

名师导学丛书



sina新浪考试 特别合作  
edu.sina.com.cn

# 名师导学

mingshidaoxue

## 零失误训练

学科主编/范存智  
(北京大学附中英语特级教师)

总主编/刘 强

# 英 语

## 九年级 上

外研版



北京出版社出版集团  
BEIJING PUBLISHING HOUSE (GROUP)



北京教育出版社  
BEIJING EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

# 名师 导学

mingshidaoxue

## 零失误 训练

外研版

## 九年级英语 上

总 主 编：刘 强

学科主编：范存智

本册主编：庄向阳

本册副主编：杨付昭 庄 彬

本册编者：庄向阳 杨付昭 庄 彬



北京出版社出版集团  
BEIJING PUBLISHING HOUSE (GROUP)



北京教育出版社  
BEIJING EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北京名师导学零失误训练:外研版. 九年级英语/刘强主编. —北京:北京教育出版社, 2008. 4  
ISBN 978-7-5303-6368-3

I. 北... II. 刘... III. 英语课—初中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 046241 号

## 北京名师导学·零失误训练

BEIJING MINGSHI DAOXUE LINGSHIWU XUNLIAN

九年级英语(上)

JIUNIANJI YINGYU(SHANG)

外研版

刘 强 总主编

\*

北京出版社出版集团 出版

北京教育出版社

(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码:100011

网址:www.bph.com.cn

北京出版社出版集团总发行

全国各地书店经销

北京市京东印刷厂印刷

\*

890 × 1240 16 开本 11.25 印张 250000 字

2008 年 5 月第 1 版 2008 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5303-6368-3/G · 6287

定价:17.80 元

版权所有 翻印必究

如发现质量问题,请与我们联系

地址:北京市海淀区彩和坊路8号天创科技大厦8层 邮编:100080 网址:www.qqbook.cn  
质量投诉电话:(010)62698883 62380997 58572393 邮购电话:(010)51286111-6986

## 前言

## 注重培养能力，特别着眼于培养创新能力和实践能力

丛书编写遵循中学教学的实际操作方法和中学生的学习规律，努力体现教与学过程中的实用性原则，遵循自主预习、课堂精讲、课后巩固、拓展延伸、探究提升的学习轨迹。另外，本丛书还体现精讲多练的原则，讲和练的篇幅比例为3:7。

## 栏目特点鲜明，透彻分析思维误区努力做到零失误

- 1 自主学习：注重发挥“导学学案”强大自主探究功能，使学生通过亲自动手整理和归纳，获得完整详细的基础知识的梳理，从而实现教材知识的前后衔接、融会贯通。
- 2 规律总结：在精选的大量经典、针对性强的例题中，对疑点、难点、重点、易忽略点和易错点进行了详尽的剖析。
- 3 基础能力训练：系统、全面、针对性强，是形成能力的基础，也是考试中篇幅最大的部分。
- 4 综合创新训练：以与科技发展、生活实际相联系的信息题、材料题，或是学科内综合性题目为主，是考试得高分的关键所在。
- 5 探究学习：通过课外探究性阅读，引发学生探究的兴趣，激起学生的思考。
- 6 单元测试题：从单元的高度对知识点和学科方法进行训练和总结。
- 7 期中、期末测试题：采用常规试卷的方式，使学生对自己阶段性的学习进行评估和检测。

## 快乐的学习，让知识开启你灵动的悟性

# CONTENTS

## 目 录

Module 1	Wonders of the world	(1)
Unit 1	What is a wonder of the world?	(1)
Unit 2	I was on the edge of the Grand Canyon.	(3)
Unit 3	Language in use	(5)
	第1模块知识总结	(8)
	第1模块综合检测题	(9)
Module 2	Great books	(11)
Unit 1	Confucius' works are read by many people.	(11)
Unit 2	It's still read and loved.	(14)
Unit 3	Language in use	(17)
	第2模块知识总结	(20)
	第2模块综合检测题	(22)
Module 3	Sporting life	(24)
Unit 1	When will the match be held?	(24)
Unit 2	Liu Xiang was trained for gold.	(27)
Unit 3	Language in use	(29)
	第3模块知识总结	(32)
	第3模块综合检测题	(33)
Module 4	Great inventions	(35)
Unit 1	Paper and printing have been used for ages.	(35)
Unit 2	Books could be produced more quickly and cheaply.	(38)
Unit 3	Language in use	(40)
	第4模块知识总结	(43)
	第4模块综合检测题	(44)
Module 5	Museums	(47)
Unit 1	You mustn't touch it.	(47)
Unit 2	There's no shouting and no running.	(49)
Unit 3	Language in use	(52)
	第5模块知识总结	(55)
	第5模块综合检测题	(56)
Module 6	Save our world	(58)
Unit 1	It's wasteful to throw away paper and metal.	(58)
Unit 2	Remember three words: reduce, reuse and recycle.	(60)
Unit 3	Language in use	(62)
	第6模块知识总结	(65)
	第6模块综合检测题	(66)
Revision module A		(68)
第一学期期中测试题		(71)

名师  
导学

名师导学  
零失误训练

九年级英语(上)外研版

出版  
一套好书

展示  
一批学校

宣传  
一批教师

产生  
一批成果

选择  
一套好书

巧借  
一臂之力

梦圆  
一所名校

实现  
一生夙愿



名师导学  
零失误训练

九年级英语(上)外研版

出版  
一套好书

展示  
一批学校

宣传  
一批教师

产生  
一批成果

选择  
一套好书

巧借  
一臂之力

梦圆  
一所名校

实现  
一生夙愿

# CONTENTS

Module 7	Australia	(74)
Unit 1	I'm looking for the photos that you took in Australia.	(74)
Unit 2	The camel that I rode had a bad temper.	(77)
Unit 3	Language in use	(80)
第7模块知识总结		(83)
第7模块综合检测题		(84)
Module 8	Photos	(86)
Unit 1	It's the band which gets everyone dancing.	(86)
Unit 2	Read on to find out who the winners are.	(88)
Unit 3	Language in use	(91)
第8模块知识总结		(94)
第8模块综合检测题		(95)
Module 9	Cartoon stories	(97)
Unit 1	We need someone like Superman who can save Tony.	(97)
Unit 2	There are several fan clubs in China which have held birthday parties for Tintin.	(100)
Unit 3	Language in use	(103)
第9模块知识总结		(106)
第9模块综合检测题		(107)
Module 10	Fitness	(109)
Unit 1	I've got a friend whose brother is training for the Olympics.	(109)
Unit 2	Jamie is a cook whose ideas are changing school dinners.	(112)
Unit 3	Language in use	(115)
第10模块知识总结		(118)
第10模块综合检测题		(119)
Module 11	Population	(121)
Unit 1	It's the biggest city in China.	(121)
Unit 2	It was a quiet country village.	(124)
Unit 3	Language in use	(127)
第11模块知识总结		(130)
第11模块综合检测题		(131)
Module 12	Summer in LA	(133)
Unit 1	Your host family is meeting you at the airport.	(133)
Unit 2	Learn English in Los Angeles.	(136)
Unit 3	Language in use	(139)
第12模块知识总结		(142)
第12模块综合检测题		(143)
Revision module B		(145)
第一学期期末测试题		(148)
参考答案及解析		(1~24)





## Module 1

## Unit 1 What is a wonder of the world?



## 自主学习



## 主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

预读课文,根据句意和所给首字母提示完成句中所缺的单词

1. There are some a \_\_\_\_\_ pyramids in Egypt.
2. I am writing a c \_\_\_\_\_ about environment(环境).
3. They are dancing in the dance c \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There are more than 2,000 p \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.
5. —What's happening? —We're having a m \_\_\_\_\_.
6. L \_\_\_\_\_ up! I have something important to tell you.
7. Once there was a girl c \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.
8. I hope surfing (冲浪运动) will be an e \_\_\_\_\_ of the Olympic Games one day.

## 点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

用用脑,动动口

Read the dialogue at Page 2 and answer the following questions.

1. What are the students mainly talking about at the meeting?
2. What is Daming doing when the other students arrive?
3. What is Becky Wang?
4. What does Betty suggest including in the school magazine?
5. What is Daming's homework?



## 名师导学

突破易错点 ★ 挑战零失误

## 典例分析

**注意点1** 一般现在时态和现在进行时态的肯定句结构

**例1** 用所给动词的正确形式填空

1. She often \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) with the band Crazy Feet.
2. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television yesterday evening.
3. —What are you doing? —I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.

**思维分析:** 1. 句子中含有副词 often, 表示经常发生的事情, 故需要使用一般现在时态, 结合第三人称单数形式, 需要填写 sings。2. 句子中含有时间状语 yesterday evening, 需要使用一般过去时态, 故应填写 watched。3. 根据问句可知该句应使用现在进行时态, 结合人称故应填写 am writing。

**答案:** 1. sings 2. watched 3. am writing

**注意点2** 一般现在时态和现在进行时态的否定句、疑问句结构

**例2** 句型转换

1. He often does his homework in the evening. (改为否定句)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ his homework in the evening.
2. I did some shopping last Sunday. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any shopping last Sunday?

## 规律总结

**方法点拨:** 例1, 例2复习了已经学过的常用的三个时态:

(1)一般现在时态:一般表示经常发生的事情或经常存在的状态。也可以表示内心活动;描述客观真理/存在;表示预定的行为/事情;用于表示将来的从句。如:

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.  
太阳从东边升起, 从西边落下。

The train leaves at 9 pm.

火车晚上9点钟离开。

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go to the park.  
假如明天不下雨, 我们将去公园。

(2)一般过去时态:用来表示过去发生的事情或行为、存在的状态;过去经常发生的事情。如:

He was very fat in his childhood. 他小时候特别胖。

She went to bed very late when she was in primary school. 她上小学时总是睡得很晚。

(3)现在进行时态:表示现在正在发生的事情或正在进行的行为;现阶段正在发生的事情。现在进行时态的谓动词多是持续性动词, 如果是终止性动词(或点动



3. I am writing a composition now. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ now?

**思维分析:** 1. 要变成否定句,需借助助动词 do,因为句中人称属于单数第三人称,故需要借助 does。2. 句中 did 属于实义动词 do 的过去式,变成一般疑问句需要借助助动词 did,同时实义动词 did 恢复其原形 do。3. 对 writing a composition 提问,需要借助疑问词 what。

**答案:** 1. doesn't, do 2. Did, do 3. What are you doing

词)用进行形式,所表示的则不是正在进行的动作,而是将来要发生的动作,如 go, come, start, leave, move, fly 等。如:

I'm writing a novel these months.

我几个月正在写一部小说。

He is leaving. 他要走了。

**误区警示:**很多同学出错的原因在于不能把握三种时态的正确结构,在平常的学习中要注意把握。

探究提升



## 零失误训练

### 基础能力训练 ★ 回归教材 注重基础

#### I. 将下列短语译成英语

- 开会 \_\_\_\_\_
- 注意 \_\_\_\_\_
- 写下,记下 \_\_\_\_\_
- 对……作评论 \_\_\_\_\_
- 采访…… \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 根据句意和所给首字母提示完成句中所缺单词

- When he was a p \_\_\_\_\_, he worked very hard.
- We'll write a diary of school c \_\_\_\_\_, and tell everyone about the school concert and the dance club.
- He'll do some r \_\_\_\_\_ about our favourite bands and movies.
- She'll do an i \_\_\_\_\_ with Becky Wang.
- This is an a \_\_\_\_\_ tale(传说).

#### III. 翻译下列句子

- 我一点都不知道!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 我要记录下学校每天发生的事。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 他要就这部电影写一些评论。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 她要采访这位英雄。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 我们应该多锻炼。  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. 用括号内所给动词的正确形式填空

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an interesting story at the moment.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a class meeting tomorrow.
- He always \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the Great Wall?
- Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.

### 综合创新训练 ★ 登高望远 课外拓展

V. 请阅读下列三位志愿者的简历,然后根据所给例子,完成句子

Name	Jennifer	John	Mary
Likes	fixing up things; working outside; machines	reading stories; chatting with others; kids & teaching	singing & dancing; working inside; animals, kids & old people

例: Jennifer can help to fix up the machines in a poor elementary school because she(he, she) likes fixing up things.

- \_\_\_\_\_ can help work in an animal hospital because \_\_\_\_\_ (he, she) likes \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ can sing and dance to cheer up the old people because \_\_\_\_\_ (he, she) likes \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ can help the kids at local elementary schools to finish their schoolwork because \_\_\_\_\_ (he, she) likes \_\_\_\_\_.

## 探究学习

联系生活 ★ 能力提升

### 中国的世界遗产——长城

中国的长城是人类文明史上最伟大的建筑工程,它始建于2,000多年前的春秋战国时期,秦朝统一中国之后连成万里长城。汉、明两代又曾大规模修筑。其工程之浩繁,气势之雄伟,堪称世界



奇迹。岁月流逝,物是人非,如今当您登上昔日长城的遗址,不仅能目睹逶迤于群山峻岭之中的长城雄姿,还能领略到中华民族创造历史的大智大勇。

长城位于中国北部,东起山海关,西到嘉峪关,全长约6,700千米,通称万里长城。





## Module 1

## Unit 2 I was on the edge of the Grand Canyon.



## 自主学习



## 主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

预读课文,根据句意和所给首字母提示完成句中所缺的单词

1. The river came pouring down in a w \_\_\_\_\_ off the hill.
2. We visited a museum of n \_\_\_\_\_ history.
3. There is a l \_\_\_\_\_ in the room so it is bright.
4. Lucy is sitting b \_\_\_\_\_ Lily.
5. We saw a s \_\_\_\_\_ come into our house. It was dangerous.
6. They did not r \_\_\_\_\_ to our new proposal(建议).
7. I came to some r \_\_\_\_\_, and stopped.
8. The clouds c \_\_\_\_\_ and the rain stopped.
9. The sun r \_\_\_\_\_ in the east and sets in the west.
10. He picked up a purse on the g \_\_\_\_\_.

## 点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

用用脑,动动口

Read the passage at Page 4 and answer the questions.

1. What was the weather like when the writer arrived?
2. How did the writer go there?
3. Why was there nothing to see?
4. Where was the writer facing on the edge of the Grand Canyon? How do you know?
5. Is the Grand Canyon huge?



## 名师导学

突破易错点 ★ 挑战零失误



## 典例分析

**注意点 1** 过去进行时态、一般将来时态、现在完成时态的结构

**例 1** 根据括号内的要求转换下列句子

1. It is raining now. (用 at this time yesterday 替换 now 改写句子)
2. I'll go to the park next Sunday. (改为一般疑问句)
3. He has found out a good idea. (改为否定句)

**思维分析:** 1. at this time yesterday 是过去进行时态的时间状语标志,故应改为过去进行时态。2. 要改为一般疑问句直接将 will 提前,并注意人称的转换。3. 该句属于现在完成时态,要变成否定句,直接在 has 后面加 not 即可。

- 答案:** 1. It was raining at this time yesterday.  
2. Will you go to the park next Sunday?  
3. He hasn't found out a good idea.

## 规律总结

**1. 方法点拨:** 这三个句子复习了已经学过的常用的三个时态:

(1) 过去进行时态:表示的是在过去某一时间或某段时间内正在发生的事情或行为。如:

I was having breakfast when he telephoned me yesterday.

昨天他打来电话的时候我正在吃早饭。

(2) 一般将来时态:表示将要发生的事情或行为;未来的状态。如:

We will have a meeting tomorrow.

明天我们要开一次会。

(3) 现在完成时态:现在完成时态关系到两个时间,一个是过去,一个是现在。动作发生在过去,但对现在有影响,而且句子的重点也在对现在的影响上。所以现



**注意点 2** get out of, on the edge of 和 look down 的用法

**例 2** 改错

1. I got out from the car.  
A B C D
2. He was at the edge of the Grand Canyon.  
A B C D
3. I looked up to the Colorado River about 2,000 metres below me.  
A B C D

**思维分析:** 1. 表达“从小轿车上下来”, 需要使用短语 get out of。2. 表达“在……的边缘”, 需要使用短语 on the edge of。3. 根据句意“在我下方 2,000 米”应该是“俯视”, 故应使用 look down。

**答案:** 1. C 改为 out of 2. C 改为 on the edge of 3. A 改为 looked down

在完成时态表示过去行为对现在的影响; 表示一个动作或状态从过去开始一直持续到现在, 并且有可能还会延续下去。如:

She has stayed here for three weeks.  
她已经在这儿待三周了。

**误区警示:** 一般过去时态强调动作, 而现在完成时态强调结果。做题时要注意把握。

**2 方法点拨:** (1) get out of “从……下来”。on the edge of “在……的边缘”。

(2) look down “俯视”, 注意 look 和不同的介词/副词能组成不同的短语, 有着不同的意思。如: look across “向对面看”; look to one's left “向某人左侧看”; look over there “看那边”; look up “仰望, 抬起头看”。平时要注意积累这些短语的用法。

**误区警示:** 部分同学在做题时易漏掉介词, 导致出错, 千万要引起重视。



## 零失误训练

探究提升

**基础能力训练** ★ 回归教材 注重基础

I. 将下列短语翻译成英语

1. 走下小轿车 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 在……的前面 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 在……的边缘 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 俯视 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 在……的底部 \_\_\_\_\_

II. 根据句意和所给首字母提示完成句中所缺单词

6. The plate is on the e \_\_\_\_\_ of the table. It is dangerous.
7. It seems there is a star at the t \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree.
8. The dinosaurs d \_\_\_\_\_ long ago.
9. They saw a few houses in the d \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She spent a h \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money on that coat.

III. 翻译下列句子

11. 天太黑, 看不见任何东西。  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. 一个男子走下小轿车。  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. 我的前面出现了一位陌生人。  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. 五分钟以后你就会到达那儿。  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. 太阳从位于我身后的岩石远处升起。  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. 单项填空

16. The ticket is on the floor. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ for me?  
A. pick it up B. pick up it  
C. pick up them D. pick them up

17. —Do you know him well?

- Sure. We \_\_\_\_\_ friends since ten years ago.  
A. were B. have been  
C. have become D. have made

18. \_\_\_\_\_ me carefully, boys and girls. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me?

- A. Listen to; hear B. Hear; listen to  
C. Hear; hear D. Listen to; hear from

19. —These farmers have been to the United States.  
—Really? When \_\_\_\_\_ there?

- A. will they go B. did they go  
C. do they go D. have they gone

20. When her father came back home, Joan \_\_\_\_\_ with her friend.

- A. talked B. talks  
C. is talking D. was talking

V. 同义句转换

21. Please finish it as soon as you can.  
Please finish it \_\_\_\_\_.
22. She died two years ago.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
23. I bought the book three days ago.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the book \_\_\_\_\_ three days.
24. He has done all the work.  
He has done \_\_\_\_\_.
25. I got a letter from her last week.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

## 综合创新训练 ★登高望远 课外拓展

## VI. 书面表达

请你根据所提供的信息,写一篇约 80 个单词的日记,内容须包括如下要点:

1. 今天是十月二日,阳光明媚;
2. 一大早,我就和父母坐地铁去观光;

3. 人山人海,车水马龙,我们花了一个小时才买到车票;
4. 一到站,我们就走出了地铁;
5. 我们游览了故宫、颐和园等许多名胜古迹;
6. 我还和一个外国朋友拍了照;
7. 这一天玩得太愉快了;
8. 我们晚上十点钟回家了。

## 探究学习

联系生活 ★ 能力提升

## 科罗拉多大峡谷



科罗拉多大峡谷位于美国亚利桑那州西北部,是科罗拉多河经过数百万年以上的冲蚀而形成的,色彩斑斓,峭壁险峻。

1979 年科罗拉多大峡谷被列入世界遗产。在许多非

权威版本的世界七大自然奇观列表上都有科罗拉多大峡谷的名字。目前由美国大峡谷国家公园管理。科罗拉多大峡谷总长 446 千米,平均深度有 1,200 米,宽度从 0.5 千米至 29 千米不等。科罗拉多高原抬升时,科罗拉多河及其支流切割层层沉积岩,由此形成了大峡谷,近 20 亿年来的地质变迁史在此一览无余。

## Module 1

## Unit 3 Language in use



## 自主学习



## 主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

预读课文,根据句意和所给首字母提示完成句中所缺的单词

1. The tree grew to a h \_\_\_\_\_ of 20 feet.
2. He uses a l \_\_\_\_\_ to go up and down every day.
3. The scenery of the city has a \_\_\_\_\_ many tourists.
4. He gave a d \_\_\_\_\_ of what he had seen.
5. He d \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful garden for our school.
6. She's g \_\_\_\_\_ to the Great Wall.
7. She's b \_\_\_\_\_ to the Great Wall twice.
8. The Great Wall is about 6,700 kilometers l \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Jin Mao Building in Shanghai is 420.5 meters h \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I h \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Shanghai again next year.

## 点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

用用脑,动动口

1. 在现在完成时态中,你能区分 have been to 和 have gone to 的用法吗? 仔细回顾一下并和同伴交流。
2. 在英语中如何表示长、宽、高呢?
3. 你能说一说 hope 这个词的用法吗?





## 典例分析

**注意点1** have been to 和 have gone to 的区别

**例1** 单项填空

1. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ to the Great Wall.  
A. been B. gone C. seen D. come
2. He isn't here. He has \_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai.  
A. been B. gone C. went D. go

**思维分析:** 1. 句意是“我从来没有去过长城”,和 have been to 的用法表示“去过某地”相吻合,故需选择 A。2. 根据第一句 He isn't here,可知“他不在这儿”,那么后句的意思应为“他去了上海”,和 have gone to 的用法表示“去了某地”相吻合,故需要选择 B。

**答案:** 1. A 2. B

**注意点2** if 和 as soon as 的用法

**例2** 用所给动词的正确形式填空

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow, we won't go to the park.
2. As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai, I telephoned him at once.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him about it as soon as he comes.

**思维分析:** 1. if “假如,如果”,引导条件状语从句,从句要使用一般现在时态表将来,故应填写 rains。2. as soon as “一……就……”,引导时间状语从句,因为主句时态是一般过去时态,从句也应使用一般过去时态,故应填写 went。3. as soon as “一……就……”,引导时间状语从句,因为从句的时态是一般现在时态,主句应使用一般将来时态,故应填写 will tell。

**答案:** 1. rains 2. went 3. will tell



## 规律总结

**1 方法点拨:** have been to 和 have gone to

都可表示“去某地”,但二者在语义上却有差别:

(1) have been to... 表示曾经到过某地,但目前人未在那里。如:

—Where have you been?

你到哪儿去了?(现在已回来)

—I've been to Shanghai.

我去上海了。(现在不在上海)

(2) have gone to... 意为“去了”,表示人已经走了(至少目前不在说话的地点,在去的途中或者已经到了目的地)。如:

Kate isn't at home. She has gone to school. 凯特不在家,她上学去了。(在路上或者已经在学校了)

**误区警示:** 很多同学由于没有正确地理解句子的含义,导致不能区分 have been to 和 have gone to。要做到准确使用,一是掌握好这两个短语的用法,二是做题过程中要正确分析句子。

**2 方法点拨:** (1) if 引导的含条件状语从句的主从复合句,主句要使用一般将来时态,从句要使用一般现在时态。

(2) as soon as 引导的含时间状语从句的主从复合句,如果主句使用一般将来时态,则从句使用一般现在时态;如果主句使用一般过去时态,则从句使用一般过去时态。

**误区警示:** 在 if 和 as soon as 引导的主从复合句中,一定要注意主句时态和从句时态的关系。

探究  
提升

## 零失误训练

**基础能力训练** ★回归教材 注重基础

Ⅰ. 根据句意和所给首字母提示完成句中所缺单词

1. There are many beautiful v \_\_\_\_\_ in our country.
2. We must decide on the l \_\_\_\_\_ of our new house.
3. I'll do an i \_\_\_\_\_ with Becky Wang.
4. I've w \_\_\_\_\_ down some ideas.
5. Qomolangma is the h \_\_\_\_\_ peak in the world.

Ⅱ. 比较并翻译下列句子

6. —你的身高是多少? —我的身高是 1.7 米。

7. —你们的教室多长? —它长 10 米。

8. 我经常打篮球。

9. 我现在正在打篮球。

10. 昨天上午 9 点钟他们正在开班会。

Ⅲ. 单项填空

11. Mike did something wrong, \_\_\_\_\_ the headmaster is talking with him.  
A. so B. but C. and D. or
12. Jim has been in the factory for two years \_\_\_\_\_ he left school.  
A. when B. since C. as soon as D. whether
13. I must finish the work \_\_\_\_\_ I go home.  
A. before B. when C. until D. if
14. I won't believe you \_\_\_\_\_ I see it with my own eyes.  
A. if B. when C. until D. while
15. —You'd better remember what I said yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ others will laugh at you.  
—Sure. I'll do it \_\_\_\_\_ you told me.  
A. or; as B. and; as C. or; after D. and; after

## 综合创新训练 ★ 登高望远 课外拓展

## IV. 句型转换

16. I've never heard of the story. (改为一般疑问句)

Have you \_\_\_\_\_ of the story?

17. You have never lost your school things. (改为反意疑问句)

You have never lost your school things, \_\_\_\_\_?

18. Hurry up, or you'll be late for school. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ hurry, you'll be late for school.

19. The tree is very tall. We can't reach it. (合并句子)

The tree is \_\_\_\_\_ tall for us \_\_\_\_\_ reach.

20. I was sweeping the floor. It began to rain. (合并句子)

I was sweeping the floor \_\_\_\_\_.

## V. 词语填空

选用方框中单词的适当形式填空,使短文正确、连贯、通顺(每个单词限用一次)。

he, play, then, near, word, danger, but, be, move, work, one, nearby, careful, it, fall

Mike lived in a village, and he liked 21 in a shallow river near his house, but then his father began 22 in a big city, and he 23 there with his family.

Their new house had a garden, but the garden was very small. Mike 24 happy.

"Is there a river near here?" he asked his mother on the 25 morning.

His mother answered, "No, there isn't, 26 there is a beautiful park 27, Mike, and there is a pool in it. We'll go there this afternoon." 28 Mike was happy.

After lunch Mike and 29 mother went to the park. Mike wanted to walk 30 the pool, but there was a blackboard in front of it. There were some 31 on the blackboard. His mother read them to him. "WARNING: This pool is 32, 367 people 33 into it." Mike looked into the pool 34. Then he said, "I can't see 35."

21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_

25. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_  
29. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_ 31. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_  
33. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_

## VI. 完形填空

"What's the matter, Mum?" As soon as I enter the door, I find that my mother is unhappy. It's unusual—she usually 36 the door and welcomes me with a smile! "She's dying," Mum says sadly. I 37 what she says. The tulip (郁金香), mother's favourite, is dying. A month ago, we moved 38 our new house and Mum bought a very beautiful tulip. Mum liked it very much. 39 she was free, she would sit in her armchair beside the tulip and enjoy its beautiful colour 40 inviting smell. She treated it like a baby and looked after it 41. She put the tulip by window and moved it from one place to 42 to give the tulip enough sunshine. The first thing she did when she 43 every morning was to water the tulip. Mum also fertilized (施肥) it many times.

She hoped that with great care, the tulip would become more and more beautiful and 44. But the tulip was dying because of too much sunshine, water and fertilizer.

It's true that Mother loved the tulip. But this kind of love 45 be harmful. Love can sometimes kill what you love.

36. A. closes B. opens C. keeps D. takes  
37. A. know B. love C. think D. find  
38. A. into B. around C. across D. with  
39. A. Though B. Because  
C. After D. Whenever  
40. A. but B. and C. for D. or  
41. A. happily B. brightly  
C. carefully D. usually  
42. A. other B. place  
C. two place D. another  
43. A. got up B. made the bed  
C. played the piano D. washed her face  
44. A. dry B. strong C. wet D. old  
45. A. must B. should C. can D. need

## 探究学习

## 联系生活 ★ 能力提升

## 精彩谚语

1. A bad beginning makes a bad ending.

不善始者难善终。

2. A good book is a good friend.

好书如挚友。

3. A candle lights others and consumes itself.

蜡烛燃烧了自己,照亮别人。

4. A good medicine tastes bitter.

良药苦口。

5. Adversity makes a man wise, not rich.

逆境出人才。

6. A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.

吃一堑,长一智。

7. A miss is as good as a mile.

失之毫厘,差之千里。

8. Keep good men company and you shall be of the number.

近朱者赤,近墨者黑。



## 第1模块知识总结

### 【网络构建】

重点单词	ancient, club, composition, pupil, meeting, call, event, waterfall, natural, light, beside, stranger, reply, rock, clear, rise, ground, below, edge, bottom, canyon, top, disappear, distance, huge, myself, likely, face, height, lift, view, attract, description, location, design
重点短语	listen up, get out of, look over, on the edge of, at the bottom of, have a meeting, do one's homework, do some reviews about, do an interview with, get out of, in front of, too... to, look down, look to one's left and to one's right, write down, be afraid of, wait for, ancient wonder, natural wonder, modern wonder, between... and, thousands of, look forward to, all kinds of
交际用语	That's news to me!      What's it about?      Listen up, everyone. Anyone else?      Brilliant!      That's a fantastic idea! I was on the edge of the Grand Canyon, one of the wonders of the natural world.
语法	复习以前学过的六种时态,为本册的学习做好时态方面的准备: 1. 一般现在时态: She sings with the band Crazy Feet. 2. 一般过去时态: I went to the park yesterday. 3. 现在进行时态: Look! They are sweeping the floor. 4. 过去进行时态: When I arrived, it was raining. 5. 一般将来时态: We'll have a meeting next Sunday. 6. 现在完成时态: He isn't here. He has gone to the Great Wall.



### 名师导学



### 典例分析

#### 例 完成对话类题目

例 根据对话内容,选出能填入空白处的最佳句子

Shop assistant: Good morning! 1

Mrs. Watson: Yes. 2 I think I wear size six.

Shop assistant: The white gloves are on this side. 3 These are very nice, and they are easy to wash, too.

Mrs. Watson: Oh, I'll try them on. Hmmm... they seem to fit me. 4

Shop assistant: Five dollars and twenty cents.

Mrs. Watson: All right. 5 Here is six dollars.

Shop assistant: OK. Here is your change.

Mrs. Watson: Thank you.

- A. What can I do for you?  
B. Here's a size six.  
C. What do you think of them?  
D. I'll take them.  
E. I am looking for a pair of white gloves.  
F. Can I help you?  
G. How much are they?

**思维分析:** 1. 这里营业员用语有两句,根据答语 Yes, 应选择一般疑问句式,故选 F。  
2. 根据 I think I wear size six, 可知上句应是 E。3. 营业员在推荐商品,要征求顾客的意见,故要选择 C。4. 由答语可知是询问价格,故选择 G。5. 价格合适,顾客打算购买,故选择 D。

**答案:** 1. F 2. E 3. C 4. G 5. D

### 突破易错点★挑战零失误



### 规律总结

#### 善于总结★触类旁通

**方法点拨:** 此题考查的是有关购物的对话。要解答好此类问题,除了在日常的学习过程中注意积累知识外,在考试过程中还要注意以下几点:

- (1) 认真读题、审题。读题是考试过程中最重要的一环。只有认真读题,仔细审题,才能把握题目的真正含义,这是做好题目的前提。
- (2) 联系上下文,仔细对照。在做题过程中,一定要注意联系上下文,看看是怎么问的,又是如何回答的。这不仅仅是做好补全对话类题目的方法,也是做好其他题目的不可缺少的方法。
- (3) 再读对话,核对答案。填完空格之后,还要再读一遍对话,仔细检查是否有误,发现错误,慎重改正。

**误区警示:** 解答补全对话类题目的关键是紧密联系上下文的含义,作出正确的选择,并且核对答案,这一步不可少。



# 第1模块综合检测题

## 科学训练 ★ 稳步提升

(时间:60分钟 满分:100分)

### I. 根据句意和所给首字母完成句中所缺单词 (5分)

- There are many a \_\_\_\_\_ things in the museum of our city.
- Our teacher asked us to write a c \_\_\_\_\_ according to the picture.
- He got out of the l \_\_\_\_\_ and walked towards the gate.
- He found a wallet (钱夹) on the g \_\_\_\_\_ and picked it up and gave it to the policeman.
- I learned French by m \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. 用所给动词的正确形式填空 (5分)

- The small boy \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the window now.
- He wants \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) something.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a class meeting next Monday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the Summer Palace?  
— Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there six years ago.
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) when the teacher came into the classroom.

### III. 句型转换 (15分)

- We go to the school library twice a month. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the school library?
- The panda is so fat that it can't go through the hole. (改为同义句)  
The hole \_\_\_\_\_ such a fat panda to go through.
- The boy is so young that he can't go to school. (改为同义句)  
The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ go to school.
- We'll visit the museum next week. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you visit the museum?
- There are four pieces of paper on the desk. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ pieces of paper \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk?

### IV. 单项填空 (10分)

- Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me!  
A. have B. ask C. asking D. to ask
- There are five pens on the table. One is black, \_\_\_\_\_ are white.  
A. the other B. another  
C. other D. the others
- They didn't take a rest \_\_\_\_\_ they finished the work.  
A. because B. so  
C. until D. if
- Please don't make a noise.  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I won't B. Yes, I will

- C. Sorry, I won't D. No, I will

20. Mr. Zhang felt a little tired, \_\_\_\_\_ he still went on working.

- A. and B. but C. so D. or

### V. 从方框中选择恰当的句子完成对话 (10分)

- A: Excuse me. 21  
B: Yes, I am.  
A: 22 This is my membership card (证件). Would you please show me your passport (护照)?  
B: OK. 23  
A: Welcome to Beijing, Miss White. I'm so glad that the first one I asked is the guest I will receive (接收).  
B: Thank you, Miss Chen. 24  
A: Let me help you with your luggage (行李). Our car is waiting for you just at the entrance (入口). 25  
B: Thank you very much for your good service (服务).  
A: It's a pleasure.

- a. Have you ever been here before?  
b. I'm an English guide (导游) from Beijing Travel Service.  
c. Are you Miss White from New York?  
d. I'm so lucky that I could meet my guide as soon as I get off the plane.  
e. What do you think of the city?  
f. Here you are.  
g. It will take us right to the hotel.

### VI. 阅读填空 (在空格处填入恰当的词使短文完整, 每空一词) (10分)

If you do not use your arms or your legs for some time, they become weak. When you start 26 them again, they slowly become 27 again. Everybody knows that. Yet many people do not seem to know that memory (记忆力) works in the 28 way.

When someone says that he has a good memory, he really 29 that he keeps his memory in practice by using it. When someone 30 says that his memory is poor, he really means that he does not give it 31 chance (机会) to become strong.

Have you ever found that some people can't read 32 write but usually they have better memories? This is 33 they can't read or write and they have to remember things; they can't 34 them down in a notebook. They have to remember days, names, songs and stories. So their memory is the whole time being exercised.

So if you want to have a 35 memory, learn from the people; practice remembering.





## Ⅶ. 完形填空(15分)

### Music and Behaviour

Where did you go yesterday? Did you hear 36 at any of those places? Today most stores and restaurants play music. You might 37 hear music in an office or on a farm.

Scientists believe that music can change the 38 people behave(举止). According to some scientists, the sound of western classical (古典的) music makes people 39 richer. When a restaurant plays classical music, people spend 40 money on food and drinks. When the restaurant plays 41 music, people spend less money. With 42 music, people spend even less.

Scientists also 43 that loud, fast music makes people eat faster. In fact, people 44 their food faster when the music gets faster. Some restaurants play fast music during their 45 hours. This gets people to eat faster and leave quickly. Restaurants 46 make more money this way.

Some scientists think that music makes you think and learn better. They say 47 music helps students to be more active. It is true that people learn better when they are 48. And listening to music can help you relax. The 49 time you hear music somewhere, be 50. It might change the way you do things.

36. A. music B. stories C. songs D. sound
37. A. already B. even C. hardly D. never
38. A. way B. time C. idea D. place
39. A. become B. get C. feel D. more
40. A. much B. more C. little D. less
41. A. pop B. modern C. light D. country
42. A. no B. much C. any D. some
43. A. think B. hope C. realize D. believe
44. A. cook B. order C. eat D. make
45. A. free B. busy C. happy D. sad
46. A. can B. should C. can't D. needn't
47. A. how B. why C. what D. that
48. A. excited B. interested C. confident D. relaxed
49. A. first B. second C. next D. last
50. A. quiet B. quick C. happy D. careful

## Ⅷ. 阅读理解(15分)

In English, many words sound similar, and that is why misunderstandings(误解) among English-speaking people are not uncommon.

Once a man got on a bus for New York. He hid in the toilet, because he did not want to pay. But a passenger saw him. She tapped(轻拍) the person in front of her on the shoulder and said, "There's a bum(流浪汉) in the toilet. Tell the bus driver." That passenger tapped the person in front of him. "Tell the bus driver there's a bum in the toilet," he said.

The message was passed from person to person. But somewhere along the way, it changed. The bus driver was

told that there was a bomb(炸弹) in the toilet. He stopped the bus at once and telephoned the police. When the police arrived, they told the passengers to get off the bus and stay far away. Then they closed the highroad. That soon caused a 15-mile-long traffic jam(堵塞). With the help of a dog, the police searched for two hours. Of course, they found no bomb!

51. Misunderstandings happen because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English is a common language  
B. many English words sound similar  
C. some English words are difficult to pronounce  
D. the English people don't understand each other
52. The bum hid in the toilet in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take a rest B. destroy the bus  
C. get a free ride D. keep away from the police
53. When the driver was told there was a bomb in the toilet, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. called the police B. searched the toilet  
C. paid no attention D. knew the message was wrong
54. A 15-mile-long traffic jam happened because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the bum hid in the toilet  
B. the police searched the bus  
C. the driver stopped the bus  
D. the police closed the highroad
55. From the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the bus driver's hearing was poor  
B. misunderstandings often lead to trouble  
C. the bum might throw the bomb out of the window  
D. the other cars and buses waited for less than two hours

## Ⅸ. 书面表达(15分)

根据图片内容和提示词语写一篇短文。

要求:

1. 词数 80 个左右。
2. 把图中所示内容表达完整,用上所给词语,条理清楚,意思连贯,语句通顺,标点正确。

3. 短文第一句已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词语: go out, ask, socks, home, play with, clothes, decide, get to, see, feel sorry, go home, from now on, happy



Last Sunday, Xiao Ming wanted to play football with his friends, Xiao Gang and Xiao Qiang.

## Module 2

## Unit 1 Confucius' works are read by many people.



## 自主学习



## 主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

预读课文,根据句意和所给首字母提示完成句中所缺的单词

1. Lu Xun's w \_\_\_\_\_ are read by many people today.
2. We are still i \_\_\_\_\_ by Confucius' thoughts.
3. Confucius is a great t \_\_\_\_\_ in China.
4. His t \_\_\_\_\_ is very important for us to study the ancient history.
5. He is a w \_\_\_\_\_ man. We all admire(崇拜) him.
6. He was looking for some old c \_\_\_\_\_ of the school magazine.
7. Some magazines come out m \_\_\_\_\_.
8. She went through the l \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.

## 点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

用用脑,动动口

Confucius' works are read by many people.

They are still read today.

仔细观察上面两个句子,并预习课文,和同伴一起讨论,想一想这两个句子属于什么语态,结构是怎么样的,然后试着把下列句子变成这种语态:

1. Many people speak English.
2. We clean our classroom every day.
3. They grow rice in the south.
4. The workers make bicycles in the factory.



## 名师导学

突破易错点 ★ 挑战零失误

## 典例分析

**注意点1** 主动语态变为被动语态的方法

## 例1 句型转换

1. People know his plays all over the world. (改为被动语态)

2. We clean the blackboard after every class. (改为被动语态)

**思维分析:** 1. 先将 his plays 变成主语,谓语动词 know 改为 are known, 然后将 people 变为 by 的宾语即可,即 His plays are known by people all over the world. 2. 先将 the blackboard 变成主语,谓语动词 clean 改为 is cleaned,然后将 we 变成 by 的宾语,要使用宾格 us. 即 The blackboard is cleaned by us after every class.

**答案:** 1. His plays are known by people all over the world. 2. The blackboard is cleaned by us after every class.



## 规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

**1 方法点拨:** 把主动结构改为被动结构时,要做如下变动:

主动结构的宾语变为被动结构的主语;

主动结构的谓语动词由主动语态变为被动语态;

主动结构的主语变为介词 by 的宾语,组成介词短语,放在被动结构中谓语动词之后,但在动作的执行者无需说明或不强调时,by 短语可以省略。如:

People use knives for cutting things.

Knives are used for cutting things (by people).

**误区警示:** 在主动句里不定式在感官动词和使役动词后作宾语补足语时 to 须省略,但变