

人教版课标本



湖南师大附中



最新修订

精导 精练

2合1

九年级英语

主编 祝颂平



龍門書局

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第二次修订版

九年级英语

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序 言



人类社会已迈入了一个崭新的世纪,同时也迎来了一个知识经济的时代。知识经济呼唤高素质人才,而高素质人才应具备系统扎实的科学技术文化基础,健康健全的身体、心理素质,同时,更应具有较强的思维能力、实践能力和创新精神。

学校教育的目的是育人。在今天,一切为了学生发展的理念已日趋成为现代教育的灵魂。如何发掘学生的潜能,并引导其健康地发展成为鲜明的个性特长?如何推进以创新精神的培养为核心的全面素质教育?如何在基础教育阶段为未来高素质人才的成长铺垫好坚实的根基?每一位有责任感的教育工作者都在认真地思考和探索着。编写这套丛书的学校,就是这一伟大变革中的积极实践者。



Terms

湖南师大附中这所有着近百年办学历史的三湘名校,不失时机地把握改革开放的历史机遇,坚持以“三个面向”为指针,贯彻以改革为动力,以育人为根本的办学方针,确立了“以人为本、承认差异、发展个性、着眼未来”的学校课程改革理念,努力构建高中课程新体系,推动素质教育的深入实施。在“学生主体、教师主导、思维主线”教学思想的指引下,学校“全员发展、全面发展、特长发展、和谐发展”的育人目标得以较好的实现,学生整体素质和个性特长也都得到了较好发展。多年来,学校的高中毕业会考和高考成绩一直名列湖南省前茅;1985年以来向北京大学、清华大学等全国名牌重点大学免试保送优秀毕业生 900 多名,还有 38 名学生考入中国科学技术大学等大学少年班。在国际中学生学科奥林匹克竞赛中,学校历届学生先后获得数、理、化、生等学科金牌 17 枚,银牌 6 枚,为国家赢得了极大荣誉,学校亦被誉为“金牌摇篮”!学校推行全面素质教育的育人经验曾被《人民教育》长篇专题报道。



全面推行素质教育,培养学生创新精神的主渠道是学科课堂教学。为了更好地与同行们交流学科育人的心得,同时也为了给莘莘学子提供一套能与现行教学大纲和教材同步配套,并实用有效的练习类丛书,在龙门书局的大力支持下,我们组织了湖南师大附中有着丰富教学经验的教师和国际奥林匹克竞赛的金牌教练员编写了这套不同学段、多学科组合的《精导·精练(2合1)》丛书,力求通过同步辅导与课时练习的有机结合,使学生在明确重点、突破难点的基础上,加深对基础知识、基本技能的理解和运用,积累解题技巧,掌握学科思想方法,学会举一反三和融会贯通,能将知识内联、外延、迁移、重组,在新情景下解决新问题,切实提高学生的学科学习能力和创新意识。



本丛书是面向普通学校广大学生的同步导学、系统复习和应考提高的有效工具书。“精导”与“精练”相结合,是本书的特色,对我们来说,也是一次新的尝试。由于受编著者水平所限,加之编著时间仓促,书中难免存在不足和差错,恳请不吝指正。

常力源

湖师大附中简介

湖南师范大学附属中学是国家教育部基础教育司“国家级示范性普通高中建设”项目执行学校、湖南省教育厅直属重点中学,是湖南省实施素质教育的示范学校。学校历史已近百年,其前身是民主革命先驱禹之谟于1905年创办的唯一学堂,1912年学校更名为湖南私立广益中学,1955年1月更名为湖南师范学院附属中学。近百年来,学校培养了四万多名三湘学子,李立三、柳直荀、欧阳予倩、康濯、朱镕基、中国工程院院士“黎氏三兄弟”(黎鳌、黎介寿、黎磊石)、张履谦、朱之悌、何继善,中国科学院院士朱作言等,就是他们当中的杰出代表。

学校座落在风光秀丽、人文荟萃的岳麓山下,校园占地10.7万平方米,建筑总面积近9万平方米,2000年10月建成了千兆校园网络,教学设施已具备信息化功能。教职工近300人,高级教师114人,先后有24名教师被评为湖南省特级教师,有15人先后获得全国或湖南省优秀校长、优秀教师、劳动模范等荣誉称号。20多年来,学校共获全国教育系统先进集体、全国中小学德育工作先进集体、全国青少年科技活动先进集体、全国群众体育先进集体等国家级荣誉称号9次,教育教改成果获省级以上奖励16项次。

1978年以来,学校进入一个崭新的发展时期,教育教学质量稳居全省前列,教改教研成果丰硕喜人,形成了“科研兴校、全面育人”的鲜明办学特色,享有“金牌摇篮”的美誉。自1991年至2003年,在国际中学生奥林匹克竞赛中,共获得数、理、化、生等学科奥赛金牌18枚、银牌7枚。2000年8月,学校被湖南省教育厅确定为“湖南省高中课程改革实验学校”,全面实施课程改革,确立了“以人为本、承认差异、发展个性、着眼未来”的学校课程改革理念,构建了“两性四型”的课程框架。新课程体系的构建与实施,为学生提供了前所未有的学习发展空间。

十年树木,百年树人;改革进取,任重道远。湖南师范大学附属中学是蕴蓄着湖湘文化历史积淀的育人沃土,又是具有改革创新精神的实施素质教育的前驱,在新的世纪中,必将展现出新的风采。





读者反馈表

感谢您选择龙门书局的《精导精练（2合1）·九年级英语（人教版）》。

本书自推出之日起，就一直深受广大读者的欢迎，许多中学生纷纷来电来信对本书给予了高度评价，并提出了很多宝贵的建议，这些意见和建议对本书在2006年的全新改版起了举足轻重的作用，在此我们深表感谢。

2005~2006学年的龙门奖学活动即将结束，2006~2007学年的龙门奖学活动已经在紧锣密鼓的准备之中。将以下信息填妥后寄至龙门读者俱乐部，您就会成为我们俱乐部的会员。您不仅有机会获得龙门奖学金，而且可以参加俱乐部举办的各项活动。来信请寄：北京市东城区东黄城根北街16号龙门书局读者俱乐部石伟收，邮编：100717。

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7. 您在学习过程中使用过哪些辅导书？ _____
8. 您最喜欢本书的哪些栏目，不喜欢哪些栏目，为什么？ _____
9. 您是如何使用本书的？ _____ a. 每一部分仔细阅读 b. 看例题 c. 做习题 d. 看知识点
10. 您是在哪个时间段使用本书的？ _____ a. 课前 b. 上课 c. 课后 d. 其他 _____
11. 您认为本书的优点是 _____
12. 您认为本书的缺点是 _____
13. 您在学习过程中遇到的困难是 _____
14. 您的学习成绩在班里是 _____ a. 优秀 b. 良好 c. 一般
15. 您的梦想是 _____
16. 您如果发现书中的错误，请列在下面。

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Unit 1

How do you study for a test?

课堂导读

I. 重点单词或词组

feel, impress, find, make end up, later on, be afraid to, take notes, look up, make up, try one's best, deal with, be angry, make mistakes, laugh at.

2. 主要句型

1) by doing...

What do you do by asking such a foolish question?

2) with the help of...

It is our duty to try our best... with the help of our teachers.

3) What about...?

What about coming to see him tomorrow afternoon?

4) It is the best way to do...

It is the best way to read English more often.

3. 重要语法现象

动名词结构

课后作业

基础作业

I. 语音: 找出一个与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的词。

- (C) 1. page A. back B. lap C. late
(B) 2. reach A. break B. loudspeaker C. real
(A) 3. far A. start B. quarter C. war
(A) 4. passed A. dropped B. shouted C. stayed
(C) 5. still A. behind B. idea C. win

II. 交际用语选择填空。

- (A) 1. —Let's go and have a look at the flower and show.
A. Great! Let's go. B. How shall we go there?
C. The flowers are over there.
(C) 2. —Congratulations to you!
A. That's all right. B. Good luck!
C. Thank you very much!
(C) 3. —Would you like noodles?
A. Yes, I like some. B. No, I like nothing.
C. Yes, please.
(B) 4. —How do you like our city?
A. Yes, I like it very much.
B. It's very beautiful.

C. No, I don't like it.

A 5. —Excuse me, where is the bookshop, please?

A. It's over there, this way please.

B. Thank you.

C. Let me have a look.

III. 翻译下列词组。

1. practice conversation with friends

learn a lot	for example
end up speaking	pop songs
a good language learner	not at all
laugh at	receive calls
learn to forget	worst of all
deal with	in a opposite way

2. 在某人去……的路上

关掉 turn off	犯错误 make a mistake
害怕做 afraid of	后来 later
放弃 give up	友谊 friendship
查阅 look up	几星期以前 one week ago
嘲笑 laugh at	练习说英语 practice speaking English
做笔记 take notes	听力练习 listening

IV. 单项选择。

- D 1. He usually has a lot of meetings _____ in the evening.
A. attends B. attend
C. attending D. to attend
(C) 2. I am _____ my lost pen everywhere.
A. find B. to find
C. looking for D. looking
A 3. She tried to calm down _____ saying to herself.
A. by B. on C. for D. in
(C) 4. Thank you for _____ to school to see me.
A. drive B. have driven
C. driving D. drove

V. 用动词或动词不定式填空。

1. Do you enjoy playing football? (play)
2. Fred didn't have any money, so he decided to take a job. (take)
(3) It was a nice day, so the old man agreed to go for a walk. (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind waiting. (wait)
5. The teacher reminded the students to finish their test paper on time. (finish)
6. He finished reading this novel. (read)
7. Come, come, stop talking. (talk). Listen to me.

VI. 句型转换。

1. This week we asked students at New Star High School about the best way to learn more English. (对画线部分提问)
When did you ask students at New Star High School about the best way to learn more English?

2. You'd better get to sleep earlier, or you'll be tired. (同义句转换)
 If you get to sleep earlier, you won't be tired.

3. I decided to take lots of grammar notes in every class. (对画线部分提问)
What did you decide to do in every class?

4. He saw the bag before his bike hit it. (用 until 转换)
 He didn't see the bag until his bike hit it.

5. You help me with English. It's nice of you. (连成一句)
 It's nice of you to help me with English.

VII. 根据汉语的意思, 完成下列句子。

1. 将它们进行比较, 你会发现一些有趣的事。

By comparing them to each other, you will find something interesting.

2. 这里是两种学好英语的方法。

Here are two ways to learn English well.

3. 她补充说她决定上课不讲中文了。

She adds that she has decided to end her speech in Chinese in class.

4. 你认为与朋友交谈没有一点帮助, 是吗?

You think that practice conversation with friends was not helpful at all, don't you think?

5. 现在, 我很喜欢学英语。

Now I am enjoying learning English.

VIII. 选用下列动词填空, 并作出相应的变化。

take, get, pass, offer, go, fall, sell, travel, show, leave, speak, hurry

1. Mother tried to practise speaking English every day.

2. He fell asleep soon after he went to bed.

3. Forever are the days when you look young!

4. Don't pass it on to the next student!

5. They keep showing us some tea at the meeting.

6. Would you like to show me around your factory?

7. Up, or you'll be the last one to go to the top of the hill.

8. She is selling a kind of new apples in her shop now.

IX. 综合选择填空。

1. The story was happening in 1957.
 A. happens B. happened C. is happening D. was happening

2. It is very cold outside. You'd better put on your coat.
 A. put on B. put away C. put back D. put up

3. When I received his short messages, it was raining hard.
 A. is raining B. was raining C. will rain D. rains

4. What was Liu Chang doing when the teacher came in?
 A. while B. and C. when D. but

5. The sweaters are too small for me. Please show me another one.
 A. other B. others C. the other D. another

6. The teacher asked the students to practise reading the new words.
 A. read B. to reading C. reading D. reads

7. Most of us think this sport game is more interesting than that one.
 A. interest B. interests C. interested D. interesting

8. The little boy was angry with the big boy because he was saying dirty words to him.
 A. fond; speaking B. angry; saying C. fond; saying D. angry; speaking

9. What were the twins talking about when you were receiving calls?
 A. had received calls B. were receiving calls C. received calls D. receive calls

10. Could you know this SMS?
 —Well, let me try.
 A. I could B. I like it C. how nice it is D. let me try

11. —Lucy, please don't play with your mobile phone.
 —How can you say like that?
 B. It's right. C. It doesn't matter. D. Sorry, I won't do it again.

12. We don't know if it will rain. If it does, we won't go out for a walk.
 A. rains; will rain B. rains; rains C. will rain; will rain D. will rain; rains

13. He couldn't always make complete sentences, so his teacher got angry with him.
 A. with B. to C. at D. from

14. She will like English when she knows more about how she learns to learn English.
 A. knows B. know C. will know D. is going to know

15. It's difficult to hear your sound from the mobile phone because the noise is too high.
 A. to listen B. to know C. to learn D. to hear

16. It's a beautiful status symbol.
 A. quite B. too C. very D. so

17. It was late. She washed her face and went to bed.
 A. or B. so C. and D. but

18. We were watching TV when the mobile phone rang.
 A. watched; was ringing B. were watching; rang C. watch; rings D. are watching; rang

19. —Why did you find _____ not easy to learn English?

—Because I was not _____ to memorize new words very often, what's more, some of the words were too _____.

- A. its; ready; long
B. it; ready; long
C. it's; ready; long
D. it's; ready; difficult
20. Every morning the noise of my mobile phone _____.
- A. wake me up
B. wake up me
C. wakes me up
D. wakes up me

进阶练习

I. 短文改错。(注意：其中四道题是正确的)

On Christmas Eve—the night after 1. before
Christmas Day—children all over Britain put a 2. ✓
stocking at the end of their beds before they go
to asleep. Their parents usually tell them that 3. sleep
Father Christmas will come during the night. 4. ✓
Of course, Father Christmas isn't true. In 5. real
Jim and Kate's house, "Father Christmas" is 6. ✓
really Mr Green. Often Mr Green waits for 7. —
until the children are asleep. Then he quietly 8. ✓
goes into his children bedrooms, and fills their 9. children's
stockings with small presents. When they 10. up in
were young, Mr Green sometimes dressed in
a red coat. But now he doesn't do that.

II. 完形填空。

Allan was worried. This was his first time to go travelling
1. He did not know how to find his seat, 2 he went to the
air hostess (空姐) and asked, "Could you help me? I can't find
my seat." The air hostess showed 3 the seat and told him 4
and fasten the seat belt (系安全带). She told Allan not to move
about when the plane was going up. And she also said that Allan's
ears might feel 5 pained, but he didn't need to 6 it because
many people felt 7 that. When the plane was flying very high,
Allan could stand up and walk round. It could 8 read books,
newspaper or see films. The air hostess would 9 food and
drinks. Allan could enjoy the flight and 10 soon.

- (B) 1. A. by ship B. by air C. by car D. by bus
(D) 2. A. yet B. or C. but D. so
(A) 3. A. him B. me C. her D. he
(C) 4. A. stand up B. sleep C. to sit down D. sit down
(A) 5. A. a little B. little C. a bit of D. bit
(C) 6. A. worrying B. be worried C. worry about D. worry
(D) 7. A. in B. for C. as D. like
(D) 8. A. neither B. either C. both D. also
(C) 9. A. hold B. take C. bring D. carry
(B) 10. A. arrive home B. arrive C. get to home D. reach at home

III. 阅读理解。

(一)

Roast (烧烤) is very famous in Brazil (巴西). Customers (顾客) just sit, waiting for waiters to send them all kinds of meat. If you like, you take one; if you don't, the waiters pass you. If you don't give any messages of stopping sending, they will go on.

One day when I was in Brazil, I went to a restaurant to try the roast. After I took my seat, the waiter gave me a sign (牌子) with the colour "red" on one side and "green" on the other. I said "thank you", then the waiters began to serve me. My plate was already full, but the waiters still kept on serving me more. I thought I had to eat more quickly. But to my surprise, the waiters still kept on serving more. Then a waiter found out the reason. He helped me to turn the sign over, with red outside. When I finished, I found the waiter didn't serve me, just passed me. If I didn't call them, they didn't take a look at me. Do you know why? It's just like the traffic lights in the street. How wonderful!

- (B) 1. The waiters gave me a sign _____.
- A. after I went into the restaurant
B. when I sat down
C. when I tried the food
D. when my plate was full
- (A) 2. When I began the meal, the colour red was _____.
- A. inside B. outside
C. not seen D. not on the sign
- (C) 3. Why didn't the waiters serve? Because _____.
- A. I didn't call them B. I didn't want more
C. the "red" was outside D. they didn't like me
- (C) 4. Which is the best title of this passage?
- A. How angry I was!
B. The sign.
C. Enjoy roast.
D. The traffic lights on the table.

(二)

Satellites Forecast the Weather

Now satellites are helping to forecast (预报) the weather. They are in space, and they can reach any part of the world. The satellites take pictures of the atmosphere (大气), because this is where the weather forms (形成). They send these pictures to the weather station. So the scientists there can see the weather of any part of the world and tell how the weather will change.

Today, nearly five hundred weather stations in sixty countries can receive satellite pictures. When they receive the new pictures, they compare (比较) them with the earlier ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed during the last few hours. This may mean that the weather on the ground may soon change too. In their next weather forecast, they can tell people about it.

So the weather satellites are of a great help to the scientists at the station. In the past they could forecast the weather for about

24 or 48 hours earlier. Now they can make good forecast for 3 or 5 days. Soon, perhaps, they may be able to forecast the weather for a week or more ahead.

- (B) 1. The weather forms _____.
A. in any part of the world B. in the atmosphere
C. in space D. on the ground
- (C) 2. Changing clouds in the atmosphere means _____.
A. it is a rainy day B. it is a windy day
C. the weather will change D. it is a sunny day
- (B) 3. Without satellites, scientists could forecast the weather for _____ ahead.
A. a week or more B. one or two days
C. 3 or 5 days D. two weeks
- (D) 4. The main idea of this passage is that satellites are now used in _____.
A. taking pictures of the atmosphere
B. many ways
C. receiving pictures of the atmosphere
D. weather forecasting

IV. 书面表达。

随着风景区的开发开放,有越来越多游客(包括外国游客)前来大别山国家森林公园观光旅游,请在游客登山的路上,为游客写出几条英文规定,以保护环境。

1. 不要在林中生火(start fires)以保护树木。
2. 不要乱扔垃圾,废纸、袋、瓶等随身带走。
3. 请保持河流洁净,它是村民的饮用水源。
4. 请勿伤害动物、鸟类和昆虫。请勿挖掘和采摘花草。

注意:1. 必须包含上述内容;2. 词数在 80 词左右(开始语已给出,不计入词数)

When you climb the mountain, you should follow these rules:
(请同学们另附答题纸)

★ 新课标新中考

范例精粹

- 【范例 1】 He must speak as _____ as possible.
A. clearly B. clear C. clearer D. clearest

分析与解答 答案选 A。这里 as... as possible 表示是“尽可能与……一样”。在 as... as 结构中,中间接形容词或副词的原级,不能使用比较级。此题谓语动词是 speak,所以只能用副词 clearly 来修饰。

- 【范例 2】 The baby is now sleeping. _____ the radio.
A. Turn off B. Turn away
C. Turn on D. Turn to

分析与解答 答案选 A。做此道题时,我们首先要弄清这四个动词短语的含义:turn off(关掉);turn away(走开,拒绝);turn on(打开电源等);turn to(转向)。从上下文看,“小宝

宝在睡觉,”只能是关掉收音机的声音了。

- 【范例 3】 The Changjiang River is one of _____ rivers in China.

- A. longer B. long
C. longest D. the longest

分析与解答 答案选 D。此题检验学生对形容词最高级这一语法结构的掌握。而在形容词最高级前面必须加定冠词 the。

- 【范例 4】 Please pass the picture from one to _____.

- A. another B. other C. the other D. others

分析与解答 答案选 A。the other 表示“两者之中的另一个”。一般用在 one... the other... 这样的结构中。other 表示“其他的”意思。一般后面接复数名词。others 后面不接任何名词。它本身就表示一个复数概念。而 another 是不所指。它表示“另外一个”。例如:I don't like this one. Please show me another. (我不喜欢这一个,请再拿个给我看看。)from one to another 表示:“一个传一个”“从一个到另一个”。

- 【范例 5】 There are trees on _____ sides of the river.

- A. each B. both C. every D. all

分析与解答 答案选 B。sides 是复数,故先排除 A 和 C,又因河流只有两岸,所以选择 both。

中考演练

I. 单项填空。

从下列各句所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- (A) 1. This isn't _____ pencil case. I left mine at home.
A. my B. me C. I D. myself
- (D) 2. We often have sports after class, and I like to play _____ basketball.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
- (D) 3. —Would you like something to drink, _____ or coffee?
—Coffee, please.
A. fruit B. tea C. meat D. bread
- (C) 4. In Picture _____, the girl is listening to music.



A



B



C



D

- (D) 5. _____ are you going this summer vacation?
—To the beach.
A. When B. Where C. How D. Why

- (C) 6. —What do you usually do _____ Sundays?
—We enjoy ourselves at the guitar club.
A. in B. at C. on D. of
- (A) 7. —How about the movie you saw yesterday?
—Some people think it's boring; _____ think it's exciting.
A. others B. other C. each D. another
- (D) 8. —Do you know _____?
—Only ten months old.
A. when does Tiger Woods start golfing
B. when did Tiger Woods start golfing
C. when Tiger Woods starts golfing
D. when Tiger Woods started golfing
- (B) 9. —Would you mind _____ my pet dog while I'm away?
—Sure, no problem.
A. setting up B. looking after
C. turning down D. keeping out
- (A) 10. You will stay healthy _____ you do more exercises, such as running and walking.
A. if B. how C. before D. where
- (D) 11. I'm interested in animals, so I _____ every Saturday working in an animal hospital.
A. pay B. get C. take D. spend
- (D) 12. —May I help you with some jeans, sir?
—Yes, I'd like to try on those blue _____.
A. pair B. one C. two D. ones
- (C) 13. —I didn't see you at the meeting yesterday. Why?
—I _____ for a long distance call that from my daughter in Canada.
A. waited B. have waited
C. was waiting D. will wait
- (B) 14. I'm not sure if I'm going to Tim's party; I may go to the concert _____.
A. only B. instead C. early D. late
- (A) 15. Although they are brothers, they are the _____ opposite of one another.
A. very B. just C. few D. little

II. 完形填空。

阅读下面两篇短文, 根据短文内容, 从第 36—50 小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

A

Some friends have different views and interests, and some like the same things. What is your opinion? Should friends be different or the same? We 1 some people what they thought and this is what they said.



Dave Morrison

"I like to have 2 who are like me. I'm quieter than most of the kids in my class, and so is my best friend Loretta. There are some 3, though. I'm more intellectual than Loretta. She's more athletic."



Lyle Huang

"I like to have friends who are different from me. My best friend Ruben is taller and 4 outgoing than me. We both like sports. 5 Ruben is more athletic than me. Also, I'm quieter than he is."



Mary Mariana

"I like to have friends who are different from me. My best friend is Cathy. 6 is really funny and more outgoing than I am. But we 7 like doing the same things."

- (B) 1. A. looked B. asked C. made D. had
(C) 2. A. teachers B. neighbors C. friends D. parents
(D) 3. A. interests B. troubles C. questions D. differences
(A) 4. A. more B. better C. much D. quite
(A) 5. A. but B. or C. and D. so
(C) 6. A. It B. One C. She D. He
(B) 7. A. all B. both C. either D. every

B

The results of the US/NATO bombing (轰炸) of Yugoslavia are to be judged by history. Being in the center of the events that are creating that history, I cannot 8 from what is going on in my country.

First of all, the aim of the bombing was to 9 a human suffering in Kosovo. Today, after many days of the bombing, that aim is more 10 than before. The bombing only brought tens of thousands of people running away from their 11. Suppose that the US/NATO really had a wish to stop the human suffering, they should realize by now 12 they were when they thought the bombing would solve the problem.

So, what's left? Back off? Or ground troops (部队)? But who is going to join the ground troops? It should be 13 that the Serbs (塞族) will not give up on Kosovo.

I live under the bombing for more than a week now. And it doesn't scare me any more. But the thought of the 14 scares me. Vietnam would seem like a picnic compared to a bloodshed (流血事件) in Kosovo if the ground troops appeared. Is that 15 the US/NATO wants?

- (D) 8. A. put away B. send away
C. put away D. stay away
(C) 9. A. get B. find C. stop D. make
(B) 10. A. special B. distant C. careful D. worthy
(A) 11. A. homes B. schools C. offices D. hospitals
(C) 12. A. how far B. how much
C. how wrong D. how smart
(A) 13. A. clear B. easy C. fair D. lucky
(B) 14. A. airline pilots B. ground troops
C. firing D. bombing
(D) 15. A. 不填 B. which C. that D. what

Unit 2

I used to be afraid of the dark.

课堂导读

1. 重点单词或词组

miss, worry, spend, afford, used to, be terrified of, go to sleep, give up, make a decision, to one's surprise, even though, no longer, take pride in, pay attention to, play soccer, worry about, play games, get into trouble, as... as...

2. 主要句型

1) pay for...

He paid for his family.

2) can't afford to...

His mother couldn't pay for her child's education.

3) used to...

He didn't use to give his mother many problems.

4) as... as...

His mother looked after him as well as she could.

5) take pride in...

He would always take pride in everything good I do.

6) be afraid of...

I have been afraid of being alone.

7) It is... to do...

It's very important for parents to be there for their children.

8) spend... doing sth.

I used to spend a lot of time playing games with my friends.

9) be terrified of

I'm terrified of the dark.

10) with + 名词 + 副词

I go to sleep with my bedroom light on.

3. 重要语法现象

used to 的用法

课后作业

基础作业

I. 语音: 找出一个与所给单词画线部分读音相同的词。

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (C) 1. follow | A. window | B. down | C. how |
| (C) 2. burn | A. turn | B. during | C. hurry |
| (C) 3. whom | A. where | B. white | C. who |
| (C) 4. almost | A. talk | B. always | C. wall |
| (B) 5. foreign | A. orange | B. short | C. world |

II. 交际用语选择填空。

- (B) 1. —
—Sorry, I am using it.
A. Where are you doing?

B. Can you lend me your pen?

C. Can I help you?

(CB) 2. —Look! That boy is falling off the bike.

—Oh, _____

A. it's all right.

B. what a pity!

C. I hope he is all right.

(A) 3. —Could you come to help me tomorrow?

—_____

A. With pleasure.

B. I don't want to trouble you.

C. How kind! Thank you.

(CB) 4. —I'd like to have a talk with the headmaster.

—_____

A. You're welcome.

B. I'll be glad to.

C. I'm afraid he's rather busy.

(A) 5. —Are they going to return soon?

—_____

A. Yes, I think so.

B. Of course.

C. I'm afraid I couldn't do it well.

III. 单词拼写。

- Look, what a big cat on the wall!
- Flies are also inserts, you know?
- Can you afford to buy it now?
- His pdecision is not so good.
- He made a decision, then stood up.
- Mother used to go out to earn money by means of washing for others.
- Do you like to these necessary things?

IV. 句型转换。

- At that time, he often went to church.
He used to go to church then.
- You have to be able to type quickly or the other person will be bored.
If you type quickly the other person will not be bored.
- You can see many flowers here and there.
There are many flowers everywhere.
- E-mail English is cheaper to send than making a phone call.
Making a phone call is not as cheap as E-mail English.
- I used to spend a lot of time playing games with my friends.
It then took me much time to play games with my friends frequently.

V. 单项选择。

11. Did see your teacher?
 A. Use you to B. Used you
 C. Did you to D. Used you to
12. He came to talk with me.
 A. didn't use to B. used not
 C. did not to use to D. use not
13. I like to play basketball in those days.
 A. use to B. used to
 C. used D. used to not
14. Universities be like this way to go then.
 A. use to B. used
 C. used to D. does not use to

VI. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子。

1. 开始读中学时, 我常常花许多时间去校图书馆。
 Before I started high school, I used to spend a lot of time going to our school library.
2. 那天, 我几乎没有时间踢足球。
Those days, I hardly ever have time to play soccer.
3. 他父亲照顾儿子和他母亲一样照顾得好。
 His father looks after his son as well as his mother this year.
4. 令我们惊讶的是, 这个电话改变了他的生活。
To our surprise, this phone call changed his life.
5. 我并没有放弃帮助她。
 I didn't give up helping to help her.

VII. 翻译下列词组、短语。

1. be made up of _____ be terrified of _____
 be interested in _____ instead of _____
 give up _____ even though _____
 can't stop doing _____ can't afford to do _____
 pay for _____ not... any more _____
 in the last few years _____ used to _____
2. 嚼口香糖 _____ 节省时间 _____
 比如 _____ 花时间干某事 _____
 与……聊天 _____ 最喜欢的老师 _____
 令人惊奇的是 _____ 以……为自豪 _____
 陷入困境 _____ 班主任 _____

VIII. 选择下列所给的词填空。

- who, that, where, after, if, because, whether, but, and
1. I don't know whether there is any E-mail letter in my box.
2. Could you tell me who will be our new English teacher?
3. If some of the acronyms look like strange words, please tell me.
4. He was late for school yesterday because something was wrong with his bike.
5. Do you think that the number 2 is used for to or too and the number 4 is used instead of four?
6. She felt tired, and she went to bed after she got home.
7. But the most teachers say that E-mail English should only be used to friends.

8. The boy fell down, but he wasn't hurt badly.

IX. 综合选择填空。

11. You couldn't get to sleep _____ because you have to get up _____ than usual.
 A. later; early B. late; early
 C. too late; earlier D. later; earlier
12. Your biggest problem is that you are too busy. Why _____ now?
 A. not to have a rest B. not having a rest
 C. not have a rest D. don't have a rest
13. —Why don't you speak English and join us in the game?
 —_____. But I must meet my friend at the stop.
 A. I think so B. I'd like to
 C. I'm very tired D. I hope not
14. "Look out! A message _____," says Li.
 A. comes B. was coming
 C. came D. is coming
15. Ann _____ tennis best. She thinks tennis is more interesting than _____.
 A. likes; any other ball game
 B. plays; other ball games
 C. wants; all the ball games
 D. wishes; the other ball games
16. It was raining so hard that _____ of her feet were wet.
 A. all B. every
 C. either D. both
17. I am afraid of the dark. "Is there _____ to tell me?" I asked him.
 A. something to be terrified B. terrified something
 C. anything to be terrified D. terrified anything
18. They _____ for the hospital _____ it began to rain.
 A. leave; when B. left; while
 C. are leave; while D. were leaving; when
19. Here is an E-mail from America _____ you _____ Albert's wish.
 A. for; with B. to; with
 C. of; about D. for; for
20. —Nice to meet you!
 —_____
 A. Nice to meet you, too! B. And you?
 C. Thank you. D. How are you?
21. There is _____ bracket between the two words.
 A. little B. a little
 C. small D. a small
22. Look, the young kids are chatting on chatline _____. They are always _____ to chat.
 A. happy; happy B. happily; happily
 C. happily; happy D. happy; happily
23. When Li found Miss Lin at the computer, she _____.
 A. fell asleep B. would be falling asleep

C. had fallen asleep D. were sleepy

(C) 14. Our English teacher is Mary Joan Shute. We all call her _____.

A. Miss Mary B. Miss Joan
C. Miss Shute D. Miss Mary Shute

(A) 15. The computer program is not _____ difficult _____ you think.

A. so/as B. as/like
C. so/like D. as/with

(B) 16. I'm not sure. Maybe I _____ him some secret codes instead of these English letters.

A. have sent B. will send
C. sent D. send

BQ 17. _____ great concert it is!

A. How a B. What a
C. What D. How

(B) 18. There was a happy smile _____ when she saw her daughter chatting with grandmother.

A. in her face B. on her face
C. at her face D. under her face.

(C) 19. Jim asked me _____ to talk with each other using computers.

A. use ICQ B. using ICQ
C. to use ICQ D. used ICQ

(B) 20. They _____ shopping on the netline at 7 o'clock last night.

A. did B. were doing
C. do D. are doing

进阶练习

I. 指出下列句中的一处错误并改正。

1. He's never gone to Hainan. ()
A B C D2. They arrived on the farm the day before yesterday. ()
A B C D3. I've come to return your pen back. ()
A B C D4. I have bought the nice watch for three years. ()
A B C D5. It was five years since they married. ()
A B C D

II. 完形填空。

People all over the world enjoy sports. Sports are good for people's health and sports make people 1.Some people like to play games by themselves, but some enjoy watching others 2. They buy tickets or turn on their TV sets to watch games. They usually have "their teams" or "their players". When "their team" can't win the game, they are even 3 than the players themselves.Sports change with the 4. People play different games in different seasons. Most people's favourite sport 5 summer is

swimming and skating is usually a winter sport.

Sometimes people play games inside the room, and sometimes they play outside. We can 6 sports here and there. Some sports are very interesting and people 7 like them. Football, for example, is very 8 in the world. Men and women, the old and the young all like it. People from different countries 9 understand each other, but after a game they often become 10.

- () 1. A. happy B. strong C. interesting D. tired
() 2. A. play B. playing C. to play D. played
() 3. A. busier B. angrier C. worse D. sadder
() 4. A. time B. seasons C. countries D. people
() 5. A. to B. for C. in D. in the
() 6. A. look B. find C. talk D. watch
() 7. A. may B. are C. nowhere D. everywhere
() 8. A. great B. favourite C. popular D. well
() 9. A. can not B. can C. may D. mustn't
() 10. A. same players B. better players
C. good friends D. different players

III. 阅读理解。

(一)

It took George quite a while to find a parking place (停车场) for his car and in the end he had to leave it in a narrow street, some way from the dentist's (牙科诊所). As he got out, he took a look at his watch: his appointment (约定) was at five and he still had twenty minutes to go. He crossed into the square (广场) and sat down on a chair, partly to enjoy the last of the afternoon sun, but also to take a rest. He didn't like these visits to the dentist.

As he sat there, watching the children at play and listening to people talking to each other, he was surprised to see a red sports car like his own come out of the street from the parking place. The car ran fast and was soon lost to sight (视野). George felt in his pockets for his keys, they were not there.

"My car!" he shouted, the voice made several people look at him. He got up and ran across the square, then down the narrow street. His car was not to be seen—but then he found it behind a large one. He was too pleased to find his keys, still in his car.

By the time he reached the dentist's, it was already after five. "I had a very strange story," he said to the dentist to explain (解释) his lateness. "I thought my car had been stolen." "It's quite all right, sir," said the dentist. "As a matter of fact, I have only just got here myself."

- () 1. George left his car _____.
A. at the end of the street
B. quite a long way from the dentist's
C. in the dentist's way
D. in a car park
() 2. In the square George _____.
A. took an interest in people around him
B. talked to some people

- C. was busy looking for his keys
D. enjoyed his walking alone
- () 3. When George saw a car like his own come out of the street, he _____.
- A. dropped his keys B. was very pleased
C. was interested D. was surprised
- () 4. George's car _____.
- A. was hidden from seeing
B. had been borrowed by the dentist
C. was damaged (损坏)
D. had been changed
- () 5. When George got there the dentist _____.
- A. was not in a hurry
B. listened with great interest
C. had waited for him for a long time
D. had not waited long

(二)

How Long Did It Take to Build It?

An Englishman was showing a foreign visitor around London. "What's that strange building?" asked the visitor. "That's the Tower (塔) of London." "I see. How long did it take to build it?" "About 500 years." "In my country we can build it in five months," said the visitor. Shortly after that they came to the St. Paul's Cathedral. "Very interesting!" said the visitor. "How long did it take to build it?" "Nearly forty years," said the Englishman. "In my country we can finish it in forty days," said the visitor. This went on all day. They visited most of the best known buildings in the city. Every time they saw a new one, the visitor asked what it was and how long it took to build it. Then he said that they could do the same thing much faster than in this country. At last the Englishman got angry with the visitor though he tried not to show it.

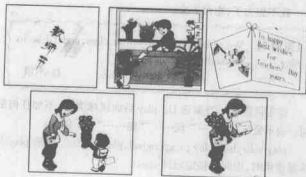
Several days later they came to the House of Parliament (议会大厦) and the visitor asked his usual question. "What's that?" The Englishman answered, "I've no idea. It wasn't there last night."

- () 1. The Englishman showed the foreign visitor around _____.
- A. the Tower of London
B. St. Paul's Cathedral
C. some famous buildings in London
D. the whole city of London
- () 2. The visitor said that in his country it would take them _____ to build St. Paul's Cathedral.
- A. less than half a year B. forty days
C. five hundred years D. fifty days
- () 3. It took them a few days to see _____.
- A. many of the best known buildings in England
B. several best known places in England
C. many famous houses in the city of London
D. most of the famous buildings in London

- () 4. The Englishman was very angry by the end of the day, but he _____.
- A. didn't want to say anything
B. tried not to show the visitor around the city
C. had no time to tell the visitor
D. tried not to let the visitor know it
- () 5. The Englishman's last answer showed _____.
- A. he was sorry that he hadn't seen the building before
B. he could say nothing because he did not know anything about it
C. he was angry and didn't want to tell the visitor its name
D. he didn't know how to tell the visitor the name of the building

IV. 书面表达。

根据图示, 写出意思连贯、符合逻辑的五个句子。请同学们另附答题纸



★ 新课标中考

范例精粹

【范例 1】—"Would you like something to drink, _____ coffee?"

—"Coffee, please."

A. fruit B. tea C. meat D. bread

分析与解答 答案选 B。这里的问话显然是喝什么? 水果 fruit 不能与 drink 连用。meat 只能是 eat, 而 bread 不是汁, 只有 tea 方可 drink。

【范例 2】—"What do you usually do _____ Sundays?"

—"We enjoy ourselves at the guitar club."

A. in B. at C. on D. of

分析与解答 答案选 C。在英语中, 凡是与时间状语搭配时, 介词一般选择 in 或者 on, 而 in 多与月份、年份连用, on 则与具体的日期, 具体某一天连用。例如:

in May; in 2005; in July, 2004
on May 1st; on June 23th, 2003

【范例3】 "May I help you with some jeans, sir?" "Yes, I'd like to try on those blue _____.
A. pair B. one C. two D. ones

名师与名师 答案选 D。这里 jeans 表示“工装裤”，原句中指是复数概念。因此，在选择答案时，必须用复数形式，pair 是单数，不可选用。

【范例4】 I'm not sure if I'm going to Tom's party. I may go to the concert _____.
A. only B. instead C. early D. late

名师与名师 答案选 B。在英语中，强调某人“不去……而去……”时，一般用 instead。例如：

Teacher Zhang is ill, Teacher Li teaches us instead.

张老师病了，李老师给我们上课。

I'm not going, I'm going to stay instead.

我不想去，想留下来。

【范例5】 We often have sports after class, and I like to play _____ basketball.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

名师与名师 答案选 D。play 后面接球类时，不加任何冠词。表示爱好“打……”“玩……”“踢……”等。例如：

play volleyball, play pingpongball, play football. 如果 play 与乐器连用时，中间要接定冠词 the。



中考演练

I. 单项填空。

- (D) 1. Merry Christmas, George! Here is a card for _____, with _____ best wishes.
A. you, our B. us, your
C. you, your D. us, our
- (D) 2. Not long ago, our country sent up a rocket with two small satellites (卫星) into space. One weighed 204 kilos and _____, 25 kilos.
A. another B. other
C. others D. the other
- (B) 3. In order to keep healthy, you should eat _____ fast food, _____ fresh vegetables and take enough exercise.
A. fewer, fewer B. less, more
C. fewer, more D. less, less
- (C) 4. More and more people in Shanghai are able to talk and write _____ English these days.
A. for B. with C. in D. to
- (A) 5. It is reported that a small plane from South Africa crashed (坠毁) northwest of Changsha _____ May 28, 2004.
A. on B. in C. to D. at
- (B) 6. All of us are proud of the great changes in Shanghai. We're sure Shanghai will be even _____ tomorrow.

A. good B. better C. best D. the best

- (D) 7. During the seven-day May Day holiday, _____ families went sightseeing.
A. thousand B. thousands
C. thousands and thousands D. thousands of
- (C) 8. Some passengers were walking through one of the big halls at Paris' Charles De Gaulle Airport _____ the whole roof (屋顶) fell down.
A. while B. as soon as
C. when D. after
- (B) 9. I enjoy the popular dance "hip-hop", but _____ my father _____ my mother likes it.
A. both... and B. not only... but also
C. either... or D. neither... nor
- (A) 10. Internet bars mustn't let people under 18 in or let anybody _____ bad things.
A. watch B. to watch
C. watching D. watches
- (B) 11. We _____ keep the new traffic law and learn how to protect ourselves.
A. may B. should
C. can D. need
- (D) 12. "Tom, _____ afraid of speaking in public. You are no longer a small boy," said Mum.
A. not be B. not to be
C. be not D. don't be
- (D) 13. We are very sad and angry to hear that the bad milk powder (劣质奶粉) _____ the deaths of over 30 babies.
A. made B. did
C. brought D. caused
- (C) 14. —Shall we call for a taxi?
—OK. Let me _____ the phone number in Yellow Pages.
A. look at B. look for
C. look up D. look after
- (A) 15. I like swimming very much, but now I _____ swim as _____ as I used to.
A. don't, often B. not, often
C. don't, oftener D. not, oftener

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。

1. The old lady could hardly believe that she had got the travel pass to Hong Kong so _____. (easy)
2. Mr Chen was surprised to see the fast _____ in Shanghai after his long absence from the City. (develop)
3. Feng Ai's love and _____ will always be remembered by her students and their parents in Yunnan. (kind)
4. Many people caught cold last month because of the _____ weather. (change)
5. Watch _____, and you will find the difference between the two