



新课标知识点同步助学训练

不鸣则已 一鸣惊人

导学精练

DAOXUE
JINGLIAN

《导学精练》编写组 编

英语 ①全

九年级·人教新目标

- 课前预习导学
- 课中教材研学
- 课后分级训练



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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不鸣则已，一鸣惊人！

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——编者寄语

引言：“有鸟止南方之阜（土山），三年不翅，不飞不鸣，嘿然无声，此为何名？”“三年不翅，将以长羽翼；不飞不鸣，将以观民则。虽无飞，飞必冲天；虽无鸣，鸣必惊人。”

古往今来有学问、有成就的人，总是奋发图强，十分注重读书学习。所谓“鸟欲高飞先振翅，人求上进先读书”。中学时代是人生的春天，是青少年长知识、形成人生观的重要时段，青春年少，正是读书时，不可虚度。

人生有限，学海无涯，学习须珍惜时间。唐末诗人王贞白曾留下“一寸光阴一寸金”的惜时名句，流传千古，勉励所有读书人抓紧时间，勤奋刻苦地学习。

“凡事预则立，不预则废”，读书学习须有方法和计划。我们只按照科学的方法，有效地去计划，必然会很快提高学习成绩。积极做学习的主人，可以从以下几个步骤做起：

第一步是做好课前预习。在预习过程中，边看、边想、边写，适当勾画、批注。合上课本，默默回忆，再通过简单的填空、问答，及时检查预习效果。这样对教材的初步理解，找出重点和不理解的问题，做好笔记，把预习笔记作为课堂笔记的基础。简言之，预习抓得扎实，可以大大提高学习效率。

第二步是认真研学教材新课标知识点。带着课前预习留下的问题，集中把握好老师讲课条理和思路、知识体系脉络，形成对教材新课标知识点体系的完好构建和强化记忆构建完好的同步知识点体系。

第三步是课后复习与训练。针对不同学科，独立地把教师上课内容想一想。同时整理笔记和看参考书，进行知识点的加工和补充。使知识的掌握向深度和广度迁移发展，融会贯通，成为自己知识链条中的一个有机组成部分。陆游说：“纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行”。对教材知识点的跟踪练习，是针对每一个知识点独立思考认真作业，把课前、课中、课后的知识模块衔接起来，既检查学习效果，又加深对知识点的理解。

总之，课前预习充分，课中领悟教材，课后教材跟踪训练打乱知识点的整合分层训练，加快了知识迁移能力，提高学习能力。循序渐进，自然水到渠成。一分耕耘，一分收获。

只有按照正确的学习方法并持之以恒地去学习，自会体会到学习中的乐趣。反复数载，寒暑经年，终究会“不鸣则已，一鸣惊人”！

2008年06月

鸣凤教育编撰



启动在导学之初，超越在精练之后

《导学精练》是一套按照新课标知识点编写而成的同步教学辅导书。丛书遵循新课标精神，结合实际教学规律，科学地将“教学”与“学习”过程划分为课前、课中、课后三个阶段，从课前自主性预习，到课中课标知识点研究性学习，再到课后探究性思考，“导学”一直贯穿学生学习的全过程。练习部分从“精”字入手，难易分层、训练分级，规避了繁、难、偏、旧题，各梯度间目标明确、题量适中、难易渐进。

◎精确到新课标知识点

◎关怀到全程学习方法

◎同步到课堂跟踪训练

◎服务到分层综合提示

亮点①

集体智慧，助学权威 全面诠释课程标准新理念

武汉大学出版社

基础教育专家组

百名一线名师团

强强联手
书业领航

亮点②

导练结合，体系科学 引导学生直接切入课标知识点

学生进步的阶梯——教师教学的助手——终身学习的方法

预习导学 → 对新课设计预习性练习，帮助学生轻松建立知识基本体系。

教材研学 → 对教材重点、难点、疑点进行研学点提示解析和点拨，构筑研究性学习平台加强理解记忆功能。

同步精练 → A组 按照课标知识点，教材跟踪训练巩固课堂知识点；B组 打乱知识结构，分层有序地安排适当的习题，巩固知识体系。

亮点③

习题精选，分层分级 帮助学生有效率地学习的方案

层次结构清晰

A级课堂跟踪训练 → 立足教材，夯实基础

B级课外提升训练 → 全面检测，提升能力

对题目的难度标注“星级”形成梯度渐进。

检测功能完备

同步预习检测 → 综合检测

全书体例图示：



亮点④

目标明确，瞄准中考 帮助学生有目的地学习的方案

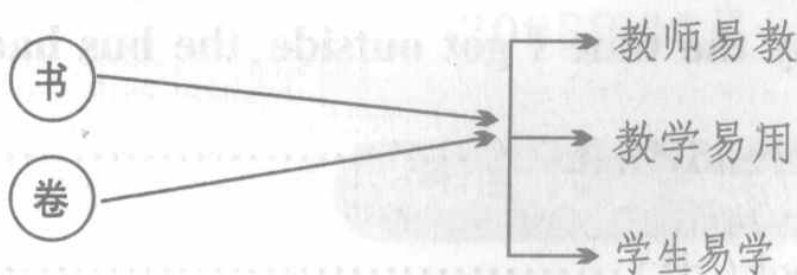
突破 探求中考命题规律，瞄准中考题型

创新 点面结合，示例归纳

热点链接 → 精析详解
↓
规律方法 → 举一反三

亮点⑤

一书两式，方便易用 帮助学生方便地学习的方案



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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

Section A

预习导学

>> 轻松起航

将下列汉语译为英语。

1. 制作抽认卡
2. 听录音带
3. 请求老师帮助
4. 大声朗读
5. 为考试作准备
6. 做笔记

>> 导学解答

1. make flashcards
2. listen to the tapes
3. ask the teacher for help
4. read aloud
5. study for a test
6. make notes

教材研学

>> 学点聚焦

研学点1 I study by working with a group. 我通过参加小组的方法来学习。

句子中的 by 是介词, 意思为“以某种行动, 通过某种方式”。其中 working with a group 是动名词短语, 在这里用作介词 by 的宾语。如:

Wang Lei improves English by making an English pen pal.

王雷是通过交一个英国笔友来提高英语的。

The old man keeps fit by walking after supper every day.

那位老人每天晚饭后散步来保持身体健康。

动名词在句子中常用来作有关介词的宾语。如:

She is afraid of going out alone. 她害怕单独一个人出去。

The teacher left the office without saying anything.

老师没有说一句话, 就离开了办公室。

所以, 除了介词 by 之外, 也可以举一反三, 掌握介词后接动名词的各种用法。

中考链接

【例1】(2008·咸宁)—_____ did you tell him about the news?

—By _____ an e-mail.

- A. How; sending B. How; send
C. How; sent D. What; sending

【解析】题意为“你是怎样把这个消息告诉他的?”“通过

发电子邮件。”by 是介词, 意思是“通过”, 后面接动词的-ing 形式, 表方式。

【答案】A

研学点2 What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? 通过大声朗读来练习发音如何?

(1) What about...? 是用来表示建议的句型。也可用“How about...?”如:

—When shall we meet? 我们什么时候见面?

—What about 9:00. am tomorrow?

明天早晨9点钟怎样?

(2) aloud 和 loudly: 当表示“大声地”时可以相互代替。但当朗读课文时, 一定要用 aloud。如:

Reading aloud is different from reading loudly.

朗读课文与大声地读课文是有区别的。

(3) 句中的 pronunciation 是名词, 意思是“发音”, 它对应的动词是 pronounce。如:

Please pay attention to your pronunciation.

请注意你的发音。

I can't pronounce the new words well. 我读不准这些单词。

【例2】句型转换。

Susan, shall we study for an English test by making vocabulary list? (改为同义句)

Susan, _____ studying for an English test by



making vocabulary list?

【解析】 从上句意思可知,该句表达的是提供建议。故下句可填 what about 或 how about。

【答案】 what about/how about

研学点3 “We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese,” she said. 她说:“我们谈到一些令人激动的事情,然后就开始说中文了。”

(1)引号部分的句子是一个简单句,get...和 end up 是共同的谓语。过去分词 excited 作表语。

(2)词组 be excited to do something 与 be excited about doing something 都表示“对做什么事情感到兴奋”,可以作为同义句相互转换。

【辨析】 excited; exciting

一般来说,单词后加 -ing 修饰事物,单词后加 -ed 形容人的感受。如:

Surfing is exciting. 冲浪是很刺激的。

I felt excited when I heard the exciting news. 当我听到这个消息时我感到很兴奋。

【拓展】 excite, interest, move, tire, bore, frustrate, encourage 此类动词在修饰、限制人时,用过去分词;修饰、限制物时,用现在分词。

(3)end up 结束;告终。如:

If you do that, you'll end up with egg on your face.

你要是做那件事,必将以耻辱告终。

【拓展】 end up 后面用 doing 形式;同义词 finish。

【例3】 The children were _____ when they heard the _____ news.

- A. excited; exciting B. exciting; excited
C. excited; excited D. exciting; exciting

【解析】 第一个空是描述孩子们的感受,所以用 excited; 第二个空则是叙述 news 如何,用 exciting。

【答案】 A

同步精练

>>基础巩固

训练指南1:熟练运用 section A 内的重点词汇。

根据句意,用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. She has _____ me. (mistake)
2. The bad man was _____ by a watchful guard. (frustrating)
3. There are three _____ between the two pictures. (different)
4. I don't know the correct _____ of the word. (pronounce)
5. Don't be afraid of _____ mistakes when you speak English. (make)

训练指南2:巩固 Section A 内的重点词语、语法知识,并提高观察,辨析能力。

单项选择。

1. I study _____ flashcards.
A. for make B. by making
C. with make D. to makes
2. I mistake her _____ her sister.
A. as B. for C. by D. with
3. Lucy, what about _____ shopping with me?
A. go B. to go C. going D. goes
4. I'm afraid _____ his coming.
A. to B. that C. / D. of
5. — _____ you ever studied with a group?

—Yes, I have.

- A. Have B. Do C. Has D. did

>>能力提升

I. 句型转换,每空一词。

1. She studies for a test by reading aloud. (对画线部分提问)
_____ she study for a text?
2. Why not listen to the tapes to improve your listening skills? (改为同义句)
_____ listening to the tapes to improve your listening skills?
3. It makes my speaking skills better. (改为同义句)
It _____ my speaking skills.
4. It's so hard that I can't understand the voices. (改为同义句)
It's _____ hard _____ me _____ understand the voices.
5. His father has been to Australia twice. (改为否定句)
His father _____ been to Australia.

II. (2008·芜湖)补全对话。

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

A: Have you ever read today's newspaper?

B: No, I haven't. 1

A: Yes. The Olympic flame (奥运圣火) will come to our cit-



Beijing 2008



y. Everybody is very excited about it.

B: Sounds great! 2

A: It is reported that it'll start on July 5th. One student from our school has been chosen to join in the torch relay (火炬接力).

B: 3 He must be the luckiest student in our school.

A: 4

B: I wish I could. Thank you for telling me such exciting news.

A: 5 Let's wish the torch relay in Yan'an a big success.

- A. How lucky he is!
B. What would you like me to do?
C. Anything new?
D. Not at all.
E. When will the torch relay start?
F. Would you like to watch the torch relay then?
G. I really must go now.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____

III. (2008·重庆)完形填空。

根据短文内容,从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能正确填入相应空格内的最佳答案。

A terrible earthquake (地震) happened in Wenchuan on May 12, 2008. 1 people lost their lives and homes. During those days, a lot of stories about 2 could be heard. Here is 3 of them. After the earthquake, under a fallen building, some soldiers found that a 4 died in a very strange way. When they were ready to take her away, they were surprised to find that a baby in her arms was 5 alive. The baby was sleeping and 6 hurt at all. Between the dead mother 7 the living baby, there was a cell-phone (手机) with a short 8 on the screen, "My dear baby, if you can survive (幸存), remember that I love you." Everybody 9 when they read these words.

Besides this story, many other stories also moved (感动) us deeply. 10 these stories, we know more about love.

You're lucky if you're loved by others. You're great if you love others when you're in danger.

1. A. All B. Many C. Few D. No
2. A. home B. life C. love D. hope
3. A. one B. none C. some D. each
4. A. man B. woman C. boy D. girl
5. A. still B. often C. never D. not
6. A. is B. isn't C. was D. wasn't
7. A. or B. and C. also D. but
8. A. story B. film C. message D. song
9. A. smiled B. shouted C. laughed D. cried
10. A. From B. On C. To D. With

Section B

预习导学

轻松起航

你能从B栏中找出恰当的单词与A栏的单词组成词组吗? 试试将其写在横线上。

- | A | B |
|----------|----------|
| 1. make | at all |
| 2. end | notes |
| 3. make | up |
| 4. turn | mistakes |
| 5. laugh | off |
| 6. not | at |

导学解答

1. make notes
2. end up
3. make mistakes
4. turn off
5. laugh at
6. not at all



教材研学

学点聚焦

研学点1 I often/usually make mistakes in grammar. 我常在语法中出错。

(1)句中 make mistakes 为动词短语,意为“犯错,出错误”,也可用作“make a mistake”。如:

Luckily, Lisa only made a mistake in the exam.

幸运地是莉萨在考试中只出现了一个错误。

(2)mistake 也可作动词,意为“弄错,出错”。短语 mistake sb. for sb.,把某人错看成某人。如:

I often mistake her for her sister.

我常把她错看成她妹妹。

【例1】 Jack is always careful, he _____ in the test last month.

- A. make mistakes
- B. made a few mistakes
- C. made few mistakes
- D. make few mistakes

【解析】 从题意可知,“杰克一直细心,在上月考试中没有出错。”故应用 few mistakes。

【答案】 C

研学点2 To begin with, she spoke too quickly, and I couldn't understand every word. 开始,她说得太快,我不能听懂每句话。

句子中的 to begin with 意思是“起初,开始……”。如:

To begin with, they were very happy. 起初,他们很高兴。

【注意】 to begin with 的同义短语为“at first”。

【例2】 To begin with, I can't follow you. (改为同义句)

_____, I can't follow you.

【解析】 我们已知道,to begin with 是“起初,开始”之意,故可用其同义短语来替换。

【答案】 At first

研学点3 Now I am enjoying learning English and I got an A this term. 现在我很喜欢学英语,而且这学期我得了个“A”。

句子中 enjoy 意思是“喜欢,享受”,它可以构成词组 enjoy doing sth. 意思是“喜欢做某事,乐于做某事”,其中动名词短语 doing sth. 作动词 enjoy 的宾语。如:

She enjoys reading English stories in the classroom.

她喜欢在教室里读英语故事。

动词 enjoy 还可以构成词组 enjoy oneself, 意思为“感到愉快,玩得开心”,相当于词组 have a good time 或 have fun。如:

I enjoyed myself at my friend's birthday party.

在我朋友的生日聚会上我玩得很开心。

中考链接

【例3】 (2008·北京朝阳) Do you enjoy _____ English in our class, Mr. Green?

- A. teach
- B. taught
- C. to teach
- D. teaching

【解析】 enjoy doing sth. 意思是“喜欢做某事,乐于做某事”。

【答案】 D

同步精练

基础巩固

训练指南1: 掌握 Section B 内的重点词汇及其相应形式,并能熟练运用。

选用方框里的词的正确形式填空。

talk, make, learn, understand, practice, find

- My listening skill is poor. I can't _____ what my teacher said in English classes.
- Some students often _____ mistakes in English grammar.
- Please join an English club to _____ speaking English.

4. Now I'm enjoy _____ English because it's so useful.

5. I _____ it difficult to do better in grammar.

6. She had trouble _____ with foreigners.

训练指南2: 掌握 Section B 内重点词汇及语法知识。

单项选择

1. —Did you do well in _____ English exam last week?
—Yes, I got _____ “A”.

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

2. Grandpa is getting old and he has trouble _____ what others say to him.

- A. hear
- B. to hear



- C. hearing D. have heard
3. Some students were afraid _____ in class.
A. of speak B. to speak
C. speak D. of speaking
4. The box was _____ heavy for me _____ lift.
A. so, that B. too, to C. too, too D. to, too
5. The boy is very lazy. He doesn't get _____ writing practice.
A. some B. many C. a lot D. much

能力提

What is the best way to study? This is an extremely important question. Some Chinese students often 1 very hard 2 long hours. This is a 3 habit, but it is not a better way to study. A good student must 4 enough sleep, enough food and enough rest. Every 5 you 6 to take a walk or play football or tennis or sing a song. When you 7 to your studies, you'll find yourself 8 than before and you'll learn more.

Perhaps we can 9 that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine. We mean that like Chinese medicine, the effects (效果) of your study 10 slowly but surely. Learn every day and effects will come just like Chinese medicine.

1. A. play B. study C. think D. sleep

2. A. in B. at C. for D. with
3. A. better B. best C. good D. bad
4. A. have B. want C. do D. make
5. A. week B. month C. hour D. day
6. A. hope B. want C. need D. wish
7. A. begin B. return C. are D. go
8. A. stronger B. weaker C. weak D. strong
9. A. say B. talk C. guess D. know
10. A. return B. come C. get D. give

中考演练

1. (2008·太原)—Excuse me. Could you please not talk _____ in the museum?
—Oh, sorry.
A. loudly B. carefully C. clearly
2. (2008·南通) Anny did her homework so _____ (认真、细心) that she didn't make any mistakes in it.
3. (2008·襄樊) 根据句意, 用所给词的正确形式填空。
—Do you know English by reading aloud?
—Yes, I often read aloud to practice my _____ (pronounce).
4. (2008·苏州) 根据句意和汉语提示完成句子。
Traditional Beijing opera will be _____ (增加) to the music courses in zoo schools in China.

Self-check (一)

I. 单项选择。

1. — _____ do you learn English?
—By _____ English movies.
A. How; watch B. Why; watching
C. How; watching D. Why; watch
2. —The book is a bit hard, _____ read something easier?
—All right.
A. Why not to B. How about
C. What about D. Why not
3. There are a few _____ between the two brothers.
A. different B. differently
C. difference D. differences
4. They wanted to win the match, but ended up _____ it.
A. lose B. lost C. losing D. to lose

5. Don't laugh _____ the people _____ trouble.
A. at; in B. at; on C. to; in D. to; at
6. When we heard the _____ news, we felt _____.
A. frustrating; frustrating
B. frustrated; frustrated
C. frustrating; frustrated
D. frustrated; frustrating
7. If you don't know the word, _____ in the dictionary.
A. look up it B. look for it
C. look it out D. look it up
8. I'm sorry, I took your bag _____ mistake.
A. making B. by C. for D. in
9. What's the best way _____ English?
A. learn B. learning C. to learn D. learned
10. —I feel tired and sleepy.
—Why not stop _____?



- A. to relax B. relaxing
C. resting D. to work

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

11. I have problems _____ (learn) English.
12. Don't _____ (laugh) at others' shortcomings.
13. It's very _____ (help) to have conversations with foreigners.
14. Her _____ (speak) English isn't good, so she tries to practice it.
15. He hasn't passed his driving test yet; he's only a _____ (learn).

III. 按要求转换句型,每空一词。

16. I learn English by reading aloud. (对画线部分提问)
_____ do you learn English?
17. She has ever studied with a group. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ she ever _____ with a group?
18. The water is too dirty for us to swim in it. (改为 so... that 复合句)
The water is _____ dirty _____ can't swim in it.
19. They should start early, if necessary. (将两句合并为一句)
_____ necessary _____ them _____ start early.
20. He's made some mistakes. (改为反意疑问句)
He's made some mistakes, _____?

IV. (2008·咸宁)补全对话。

阅读下面这则对话,在空白处填入适当的句子,使补全后的对话意思完整,结构合理,上下连贯。每个空白处只能填写一个句子。(有的小题可能有多个答案,你能写出最满意的那句吗?)

(Chen Ming = C; Li Hua = L)

C: Hello, Li Hua. Why didn't you come to the party last night?

L: Oh, my friend Wen Jing came to see me.

C: Wen Jing? What a nice name! 21?

L: He's quite good and helpful. We are getting on well with each other.

C: Do you have the same interests?

L: Yes, he likes swimming, computer, music and collecting. And so do I.

C: That sounds great. 22?

L: He's tall and strong. It's easy to get on with him.

C: 23 when he comes next time?

L: No problem. My friend is your friend! By the way, I heard your mother was not well. 24?

C: She had a headache.

L: 25. I hope she'll be better soon.

C: Thank you!

V. (2008·温州)完形填空。

阅读下面短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

Home Alone

It was Sunday afternoon. My brother and I were alone at home. My parents went for a party and asked me to look after my brother. I was doing my homework while my younger brother was watching TV. Suddenly the doorbell rang. Ding-Dong! My brother thought that it was our parents, so he opened the 26 quickly.



A tall man wearing a black raincoat stood outside. He said that he came to sell books and asked politely 27 our parents were at home.

Without thinking, my brother said, "No." Then the man asked if we would like to 28 some story books. I refused him. When I wanted to close the door, he suddenly pushed the door very 29 and came into our house. He took out a 30 and ordered me to tie up my brother's hands with a rope. I tied up his hands in a special way so my brother could untie 31 easily. The man then tied my hands up and locked 32 of us in the kitchen.

Soon, he went upstairs to 33 money. I taught my brother to untie the rope on his 34. He then untied me. I rushed to the telephone to call the police, 35 the line was dead. The doors were all locked from the outside. It was lucky that the man 36 to lock the kitchen window. We go out of the house through the kitchen window and went to the 37 pay phone to call the police.

Soon 38 came to our house and the man was caught. By that time, my parents had come home. We told them the whole story. My parents were 39 that we were not hurt. They told me that I should stop my brother from 40 the door to strangers. I learnt a lesson on safety.

26. A. window B. door C. book D. fridge
27. A. if B. why C. when D. how
28. A. lend B. borrow C. sell D. buy
29. A. politely B. slowly C. hard D. quietly
30. A. book B. knife C. gift D. pen



31. A. himself B. myself
 C. herself D. themselves
32. A. none B. neither C. both D. all
33. A. look at B. look after
 C. look like D. look for
34. A. feet B. hands C. neck D. legs
35. A. and B. so C. or D. but
36. A. wanted B. remembered
 C. forgot D. tried
37. A. farthest B. nearest C. largest D. smallest
38. A. my friends B. the police
 C. the neighbors D. my parents
39. A. glad B. angry C. sad D. sorry
40. A. cleaning B. closing C. locking D. opening

VI. (2008·石家庄) 阅读理解。

Very few people enjoy exams. I don't, either. And although I tell myself not to worry about them, I always do! So I am not surprised that my students worry about them, too, even though they usually don't need to. Because they are afraid of failing. However, since it is hard not to worry at all, we all must try not to worry too much. Why? Because worrying makes exams worse! How to do this!

◆ Ask the teacher about how to revise and about exam skills—how to work when you are in the exam.

◆ Good students don't wait until the week before an exam. They study all through the year. It is not possible to learn everything at the last minute. So don't leave it till then!

◆ If you start planning and working for each exam early and you make sure that you understand what you are studying, then, when it is over, you'll be able to say, "What a good exam that was!"

◆ Take a short rest during your time of work and revision. If your mind is tired, it will not remember well. Work at the time when you know you will work at your best.

◆ If you are studying in the evening, don't go straight to bed afterwards. Your mind will still be "going round and round"—thinking too much. Do something else, maybe walk or get exercise. Choose something that will relax you, and make you think of other things.

◆ If you feel bad, talk to someone about your worries.

But don't be too relaxed! Some stress over exams makes you work hard for them.

41. How does the writer feel about exams?

- A. Excited. B. Bored.
C. Worried. D. Surprised.

42. Why are the students afraid of exam?

- A. Because they are afraid of failing.
B. Because they want to get full marks.
C. Because exams are usually hard.
D. Because they think their teachers will be angry with them if they can't pass the exams.

43. Which is NOT mentioned (提到) in the passage?

- A. Good students don't wait until the week before an exam.
B. Start planning and working for each exam early.
C. If you don't know how to work for an exam, ask the teacher about it.
D. You should sleep well before the exam.

44. According to the passage, if you feel bad, you'd better _____.

- A. take a short rest
B. tell someone about your worries
C. walk or get exercise
D. keep busy working and forget your worries.

45. The writer of the passage is probably a _____.

- A. student B. teacher
C. journalist D. scientist

VII. 书面表达。

请结合本单元的知识, 根据学习英语的实际情况, 给英语成绩不够理想的同学提一些好的建议。

提示: 1. 建立信心, 培养兴趣。

2. 坚持听说练习。

3. 课堂上认真听讲, 做笔记, 课后多读书。

4. 力所能及地阅读英文报刊, 杂志。坚持看英文电影或中央电视台英文节目。

参考词汇:

be confident (自信), practice, take notes, go over (复习), watch English movies/programs, read, recite (背诵)。





Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

Section A

预习导学

轻松起航

I. 根据所给首字母提示补全单词。

1. He u _____ to be late for school, didn't he?
2. She is i _____ in shopping all the time.
3. Miss Tang was t _____ of flying in an airplane.
4. It was noisy last night. I didn't g _____ to sleep.
5. I don't like to hang out at night, because I'm afraid of the d _____.

II. 将下列单词分类。

tall thin fat quiet straight hair friendly heavy long legs serious shy cute small nose broad shoulders

A. 表示外表: _____

B. 表示个性: _____

导学解答

- I. 1. used 2. interested 3. terrified 4. go
5. dark

- II. A. tall thin fat straight hair long legs
small nose broad shoulders
B. quiet friendly heavy serious shy
cute

教材研学

学点聚焦

研学点1 I used to be afraid of the dark. 我过去常害怕黑暗。

该句为一般过去时态, used to 后接动词原形, 表示“过去常常”。used 也可视为情态动词, 用来变疑问句或否定句时可写作: used not to = usedn't to; 也可以借助 did 作句式变化。如:

I used to swim when I was a child.

当我是小孩时常常游泳。

He didn't use/usedn't to work hard, but now he does better.

他过去常常不努力, 但是现在好多了。

【拓展】 be (get, become) used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。如:

My grandfather is used to going for a walk after dinner.

我爷爷习惯于晚饭后去散步。

中考链接

【例1】 (2008·哈尔滨) While travelling to Canada, you should give yourself a day to _____ the time and know the way nearby.

- A. used to B. be used to C. use do

【解析】 used to do sth 意为“过去常常做某事”, be used to (doing) sth. 意为“习惯于(做)某事。”依题意, 及横线后的 the time 可知, 选用 be used to.

【答案】 B

研学点2 I'm terrified of the dark. 我十分怕黑。

terrified 为形容词, 意为“受惊吓的, 恐惧的”, 表示“害怕……, 恐惧……”, 固定用法 be terrified of 相当于 be afraid of. 如:

I'm terrified of being at home by myself.

我很害怕独自呆在家。

The child was terrified of being left alone in the house.

这个孩子害怕独自在家。

【特别提示】 terrified 的动词形式为 terrify, 表示“使害怕”, “使恐惧”。如:

There are several persons terrifying the little boy.

有几个人正在恐吓那个小男孩。

【例2】 写出下列句子的同义句。



My sister is terrified of seeing the doctor.

My sister _____ seeing the doctor.

【解析】将原句中的某些词或词组,用其同义词或同义词组进行替换改变,这是同义句转换使用最多的类型。be terrified of 的同义词组是 be afraid of。

【答案】is afraid of

研学点3 I go to sleep with my bedroom light on. 我开着卧室的灯睡觉。

(1) go to sleep 入睡。如:

He was so tired that he went to sleep soon.

他很累,不久就睡着了。

go to sleep 与 fall asleep 同义,可互换使用,但 fall asleep 侧重“无意识地入睡,不想入睡而入睡”的含义;go to sleep 强调“入睡”这个动作。

(2) with my bedroom light on 为介词短语,在句中用作状语,表示伴随情况。如:

He walked out of the room with his coat on.

他穿着外套走出了房间。

【知识拓展】“with + 名词 + 介词短语”结构也可用作状语,表示伴随情况。如:

The teacher came in with a book under his arm.

老师腋下夹着一本书走进教室。

(3) on 在此处是形容词,意为“开着的,接通的”,常见的结构有:be/turn on。如:

—Is the light on in the room? 屋里的灯开着吗?

—No. It's off. 不,关着呢。

Turn on the radio, please. I'll listen to the weather report. 请打开收音机,我要听天气预报。

【例3】翻译句子。

那可怜的妇女背着一个婴儿,穿过了街道。

【解析】做翻译题要熟练掌握常用词和词组的用法;熟练掌握各种句型结构;掌握语法知识;熟读课文,因为有些题可能会出自课文原文;平时要加强这类题的训练。

【答案】The poor woman walked through the street with a baby on her back.

同步精练

基础巩固

训练指南1:熟练运用 Section A 内的重点词汇短语,用所给词的正确形式填空。

- Linda is _____ (interest) in sports and she likes PE classes very much.
- She used to be afraid of _____ (walk) at night.
- When Mario was young, he was _____ (terrify) of the dark.
- She can't go to see the movie with her friends tonight. She _____ (have) to study for a test.
- The lady used to _____ (have) short hair but now she grows it long.

训练指南2:巩固 Section A 内重点词法、语法知识,并提高观察、辨析能力。

单项选择。

- I shall _____ to know what happens.
A. be interested B. be interesting
C. interest D. have interest
- The girl _____ go out.
A. is afraid of B. is afraid to
C. dares not D. not dare
- You're never seen such a beautiful picture before, _____?

A. do you

B. aren't

C. have you

D. haven't you

4. I don't think he will come here on time, _____?

A. won't he

B. will you

C. does he

D. is he

5. Don't forget _____ your composition to school tomorrow.

A. to bring

B. bring

C. bringing

D. brought

能力提升

I. 句型转换,每空一词。

- Did Amy use to be shy? (作肯定回答)
_____, she _____.
- You have to get up early to catch the first bus. (改为否定句)
You _____ get up early to catch the first bus.
- He used to hate gym class. (改为同义句)
He _____ use to _____ gym class.
- Tony, you used to be very shy. (改为反意疑问句)
Tony, you used to be very shy, _____?
- Steve is afraid of high places. (改为同义句)



Alice _____ high places.

II. (2008·北京朝阳)完形填空。

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择最佳的一项。

Mike always loves ships. When he was older, he said, "I'm going to be a soldier." But his eyes were not very 1 and he did not get in.

Then he said, "I'm going to 2 a small boat and I'm going around the world." But boats were very expensive, and Mike did not have enough 3.

Last summer Mike found a swimming 4 near his house. The lessons did not cost very 5, and Mike began going to the school at every end of the week and having 6. Now he is a good swimmer.

Last week a little boy said to him, "You're a very good

swimmer. How do 7 learn to swim so well?"

"I'm not good at all," Mike said and he smiled. "8 I'm in the water, I say to myself, there are 9 fishes behind me! Then I'm very afraid, and I 10 quickly."

1. A. big B. beautiful C. good D. strong

2. A. buy B. make C. borrow D. draw

3. A. food B. work C. time D. money

4. A. park B. school C. farm D. factory

5. A. much B. little C. many D. any

6. A. meals B. lessons C. talks D. games

7. A. I B. they C. we D. you

8. A. If B. When C. Though D. Where

9. A. interesting B. nice C. dangerous D. different

10. A. run B. jump C. swim D. fly

Section B

预习导学

>>轻松起航

阅读下面的句子,写出画线部分的反义词或意义相对应的词组。

1. She used to have straight hair.

2. Don't you remember me?

3. People there are friendly to us.

4. I'll go to sleep at 22:00 today.

5. He watched TV with the light on.

6. Don't worry about things so much.

>>导学解答

1. curly

2. forget

3. unfriendly

4. get up

5. off

6. little

教材研学

>>学点聚焦

研学点1 I used to hate gym class. 我过去不喜欢体育课。

(1) hate 为动词意为“不喜欢,憎恨,厌恶”,同义词为 dislike,反义词是 love 或 like。hate 后可接名词、代词,动名词或不定式。如:

She hates running/to run. 她不喜欢跑步。

(2) hate 可构成短语 hate doing sth 或 hate to do sth 讨厌做某事, hate sb doing sth = hate sb to do sth 讨厌某人做某事。如:

I hate to trouble(troubling) you. 我不愿麻烦你。

He hates women smoking/to smoke. 他不喜欢女人吸烟。

【例1】句型转换,将下列句子变为同义句。

She didn't use to like chewing gum.

She _____ gum.

【解析】上句中 didn't use to like 意为“过去不喜欢”,“他不喜欢嚼口香糖”,“不喜欢”可用 hate。故可填 hate doing sth。

【答案】hate chewing

研学点2 Before I started high school, I used to spend a lot of time playing games with my friends, but I just don't have the time any more. 在我上中学之前,我有很多时间可以和朋友一起玩游戏。但是如今我再也没有这样的时间了。



(1) 句子中的 spend 意思是“度过, 花费”, 其后常接表示时间或金钱的词作宾语。如:

He spent his summer holiday with his parents in Shenzhen.
他和父母在深圳度过了暑假。

spend 可构成词组 spend... (in) doing sth 或 spend... on sth., 意为“花费……做某事”。如:

I spent an hour (in) doing my homework.

我花了一小时做家庭作业。

How much do you spend on food every day?

你每天花多少钱买食物?

(2) not... any more 意为“不再……”, 相当于 no more, 一般用来表示动作或行为的不再发生或重复。如:

They don't use animals to do farm work any more.

他们不再使用牲畜做农活了。

研学点 3 Now, I don't mind them. 现在我不介意它们了。

mind 动词, 意为“介意, 反对”, 后面接名词或动名词。如:

The teacher doesn't mind closing the door.

老师不介意关上门。

【知识拓展】 Would you mind doing...? 句型常用来向别人提出请求, 对方如果表示介意, 就说“Yes”; 如果表示不介意、不反对, 应说“No, not at all. / No, of course not.” 如:
—Would you mind telling me how to remember English

words? 你介意告诉我如何记英语单词吗?

—No, not at all. 不, 不介意。

【特别提示】 mind 还可用作名词, 表示“思想, 主意”。如:

What do you make up your mind to be when you grow up?

你长大以后立志要做什么?

【短语链接】 never mind 不要紧, 不介意; keep in mind 记住; make up one's mind 下决心, 下决定; set up one's mind to do sth. 立志做某事; change one's mind 改变主意。

【例2】 Would you mind _____ a minute?

A. waiting B. wait C. to wait D. to waiting

【解析】 mind 用作动词讲时, 后面跟动名词作宾语。

【答案】 A

中考链接

【例3】 (2008·北京朝阳) 汉译英。

你昨天花了多长时间做作业?

How long _____ it _____ you to do your homework yesterday?

【解析】 句中的主语是 it, 指物, 因为要用 It takes sb. some-time to do sth.

【答案】 did, take

同步精练

>> 基础巩固

训练指南 1: 掌握 Section B 内重点词语, 语法知识。

单项选择。

1. —Don't you remember me?

—_____.

A. Yes, I did.

B. No, I do.

C. Yes, I don't.

D. Yes, I do.

2. My father _____ me to concerts.

A. uses to take

B. use to take

C. used to take

D. used to taking

3. He _____ the knife and cut the apple.

A. use

B. uses

C. used

D. using

4. _____ you've changed!

A. How

B. How about

C. What

D. What about

5. My bike is broken. I have to walk to school _____.

A. too

B. also

C. instead

D. instead of

训练指南 2: 检测对 Section B 重点词汇, 句型的学习效果, 并能灵活运用。

按要求变换句型。

1. I used to keep an English notebook. (改为一般疑问句)

2. I spent a lot of time playing games with my friends. (用 spend on 改写该句)

3. I used to chew gum a lot. (改为同义句)

4. I go to sleep with my bedroom light on. (改为并列句)

5. What a clever boy! (改为 how 引导的感叹句)

>> 能力提升

根据首字母提示, 填入正确的单词来完成对话。

He Yi: You look tired today. What's the m _____ 1 _____ with you?

Chen Yiying: Yes, I feel very t _____ 2 _____. Yesterday I worked for the coming midexaminations till late at

