

根据义务教育课程标准人教版实验教科书 英语（新目标）编写



优质 课堂

九年级英语全一册

胡华柱 赵丽萍 梅晓 主编

●—— 集教、学 于一体 ●——
●—— 熔讲、练 于一炉 ●——



湖北长江出版集团



湖北少年儿童出版社
HUBEI CHILDREN'S PRESS

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前言

学习的成败在课堂。

开放发展的经济时代拒绝僵化的学校教育,丰富变幻的信息社会呼唤鲜活的课堂教学。伴随着新课程标准的深入实施,师生对新颖合适教辅资料的需求日趋迫切。为了顺应新的课程改革在更深层次、更大范围的展开,为了应对各类考试从知识立意向能力立意的全面转化,为了补充和完善人教版新目标教材在全面铺开时所缺乏的系统的、过硬的配套练习,我们特邀了一批教改专家和多年从事一线教学工作的优秀教师,以课改精神为方向,以先进的教学理念为指导,精心策划和编撰了《优质课堂》(九年级英语全一册)一书。

本书涵盖了新目标英语九年级全一册的所有内容,力求全面指导,重点突出,点面兼顾,实用高效,更好地切合教学实际。

本书栏目设置编排科学、梯度合理;讲练并重、新颖独到。其主要栏目如下:

一、重点知识详析

本栏目按单元划分,精要概括了单元的重点、难点和考点,并辅以一定量的对应练习加以理解、巩固和运用。采取学生自读的方式,以发展学生自学能力、探究能力。

二、课内外训练题

本栏目充分考虑到教师在课堂教学过程中应该拥有相应的课内配套练习以检验学生学习的效果,学生课后应该拥有系统、科学的配套练习以巩固学习成果。此栏目按每单元四至五个课时划分为5~10分钟课内训练和20~30分钟课外训练,课内训练题紧扣课堂教学,落实双基;课外训练题侧重综合运用知识能力的提高。

三、单元综合自测题

本栏目精选精编了一套检测的试题,对本单元学习效果进行综合考查,其题型、题量、难度、命题风格及时间要求均与中考保持一致,能有效地培养学生的中考意识和快速答题能力。

本书编写力求符合新课改精神和全面发展学生综合语言运用的能力要求,具有鲜明的特色:

1. 以书本知识为基石, 夯实学生基础。每个课时的课内外练习都有对学生关于词汇、语法和习语掌握程度的考查, 有对学生关于教材内容熟悉和理解程度的考查, 其训练题采用不同形式、从不同角度检查学生对本单元语言知识的掌握程度, 逐级提升, 步步为营。

2. 中考模式设题, 训练一步到位。选择填空突出语境化测试, 加大交际能力的考查力度, 题干简单明了, 不偏不怪, 充分体现语言测试的交际性原则; 篇章阅读能力考查符合中考设题形式, 完形填空和阅读理解填词侧重实词词汇在语篇中意义的考查; 阅读理解以考查学生的篇章阅读能力、思维能力和快速处理信息的能力; 书面表达设题符合初中生的学习和生活特点, 重点考查学生分析和重组信息的能力, 以及用英语书面叙事的能力。

3. 强化培养阅读能力。针对中考对考生阅读能力的更高要求, 本书在重视语言的文化特征和文化色彩的同时, 坚持把测试的基本点定位在语篇上, 进一步强调了九年级学生应该达到国家课程标准规定的课外阅读量和通过语篇来检验学生综合运用语言的能力, 在语篇的命题和选材上, 注重阅读速度的要求、加重猜测词义的分量、强化语段语篇的分析。阅读内容选材鲜活、贴近实际生活, 富含教育意义, 有助于激发学生阅读兴趣, 更利于培养学生的英语语言能力。

“操千曲而后晓声, 观千剑而后识器”。愿教师得本书之助, 能引发教学灵感, 手中的教鞭不再沉重, 而是像指挥家的指挥棒一样灵动, 教学生活亦轻舞飞扬; 愿学生学本书之技, 能激发学习兴趣, 手中的课本不再枯燥, 学习生活充满了笑声和欢乐; 愿本书能得读者的认可和指正, 为新课程改革的深入实施做出更大的奉献! 同时, 我们真诚地请读者不吝赐教, 以便使本丛书更加完善。

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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?



一、介词后应接名词、代词或动名词(短语)做宾语,而不能接动词不定式做宾语。

—How do you study for a test?

—By working with friends.

此处 by + doing 就属于这种结构。

e.g. She earned money by writing. 她靠写作为生。

What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?

[考题 1] He saluted her _____ raising his hat.

A. for B. by C. with D. to

本题也是考查介词的用法。raising his hat 是 He saluted her 的方式,所以应选 B。

二、boring 是个形容词,意为“令人厌烦的”;与这个词同根的形容词还有 bored,这个词的含义是“无聊的,无趣的,烦人的”

注意:英语中有一类同根形容词分别是以-ing 和-ed 结尾的:以-ing 结尾的形容词往往意为“令人……”,常指物而言,在句子中一般做表语、定语等句子成分;而以-ed 结尾的形容词意为“感到……”,常指“人”而言,在句子中常做表语。

—ing 形容词	汉语意思	—ed 形容词	汉语意思
boring	令人厌烦的	bored	感到厌烦
interesting	有趣的	interested	感兴趣
surprising	令人吃惊的	surprised	感到吃惊
exciting	令人兴奋的	excited	感兴趣
—	—	impressed	欣赏,感动
amazing	令人惊异的	amazed	感到迷惑不解的
tiring	令人疲劳的	tired	感到疲劳的,累的
frustrating	令人沮丧的	frustrated	感到沮丧

e.g. (1) I was very impressed by/with /at his new house.

我非常欣赏他的新房子。

(2) This book is very interesting. Many people are interested in it.

这本书很有趣,所以很多人对它感兴趣。

[考题 2] Are you _____ of watching Korean Operas for such a long time?

A. tire B. tiring C. tired D. tireless

tire 可作名词,意为“疲劳,劳累”等,tireless 是个形容词,意为“不疲倦的,不累的”,tiring 和 tired 都是形容词,意思分别是“引起疲劳的,累人的”;“疲劳的,疲倦的,累的”,根据本题句子的意思,应是“这么长时间看韩剧而感到很累,”用来说明人的,所以应用 tire 的-ed 形式。答案为 C。

三、differently adv. 不同地,有差异地;

different adj. 不同的;有差异的

difference n. 差异;不同之处

e.g. 1. They worked out the math problem differently. 他们用不同的方法解出那道数学题。

2. You are quite different from your mother. 你与你妈妈大不相同。

3. There're a lot of differences between the two words. 这两个词之间有很大的差别。

[考题 3] 用 different 的适当形式填空。

(1) Can you tell me the _____ between the two kinds of milk?

(2) You won't feel _____.

[解析] 名词在句中作主语或宾语成分, 形容词作定语或表语, 而副词常作状语。答案为 (1) differences; (2) different.

四、deal with; do with 应付; 处理

尽管它们都有“应付、处理”之意, 但用法不同: deal with 中的 deal 是不及物动词, 其后不接宾语, 而 do with 中的 do 是及物动词, 其后要接名词或代词作宾语。

e.g. 1. Can't you do anything with it? 你不能把它弄好吗?

2. I have a difficult case to deal with. 我遇到一件难对付的事。

因此“怎样处理”的搭配也分别是 what to do with 和 how to deal with.

[考题 4] He has learnt to _____ properly with all kinds of situations.

A. do B. deal C. take D. make

本题句意为: “他已经学会恰当地应付各种场面”, 从句子的结构看, 本题中空格的后面没有宾语, 故空格中应填一个不及物动词, 故 B 为正确答案。

五、V+ing 形式的基本用法:

V+ing 形式在句中起名词的作用, 可以充当主语、表语、宾语(动词宾语和介词宾语)

(1) 作主语:

e.g. Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes. 在太阳下看书对眼睛有害。

(2) 作动词宾语:

e.g. When will you finish reading this book? 你何时读完这本书?

英语中有些动词的后面只能跟 V+ing 形式作宾语, 这样的动词有: consider(考虑), enjoy, finish, keep, practice, mind, suggest 等。类似的词组还有: have fun doing sth, have problems doing sth, have difficulty doing sth 等。

e.g. If you practice swimming more often, you will become a good player.

如果你经常练习游泳, 你会成为一名好运动员。

e.g. When you have difficulty in understanding it, you may ask your teacher for help. 当你在理解它方面有困难, 你可以找老师求助。

(3) 作介词宾语:

e.g. The teacher left without saying anything to the class.

老师什么都没有说, 离开了。

(4) 作表语:

e.g. Our duty now is studying hard. 我们现在的职责是努力学习。

(5) 表伴随状语:

e.g. Seeing her mother got on the train. Tears fell down her face.

看着妈妈上了火车, 她泪流满面。

[考题 5] _____ parties every week is good for your health.

A. Have B. Has C. Having D. Had

本句的意思是“定期举行舞会对你的健康有益”, 题中的 is good 是其谓语, 所以所选部分不能在句中做谓语。从句子的结构可以看出, 这里是一个动词短语作主语。动词短语作主语时, 可以使用其动名词或不定式, 所以 C 为正确答案。



1. I'm sure Tom is at home because I've seen him _____ upstairs.

A. run B. running C. to walk D. walked

2. —How do you learn English? —I learn English by _____.

—I learn English by ____ English movies.

A. watch B. watched C. watches D. watching

3. The sick woman is ____ weak ____ look after herself.

A. too; to B. so; that C. very; to D. so; to

4. —We can use MSN to talk with each other on the Internet.

—Really? Will you show me ____ it?

A. what to use B. how to use

C. how can I use D. what I use

5. It's not right to ____ other people.

A. laugh at B. get on well with

C. take care of D. make friends with

6. Tom likes cars. He enjoys ____ model cars of all kinds.

A. collects B. collecting C. to collect D. collected

7. Nothing can help the sandstorm ____ more and more trees are planted.

A. unless B. if C. when D. while

8. Yao Ming is ____ as one of the most popular basketball players in the world.

A. regarded B. made C. kept D. watched

9. You must read English aloud every morning. In that way, you can ____ your oral English.

A. practise B. improve C. add D. lift

10. —Why hasn't Tom come here yet, John?

—Oh, sorry. I forgot ____ him the exact time.

A. to tell B. told C. tell D. telling

Period 1 Section A 1a—2c

课内训练

一、单句填词。

1. Do you ever practise English w ____ your friends?

2. —How does Jim study for a test?

—By m ____ vocabulary lists.

3. What about w ____ English movies?

4. —Do you ever practise conversation with your partner?

—Yes. It i ____ my speaking skills.

5. —Do you get on well with your partner?

—Yeah. We often make up our o ____ conversations.

二、选择填空。

1. —How does your son learn English?

—He learns it ____ keeping an English notebook.

A. in B. with C. by D. for

2. — ____ do you go to school every day?

—By bus.

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

3. —Have you ever studied with a group?

—Yes, I have. I've learned ____ in that way.

A. lots of B. lot of C. a lot D. a lot of

4. —Would you please say it in a(n) ____ voice?

—OK. I will.

A. more aloud B. loud C. aloud D. loudly

5. —Hi, Xiao Lin. You are asked to go to the teachers' office.

—For what?

—He wants to have a ____ you.

A. talk to B. talking to C. talk with D. talking with

三、在空白处填一适当的单词,使对话意义完整。

A: Hi, I'm doing a ____ (1) about learning English. May I ask you ____ (2) questions?

B: Certainly.

A: How do you learn English?

B: Sometimes I ____ (3) English-language videos.

A: Oh, you're so great. I think it's ____ (4) hard for me to understand the voices.

B: Thank you.

A: There's a big test on Thursday. I really need some ____

(5). Can you tell me how you study ____ (6) a big test?

B: Well, I study for the big test by ____ (7) flashcards.

A: Really? Is it ____ (8)?

B: Of course, and I also study grammar.

A: But most students think ____ (9) grammar is boring.

B: No, it helps me a lot.

A: Thank you for ____ (10) my questions.

B: It's my pleasure.

课外训练

一、选择填空。

- () 1. —You look very happy.
—Yeah. I've got a little present _____ my birthday.
A. for B. to C. of D. with
- () 2. —_____ do you improve your listening?
—I improve it _____ listening to tapes.
A. What; by B. How; by
C. What; with D. How; with
- () 3. —Have you got it?
—Sorry, would you please explain it in a loud _____?
A. sound B. noise C. laugh D. voice
- () 4. —I want to improve my oral English.
—Maybe you should _____ an English club.
A. join B. join in C. take part in D. enter
- () 5. —How did your grandparents make a living in the old-days?
—_____.
A. They begged for food.
B. They made the living comfortably
C. By working on the farm hard.
D. They worked as teachers.
- () 6. —There's a big test tomorrow. What shall we do?
—What about _____?
A. working with groups B. play outside
C. to ask the teacher for help D. make flashcards.
- () 7. —Hi, Mario. You write so many good essays. How do you improve your writing English?
—By _____ a diary every day.
A. write B. keeping C. read D. kept
- () 8. —There're so many new words in the article, what should I do?
—Maybe you can guess. If you fail, you may _____ in a dictionary.
A. look at them B. look them up
C. look for them D. look after them
- () 9. —What's wrong with you? You look upset.
—Mum was very angry _____ me _____ breaking her flower-glass.
A. with; for B. at; for C. for; at D. with; at
- () 10. —_____ a letter from your pen pal recently?
—No, not yet.
A. Did you receive B. Are you receiving
C. Will you receive D. Have you received

二、完形填空。

Mr. Black was the owner of a small newspaper. He always tried to bring his _____ (1) the latest news.

One day he _____ (2) an excited telephone call _____ (3) someone who told him that there was a sudden flood in a village up over the mountains in _____ (4) north and several people had _____ (5). Mr. Black wrote it all down. That evening the story was _____ (6) in his newspaper. Mr. Black was pleased to see that no _____ (7) paper had _____ (8) hold of the news.

Unfortunately, _____ (9) telephone calls soon came and he learned that he had been _____ (10). So in the _____ (11) day's paper he wrote, "We were the first and _____ (12) newspaper to report yesterday that the village was _____ (13) by a flood. Today, we are proud to tell you that we are again the _____ (14) newspaper to bring our readers the news that yesterday's story was not _____ (15)".

- () 1. A. country B. family C. friends D. readers
() 2. A. heard B. received C. got D. took
() 3. A. from B. by C. to D. with
() 4. A. 不填 B. the C. a D. one
() 5. A. killed B. murdered C. lost D. disappeared
() 6. A. posted B. placed C. printed D. picked
() 7. A. other B. another C. the other D. others
() 8. A. come B. got C. cast D. carried
() 9. A. glad B. angry C. funny D. friendly
() 10. A. saved B. chosen C. fooled D. frightened
() 11. A. next B. last C. early D. late
() 12. A. morning B. evening C. own D. only
() 13. A. suffered B. swept C. destroyed D. protected
() 14. A. active B. first C. best D. important
() 15. A. excellent B. good C. false D. true

三、阅读理解。

While the standard of living (生活水平) continues to go up in Shanghai, every day there are more and more beggars (乞丐) crowding the streets.

Can't we even enjoy a nice walk down Nanjing Road without being stopped by little men with plastic begging cups? Can't we enjoy a day on Central Huaihai Road without having to walk over mutilated (人为致残) children standing in the middle of the road?

It is clear that more people are now turning to begging because they see it as a way to earn money. If not a single person ever gave money to beggars, there would be zero beggars on the streets.

The problems go on. Many people in poverty (贫困) realize that they can make more money through begging than they can by getting a job.

The solution is clear: if we want to cut down the begging problems plaguing (困扰) our streets, we should stop giving money to beggars.

In fact, most of beggars really need our pity. However, we do not have to give beggars our money to show that pity. It is difficult to know for sure if a beggar is truly in need of your money or if they are putting on an act of poor misfortune (不幸). Instead of giving beggars our money, we can give them another choice. If we have the chance, we can help get beggars off the streets. And we can help remind others that giving money to beggars does not solve the problems, it only makes it worse.

(1) 1. Beggars the text refers to are _____.

- A. those who haven't any food to eat or room to live in
- B. those who would like not to work to earn money
- C. those who have neither parents nor relatives
- D. those who have no money to cure the illness

(2) 2. Why are there more and more beggars in the cities?

- A. Because more and more people can't find job.
- B. Because more and more people are interested in them.
- C. Because so many people show pity to the beggars and beggars are easy to live.
- D. Because so many people want to show their minds to others.

(3) 3. According to the text, which way is the best to solve the problem?

- A. Stopping giving any money to beggars.
- B. Putting the beggars away to the country.
- C. Improving the beggars' conditions in the cities.
- D. Asking the beggars not to stand in the streets.

(4) 4. What's the meaning of "putting on an act" in Chinese?

- A. 穿上漂亮衣服 B. 继续活动
- C. 哗众取宠 D. 假戏真演

(5) 5. In the last sentence "it only makes it worse", the second "it" means _____.

- A. more and more people are turning to begging
- B. the people are poorer and poorer
- C. the people's pity is little and little
- D. the money that people gave to beggars is more and more

Period 2 3a—4

课内训练

一、从A.B.C.D四个选项中选出与你所给句子划线部分意义

相同或相近并能代替的那一项。

1. There is an English Chinese vocabulary at the end of the book.

- A. list of the words B. words
- C. all the words D. every word

2. It takes us a lot of practice to play the piano well.

- A. learning B. studying C. training D. exercising

3. Doing the same thing repeatedly is boring.

- A. afraid B. terrible C. exciting D. not interesting

4. We should improve the living condition of the people.

- A. make better B. go up C. take up D. get up

5. Ronaldo joined the Real Madrid Club last year.

- A. entered B. became a member of
- C. took part in D. attended

二、选择填空。

(1) 1. —Did Oliver have dinner yesterday?

—Oh, no, he was too busy _____ dinner.

- A. having B. to have C. had D. has

(2) 2. —Bob, it's getting cold. _____ take a jacket with you?

—All right, Daddy.

- A. Why not to B. What about
- C. Would you like D. You'd better

(3) 3. —What rulers should we obey (遵守) in the reading room?

—Remember not to speak _____.

- A. fast B. slowly C. politely D. loudly

(4) 4. —How can we learn more new English words?

—We can learn new words _____ reading English newspapers and magazines.

- A. with B. by C. use D. at

(5) 5. —What did you feel when you heard they had successfully crossed the forest?

—We _____ all excited about it.

- A. are B. were C. get D. got

三、阅读理解填词。

This week we asked students at New Star High School about the best ways to learn more English. Many said they learnt by u_____ (1) English. Some students had more specific suggestions. Lillian Li, for example, said the best w_____ (2) to learn new words was by reading English magazines. She said m_____ (3) the words of pop songs also helped a little. When we asked about studying grammar, she said, "I never studying grammar. It's too b_____ (4)".

Wei Ming feels d_____ (5). He's been learning English for six years and really loves it. He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language. He also thinks that watching English movies isn't a bad way because he can watch the actors s_____ (6) the words. Sometimes, h_____ (7), watching English

movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly (8).

Liu Chang said that joining the English club at school was the best way to improve her English. Students get lots of practice (9) and they also have fun. She added that having conversations with friends was not helpful at all. "We get excited about something and then end up speaking (10) in Chinese," she said.

课外训练

一、选择填空。

- () 1. —Where will this meat go?
—Much of this meat will probably as dog food.
A. end in B. end with C. end up D. end down
- () 2. —What are those boys doing there?
—They are having fun the pictures for 2008 Olympic Games.
A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drew
- () 3. —Why didn't you finish your math homework?
—Because I forgot to take my calculator home. I found impossible to work out the problem without it.
A. that B. it C. this D. it's
- () 4. —Take your time. We have time.
—Oh, my watch is half an hour quick.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
- () 5. —Why are you outside the lab?
—Because it's small hold too many students.
A. so; to B. too; to C. so; that D. too; that
- () 6. —You see, Tommy is eating too much.
—Oh, he got up late this morning, so he went to school without breakfast.
A. to have B. have C. having D. had
- () 7. —Would you mind the window for a few minutes?
The air in the room is too bad.
—No, not at all.
A. open B. to open C. opening D. opened
- () 8. —How do you like the digital camera?
—Oh, it's expensive I can't afford it.
A. too; to B. such; that C. as; as D. so; that
- () 9. —What should we do in class?
—Try to listen to the teacher possible.
A. as careful as B. as carefully as
C. so careful as D. so carefully as
- () 10. — has your boyfriend been learning English?
—For nearly six years.
A. How soon B. How long
C. How often D. How far

二、完形填空。

A year ago, I paid no attention to English idioms, though my teacher emphasized (强调) the importance again and again. But soon the importance of English idioms was (1) by an amusing experience.

One day, I (2) to meet an Englishman on the road, and soon we began to talk. As I was talking about how I was studying English, the foreigner seemed to be understanding. Nodding his head, shrugging (耸肩) his shoulders, he said, "You don't say." I was (3). I thought perhaps this was (4) an appropriate (合适的) topic. Well, I'd better (5) the topic. So I said to him, "Well, shall we talk about the Great Wall? By the way, have you ever been there?" "Certainly, everyone (6) home will laugh at me if I leave China without (7) it. It is magnificent (宏伟的)." He was (8) in thought when I began to talk like a tourist guide. "The Great Wall is one of the wonders of the world. We are (9) of it," I said. But soon I was interrupted (打断) again by his order, "You don't say!" Then I couldn't help (10), "Why do you ask me not to (11) it?" "Well, I didn't request you to do (12)," he answered, greatly surprised. I said, "Didn't you say 'You don't say'?" Hearing this, the Englishman (13) to tears. He began to explain, "'You don't say' (14) means 'really'. It is an expression of surprise. Perhaps you don't pay attention to English idioms." Only (15) did I know I had made a fool of myself. Since then I have been more careful with expressions than before.

- () 1. A. put B. paid C. made D. shown
- () 2. A. decided B. happened C. wanted D. hoped
- () 3. A. puzzled B. worried C. sorry D. troubled
- () 4. A. just B. such C. not D. only
- () 5. A. keep B. change C. explain D. choose
- () 6. A. back B. from C. away D. with
- () 7. A. looking B. seeing C. noticing D. making
- () 8. A. active B. moved C. buried D. deep
- () 9. A. proud B. fond C. sure D. successful
- () 10. A. asking B. wondering C. worrying D. crying
- () 11. A. give up B. talk about C. stop D. look at
- () 12. A. that B. something C. anything D. so
- () 13. A. moved B. cried C. laughed D. talked
- () 14. A. maybe B. actually C. perhaps D. might
- () 15. A. when B. then C. just D. that

三、阅读理解。

Mary was very fond of television. She met a young man who worked for a television company. She asked him a lot of questions. Then she knew that he worked for a film company, too. So she asked him if there were any differences between film

work and television work.

"Well," answered the young man, "there is one very big difference. If someone makes a mistake while a film is being made, it is possible to stop and do it again. One can do it over and over again a lot of times. So, mistakes waste time and money. And people who see the film don't know that anything once went wrong. But, in a live television show, people can see any mistake that is made."

"I can tell you a story about that. One day a live television show was going on, and one of the actors should be shot. He fell to the ground, and I should run to him with some tomato sauce and pour it on to him to look like blood. But before I finished it and left, people saw me pouring the sauce on to the man."

"Oh, how terrible!" Mary said. "And what did you do?"

"Well," answered the young man, "our television director is a very strict man. If anyone makes a mistake, he doesn't want him at once. So what could I do? I just had to pretend (假装) that this was part of the story, and eat the man."

() 1. Mary met a young man _____.

A. who worked for a television company

B. who worked for a film company

C. who worked for a telephone company

D. both A and B

() 2. What was Mary's question?

A. What was the film work?

B. What was the television work?

C. What was the differences between film work and television work?

D. Both A and B

() 3. What did people see in the live television show?

A. The director made a mistake.

B. The young man was pouring the sauce on to the man.

C. An actor was dead.

D. The young man was eating tomato.

() 4. If the worker made a mistake, what would the director do?

A. He would fire the worker immediately.

B. He would punish the worker.

C. He would hit the worker seriously.

D. He would criticize the worker seriously.

() 5. What do you think of the young man's words?

A. He tells a lie. B. Mary believed him.

C. He tells the truth. D. Both B and C.

Period 3 Section B 1a—2c

课内训练

一. 单句填词。

1. I feel frustrated because I often make m_____ in grammar.

2. My daughter has trouble l_____ math. What should I do?

3. She always g_____ the pronunciation wrong although she tries her best to read.

4. The other problem I have is that I don't get much writing p_____.

5. Would you like to j_____ an English club?

二. 选择填空。

() 1. — I often make mistakes in English class.

— Never mind. He who makes _____ mistakes, makes _____.

A. no, nothing B. some; everything

C. no; anything D. not; something

() 2. — What's the matter with you? You look worried.

— Oh, who took my backpack _____?

A. by chance B. by accident

C. by mistake D. by wrong

() 3. — Why do you like Bob best?

— Because he never laughs _____ the people _____ trouble.

A. at; on B. on; at C. at; in D. by; in

() 4. — Oh, this problem is too difficult.

— Why _____ the teacher for help?

A. doesn't ask B. no ask C. not ask D. not to ask

三. 补全对话。

A: You look _____ (1). Paul.

B: I am. Mr. Black. I'm having _____ (2) learning math.

A: I know you're a clever boy. What's the _____ (3)?

B: I can't work out some difficult problems.

A: Well, practice _____ (4) perfect. You should practice more.

B: But I have no time. You know every day we have a lot of _____ (5).

A: Why don't you solve one problem a day? After lunch, you have half _____ (6) hour, right?

B: Yeah. But I need some _____ (7).

A: Maybe I can help you with it. I'm _____ (8) at math and I am _____ (9) from 1:00pm to 1:30 pm.

B: That's very _____ (10) of you. Thank you very much.

A: It's nothing. I'm glad to help you.

课外训练

一、选择填空。

- () 1. —Can you ____ this word?
—Yes, C-O-M-M-A.
A. read B. pronounce C. spell D. read aloud
- () 2. —What's wrong with your son?
—He often makes mistakes ____ grammar.
A. in B. on C. for D. at
- () 3. —Why do you pull me? I'm afraid that I don't know you.
—Oh, I'm really sorry. I ____ you ____ my girl friend.
A. mistook; by B. mistook; as
C. mistook; for D. mistook; with
- () 4. —I'm afraid I'm poor in writing English.
—You have to get ____.
A. much written practice B. much writing practice
C. many pronouncing practices D. a lot of practices
- () 5. —Don't be afraid. Say it aloud.
—I'm sorry I can't get the pronunciation ____.
A. to right B. rightly C. wrong D. right
- () 6. —You look very happy.
—Yeah, my son has entered a good university. Now I have nothing ____.
A. to worry B. to worry about
C. worrying D. worrying about
- () 7. —Have you ever spoken to a foreigner who is from an ____ country?
—No, I haven't. Because I can't understand ____.
A. English spoken; spoken English
B. English speaking; spoken English
C. English speaking; speaking English
D. English spoken; speaking English
- () 8. —I don't have a partner to practice English ____.
—Maybe you should ____ an English language club.
A. /; join in B. with; join C. /; join D. with; join in
- () 9. —Don't forget ____ the door when you leave the lab.
—Oh, I ____.
A. to lock; won't B. locking; will
C. to lock; will D. locking; won't
- () 10. —What's your problem?
—I don't know ____ commas.
A. what to use B. how to use
C. what I use D. how should I use

二、完形填空。

Our dog Zip is always bringing things home for us to keep! Many of them were bears, lambs and ducks. We never could ____ (1) the owners.
One day Dad was ____ (2) the paper, “Listen to this, ever-

ybody,” he said.

“To the person who took a Teddy bear from a child's wagon(推车)—please bring back the toy bear. Our two-year-old son is very ____ (3).”

“Zip has been ____ (4) again.” said Anita.

“Yes,” said Dad, “Well, the paper gives the ____ (5). This time I can take back Zip's ____ (6).”

“Do you think it ____ (7) to do that?” Mom asked. “If you tell about Zip, who will believe you?”

“I will ____ (8) until dark. Then I'll just put the Teddy bear at the front door and walk away. ____ (9) will see me.”

Dad's idea ____ (10) worked. He put Teddy at the gate. He turned to walk away—and knocked into a chair!

Dad started to ____ (11). But he didn't get very far. The hate lights came on. A man threw open the door. “____ (12) is going on here?” he called out.

Dad didn't even try to ____ (13). He just wanted to get away. The man saw ____ (14). He shouted after Dad, “How ____ (15) can you get!” he said, “Taking toys from babies!”

- () 1. A. pay B. agree C. find D. choose
- () 2. A. buying B. reading C. writing D. sending
- () 3. A. sad B. surprised C. happy D. afraid
- () 4. A. busy B. lazy C. sorry D. worried
- () 5. A. picture B. story C. address D. time
- () 6. A. food B. name C. ideas D. present
- () 7. A. wrong B. clever C. dangerous D. free
- () 8. A. speak B. wait C. watch D. think
- () 9. A. Someone B. Everyone C. No one D. Anyone
- () 10. A. never B. always C. already D. almost
- () 11. A. speak B. driver C. run D. cry
- () 12. A. What B. Who C. How D. Which
- () 13. A. help B. answer C. listen D. knock
- () 14. A. the bear B. Zip C. nothing D. the baby
- () 15. A. angry B. kind C. bad D. sorry

三、阅读理解。

Tom Smith was a writer. He wrote detective (侦探) stories for magazines. One evening he could not find an end for a story. He sat with his typewriter(打字机) in front of him, but he had no ideas. So he decided to go to the cinema.

When he came back, he found that he had had a visitor. Someone had broken into his house. The man had had a drink, smoked several of Tom's cigarettes, and had read his story. The visitor left Tom a note:

“I have read your story and I don't think much of it. Please read my suggestions and then you can finish it. By the way, I am a burglar(盗贼), and I am not going to steal anything tonight. But if you become a successful writer, I will return!”

Tom read the burglar's suggestions. Then he sat down and wrote the rest of the story. He is still not a successful writer, and he is waiting for his burglar to return. Before he goes out in the evening, he always leaves a half-finished story near his typewriter.

- () 1. Tom Smith wrote about _____.
A. animals B. policemen
C. children D. soldiers
- () 2. Tom went to the cinema because _____.
A. he hoped to get ideas
B. he wanted to meet a visitor
C. he was feeling lazy
D. he could not finish a story
- () 3. The man broke into Tom's house _____.
A. to steal something B. to have a drink
C. to see Tom D. to read Tom's story
- () 4. The man in his house _____.
A. drank a cup of tea B. left Tom some advice
C. paid for his cigarettes D. left Tom some money
- () 5. Tom is waiting for the thief to return _____.
A. to meet him B. to get more ideas from him
C. to have stories stolen D. to be robbed more often

四、翻译句子。

1. 我不知道怎样处理这件事情。
I don't know _____ deal with it.
2. 他语音不太准确。
He can't _____ the pronunciation _____.
3. 我弟弟在学英语方面有些困难。
My brother has _____ English.
4. 当别人用英语与我交谈中我总是听不太懂。
I can't understand when other people _____ me in English.
5. 他总是在语法上犯错误。
He always _____ grammar.

Period 4 3a—selfcheck

课内训练

一、单句填词。

1. To b_____ with, she spoke too quickly.
2. It doesn't m_____ if you don't understand every word.
3. Also I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates may l_____ at me.
4. She decided to take a lot of n_____ in class.
5. She became the top students in our class. Everyone was very i_____.

二、选择填空。

- () 1. —I haven't been to the US.
—I haven't, _____.
A. too B. also C. either D. neither
- () 2. —What do you think of this kind of paper?
—It _____ soft.
A. feels B. finds C. sounds D. is felt
- () 3. —Class will begin in five minutes.
—_____ that Arthur will be late.
A. I believe B. I think C. I am afraid D. I am sure
- () 4. —What happened in the classroom?
—All the students _____ loudly when she made a joke.
A. laughed B. laughed at
C. laughed for D. smiled at
- () 5. —_____ you _____ a letter from your parents recently?
—Not yet.
A. Do; get B. Did; get C. Have; got D. Will; get

三、阅读理解填词。

Last year my English class was difficult for me. First of all, it wasn't e_____ (1) for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the c_____ (2). To begin with, she spoke too q_____ (3), and I couldn't u_____ (4) every word. Later on, I realized that it doesn't m_____ (5) if you don't understand every word. A_____ (6) I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates m_____ (7) laugh at me. I couldn't always m_____ (8) complete sentences, either. Then I started to w_____ (9) English-language TV. It h_____ (10) a lot. I think that d_____ (11) lots of listening practice is one of the secrets of becoming a good language l_____ (12). Another thing that I found very d_____ (13) was English grammar. So I decided to take lots of grammar n_____ (14) in every class. Then I started to write my own o_____ (15) sentences u_____ (16) the grammar I was learning. It's a_____ (17) how much this helped. Now I am enjoying l_____ (18) English and I g_____ (19) an A this term. My teacher is very i_____ (20).

课外训练

一、选择填空。

- () 1. —Where would you like to go for vacation? Still to Hunan?
—We decided _____ in Hunan, but in Hainan.
A. don't travel B. not to travel
C. not traveling D. traveled
- () 2. —How do you know she likes “Super Girls’ voice”?
—Because she enjoys _____ pictures about Super Girls.

A. collects B. collecting C. to collect D. collected

() 3. —How do you like this new movie?

—I found it ____.

A. frustrate B. frustrating

C. frustrated D. interested

() 4. —I got a C in math this term. What should I do?

—You should try not to ____ mistakes in your homework every day.

A. do B. make C. have D. spell

() 5. —Do you remember Xiao Ming's telephone number?

—Let me ____ in my mobile phone. I keep it in it.

A. look it up B. look for it

C. look at it D. look after it

() 6. —I can't remember new English words.

—You should ____ them ____ in a vocabulary list.

A. write; down B. give; up C. put; off D. get; down

() 7. —How do you improve your English?

—I like to write my own ____ sentences using the knowledge I'm learning.

A. new B. original C. practical D. useful

() 8. —When did you ____ you have made a mistake?

—When everyone laughed loudly.

A. remember B. remind C. realize D. get

() 9. —I heard that you joined an English corner?

—Yeah. It's amazing ____ this helped.

A. how many B. how C. how far D. how much

() 10. —What are they doing?

—They're practice ____ English songs together.

A. sing B. singing C. to sing D. sung

二、完形填空。

It's never easy to admit(承认) you are in the wrong. We all ____ (1) to know the art of apology(道歉). Think how ____ (2) you've done wrong. Then count how many ____ (3) you've expressed clearly you were ____ (4). You can't go to bed with an ____ (5) mind if you do ____ (6) about it.

A doctor friend, Mr. Lieb, told me about a man who ____ (7) to him with different kinds of signs: headaches, heart trouble and insomnia(失眠症). ____ (8) some careful exams, Mr. Lieb found nothing ____ (9) with him and said, "If you don't tell me what's ____ (10) you, I can't help you."

The man admitted he was cheating his brother of his inheritance(遗产). Then and there the clever doctor ____ (11) the man write to his brother and ____ (12) his money. As soon as the letter was put into the post box, the man suddenly cried: " ____ (13)." He said to the doctor, "I think I've got well."

An apology can not only save a broken relationship, but also make it ____ (14). If you can think of someone who should

be ____ (15) an apology from you, do something about it right now.

() 1. A. decide B. have C. need D. try

() 2. A. often B. long C. far D. regularly

() 3. A. mistakes B. people C. ways D. times

() 4. A. pleased B. weak C. sad D. excited

() 5. A. heavy B. easy C. worried D. empty

() 6. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

() 7. A. called B. talked C. came D. sent

() 8. A. Before B. After C. Till D. Since

() 9. A. serious B. bad C. correct D. wrong

() 10. A. hurting B. changing C. touching D. worrying

() 11. A. made B. helped C. let D. saw

() 12. A. gave B. kept C. returned D. paid

() 13. A. You're wrong B. That's OK

C. My God D. Thank you

() 14. A. newer B. worse C. harder D. stronger

() 15. A. received B. given C. known D. forgotten

三、阅读理解。

"Ordinary" was the worst word my mother could find for anything. I remember her taking me shopping and taking no notice of the shop assistants when they suggested that some dress or pair of shoes was very popular... "we've sold fifty already this week". That was all she needed to hear.

"No," she would say, "we're not interested in that. Haven't you got something a little more unusual?" And then the assistant would bring out all the strange colors no one else would buy. And later, she and I would argue because I wanted to be ordinary but my mother wanted to be unusual.

"I can't stand that hairdo(发型)," she said, when I went to the hairdresser with my friend and came back with a boy haircut, "It's so terribly ordinary." Not ugly, not unsuitable. But ordinary....

"Couldn't you please wear something else?" I asked one day when she was dressing for Parents' Day in tight-fitting bullfighter's pants and a bright pink sweater.

"What's wrong with what I'm wearing?"

What wasn't wrong with it!

"It's just that I wish you'd wear something ordinary," I said, "something that people won't laugh at."

She looked at me angrily and then said, "Are you ashamed of your own mother? If you are, I feel sorry for you. I really do."

() 1. What did the shop assistant expect Isadora's mother to buy?

A. Something very popular

B. Styles they had sold out of

C. Clothes that were cheap

D. The most unusual clothes

() 2. When Isadora had her hair cut in a boy hairstyle, her mother _____.

A. felt happy with it B. surely disliked it

C. told her to change it D. thought it was childish

() 3. Why did Isadora ask her mother to change her clothes on Parents' Day?

A. Because her mother's clothes were out of style.

B. Because she didn't like a pink sweater at all.

C. Because she didn't like her mother to dress that day.

D. Because she didn't want others to look at her mother.

() 4. According to the passage we know that Isadora's mother must be very _____.

A. popular B. interesting

C. kind-hearted D. confident

() 5. The underlined word "It" in this passage most likely means _____.

A. the hairdo B. the dresser

C. the boy D. the friend

四、翻译句子。

1. 另外一个他发现很困难的就是英语语法。

Another thing that he _____ very _____ was English grammar.

2. 这种布摸起来很硬。

This kind of cloth _____ very _____.

3. 之后我意识到没听到每一词并不要紧。

Later on, I _____ that it doesn't _____ if you don't understand every word.

4. 去那儿度假真是失策。

It was a _____ to go there _____ holiday.

5. 许多女孩被李宇春打动了。

Many girls _____ by Li Yuchun.

单元综合自测

一、选择填空。(本题共 20 分,每小题 1 分)

() 1. — How do you study for a test?

— I study _____ making vocabulary lists.

A. in B. on C. with D. by

() 2. — What's up?

— Oh, I've problems _____ English.

A. learn B. to learn C. learning D. learned

() 3. — I don't know how to improve my English.

— What about _____?

A. to read aloud B. reading aloud

C. you read it loudly D. reads it aloud

() 4. — How do you learn best?

— I find watching movies _____ because I can watch the actors _____ the words.

A. interesting; say B. frustrating; speak

C. interested; saying D. interested; speaking

() 5. — I don't think that having conversations with friends is helpful _____.

— Why?

— Because if we get excited, we'll _____ speaking in Chinese.

A. a lot; end in B. at all; end up

C. a little; end to D. very much; end up

() 6. — What things are difficult for you?

— I _____ grammar.

A. make mistake in B. make any mistakes on

C. make mistakes in D. make a mistake about

() 7. — What's your problem?

— I find _____ difficult for me to understand _____ English.

A. that; spoken B. it; speaking

C. it's; writing D. it; spoken

() 8. — _____ join an English language club to practice _____ English?

— Maybe that's a good idea.

A. Why not to; spoken B. Why don't; speaking

C. Why not; speaking D. Why don't you; to speak

() 9. — What did you do with grammar?

— I _____ lots of grammar notes in _____ class.

A. take; every B. make; every

C. take; all D. make; any

() 10. — What do you think of the movie yesterday?

— I was so _____ that I couldn't help _____.

A. impress; to cry B. impressed; crying

C. impressed; to cry D. impress; crying

() 11. — How can we improve our spoken English?

— The best way is _____ an English club.

A. to join in B. joining in C. to join D. starting

() 12. — How did you begin studying when you were young?

— I _____ ABC.

A. begin with B. begun with

C. beginning D. began with

() 13. — What should we do if we can't understand the new words in the article?

— We shouldn't _____ in the dictionary. We should try _____ their meanings.

A. look them up; to guess B. look it up; guessing

C. look up them; to guess D. look up it; guessing