime
 C. sometimes D. some times
- () ⑤ —Have you _____ been to Shanghai?
 —No, _____.
 A. never; never B. already; ever
 C. ever; never D. yet; never
- () ⑥ I heard there was a panda show in the zoo. _____ going and have a look?
 A. Let's B. Why not
 C. How about D. Why
- () ⑦ He practiced his pronunciation _____ listening to videos.
 A. with B. use C. by D. for
- () ⑧ It's _____ dangerous _____ play in the street.
 A. too; to B. so; that C. such; that D. too; that
- () ⑨ Sam got _____ about the words and ended _____ in a low voice.
 A. frustrating; speaking B. frustrated; up speaking
 C. frustrate; to speak D. frustrating; up speaking
- () ⑩ —How did you get there? — _____ taxi.
 A. Take B. By C. On D. In
- () ⑪ —Could you give me _____ water?
 —Sorry, I have _____.
 A. some; little B. some; a little
 C. any; little D. any; a little

Section B

课程解读

夯实基础，温故知新

1. spoken 与 speaking 的辨析。

spoken, speaking 这两个词都是形容词。spoken 意为“口头的，口语的”；speaking 意为“讲话的，说(某种语言)的”。

spoken 可直接修饰名词；但 speaking 常与某种表示语言的词一起组成一个形容词。eg:

I am not good at spoken English. 我的英语口语不好。
 Australia is an English-speaking country.

澳大利亚是一个讲英语的国家。

2. I make mistakes in grammar. 我犯语法错误。

(1) make mistakes 是动词短语，意为“犯错误，做错”。

eg:
 He made many mistakes in his spelling.
 他拼写中的错误很多。

Don't make the same mistake again next time.

下次不要犯同样的错误了。

mistake 是可数名词。

(2) in 是介词，表示“在……方面”。eg:

The new house is large in size. 这座新房子面积大。

3. maybe 是“也许、大概”的意思，是副词，相当于 perhaps(可能)，可放在句首也可放在动词前。

eg: Maybe you are right. 也许你是对的。

Kate maybe has gone to school. 凯特也许到了学校。

may be 分开也表“也许、大概”，但 may 是情态动词，be 是系动词，放于句中。

eg: She may be at home now. 她现在可能在家。

He may be a child. 他可能是个小孩。

4. It wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher...

此句是“It is /was + adj. for sb. + 动词不定式(to do sth.)”的句型。这句中的 It 是形式主语，不定式 to understand the teacher 是真正主语。而动词不定式前的 me 是逻辑主语。

eg: It isn't easy for us to learn computer well. 对我们而言学好电脑不容易。

It is important for us to protect the environment. 保护环境对我们来说是很重要的。

5. be afraid to do sth. 意思是“害怕做某事”。

【注意】be afraid of 意为“害怕人或物”，当表示害怕或担心发生某种情况时，of 后可跟动名词。而 be afraid to do sth. 表示“害怕做某事”、“不敢做某事”。但是，谈论我们自己也无法左右的突发事件时，要用 be afraid of doing sth.。

eg: I'm afraid to be alone. 我害怕孤独。

I'm afraid of falling into the swimming pool. 我害怕掉到游泳池里去了。

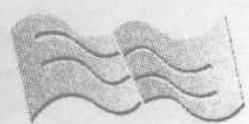
另外：be afraid 后跟 that 宾语从句，表“恐怕”、“担心”。

eg: I'm afraid I can't pass the exam. 恐怕我不能通过考试。

6. decide to do sth 决定做某事。decide 后面只能接不定式，不可接动名词。

eg: I decided to go home. 我决定回家。

We decided to go to Beijing to have a good time. 我们决定去北京玩个痛快。



另外 decide 后可接从句。

eg: I can't decide who's right in that. 我判断不出在那方面谁是正确的。

I've decided how to do it. 我已决定怎样做了。

7. Now I am enjoying learning English...

此句中的 enjoy 表示“喜欢”，含有从所喜欢的事物中享受到乐趣的意味。其宾语为名词、代词、动词-ing“玩得愉快”，相当于 have a good time。有时候 like 和 love 可代替 enjoy，但没 enjoy 的含义丰富。

eg: I enjoy going to the cinema. 我喜欢看电影。

We enjoy ourselves at the party. 我们在聚会上玩得很高兴。

另外类似的动词本单元中还有 end up, practise。

eg: She ended up speaking at the meeting at last. 他终于结束了会议上的发言。

You should often practise speaking English with foreigners. 你应该常和外国人练习说英语。

8. ... she had trouble making complete sentences. 她造完整的句子有困难。

have trouble/difficulty/problem { (in) doing sth.
with sth.

表示“做某事有困难”。eg:

His son had much difficulty (in) working out the problem. 他儿子很难解出这道题。

We had some trouble/difficulty/problem (in) driving through the snow. 我们在雪中行驶有些费劲/困难。

I have no trouble/difficulty/problem with English grammar. 我在英语语法方面毫不费劲。

【点拨】①其中 trouble/difficulty/problem 前可有修饰语 some, much, little, no, any 等。②trouble/difficulty/problem 为不可数名词，不能用复数。③句中介词 in 可以省略。④若宾语为名词，介词应用 with。

9. attend, join, join in, take part in 的辨析。

这几种表达都有“参加”之意，为动词或短语。attend 指出席或参加会议、聚会、讲座等；join 表示加入到某一组织、团体或人群中去，并成为其中的一员；join in 和 take part in 都指参加到某项活动中去。eg:

Did you attend a meeting last Friday?

你上周五出席会议了吗？

When did you join the Party?

你什么时候入党的？

All the students joined/in/took part in the discussion.

所有的学生都参加了讨论。

10. English-speaking friends 说英语的朋友。

English-speaking 作定语，修饰 friends。

短横线连接的短语常作定语。

eg: three-hundred-meter rope 三百米长的绳

twenty-people party 二十人的聚会

five-horse carriage 五匹马拉的车



同步测控，步步为营

一、选择题

- () ① He _____ the Youth League in 2006.
A. joins B. joined in
C. joins in D. joined
- () ② She has got a picture _____.
A. to look at B. to look
C. looking D. looking at
- () ③ It's difficult _____ me _____ your meaning.
A. at; understanding B. for; to understand
C. of; understands D. on; to understanding
- () ④ He won't attend the meeting. James won't _____.
A. too B. either C. also D. already
- () ⑤ —Sorry. I've broken the bowl.
—_____.
A. You are welcome B. OK
C. It doesn't matter D. No, thanks
- () ⑥ Do you enjoy _____ with me?
A. walk B. to walk C. walked D. walking
- () ⑦ It is truly an _____ change that has taken place.
A. amazed B. amazing C. amaze D. amazes
- () ⑧ Are you afraid _____ waking him?
A. on B. in C. of D. to
- () ⑨ Can you tell me _____ the computer?
A. how use B. how to use
C. how uses D. how using
- () ⑩ Sorry. I forgot _____ a pencil with me. Can you give me one?
A. bring B. bringing C. to bring D. brings

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- ① My mother asked me what _____ (do) when I finished my homework.
- ② My English _____ (improve) when I started talking with the English-speaking friends.
- ③ My teacher told me that I should get lots of _____ (speak) practice after class.
- ④ Doing some reading is one of the secrets of _____ (be-



come) a good language learner.

- ⑤ The girl found _____ (learn) English difficult because people always laughed at her when she spoke.

课外拓展提高 沙场百战，大战不殆

一、用所给词的适当形式填词

- ① Listen! The boy is reading English _____ (loud).
 ② My brother finds it _____ (frustrate) that he can't speak English well.
 ③ Mary said she learnt Chinese by _____ (listen) to cassettes.
 ④ I don't think having conversations with friends is _____ (help).
 ⑤ Antonio didn't know how _____ (use) chopsticks.

二、选择题

- () ① Oct 15th was one of _____ days in 2003. Shenzhou V was sent up successfully.
 A. exciting B. more exciting
 C. the most exciting D. much exciting
- () ② Could you lend me your dictionary? I want to _____ some new words.
 A. look after B. look at
 C. look up D. look out
- () ③ All of them were _____ at the _____ news.
 A. amazing; amazing B. amazing; amazed
 C. amazed; amazed D. amazed; amazing
- () ④ Aunt Li often asks her son _____ too much meat. It's bad for his health.
 A. don't eat B. not to eat
 C. not eat D. to not eat
- () ⑤ The old man _____ under a big tree is holding a _____ pole in his hand.
 A. sits; fish B. sat; fishing
 C. sat; fish D. sitting; fishing
- () ⑥ Would you show me _____ an e-mail, please? First time for me.
 A. how to make B. how to send
 C. which to make D. when to send
- () ⑦ —Shopping with me?
 —Sorry. I have a lot of clothes _____.
 A. to wash B. washed
 C. wash D. to be washed
- () ⑧ When someone makes mistakes, don't _____ him.

- A. give up B. get on
 C. laugh at D. put away

- () ⑨ —Do you like bananas?
 —No. I don't like bananas _____.
 A. as the same B. at all
 C. in the end D. in trouble
- () ⑩ _____ do you usually come to school every day?
 —By bike.
 A. How B. What C. When D. Why

三、完形填空

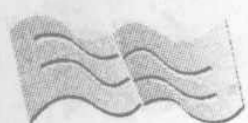
Every summer, not only boys and men but also girls and women try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance(距离) at the 1 point(点) is about 20 miles, 2 because the waves are very 3, the distance that swimmers must 4 is usually more than twice as far.

Captain Web was the first 5 to cross the English Channel between England and France. It was in August 1875. The Englishman stepped into the water from a 6 at Dover in England. He 7 21 hours in crossing the English channel and at last 8 the French main land. Since then many swimmers have crossed the English channel and made time much 9. In 1960 a Canadian crossed in 10 hours 10 23 minutes.

11 the sea is usually 12, swimmers cover their bodies with grease(油脂). This helps them to keep out the cold. They also 13 something, because some men 14 with them in small 15.

- () ① A. nearest B. fastest C. tallest D. highest
 () ② A. and B. so C. but D. or
 () ③ A. small B. strong C. short D. good
 () ④ A. ride B. run C. walk D. swim
 () ⑤ A. woman B. girl C. man D. student
 () ⑥ A. beach B. house C. train D. room
 () ⑦ A. took B. spent C. finished D. cost
 () ⑧ A. got B. arrived C. left D. arrived at
 () ⑨ A. longer B. shorter C. easier D. faster
 () ⑩ A. but B. for C. and D. or
 () ⑪ A. When B. After C. Before D. Because
 () ⑫ A. warm B. hot C. cold D. blue
 () ⑬ A. buy B. eat C. sell D. borrow
 () ⑭ A. go B. look C. swim D. see
 () ⑮ A. trains B. cars C. buses D. boats

四、根据所给汉语提示完成下列句子



- ① Tom often _____ (犯错误), so his teacher doesn't like him.
- ② Why don't you join an English language club _____ (练习讲英语)?
- ③ The TV says the sun will come out _____ (随后).
- ④ You'd better _____ (做笔记) in class.
- ⑤ Liu Chang will study English hard _____ (在这个学期).
- ⑥ This is _____ (秘诀之一) of becoming a good English learner.

Self-check & Reading

课程解读

夯实基础, 温故知新

1. How do we deal with our problems?

(1) deal with 还可以表示“有关;关于”。eg:

Her poems often deal with the subject of death.

她的诗通常是关于死亡这一主题的。

(2) 另外, deal with 与 how 连用, do with 与 what 连用。

eg:

He knows how to deal with children. 他知道如何对付孩子们。

(3) deal with 还有“对付, 交往, 与……来往”的意思。

eg: How long have you dealt with this company? 你与这家公司交往多少年了?

The man is hard to deal with. 那人很难对付。

(4) deal with 还有“关于, 涉及, 论述”的意思。

eg: This novel deals with the Second War. 这本小说是关于第二次世界大战的。

This story does not deal with reality. 这个故事并没涉及到现实问题。

2. unless 有“如果不, 除非”之意, 相当于 if... not 或 except when。在句中引导条件状语从句。unless 引导的从句用一般现在时态代替一般将来时态。

eg: We shall go unless it rains. 如果不下雨我们就去。

She won't come unless I invite her. 除非我邀请, 她才会来。

3. Worrying about our problems can affect how we do at school.

(1) 此句的主语是 worrying about our problem, 即动名词短语作主语。动名词是动词的另一种非谓语形式, 在句子可起名词的作用, 动名词短语在句中可作主语、表语、宾语或介词的宾语。

eg: Planting trees will soon start. (作主语) 植树就要开始了。

Her job is raising pigs. (作表语) 她的工作是养猪。

We stopped building the house. (作宾语) 我们停建这房子了。

Do you think there will be any chance of my seeing him again? (作介词的宾语) 你想我还有见到他的机会吗?

(2) affect 是及物动词。在此句作“影响”讲。

eg: Eating too much affects health. 吃得太多影响健康。

This had affected his attitude. 这影响了他的态度。

(3) affect 还有“感动, 假装, 喜爱”等意思。

eg: All the students in the classroom were affected to tears. 教室里所有的学生都感动得流泪。

She affected not to care. 她装出一副不感兴趣的样子。

She affected old furniture. 她喜爱古老家具。

4. Most of us have probably been angry with our friends.

(1) be angry with 跟某人生气

eg: I am angry with you. 我生你的气。

Don't be angry with the boy. 别跟这小男孩生气。

(2) be angry at/about sth. 为某事而生气

eg: She is angry at your dog. 她对她的狗很生气。

He was angry at finding his bike broken. 他发现他的自行车坏了很生气。

(3) be angry that

eg: He was angry that the door was locked. 他很生气门是锁着的。

5. go by 意为“(时间)过去, 经过”。

eg: Three years went by. 三年过去了。

Time goes by quickly today. 今天的时间过得飞快。

go by 还有“按……行事; 根据……来判断”的意思。

eg: Students have to go by the rules. 学生得按规章办事。

Don't go by the watch. It walks fast. 别按这只手表来判断, 它走快了。

6. ... most people speak English as a second language. ...

……大多数人把英语作为第二语言……

(1) as 在句中作介词, 意思是“作为”。 eg:

As a monitor, he always works hard. 作为一名班长, 他总是很努力地工作。

(2) a second 表示“再(一), 又(一)”的意思。当序数词与 a/an 连用时, 并不表示顺序, 而是用来强调“再一次的, 又……”。 eg:

They have to do it a second time. 他们必须再重做一次。



课外拓展提高

沙场百驰，大战不殆

一、用方框中所给词的适当形式填空

interest, learn, take, excite, exact, pronounce,
solve, decide, different, speak

- ① When I was a child, I was _____ in music.
- ② We are learning English, so we are all English _____.
- ③ I'm afraid of _____ exams. What about you?
- ④ The girl was _____ about the result of the test.
- ⑤ You must tell us _____ what you would like to do.
- ⑥ Sorry, my _____ is so poor. Can you help me?
- ⑦ The little boy is quite shy. He is terrified of _____ in public.
- ⑧ It may take a long time to find a _____ to the problem.
- ⑨ We need a _____ on this by next week.
- ⑩ How could she act _____?

二、选择题

- () ①—You look sad, Kate.
—Yeah, I have made _____ mistakes in my report.
A. a little B. little
C. a few D. few
- () ②Mr Smith got _____ this train and got on _____ one.
A. in; second B. off; second
C. off; a second D. out; the second
- () ③You won't succeed _____ you work harder than before.
A. if B. whether C. unless D. why
- () ④—Have you read these books?
—Yes, I _____ it three years ago.
A. have done B. have read
C. readed D. did
- () ⑤—Mr Wang, I have trouble _____ the text.
—Remember _____ it three times at least.
A. to understand; reading B. understanding; reading
C. understanding; to read D. to understand; to read
- () ⑥—Why did you quarrel with your mum?
—She was always _____ a little guy.

- A. regarding me as B. thinking me as
C. treating me like D. thinking of me like

- () ⑦Carl felt _____ because he won the first prize in the school singing competition.
A. interested B. proud
C. angry D. worried
- () ⑧—What about _____ story you read last night?
—It's terrific, I think.
A. a B. an C. the D. one
- () ⑨_____ of the Class 1 students is in the classroom. They are having a P. E. lesson on the playground.
A. Both B. Neither C. All D. None

三、判断正误

The president of Sri Lanka and his wife came to China. They gave a five-year-old elephant to the Chinese people. The elephant is a gift of friendship. His name is Migara.

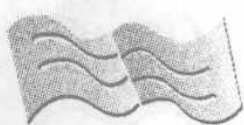
The baby elephant weights nearly 1000kg. His new home is in the Beijing Zoo.

Elephants are the mascots(吉祥物) of Sri Lanka. Some elephants have no family. People help them. They put those elephants in elephant homes. Migara comes from an elephant home in Sri Lanka. Many Chinese children go to the zoo to see the baby elephant now. They want to make friends with little Migara. "Migara has no parents. We should help him." A 7-year-old boy says.

Some orphans(孤儿) like Migara very much and say that they are very happy because Migara is an orphan just like them. He has a new home in China and he is no longer an orphan now.

根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)

- () ①Migara is a mother elephant to China from Sri Lanka as a gift of friendship.
- () ② Migara is an orphan without parents.
- () ③ Now Migara is living in his new home, the Beijing Zoo.
- () ④ The elephant home is the place for anyone who has no parents to live in.
- () ⑤ Children in Beijing want to make friends with Migara.



Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

单元词组归纳

整合知识, 梳理脉络

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 过去常常 | used to |
| 2. 对……感兴趣 | be interested in |
| 3. 害怕…… | be afraid of |
| 4. 恐惧…… | be terrified of |
| 5. 惹许多麻烦 | cause a lot of trouble |
| 6. 付……费用 | pay for |
| 7. 放弃 | give up |
| 8. 最终 | in the end |
| 9. 使某人感到惊奇的是 | to one's surprise |
| 10. 为……感到自豪 | take pride in |
| 11. 关注 | pay attention to |
| 12. 在……队(效力) | on the ... team |
| 13. 开着灯睡觉 | sleep with the light on |
| 14. 最近几年 | in/during the last few years |
| 15. 看起来像 | look like |
| 16. 直发 | straight hair |
| 17. 在游泳队 | on the swim team |
| 18. 不得不 | have to |
| 19. 一直 | all the time |
| 20. 担心 | worry about |
| 21. 直接回家 | go right home |
| 22. 花……做…… | spend... doing... |
| 23. 在过去的几年里 | in the last few years |
| 24. ……看起来…… | It seems that |

单元语法归纳

循循善诱, 点石成金

used to do sth. be used to do sth. 和 be used to doing sth. 的用法

1. used to do sth. 指“过去常常做某事”, 只表示过去, 和现在进行对比, 暗示现在不做了。to 为不定式符号, 后跟动词原形。eg:

I used to get up at six. 我过去常常6点起床。

He told us he used to play football when he was young.

他告诉我们他年轻的时候常常踢足球。

There used to be a quiet village here. 这儿过去是一个安

静的村庄。

2. used to do 的否定式为:

主语 + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{usedn't} \\ \text{used not} \\ \text{didn't use} \end{array} \right\} + \text{to do sth. eg:}$

He usedn't to study hard. = He used not to study hard.

= He didn't use to study hard. 他过去常常不努力学习。

习。

【点拨】usedn't = usen't。

3. used to do 的疑问式及其答语为:

(1) Used + 主语 + to do...? 回答: Yes, sb used to. / No, sb usedn't / usen't to.

(2) Did + 主语 + use + to do...? 回答: Yes, sb did. / No, sb didn't.

4. used to do 的反意疑问形式有两种, 类似于否定式。eg:

She used to be very thin, didn't she/use(d)n't she?

她过去很瘦, 不是吗?

There used to be a village here, usedn't / usen't there?

这儿过去有一个村庄, 不是吗?

【点拨】used 只有过去一种时态, 没有人称和数的变化。

5. be used to + n./pron./doing, 意为“习惯于……”, 其中 to 是介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词, 此结构可用于各种时态。eg:

I'm used to washing my face with cold water. 我习惯于用冷水洗脸。

We are used to this kind of weather. 我们习惯了这种天气。

6. get/become used to sth/doing sth 意为“逐渐习惯于……”, 强调这一习惯的过程。eg:

I'm not really a country girl. But I think I'm gradually getting used to looking after the animals. 我不是个地道的乡下女孩, 但我想我会逐渐习惯照顾动物的。

7. be used to do 意为“被用来做……”, 此结构是动词 use(用)的被动语态, to 为不定式符号。eg:

A knife is used to cut things. 刀被用来割东西。

8. be used for doing sth 意为“被用来……”, for 为介词,

表示一种功能、用途。eg:

A rocket may be used for travelling in the future.

火箭将来可能被用来旅行。

Section A

课程解读

夯实基础，温故知新

1. **used to** 是情态动词，表示过去的习惯动作或过去常常存在的状态，仅用于一般过去时，意思是“过去常常”。

eg: I used to collect stamps. 我过去集邮。

He never used to live in Manchester. 他以前从没有在曼彻斯特住过。

2. **You're Paula, aren't you?**

这句为反意疑问句。其构成为“陈述句 + 反意附加问句”和“陈述句 + 非反意附加问句”两类。可分为以下四种形式：

(1) 肯定的陈述句 + 否定的附加问句。

eg: That clock is slow, isn't it? 那个钟慢了，不是吗？

(2) 否定的陈述句 + 肯定的附加问句。

eg: That clock isn't slow, is it? 那个钟不慢，是吗？

3. **be interested in ...** 对……感兴趣。

eg: I am interested in art. 我对艺术感兴趣。

They are interested in maths. 他们对数学感兴趣。

其中 be 可用 get, become, feel 等半系动词代替，但含义有区别，同学们应仔细体会。

另外注意 interested 与 interesting 的区别。interested 通常指人的兴趣，interesting 通常指人或事物“令人感兴趣”。

eg: I found him greatly interested in poems. 我发现他对诗非常感兴趣。

I found him a very interesting man. 我发现他是个非常有趣的人。

4. **on** 表示“是……成员，在……供职”。

eg: ① He is on The People's Daily. 他在《人民日报》报社工作。

② She is on our school football team. 她是我校足球队成员。

5. **be terrified of** 害怕……

程度比 be afraid of 更强烈。含“恐惧”意。

eg: I am afraid of dogs, but I am very terrified of snakes.

我对狗是害怕，但我对蛇简直是恐惧。

She was terrified out of her wits. 她被吓得魂不附体。

【注意】terrify 是动词，“恐吓，使惊吓”之意，eg:

That strange noise in the middle of the night terrified the girl. 小姑娘被夜半时分传来的奇怪声音吓坏。

Don't terrify the boy. 别吓这个男孩。

6. **I go to sleep with my bedroom light on.**

我开着卧室的灯睡觉。

with my bedroom light on 是“with + 名词 + 副词”结构，属于 with 的复合结构，在句中作状语。

eg:

Mr Green lives in a beautiful house with green trees around. 格林先生住在一座绿树环抱的美丽的房子里。

with 的复合结构还有以下几种情况：

(1) “with + 名词 + 形容词”。eg:

Why did you leave the classroom with the windows open?

你为什么没关窗子就离开了教室？

(2) “with + 名词 + 介词短语”。eg:

Dick is running to school with his schoolbag on his back.

迪克正背着书包向学校跑去。

(3) “with + 名词 + 现在分词/过去分词/不定式”。eg:

Jeff is lying on the ground with his eyes looking at the sky. 杰夫躺在地上仰望天空。

The thief was taken into the police station with his hands tied back.

这个小偷双手被绑在身后，被带到了警察局。

The poor little girl lived alone with no one to depend on. 这位可怜的小女孩独自生活，无依无靠。

课内基础闯关

同步测控，步步为营

一、选择题

- () ① He is afraid of _____ strangers.
A. see B. seeing C. saw D. to see
- () ② My father used to _____ the school basketball team.
A. on B. be C. be on D. be in
- () ③ The children often spend much time _____ computer games on Sundays.
A. playing B. to play C. play D. in
- () ④ I don't like going out. I'm very _____.
A. funny B. quiet C. quite D. active
- () ⑤ _____ study in No. 4 Middle School?
A. Did you used to B. Did you use to
C. Do you used to D. Do you use to

二、根据句意及汉语提示完成句子

- ① The beautiful girl likes to _____ (穿) a red dress.