

与湘教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套



名师 导练 英语

九年级
上册

总策划 张鹏涛
总主编 程小恒
本册主编 袁福鹏
王霞

个性化辅导
快速提高成绩
人人成为优等生

大象出版社



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Unit 1

The Developing World

Topic 1 Our country has developed rapidly.

Section A

名师开小灶

辨析 have/has been to...与 have/has gone to...

【例】—Where have you been, Jane? 你去过哪里, 简?

—I have been to Mount Huang with my parents. 我和我的父母去过黄山。

have/has been to... 表示(某人)曾经到过某地。例如:

She has been to Shanghai. 她曾经去过上海。

have/has gone to... 表示(某人)已经去某地了, 现在不在这里(说话地点)。例如:

—Where has your brother gone? 你哥哥去哪儿了?

—He has gone to Shanghai. 他去上海了。(他现在不在这里)

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、根据句意及中文提示完成下列句子。

1. I saw the children not have enough food to eat. I _____ (对……感到同情) them.
2. We didn't have the _____ (恰当的, 合适的) tools to do the job right.
3. The _____ (社会的) sciences include such subjects as history, politics, economics, and sociology.
4. On my way home I helped a _____ (残疾的, 丧失能力的) soldier cross the street.
5. Have you ever _____ the cat _____ (用……喂) fish?

二、句型转换, 每空一词。

1. Hurry! The bell is ringing. (改为同义句)
Hurry! _____ the bell.
2. We felt very tired but we were all very happy. (改为同义句)
_____ we felt very tired, we were all very happy.
3. Tom and I spent all the holiday working in the restaurant. (改为同义句)
Tom and I _____ holiday working in the restaurant.
4. The students in our class have ever taken part in activities to help the disabled children. (改为一般疑问句, 并作否定回答)
_____ the students in our class _____ taken part in activities to help the disabled children?
5. We feed the cat on fish. (改为同义句)
We _____ fish _____.

■提高能力

三、阅读理解。

阅读下面的短文,按要求完成1~5小题。

(1) Have you ever wanted to stop teachers watching your exams? Well, that dream has come true for students at the Affiliated Middle School to North-east Normal University in Changchun, Jilin.

Last week, (2) 169 Junior 1 students there took their no-teacher exam. After the teacher handed out the exam papers, he left the room and never came back. A student collected in the papers when the exam ended.

(3) “那次测试不但是知识(knowledge)测试,而且也是道德(morals)测试。We wanted to show students how important honesty is.” said Cai Wenguo, the school's headmaster. Before the exam, students had to promise they would not cheat.

(4) “*the, exam, I, and, happy, was, excited, during,* because I felt my teachers trusted me.” said Lang Yudan, a girl in Class 11.

The school says no cheating happened in the test. Next year, it wants 80 percent of its exams to be without teachers.

(5) What do you think of no-teacher exams?

1. 将(1)处画线句子翻译成汉语。_____
2. 将(2)处画线句子翻译成汉语。_____
3. 将(3)处画线句子翻译成英语。_____
4. 将(4)处斜体部分的单词组成一个句子。_____
5. 回答(5)处画线句子的问题。_____

Section B

名师开小灶

辨析 **though, although, even though, even if** 的用法

【例】Though I had no time to travel, I still felt very happy. 虽然我没有时间去旅行,但是我仍然感到很开心。

连词 **though/although/even though/even if** 意为“虽然, 尽管, 即使”, 引导让步状语从句, 通常不与 **but** 连用。例如:

Though/Although my son is only ten years old, he knows a lot. 虽然我的儿子只有十岁, 但他却懂很多事。

Even though/Even if the work was hard, I enjoyed myself. 尽管这工作很辛苦, 我还是自得其乐。

even if 和 **even though** 带有强调的意味, 语气较强; **though** 和 **although** 语气弱, 而 **though** 比 **although** 更口语化。

实战演练场

■夯实基础

一、用下列所给词的适当形式填空, 完成这封信。

hope, have a good time, so, not write, afraid, want, make, start, tell, pride

March 6, 2008

Dear sister,

We received your letter yesterday. We are all glad that you've made 1 progress. Father is 2 of you. He often says, "I 3 my name because I didn't go to school before liberation. But now my daughter can speak a foreign language because she can receive a college education."

I'm sorry I haven't been able to write to you until now. I've been very busy recently. I am at work in the vegetable fields all day and teach in the night school two evenings a week. Oh, by the way, I 4 you about our night school yet, have I? Well. They 5 me one of the teachers. I teach soil science, even father 6 going. He 7 to learn something about farm machinery.

It's too late. I am 8 I have to stop here. Mother 9 you'll write to us more often. But I hope you 10 at college.

Love to you from us all.

Your loving sister,

Li Ping

二、单项选择。

- () 1. —Where has John gone?
—He _____.
A. have been to America B. is in America
C. has been to America D. has gone in America
- () 2. He can't afford _____ time or money.
A. to waste B. waste C. wasting D. wasted
- () 3. —Have you ever been to Longtan Park?
—Yes, I _____ there last week.
A. went B. will go C. go D. have been
- () 4. —How do you look the book, John?
—Oh, I _____ such a book.
A. don't read B. didn't read C. haven't read D. read
- () 5. He _____ Beijing three times.
A. has been to B. has been C. has go D. has gone

■提高能力

三、阅读理解。

(1) In the winter of 2006, a 23-year-old college student's story moved millions of Chinese people. Hong Zhanhui has raised an abandoned (被遗弃的) child for 11 years. Hong was born in a small village in Henan Province. When he was 12, his father suddenly went crazy and killed his one-year-old sister. The family then adopted a baby girl called Chenchen.

Later, Hong's mother ran away from home. She couldn't stand Hong's father's beating (殴打). Hong had to support the family and bring up Chenchen by himself.

In 1998, Hong entered Xihua No. 1 Senior High School, about 20 kilometers away from his home.

Hong took Chenchen along with him. He never talked to others about his hard life.

He put his time and energy into many things; working to get money, looking after his adopted sister, and sending medicine home for his father.

Hong sold pens, books and tapes to make money. "Many people looked down on me for that,"

Hong recalled. "But I didn't care."

(2) After he entered Hunan Huaihua College in 2003, Hong took on more part-time jobs, such as selling instant noodles (方便面) and phone cards. (3) Earlier last year, Hong sent Chenchen, 12 years old at that time, to a primary school in Hunan with the money he got.

Be a strong man

When Hong's story became public, many people wanted to give him money. But Hong refused (拒绝).

"Poverty and suffering (贫困和苦难) should not be an excuse for begging sympathy (同情心) and help from society," said Hong. "(4) 我认为对于一个男子汉最重要的就是自立 (support oneself) 和自强。"

In 2007, Hong's school started a fund (基金) named after him. (5) *money, the, is, help, to, college, to, poor, fund, give*. About 100 000 yuan has been put into the fund.

1. 将(1)处画线句子翻译成汉语。

2. 将(2)处画线句子改写成简单句。

3. 将(3)处画线句子翻译成汉语。

4. 将(4)处画线句子翻译成英语。

5. 将(5)处画线斜体单词连成一句话。

Section C

名师开小灶

keep in touch with 的用法

【例】People kept in touch with their friends and relatives far away mainly by letter or telegram. 人们主要通过信件或电报与远方的亲朋好友保持联系。

此外有①get in touch with...与……取得联系。例如:

I can get in touch with her at the office if necessary. 如果有必要的话,我可以在办公室与她取得联系。

②lose touch with...与……失去联系。例如:

I've lost touch with most of my friends from college. 我与大学时代的大多数朋友已经失去联系了。

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、根据句意及中文提示完成下列句子。

1. My father still _____ (与……保持联系) his old friends in the countryside.

2. She is a kind girl. We _____ her help the old cross the road _____ (亲眼目睹) the day before yesterday.

3. Shanghai has _____ rapid _____ (取得进步) in recent years.

4. What will Beijing's roads be like _____ (将来)?

5. It is important to _____ (记住过去), live in the present and _____ (展望, 梦想) the future.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. Don't worry. She can look after your pet _____.
A. careful enough B. enough careful C. carefully enough D. enough carefully
- () 2. —What _____ yesterday?
—My brother, Tom, had an accident in the street.
A. happened to you B. did you happen C. happened for you D. happened to you
- () 3. Michael didn't _____ until we finished our work.
A. show B. appear C. seem D. look
- () 4. Bruce has lived here _____ last year.
A. / B. for C. before D. since
- () 5. What _____ just now?
A. was happened B. were happened C. happened D. happens

■提高能力

三、阅读理解。

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niepce needed pictures for his business. But he was not a good artist. So he invented a very simple camera (照相机). He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. That was the first photo.

The next important date in the history of photography (摄影术) was in 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his reading room. He used a new kind of camera in a different way. In his picture you could see everything very clearly, even the smallest thing. This kind of photo was called a Daguerreotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's way. Travelers brought back wonderful photos from all around the world. People took pictures of famous buildings, cities and mountains.

In about 1840, photography was developed. Then photographers could take picture of people and moving things. That was not simple. The photographers had to carry a lot of films and other machines. But this did not stop them, for example, some in the United States worked so hard.

Mathew Brady was a famous American photographer. He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were very lifelike (栩栩如生的).

Photography also became one kind of art by the end of the 19th century. Some photos were not just copies of the real world. They showed the feelings, like other kinds of art.

- () 1. The first photo taken by Niepce was a picture of _____.
A. his business B. his house C. his garden D. his window
- () 2. The Daguerreotype was _____.
A. a Frenchman B. a kind of picture C. a kind of camera D. a photographer
- () 3. If a photographer wanted to take pictures of moving things in the year of 1840, he had to _____.
A. watch lots of films B. buy an expensive camera
C. stop in most cities D. take many films and something else with him
- () 4. Mathew Brady _____.
A. was a famous American photographer
B. took many pictures of great people
C. showed the feelings in his pictures
D. was a Frenchman

- A. was very lifelike B. was famous for his unusual pictures
C. was quite strong D. took many pictures of moving people

() 5. This passage tells us _____.

- A. how photography was developed B. how to show your ideas and feelings in pictures
C. how to take pictures in the world D. how to use different cameras

Section D

名师开小灶

happend 的用法

【例】What has happened to Beijing's roads nowadays? 北京现在的道路状况怎么样?

happen“偶然发生”是不及物动词,后面不能直接跟宾语。

happen to sb./sth. (事情)发生在……身上,降临到……头上。例如:

An accident happened to him yesterday. 昨天他出了点意外。

happen to do sth. 碰巧,凑巧做某事。例如:

I happened to meet Mary in the street yesterday. 昨天我在街上碰巧遇见了玛丽。

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、单项选择。

- () 1. Have you found your ruler _____?
A. already B. yet C. ever D. never
- () 2. We haven't seen him _____ afternoon.
A. all B. the all C. the whole D. whole
- () 3. _____ the space satellites, the world is becoming smaller and smaller.
A. Thanks B. Because C. Thanks to D. Thank to
- () 4. —What are you doing, Michael?
—I am considering _____ a new car.
A. bought B. to buy C. buy D. buying
- () 5. Tom _____ there for 10 months since he _____ back to his hometown.
A. has lived; gets B. has lived; got C. lived; go D. lived; has got

二、句型转换,每空一词。

1. Maria and Jane have waited at the airport for two hours. (对画线部分提问)
_____ have Maria and Jane waited at the airport?
2. Not only Jack but also Mike has been to that island. (改为同义句)
_____ Jack and Mike _____ been to that island.
3. She has studied English for three years. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ she _____ English for three years?
4. “One world, one dream” is our slogan for the 29th Olympics. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is _____ slogan for the 29th Olympics?
5. I have just copied all the new words. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you just _____?

■提高能力

三、阅读并填空。

Mr. Brown was born in a poor family. He couldn't go to school when he was young. Now he's a porter(搬运工) and works at a station. He doesn't think it's necessary to know some knowledge of science. His son, Bill, began to go to school last year. The boy likes to do nothing except play. He doesn't listen to teachers in class and can't do his homework carefully after class. It's the hardest thing for him to do maths exercise. And he wants to drop it.

One evening Mrs. Brown heard Bill crying in the next room while she and her husband were watching TV. She came up to him and asked, "What's the matter, Bill?"

"I can't do my maths homework," said the boy, "I won't go to school tomorrow!"

"Oh, no, don't do that!" said the woman, "Maybe your father can help you."

Then she asked her husband to help their son with his maths. Mr. Brown said, "But I don't know maths, either." "It doesn't matter," said his wife, "You'll only coax(哄骗) him out of crying."

Mr. Brown had to do as his wife said. The next afternoon Bill came back and showed his exercise book to his father. The man had a look at it and shouted to his wife happily, "Come here quickly, dear! I got an A in maths!"

依据短文填空, 每空一词。

Mr. Brown is a porter. He knows 1 knowledge. His son, Bill 2 likes playing. He doesn't study at all. Maths is the most 3 for him. One day, he cried 4 of the maths homework. Mrs. Brown asked her husband to make the boy not cry. He did so. The next day, Bill got an A. His father was very happy because he 5 he could get an A, too. How foolish!

单元巧存盘

热点追踪

热点: have/has been to 和 have/has gone to 的用法

【例】(2007·重庆) My aunt isn't here. She _____ Shanghai on business. She will be back in three days.

A. went

B. has gone to

C. has been to

D. will go to

【解析】 本题重点考查 has gone to 的用法。根据前后文可以知道“我的阿姨现在不在这里, 是去了某地方还没回来”。所以此处应当选择 B 答案。

考评在线

一、单项选择。

() 1. Our government have made lots of _____ the Olympic Games.

A. preparation for

B. preparations for

C. preparation with

D. preparations with

() 2. We _____ meet Mr. Smith at the school gate yesterday evening.

A. happen to

B. happened to

C. have happened to

D. was happened to

() 3. My MP3 player was broken. I am considering _____ a new one.

A. to buy

B. buy

C. buying

D. bought

() 4. —We have to be quick. The train starts at 10:35.

—Don't worry. There is _____ time to go.

A. some B. few C. a little D. any

() 5. _____ many children like KFC, I think they'd better try not to eat it too often.

A. Because B. If C. So D. Though

() 6. _____ the kind people around, he was sent to hospital in time and saved by doctors.

A. Thanks to B. Thanks for C. Because D. Because for

() 7. It is _____ to work out this problem. You needn't go to ask the teacher.

A. enough easy B. easily enough C. easy enough D. very easily

() 8. The teacher _____ his students to hand in their compositions before Friday.

A. said B. told C. had D. kept

() 9. He _____ less time reading stories about film than before.

A. takes B. spends C. costs D. pays

() 10. —If you like the new house, you'd better buy it.

—But it's really expensive. I can't _____ it.

A. afford B. get C. buy D. spend

二、完形填空。

There is good news for the children in the countryside. We may still remember the girl 1 big eyes. Her big eyes are 2 us her dream: I wish to 3 ! In China, there are still 4 girls and boys like her. They want to go to school, but their 5 are too poor. If the family has two or three children, it is harder to 6 the money for all the children. So the parents often let 7 stay at home, and boys to go to school.

Now they needn't 8 the money. From 2006 on, children can go to school for free in some poor places. They don't have to pay for books and other things. Some of them can even get money from the government to make their life 9 . Soon, all the children in the countryside can go to school for free. All families are very happy with the news. It is 10 great.

() 1. A. with B. on C. to D. in

() 2. A. saying B. telling C. speaking D. talking

() 3. A. go to work B. go to bed C. go to school D. go home

() 4. A. a lot B. lot of C. a lot of D. much

() 5. A. schools B. cities C. houses D. families

() 6. A. pay B. take C. buy D. lend

() 7. A. teachers B. girls C. boys D. all the children

() 8. A. look up B. turn on C. worry about D. make sure

() 9. A. better B. shorter C. longer D. worse

() 10. A. not B. never C. hardly D. really

三、阅读理解。

A

Who's building the new China? It's not the factory owners or the businessmen or businesswomen of China. It's someone else. It's the people who have left their homes to follow their dreams, the dream of a better life.

We see them every day, on every street corner and every construction (建筑) site in cities. They work day and night in the terrible working conditions and weather. They build the roads, the theaters,

the cinemas, and the supermarkets. They even clean up our rubbish. They are China's migrant workers (民工). Young and old, these men and women are building the new China from the ground up.

More than 140 million workers have left their homes in the countryside to look for jobs in big cities all over China. They hope to be rich, but they realize they have many difficulties in making enough money for their families. And one of the difficulties that these workers have is the pride and discrimination (歧视) from the people in cities.

Yes, they dress differently, they speak differently, and they have different habits, but they work hard to make money. The people regard them as much money as some people in cities, they may not have everything that we have, but they are good and honest people just trying to survive (生存) this game of life. These workers are very important and necessary to China's economic development and have become an important force for the change of Chinese society. They are building the new China. So we should lend our hands to help them.

根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。4、5 题每空一词。

1. Who does the writer think is building the new China?

2. What does "economic development" mean in the passage in Chinese?

3. What does the report mainly tell us?

4. Over _____ people in the countryside come to look for jobs in big cities in China.

5. The writer thinks the governments shouldn't refuse to give migrant workers _____ and public schooling for their children.

B

2008 tickets go on sale!

Events	Lowest prices	Highest prices	Time
Opening ceremony	200 yuan	5 000 yuan	August 8
Closing ceremony	150 yuan	3 000 yuan	August 24
Badminton	50 yuan	500 yuan	August 9 - 17
Basketball	50 yuan	1 000 yuan	August 9 - 24
Diving	60 yuan	500 yuan	August 10 - 23
Football	40 yuan	800 yuan	August 6 - 23
Swimming	100 yuan	800 yuan	August 9 - 17
Volleyball	50 yuan	800 yuan	August 9 - 24

() 1. The _____ event will start before the opening ceremony.

A. football B. basketball C. volleyball D. swimming

() 2. The Beijing Olympic Games will last _____ days.

A. 18 B. 13 C. 15 D. 17

() 3. Li Ping should pay _____ if he wants to get a ticket of highest price for the basketball event.

- A. 1 000 yuan B. 800 yuan C. 500 yuan D. 3 000 yuan
- () 4. The badminton event will be over on _____.
A. August 9 B. August 17 C. August 24 D. August 23
- () 5. Mr. Wang and his wife want to watch the opening and closing ceremonies. They should pay at least _____.
A. 350 yuan B. 700 yuan C. 8 000 yuan D. 3 200 yuan

四、从方框中选择适当的句子完成对话。

(Kangkang and Maria met at the school gate)

K—Kangkang M—Maria

K: Hello! Nice to meet you!

M: Hello! _____ 1 _____

K: I am a new student here. Are you new here?

M: No, I'm not.

K: I come from Beijing. How many times have you been to Beijing?

M: _____ 2 _____

K: What do you think of Beijing?

M: _____ 3 _____

K: What do you come here for?

M: _____ 4 _____ What about you?

K: I come to study here. It is said that this school is very great. I want to improve my study.

M: Great! Would you like to go back to Beijing again this year?

K: Sure. _____ 5 _____

M: Oh. Here comes the bus. I must go now.

K: OK. Goodbye.

M: Bye.

- A. I'd love to see my grandpa. We love each other very much.
- B. You are welcome.
- C. Me, too.
- D. I come to work in this school.
- E. Twice.
- F. Good idea.
- G. The environment is enjoyable and the people are very friendly, too.

五、书面表达。

提示:上次我去爷爷家的时候看到小明家的生活很艰难,住在又低(low)又暗的房子里,用牲口种地,而且由于穷,小明没有上学。这次我去爷爷家,发现由于我们国家这几年经济的迅速发展,农村发生了很大的变化。小明住上了新楼房,用上了现代化的机器,而且还上了学。

根据要求写一篇不少于 80 个词的短文。

Topic 2 What a large population!

Section A

名师开小灶

名词 **population** 的用法

【例】At that time, China had the largest population in the world. 那时候, 中国是世界上人口最多的国家。

此句中的 population 是名词,“人口,居民”。常用 large/big/small 等形容词来修饰,表示人口的多少。例如:

China has the largest population in the world. 中国拥有世界上最多的人口。

常用词组有: the population of... (……的人口), 此处 of 后接地点; a population of... (……人口), 此处 of 后接数量。例如:

What is the population of your hometown? 你家乡的人口是多少?

China has a population of 1.3 billion. 中国有 13 亿人口。

实战演练场

■ 夯实基础

一、用 just, already, yet, ever, never 填空。

1. Have you finished your homework _____?
2. We have _____ milked the cows. They are full now.
3. —Have you _____ been to the West Lake?
—No, I have _____ been there.
4. He has _____ gone shopping with his parents.
5. I have _____ read the novel twice.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. _____ world always has a _____ population than developed world.
A. Developing; more B. Developed; more
C. Developing; larger D. Developed; larger
- () 2. The boy _____ short but now he is tall.
A. used to be B. used to being C. used to is D. used to was
- () 3. The population of Shanghai _____ than that of Ji'nan.
A. is smaller B. are larger C. are bigger D. is larger
- () 4. Tom can't go to school today _____ his grandpa's illness.
A. because B. because of C. for D. as
- () 5. —Kitty, will you go to see the film, *Cold Mountain*, this evening?
—No, I won't. I _____ it already.
A. saw B. have seen C. see D. will see

■ 提高能力

三、阅读理解。

According to a recent report from the UN, the world's population continues to grow. It could reach 8.9 billion in the year of 2025.

But during the past 10 years or so, a large rapid drop in the world's birth rate(率) has taken place. Families generally are smaller now than they were a few years ago. It is happening in both developing and developed countries.

China has already cut its rate of population growth by about one half since 1970. Each Chinese family is allowed to have no more than one child. And the hope is to reach a zero population growth rate by 2000.

Several countries in Europe already have a negative(负的) growth rate. Experts said that these countries would not have enough workers in the future. And the people who are working could face