

# TONGBUXUEXI



经山东省中小学教材审定委员会审查通过

## 同步学习

# 英语

九年  
级全  
一册



明天出版社  
MINGTIANCHUBANSHE



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本书编写组



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# 说明

TONGBUXUEXI

从2001年秋季开始,新一轮基础教育课程改革实验在全国正式启动,新的《课程标准》,新的实验教材,新的教学理念,改变了老师们的教学行为,也改变了同学们的学习行为。为适应新课程改革的需要,帮助同学们更好地用科学的方法掌握学科知识体系,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,济宁市教研室组织具有丰富教学经验的中学教师和教研人员,精心编写了这套“同步学习”系列丛书。

本书充分体现了新课程改革的理念和特点,正确处理传授知识与培养能力的关系,注重培养学生的独立性和自主性,引导学生质疑、调查、探究,促进学生在教师指导下主动地、富有个性地学习。

本书强调以《课程标准》为依据,从实验教材出发,适当向外拓展,力求全面体现国家对不同阶段的学生在“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”等方面的基本要求。

本书最大的特点是与教学同步,依据教材内容进行编排。有利于学生在课上或课下对所学教材进行巩固和测控,继而把所学知识转化为能力。

由于时间和水平所限,不足之处,望同学们批评指正,以便进一步修改完善。

编者





TONGBUXUEXI

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## UNIT 1

## How do you study for a test?



## 单元目标

## 一、能力目标

同学们应能听懂与本单元难度相当的听力材料;流利地用所学的口语与同学们进行会话,阅读相关的阅读材料。学会谈论学习方法和学习中的困难,学会针对学习中的困难,给别人提建议。

## 二、知识目标

## I. 重点词汇

1. aloud *adv.* 出声地
2. pronunciation *n.* (一种语言的)发音;发音法
3. pronounce *v.* 发音;正确吐字音等
4. differently *adv.* 不同地;有区别地
5. quickly *adv.* 快地;迅速地
6. excited *adj.* 激动的;兴奋的
7. slowly *adv.* 慢地;缓慢地
8. realize *v.* 认识到;了解到
9. afraid *adj.* 怕的;害怕的
10. trouble *n.* 困难;苦恼;忧虑
11. fast *adv.* 快地;迅速地
12. deal *v.* 处理;应付
13. unless *conj.* 如果不;除非
14. regard *v.* 将某人(某物)视为
15. easily *adv.* 容易地;简单地



16. friendship *n.* 友谊;友情;友爱  
17. frustrating *adj.* 令人沮丧的;令人失望的  
18. frustrate *v.* 使失望;使沮丧;使厌烦

## II. 常用短语

短 语	汉 语
1. not at all	根本不;全然不
2. end up	结束;告终
3. make mistakes	犯错;出错
4. later on	以后;随后
5. be afraid to do	害怕去做
6. laugh at	笑话;取笑(某人)
7. take notes	做笔记;做记录
8. look up	(在词典或参考书中)查阅(词或资料)
9. deal with	处理(问题或任务等);料理(某事)
10. go by	(指时间)过去;消逝
11. try one's best to do	(某人)尽力做某事

## III. 重点句式

- How do you study for a test? 你怎样准备考试?  
—I study by working with a group. 我是通过小组活动来学习的。
- It's too hard to understand the voices. 听懂太难了。
- I make mistakes in grammar. 我在语法上出错。
- Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English? 你为什么不入一个英语俱乐部练习说英语呢?
- I don't know how to use commas. 我不知道如何使用句号。
- It doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. 没有弄明白每个



单词没关系。

7. I was afraid to speak in class. 我不敢在课堂上发言。
8. If you don't know how to spell new words, look them up in a dictionary.  
如果你不知道如何拼写新单词,就查字典。
9. This kind of paper feels very soft. 这种纸感觉非常软。
10. Most people speak English as a second language. 大部分人把英语作为第二语言。

#### IV. 语法

非谓语动词的形式。



#### 指点迷津

1. I study by working with a group. 我是通过小组活动来学习的。

(1) **by** 是介词,意思是“借;靠;因……”。置于动词的-ing前,表示方法、手段、原因等。例如:

We study English by asking the teacher for help.

我们通过请老师帮助来学习英语。

(2) **by** 的用法小结:

1) 表场所。意为“在……旁边”。

Will you sit down here by the window? 请你过来坐在窗户边好吗?

2) 表时间、期限。意为“在……之前”。

I have to go back by ten o'clock. 我必须在十点之前回去。

3) 表手段、原因。意为“以……;借助于……;用……”。

I go to school by bus. 我乘公共汽车去上学。

2. It's too hard to understand the voices. 听懂太难了。

(1) **be too + adj. + (for sb.) + to do sth.**

“(对某人来说)由于太……以致不能”。for sb. 用以说明动作的执行者。

This problem is too difficult for Jack to work out. 这道题太难了,杰





克解不出来。

(2) 辨析 noise, sound 和 voice

1) noise 通常指人们不愿听到的“噪声”。

Don't make so much noise. 别这么大声吵闹。

2) sound 指人们能听到的“声音”。

Sound travels in waves. 声音靠声波传播。

3) voice 通常指说话或唱歌的“嗓音”。

They always talk in a loud voice. 他们总是高声交谈。

3. Sometimes, however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly. 然而,有时他发现看电影令人灰心,因为影片中的人讲话语速太快了。

(1) 辨析 frustrating 和 frustrated

frustrating, frustrated 都是形容词,前者是“令人沮丧的”,后者是“感到沮丧的”。frustrating 通常指事物;frustrated 通常指人。例如:

I find it frustrating that I can't speak other languages. 我不会说别的语言,这令我感到惘然若失。

He was frustrated by his mistakes. 他因他的错误感到灰心丧气。

(2) 这样的词还有: interesting (令人感兴趣的), interested (感兴趣的); boring (令人厌烦的), bored (感到厌烦的); exciting (令人兴奋的), excited (兴奋的)。

4. Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?  
你为什么不要加入一个英语俱乐部练习说英语呢?

(1) Why don't you...? 是固定句式结构,其后加动词原形,意思是“为什么不……?”

(2) practice 在此句中是动词,意思是“练习”。其后可跟名词作宾语,若说“练习做某事”,则须用 practice doing sth. 形式。例如:

She practices playing the piano after school. 她放学后练习弹钢琴。

(3) 另外 practice 还可作名词。例如:



It takes a lot of practice to become a good football player. 想成为一名好的足球运动员, 必须勤奋练习。

5. If you don't know how to spell new words, look them up in a dictionary. 如果你不知道怎么拼写新单词, 就查字典。

(1) how to spell new words 是“特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式”构成的不定式短语。这种不定式结构接近一个名词性从句, 常用在某些动词(如: tell, know, decide, teach, learn, show, remember, explain, forget 等)之后作宾语。例如:

Have you decided when to hold the party? 你们决定什么时候举行这个晚会了吗?

She will tell you which bus to take. 她会告诉你乘哪路公共汽车。

I don't know what to do next. 我不知道下一步如何是好。

Do you know where to put it? 你还记得把它放哪里吗?

(2) look up 是固定词组, 意思是“在……查看……”。通常是指在字典或时刻表等中查找、查看(某些信息)。例如:

I looked up the meaning of the word in my dictionary. 我在字典中查阅了这个单词的意思。

6. When we are angry, however, we are usually the ones affected. 然而, 当我们生气时, 通常我们自己就是受影响的人。

这是一个主从复合句, we are usually the ones affected 是主句。when we are angry 是时间状语从句。affected 是过去分词, 在句中作定语, 修饰 the ones, 它相当于定语从句 who are affected。

7. ... regarding problems as challenges 把问题看做是挑战

regard... as... 意思是“把……看做……; 认为……”。例如:

He seemed to regard it as a small success. 看来他把它看做是一个小小的成功。

The boys regarded Brian as a fool. 那些男孩子们把布莱恩看做是一个傻子。

8. How do we deal with our problems? 我们如何处理我们的问题?



(1) deal with 在这里表示“处理”的意思。例如：

I'm used to dealing with matters of this sort. 我习惯于处理这一类事情。

This office deals with licenses of motor cars. 这个办公室办理汽车驾照。

(2) deal with... 还可以表示下列意思：

1) 对付；收拾；和……打交道：

That man is easy to deal with. 那个人好对付。

2) 论述；谈（某问题）：

These novels do not deal with reality. 这些小说并没有谈论现实问题。

9. Let's not worry about our problems. 我们不要担心这个问题了。

Let's not do sth. 意思是“咱们不做某事”。

Let's not do it again. 咱们不要再做这件事了。



### 学法点拔

本单元的学习重点和难点是非谓语动词形式。

关于动词，同学们已经接触过，动词在充当谓语时，它的形式受主语的限制，要和主语在人称和数上保持一致，这种动词称为谓语动词。

那么，什么是非谓语动词形式？

在初中英语的学习阶段，非谓语动词形式通常指动词不定式和动名词形式。不受主语限制，不能独立作谓语，但可以在句子中充当主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语等。

#### 一、动词不定式(to do)

##### 1. 动词不定式作主语

**To learn** English is not easy.

##### 2. 动词不定式作宾语

I want **to have** a rest.



3. 动词不定式作定语

I have many things **to do** after school.

4. 动词不定式作宾语补足语

Mother told her son not **to play** in the street.

5. 动词不定式作状语

She lived **to be** 100.

二、动名词(doing)

1. 动名词作主语

**Walking** is good exercise.

2. 动名词作表语

Their job is **building** house.

3. 动名词作宾语

Have you finished **reading** the book?

4. 动名词作介词宾语

He left without **saying** a word.

5. 动名词作定语

Did you join in the **singing** competition?



单元评价

I. 口语训练

要选择适合自己的学习方法,还必须清楚自己的困难所在,然后才能有的放矢。我们如何来表达自己的学习中遇到的困难呢?如何给出建议呢?请你小试身手:

试一试将下面的困难和建议合理搭配,与同学进行口头交流。

遇到的困难

1. I can't remember the new words. ( )
2. I can't pronounce some of the words. ( )
3. I can't understand spoken English. ( )





4. I always make mistakes in grammar.

5. I read very slowly.

6. I don't know how to speak English.

给出的建议

8

A. You should read English aloud.

B. Listening can help.

C. Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking?

D. Would you mind remembering new words by flashcards?

E. Please try to talk with your friends in English as much as possible.

## II. 同步听力

(I) 听句子两遍, 为图片标上序号。



( )

( )

( )

( )

( )

(II) 听短文两遍, 完成表格。

Ways of Learning

	Successful	OK	Not successful
Sarah			
Molly			

## III. 根据句意和首字母提示完成单词

1. I don't understand Mr Zhang because his p \_\_\_\_\_ is poor.

2. As we know, learning a foreign language needs a lot of p \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I often make m \_\_\_\_\_ in grammar.

4. Don't l \_\_\_\_\_ at him. He is shy.

5. Do you learn English by reading a \_\_\_\_\_?



6. He finds watching movies f \_\_\_\_\_ because the people speak too quickly.
7. The two boys have formed a deep and lasting f \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I didn't expect to be treated d \_\_\_\_\_ by anyone else.
9. Mr Wang always r \_\_\_\_\_ us as his own children.
10. We can s \_\_\_\_\_ the problem by learning to forget something.

IV. 单项选择

1. I study English \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the radio.  
A. on            B. in            C. to            D. by
2. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you study for a test?  
— I study by working with a group.  
A. What        B. How many    C. Who        D. How
3. When the meeting began, you should end \_\_\_\_\_ talking.  
A. up            B. down        C. off           D. of
4. I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ speak in front of the people.  
A. of            B. to            C. on            D. in
5. It's too hard \_\_\_\_\_ the voices.  
A. to understand    B. understand  
C. understanding    D. understands
6. How can I practice \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
A. talking        B. speaking  
C. to say         D. to speak
7. I have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ complete sentences.  
A. making        B. to make       C. make        D. makes
8. He often watches the actors \_\_\_\_\_ the words on TV.  
A. to say         B. saying        C. say          D. said
9. He became \_\_\_\_\_ when he got the \_\_\_\_\_ news.  
A. excited; excited    B. exciting; exciting  
C. excited; exciting    D. exciting; excited



10. To begin \_\_\_\_\_, she speaks too quickly and I couldn't understand every word.

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

### V. 改写句子

(I) 根据所给句子意思完成改写后的句子, 每空一词。

1. Why don't you join an English club?

Why \_\_\_\_\_ an English club?

2. They found learning English very difficult.

They found \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_ learn English.

3. The best way to improve your English is to join the English club.

The best way \_\_\_\_\_ your English is to join the English club.

4. I am afraid of going out alone at night.

I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_ out alone at night.

5. Why not learn English by reading aloud?

\_\_\_\_\_ learning English by reading aloud?

(II) 根据要求完成改写后的句子, 每空一词。

6. I don't know which one I should take. (改为简单句)

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The best way to learn English is listening to the tapes. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the best way to learn English?

8. The ice is very thin. We can't walk on it. (改写句子, 句意不变)

The ice is \_\_\_\_\_ to walk on.

9. I feel frustrated after the exam. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ after the exam?

10. I study English by making flashcards. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English?



VI. 根据所给汉语,完成英语句子,每空一词

1. 这种布感觉很柔软。

This kind of cloth \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 对电脑来说英语在全世界都很流行。

English is very popular \_\_\_\_\_ for computers.

3. 我发现非常难的另一件事情是英语语法。

\_\_\_\_\_ that I found very difficult \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 那个女孩害怕狗。所以她不敢一个人出门。

The girl is \_\_\_\_\_, so she is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ out alone.

5. 即使你在课堂上听不懂每一个英语单词,那也没关系。

It \_\_\_\_\_ you don't understand \_\_\_\_\_ in  
class.

6. 当你开始和讲英语的朋友一起外出的时候,你的英语就提高了。

Your English \_\_\_\_\_ when you started \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ friends.

7. 我经常在造完整的句子时遇到一些麻烦。

I often \_\_\_\_\_ complete sentences.

8. 我觉得学语法很烦人。

I think \_\_\_\_\_ to study grammar.

9. 记更多的单词能帮助我们学好英语。

\_\_\_\_\_ can help us learn English well.

10. 我是通过到讲英语的国家旅游来学习英语的。

I study English \_\_\_\_\_ English-speaking  
countries.

VII. 根据短文内容和首字母提示填写所缺单词

Climbing a mountain is hard work. But one step after another brings a person to the t 1. Along the way, he can stop and look a 2. And





the h 3 he climbs, the more wonderful his view is. If he keeps climbing, he will have a new world before him. He will have a new way of s 4 everything. Now learning a 5 language is something like climbing a mountain. This new language can give you a new view of life. And it is more than a look at the surface of things. It can open the way into people's minds and hearts, into a culture very d 6 from the one of your own. This will make you r 7 in things that money can't buy. Even though you never set foot on a ship or a plane, you can be an armchair t 8 through books. Like the mountain climber who stops now and then to e 9 the scenery around him, everyone who is interested in reading will find p 10 in books as he fights on to learn more and more of that new language.

1. t \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a \_\_\_\_\_ 3. h \_\_\_\_\_ 4. s \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a \_\_\_\_\_  
6. d \_\_\_\_\_ 7. r \_\_\_\_\_ 8. t \_\_\_\_\_ 9. e \_\_\_\_\_ 10. p \_\_\_\_\_

### VIII. 阅读理解

#### A

In order to know a foreign language thoroughly, four things are necessary. Firstly, we must be able to understand the language when we hear it spoken. Secondly, we must be able to speak it correctly, with **confidence** and without hesitation. Thirdly, we must be able to read language, and arrange sentences in paragraphs, so as to write a good letter of composition.

There is no easy way to success in language learning. A good memory is a great help, but it is not enough simply to memorize rules from a grammar book. It is not much use learning by heart long list of words and their meanings. We must learn words not by themselves, but in sentences. We must learn by using the language. "Learn through use" is a good piece of advice for those who are studying a new language. Practice is very important. We must practice speaking and writing the language whenever we can.