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全效学习



系列丛书

全效学习

◆ QUANXIAO XUEXI TONGBU XUE LIAN CE ◆

同步学练测



英语

译林牛津版·九年级上

四川出版集团 天地出版社

全效学习

QUANXIAO XUEXI TONGBU XUE LIAN CE

同步学练测

主 审：鲁子问（华中师范大学教授）

石 挺（华中师范大学教授）

主 编：张雪明（中学数学特级教师）

本册主编：王能生

编 者：王能生

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网 址 □ <http://www.tiandiph.com>

电子邮箱 □ tiandiebs@vip.163.com

博 客 □ <http://blog.sina.com.cn/tiandiph>

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Unit 1 Star signs

Comic strip and Welcome to the unit

要点建构

1. It's nice of you to bring me the newspaper,

Hob. 霍波,你把报纸带给我,真是太好了。

【注意】本句所用的句型是:It's+ *adj.* + of sb. + to do sth. 某人做某事真是太……,在这个句型中,it是形式主语,句子真正的主语是动词不定式 to do sth.。其中 *adj.* 是用来描述人的品质或性格的,如 generous(慷慨的), selfish(自私的), kind(善良的), foolish(愚蠢的)等。

e. g. It is kind of you to invite me to your home. 你太好了,邀请我去你家。

It is foolish of him to go there alone.

他一个人去那里真是太傻了。

【拓展】It's+ *adj.* + for sb. + to do sth. 对某人来说做某事是……的。其中 *adj.* 是用来描述事物的性质的。

e. g. It is difficult for him to work out the problem. 解出这道题对他来说太难了。

It is important for us to learn English well.

对我们来说学好英语很重要。

【互动】() [2008·无锡] _____ generous _____ the little girl to share her toys with the other kids.

A. It's; of B. That's; of

C. It's; for D. That's; for

2. Well, you shouldn't worry about not having breakfast then. 那么,你就不用担心没有早饭吃了。

【注意】(1)worry about 为……担心,相当于 be worried about... 其中 about 为介词,后接名词、代词或动词的-ing 形式。

e. g. Don't worry about him. He is old enough to look after himself.

别担心他。他够大了,能够照顾自己了。

He is worried about his English. He is not very good at it.

他很担心他的英语,他的英语学得不是很好。

(2) not 作为否定词,通常放在系动词、助动词或情态动词之后。而本句中 not 却不遵循这一规律。句中 not 否定的是 having breakfast, 也就是说,not 否定的是-ing 形式。又如:It is silly of you not to forgive others for their mistakes. 句中 not 否定的是动词不定式结构。由此,我们可以看出,not 的位置取决于它所否定的形式。

e. g. I'm afraid of not passing the English exam. 我担心英语考试不及格。

My mother tells me not to play football in the street. 妈妈告诉我不要在街上踢足球。

【互动】[2007·青岛] You needn't worry about _____ (not have) friends here.

3. 十二生肖与十二星座

(1) 十二生肖是中国古代历法研究的成果,是用来记年的。你的生肖取决于你的出生年份。十二生肖的中、英文对照如下:

rat—鼠 ox—牛 tiger—虎 rabbit—兔
dragon—龙 snake—蛇 horse—马
goat—羊 monkey—猴 rooster—鸡
dog—狗 pig—猪

(2) 十二星座是西方国家的产物,它源于古希腊。与中国的生肖不同的是,西方的星座是根据你的出生日期来定的,而不是由你的出生年份来决定的。十二星座的中、英文名称及对应日期如下:

星座	日期(公历)	英文名
白羊座	3/21—4/20	Aries
金牛座	4/21—5/21	Taurus
双子座	5/22—6/21	Gemini
巨蟹座	6/22—7/22	Cancer
狮子座	7/23—8/22	Leo
处女座	8/23—9/22	Virgo
天秤座	9/23—10/22	Libra
天蝎座	10/23—11/21	Scorpio
人马座	11/22—12/20	Sagittarius

摩羯座	12/21—1/20	Capricorn
水瓶座	1/21—2/19	Aquarius
双鱼座	2/20—3/20	Pisces

3. Don't worry about your study. I can help you.
Don't _____ about your study. I can help you.

当堂测评

I. 下列生物分别代表哪个星座? 请为每一个生物选择适当的选项

- A. Taurus B. Pisces C. Leo D. Cancer
E. Scorpio F. Aquarius G. Sagittarius
H. Gemini I. Capricorn J. Aries
K. Virgo L. Libra



1. ()

2. ()

3. ()



4. ()

5. ()

6. ()



7. ()

8. ()

9. ()



10. ()

11. ()

12. ()

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

- [2007·玉林] It's interesting for us _____ (read) the star signs.
- [2007·连云港] Can't we do something more _____ (interest)?
- He has a lot of homework _____.

III. 同义句转换

- I'll have a lot of things to eat today.
I'll _____ to eat today.
- You're very nice to bring me the newspaper.
It's _____ you to bring me the newspaper.

课时作业

I. 单项选择

- You needn't worry about _____ a meal this evening. I'm going to invite you to a restaurant.
A. to have not B. not to have
C. not having D. having not
- [2006·天津] It's important _____ the piano well.
A. of him to play B. for him to play
C. of him playing D. for him playing
- We can search something interesting _____ the Internet every day.
A. in B. at
C. on D. by
- It's kind of you to help me with my maths.
—_____.
A. All right B. Don't worry
C. Thank you D. My pleasure
- Is _____ difficult to learn English well?
A. it B. that
C. this D. its

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

- He is _____ (worry) about her health.
- It's foolish of you _____ (believe) him.
- Young people are _____ (interest) in star signs because they are very _____ (interest).
- You should _____ (be) careful when you go across the road.
- There are many interesting books _____ (read) in the school library.

III. 根据汉语提示完成句子

- Our teacher told us not to _____ (担心) the exam.
- He often _____ (吃早餐) at 7:30 every morning.

- Can you _____ (带给我们) the books when you come here next time?
- _____ (你真是太聪明了) to work out the maths problem.
- Do you know _____ (……的名字) of that bird?
- There are 12 _____ (星座) in Western culture.

IV. 阅读理解

People born in the year of the Ox are calm, patient and hard-working. But when they are angry, it will be hard to reason with (与……讲道理) them. And they are full of pride. The year of the Ox is the one in which success is achieved through hard work.

People born in the year of the Dragon are strong and full of energy. They are also proud and confident. The year of the Dragon is the one that brings happiness and good luck. The Dragon is one of the strongest of all the twelve animal signs. For those who are going to marry or start a new business, it is a favourable year.

People born in the year of the Monkey are good at dealing with anything they want to do and they are often successful. This is because they are clever, wise and love to challenge. But at times they are dishonest. They have a good memory and they like to find an easy way to solve

problems. The year of the Monkey is the one when everything is possible, and the year when things that appear impossible will succeed.

- () 1. John was born in the year of the Monkey. He's probably _____.
- calm and hard-working
 - stubborn and proud
 - clever and wise
 - strong and patient
- () 2. If Laura is going to get married, the year of the _____ may be a favourable year for her to choose according to the passage.
- Tiger
 - Ox
 - Monkey
 - Dragon
- () 3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- The year of the Dragon brings happiness and good luck.
 - People born in the year of the Monkey are always honest.
 - It's hard to reason with people born in the year of the Ox when they get angry.
 - If people born in the year of the Ox don't work hard, they may not succeed.

Reading(I)

● 要点建构

1. A year is divided into 12 different star signs. 一年可以划分为 12 个星座。

【注意】 divide 通常用作及物动词,意为“分,划分,分隔”。divide sth. into... 把……分为……,表示把一个整体分为若干部分。本句中使用的是 divide sth. into... 这个短语的被动语态意为 be divided into...

e. g. We divided Class Two into four groups. 我们把二班分成四个组。

The River Huangpu divides Shanghai into two parts—Pudong and Puxi.

黄浦江将上海分割成两个部分——浦东和浦西。

【拓展】 divide sth. between A and B

在 A 和 B 之间分配(尤指时间)

divide... from... 把……与……分开

e. g. He divides his time between his work and his hobby.

他一部分时间工作,另一部分时间则花在业余爱好上。

The English Channel divides England from France. 英吉利海峡把英国和法国分开。

【互动】 () After blowing out (吹灭) the candles, we _____ the cake _____ eight pieces.

- A. divided; into B. divided; out
C. divided; between D. divided; from

2. Some people believe that people born under the same star sign share similar characteristics.

有些人认为同一星座的人拥有相似的性格。

【注意】 动词 believe 后接的 that 从句是宾语从句,作 believe 的宾语;born under the same star 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 people,相当于一个定语从句 who were born under the same star; share 是从句中的谓语。

e. g. The first textbook written for teaching English as a foreign language came out. = The first textbook which is written for teaching English as a foreign language came out.

把英语当作一门外语教的第一册教材出版了。

【辨析】 same 和 similar

二者都是形容词,在句中可作表语或定语,含有比较的意味。二者的不同之处在于:从意思上来说,same 意为“相同的,一样的”,而 similar 意为“相似的,相像的”;same 总是与 the 连用,而 similar 不是;表示比较时,same 常用于词组 the same as... (与……一样/相同),而 similar 常用于词组 similar to(与……类似的/相似的)或 similar in(在……方面相似/类似)。

e. g. He was asked the same question again and again. 人们一遍又一遍地问他相同的问题。

He is the same age as his wife.

他与妻子同岁。

Her name and mine are the same.

她的名字和我的相同。

He talked about it in a similar way.

他对此事有相似的说法。

A cat is similar to a tiger in many ways.

猫和虎在很多方面都相像。

【互动】 () (1) The brothers look very _____.

- A. same B. similar
C. like D. the same

() (2)— Excuse me, could you tell me _____ ?

— Sorry, I'm new here, too.

- A. where is the nearest bank
B. how can I get to the bank
C. which is the way to the bank
D. is there a bank near here

3. You are patient and do not give up easily.
你很有耐心,不轻言放弃。

【注意】 (1) give up 放弃,不再做某事。可以构成短语:give up sth. 放弃某物(如果宾语为代词,则应放在 give 和 up 之间);give up doing sth. 放弃做某事。

e. g. When Jack left, she gave up the hope of marrying.

当杰克离开的时候,她放弃了结婚的希望。

My uncle gave up smoking last year.

去年,我的叔叔戒烟了。

(2) patient *adj.* 其反义词是 impatient 没有耐心的。本课中还学到了好几对反义词,如,active—inactive, fair—unfair。其反义词都是在原词前加了表示相反意义的前缀构成的。

【互动】 () (1) [2007·扬州]— Wang Lin has decided to _____ his bad habit of sleeping in class.

— That's good news. I hope he can do it this time.

- A. wake up B. set up
C. clean up D. give up

(2) [2008·无锡] Don't get _____ (patient) about your personal trouble.

4. You like to buy your friends nice gifts.

你喜欢为你的朋友买一些很好的礼物。

【注意】 buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 给某人买某物。英语中有一些动词,如 buy, give, show, pass, borrow, lend, sell, teach 等词后可以接双宾语。一般说来,指物的宾语为直接宾语,指人的宾语为间接宾语。当间接宾语后置时,要用介词 to 或 for 等。

e. g. Could you please lend me your bicycle? = Could you please lend your bicycle to me? 你能把自行车借给我用用吗?

【互动】 () — Can I borrow some money from you?

— Sorry. I left my wallet in my house. Please ask Tom to _____ some _____ you.

- A. borrow; from B. give; for
C. buy; for D. lend; to

5. You worry too much at times.

你有时候担心太多。

【注意】 too much 在这里作状语,修饰动词 worry。

e. g. Don't eat too much. It is not good for your health. 不要吃得太多,这对健康不利。

【拓展】too much 还可作定语,后接不可数名词,表示“太多的”;too many 作定语,表示“太多的”,后接可数名词复数。

e. g. We have too much homework to do every day. 我们每天有太多的家庭作业要做。

There are too many people here. Let's go somewhere quiet. 这里的人太多了,我们去一个安静点的地方吧。

【辨析】too much 和 much too

(1) too much 用法如上所述,可作状语,修饰动词。也可作定语,后接不可数名词。

(2) much too 表示“太,很,非常”,后接形容词或副词。

e. g. The maths problem is much too difficult for him to work out.

这道数学题对他来说太难了,他算不出来。

【互动】(1)你的话太多了。你能不能安静一会儿?

You _____. Could you please be quiet for a moment?

() (2) [2008·石家庄]—Did you go shopping on May 1st?

—No. _____ too many people in the shop.

- A. There is B. There are
C. There were D. There was

6. You are practical and always pay attention to details. 你很务实,往往注意细节。

【注意】pay attention to... 注意,关心…… attention 前可用 much, no, (a) little, some, any 等词来修饰;要注意这里的 to 为介词,后接名词或动名词。

e. g. Please pay attention to your pronunciation. 请注意你的发音。

He paid little attention to the grammar. 他很少注意语法。

【拓展】和 attention 有关的短语:

draw/ call one's attention 引起某人的注意

【互动】() [2007·泰州] Students should pay attention to _____ the teacher in class.

- A. hear B. listen to
C. listening to D. hearing of

7. You love peace and do not like to argue with others. 你热爱和平,不喜欢与人争论。

【注意】argue vi. 辩论,争论,争吵。常用搭配:argue with sb. 与某人争论/争吵, argue about sth. 就某事争论/争吵

e. g. The couple next door are always arguing. 邻居的夫妇总是吵架。

Don't argue with your teacher.

不要和老师争辩。

They are arguing about when to have the sports meeting. 他们在争论何时开运动会。

【互动】[2008·常州]你最好别和他争论。

You _____.

8. 重点短语

at times 有时候,偶尔

take care of (=look after) 照顾,照看,照料

save money 省钱,攒钱

e. g. He could be very friendly at times. 有时候他会非常友好。

当堂测评

I. 用适当的介词填空

- Let's divide the watermelon _____ 12 parts.
- Please pay more attention _____ your study.
- It's not right for you to argue _____ your parents.
- People born _____ the same star sign share similar characteristics.
- Their house is similar _____ ours, but ours has a bigger garden.

II. 从方框中选择适当的词组填空

give up, too much, much too, save money

- This shirt is _____ big for me. Do you have a small one?
- He spends _____ time on computer games. It's not good for him.
- Why do you want to _____ your job?
—It's boring. I don't like it.
- They are _____ for a new car.

III. 句型转换

- May is selfish sometimes. (改为同义句)
May is selfish _____.

2. His father bought him a nice toy car yesterday. (改为同义句)
His father _____ a nice toy car _____ him yesterday.
3. Could you please take care of my dog while I'm away? (改为同义句)
Could you please _____ my dog while I'm away?
4. [2008·渝中] You can put your bike here. (改为被动语态)
Your bike can _____ here.

课时作业

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. People all over the world love _____ (peaceful) and hate war.
2. Wen Jiabao is one of the greatest _____ (lead) in China.
3. You should be _____ (impatient) with him. He is only three years old.
4. May is interested in _____ (cook).
5. [2008·无锡] When you feel tired, you'd better wear _____ (energy) colours, such as green.
6. If some athletes use drugs (兴奋剂), it's _____ (fair) for others.
7. [2008·徐州] Nancy is patient and she doesn't give up _____ (easy).
8. Your invention is not _____ (practice).

II. 单项选择

- () 1. [2008·淄博]—My father has decided to _____ smoking.
—That's good news for us. I hope so.
A. give up B. take out
C. give in D. turn off
- () 2. [2008·恩施] Most of my classmates don't like to talk with their parents, but I am _____ them. I love to talk with my parents.
A. the same as B. different from
C. interested in D. angry with
- () 3. [2007·太原] We _____ into five groups to go to the old people's home. We did many things to cheer them up.

- A. divided B. are divided
C. divide D. were divided
- () 4. [2006·南京] Susan is always the best in different exams in our class because she is a _____ girl.
A. helpful B. hard-working
C. polite D. proud
- () 5. June is _____. She likes to meet new people.
A. shy B. selfish
C. outgoing D. quiet
- () 6. She is getting _____ fat because she eats _____ meat every day.
A. too much; much too
B. much too; much too
C. too much; too much
D. much too; too much
- () 7. You must _____ yourself and keep healthy.
A. take after B. take a look at
C. take care D. take care of
- () 8. Lily is active and energetic. Maybe her star sign is _____.



A.



B.



C.



D.

III. 根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 他上学时有时候会到游泳俱乐部去。
He went to the swimming club _____ during his school days.
2. 我们属于同一星座,但性格却不一样。
We were _____, but we have different characteristics.
3. 天秤座的人爱好和平,不喜欢与他人争吵。
People born under Libra _____ and don't like _____.
4. 我的问题与你的很相似。

My problems are very _____ yours.

5. 不要太注重细节,否则你会抓不住重点的。

Don't _____ or you won't catch the key points.

IV. 从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话

- A. How about our teacher?
B. Libra? Sounds interesting.
C. I was born on April 1st.
D. It says that people born under Aries like to be the leader.
E. I'm searching on the Internet about star signs.

A: Hi, Lucy. What are you doing?

B: Hi, John. 6. _____

A: Oh, really? Are you interested in it?

B: Yes. By the way, when were you born?

A: 7. _____

B: Oh, then your star sign is Aries.

A: What does it say?

B: 8. _____

A: Oh, really? 9. _____ She is a fair person.

And she is elegant. What is her star sign?

B: Let me see. Ah, here. She must be born under Libra.

A: 10. _____

V. 阅读理解,判断正(T)误(F)

Libra

You look like the scales (秤) in the spring night. Librans need a quiet life to be really happy. The smallest trouble will make them unhappy. Librans do not like to be misunderstood, and they really care what other people think of them. Librans want to have a home and family life. They want to have a wife, children and a quiet and easy life. You can be sure that you are the happiest person. Librans like things that look beautiful and elegant. Candles party, clothes and mirrors work well. New clothes are good, and anything with a first-class designer label is the best thing they like.

() 1. Librans need to move from place to place for a happy life.

() 2. The small trouble cannot change the Librans' life.

() 3. Librans do not care what other people think of them.

() 4. Librans do not want to marry.

() 5. Clothes with a first-class designer label are great for Librans.

Reading(II)

● 要点建构

1. However, sometimes it is silly of you not to forgive others for their mistakes. 然而,有时候,你不肯原谅别人的错误,这对你而言是愚蠢之举。

【注意】(1)mistake 作可数名词,意为“错误,失误”。常用搭配:by mistake 错误地,make a mistake 犯错误

e. g. You should pay attention to your spelling mistakes. 你应该注意你的拼写错误。

Read the questions carefully so that you may not make mistakes in the test.

考试时要仔细看清楚题目,以免犯错。

Tom took your dictionary by mistake.

汤姆错拿了你的词典。

(2)forgive sb. (for sth./doing sth.) 原谅某人(某事/做过某事)

e. g. Why did you forgive him?

你为什么要原谅他?

Did you finally forgive him for not meeting you at the station, Mary? 他没到车站来接你,你最后原谅他了吗,玛丽?

You should forgive him for his carelessness. After all, he is a little child. 你应该原谅他的粗心。毕竟,他是一个小孩子。

【互动】尽管小约翰犯了很多错误,我们还是决定原谅他的所作所为。

Though little John _____, we decide to _____ what he has done.

2. You are patient enough to wait for a long

time without getting angry. 你有足够的耐心去等待很长一段时间,而毫不恼怒。

【注意】(1) 本句所用的句型是:主语+be+*adj.*+enough+to do sth. 某人/物足够……可以做某事。其中 to do sth. 是不定式作结果状语,其前可加 for sb.。

(2) enough 作副词,修饰形容词、副词或动词时,常放在所修饰的形容词、副词或动词的后面。

e. g. The room is big enough for five people to live in. 这个房间足够大,能住五个人。

He is old enough to take care of himself. 他足够大了,可以照顾自己了。

【互动】() [2008·宿迁] Billy has all kinds of different ideas. He is _____ to be a famous writer.

- A. enough creative
- B. creative enough
- C. energetic enough
- D. enough energetic

3. You try to do everything differently.

你尽量每一件事情都做得与众不同。

【注意】 differently *adv.* 不同地 different *adj.* 不同的

e. g. The Americans spell some words differently from the British.

美国人拼写某些单词不同于英国人。

【互动】() They have _____ ideas about it. That's to say, they think _____.

- A. differently; differently
- B. different; different
- C. different; differently
- D. differently; different

4. You like to dream about everything.

你对一切都充满了梦想。

【注意】 dream *vi. & vt.* 做梦,梦见;梦想。dream 用作不及物动词时,其后接宾语时常跟介词 of/about。

e. g. I dreamt about you last night.

昨晚我梦到你了。

Many boys dream of becoming pilots.

许多男孩梦想成为飞行员。

【拓展】 dream 还可作名词,表示“梦”。

e. g. It was only a dream, after all.

这只不过是一场梦而已。

【互动】 他梦想着不努力学习就能取得好成绩。

但事实上,这是不可能的。

He _____ getting good marks without working hard. But in fact, it was impossible.

5. Kitty was born on 26th March. She should be kind and wise. 基蒂出生于3月26日,她应该是善良且又有智慧。

【注意】 should 在这里作情态动词,表推测,意为“可能应该”。

e. g. They should be home by now.

他们现在应该已经到家。

He should be glad to hear the news. Let's tell him about it as soon as he comes.

听到这个消息他应该会很高兴。他一来我们就把这件事告诉他。

【互动】() Have a glass of water, please. You _____ be thirsty after a long walk.

- A. should
- B. can
- C. must
- D. have to

6. 重要短语

keep the secret 保密

be good at.../do well in... 擅长……

get angry 生气

care about 关心

have a good sense of humour 极具幽默感

tell jokes 讲笑话

share sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物,和某人共有/合用某物

e. g. I used to share a desk with my elder sister. 我过去和我的姐姐共用一个书桌。

I shared my lunch with him.

我和他分享了午饭。

● 当堂测评

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. [2008·镇江] Jim was good at _____ (draw) pictures when he was a little child.
2. Her husband is a _____ (humor) man.
3. Why are you always doing things _____ (different)?
4. She should _____ (be) a clever girl.
5. [2008·常州] The story was funny enough _____ (make) all of us laugh.
6. Well, you are _____ (probable) right.

II. 单项选择

- () 1. Don't worry. She will _____ for you. She won't tell it to others.
A. keep the secret B. speak out
C. make a noise D. tell jokes
- () 2. I shared a bedroom _____ my sister.
A. to B. for
C. with D. of
- () 3. [2008·恩施] Don't worry. He is _____ to look after little Betty.
A. carefully enough
B. enough careful
C. careful enough
D. enough carefully

III. 从方框中选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空

make a mistake, forgive... for, dream about, get angry, care about

1. They don't _____ money, as long as(只要) their child can live a happy life.
2. We didn't clean the classroom yesterday. So the teacher _____.
3. I _____ in the test. Because I did not read the questions carefully.
4. You should _____ him _____ his forgetfulness(健忘). After all, he is over 70.
5. He _____ flying in the sky last night.

课时作业

I. 根据句意及汉语意思,写出单词的正确形式

1. Stop asking those _____ (愚蠢的) questions.
2. Don't be afraid of making _____ (错误).
3. She is a very _____ (随和的) girl. She never argues with others.
4. We _____ (大概,也许) go to Mount Tai this week.
5. What did you _____ (梦见) about last night?

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. She likes _____ (save) money and cooking.
2. He is _____ (luck) enough to pass the maths exam.

3. He went to school in a hurry without _____ (eat) breakfast.
4. The _____ (careful) writer made some mistakes in his book.
5. He is an _____ (imagine) writer. Many children like his books.
6. As a teacher, you should be _____ (unfair) to your students.

III. 单项选择

- () 1. He did very well _____ the exam this time. His parents are satisfied with him.
A. at B. in
C. on D. for
- () 2. The little boy is _____ about everything. He always asks questions.
A. easy-going B. active
C. curious D. impatient
- () 3. — _____ ?
— She's easy-going.
A. What does your friend look like
B. What does your friend like
C. How is your friend
D. What is your friend like
- () 4. Peter is a(n) _____ boy and he always thinks of some new ideas.
A. creative B. powerful
C. energetic D. elegant
- () 5. [2008·自贡] Robots are _____ to do the same things _____ people.
A. enough clever; as
B. clever enough; with
C. clever enough; as

III. 根据汉语意思写出句子

1. 射手座的人喜欢去不同的地方旅游,享受生活。
People born under Sagittarius love _____ and enjoying life.
2. 我们的数学老师非常幽默,他的课特别有意思。
Our maths teacher _____. His classes are very interesting.
3. 张华很擅长讲笑话。
Zhang Hua is _____.
4. 我要和我最好的好朋友分享这个好消息。
I will _____ my best friend.

5. 玛丽的星座是双鱼座。她应该是一个慷慨、善良的女孩。

Mary's star sign is Pisces. She _____.

IV. [2007·南京]根据对话内容,从方框中选择合适的单词或词组填空,使对话内容完整正确

friends, same, have a good time, on the Internet, say goodbye to

Millie: I'll miss you very much, Peter!

Peter: Oh, I feel just the 1. _____. We've been here for three years. I'll miss my teachers and classmates, too.

Millie: Yes. I feel really sorry to have to 2. _____ you and all our other old friends.

Peter: But we'll make new 3. _____! we may not see each other so often, but we can get together in summer holidays.

Millie: Yes, we can 4. _____ then.

Peter: And we can chat with each other 5. _____.

Millie: Good idea! I hope we'll be good friends for ever.

Peter: Of course!

Vocabulary

● 要点建构

1. Billy has all kinds of different ideas.

比利有各种各样不同的想法。

【注意】all kinds of 各种各样的,后接可数名词复数或不可数名词。

e. g. There are all kinds of birds in the forest. 森林里有各种各样的鸟。

You can search all kinds of information on the Internet. 在互联网上,你可以搜索各种信息。

【互动】她喜欢各种运动。

She likes _____.

2. Mr. Wu spends a lot of time explaining things to us. He is patient. 吴老师花大量的时间给我们解答问题。他很有耐心。

【注意】(1)本句中有一句型:spend some time/money (in) doing sth. 花费时间/金钱做某事。

e. g. She always spends a lot of money (in) buying nice clothes. 她总是花很多钱买漂亮的衣服。

He spent the whole afternoon planting flowers in his garden. 他花了整个下午的时间在花园里种花。

【拓展】spend some money/time on sth. 在某件事上花费金钱/时间

e. g. He never spends too much time on his homework. 他从来不在作业上花太多的时间。

【辨析】spend, cost, pay 和 take

(1)spend 作“花费”讲时,常用人作主语:sb.

spends some time (in) doing sth. 或 sb. spends some time on sth.。

(2)cost 一般以物作主语,可理解为“花费,价值”。

(3)pay 一般以人作主语,常构成短语 pay ... for ... ,表示“为……付款……”。

(4)take 常用于句型 It takes sb. some time to do sth. ,其中 it 为形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。

e. g. He spent twenty yuan on the book.

他花了 20 元买这本书。

This jacket cost him 200 dollars.

这件夹克花了他 200 美元。

John paid 500 yuan for this bike.

约翰买这辆自行车花了 500 元。

It took my father two hours to repair the bike. 修理这辆自行车花了我父亲两个小时。

【互动】() [2008·重庆] Mr. Smith _____ an hour on this work.

A. spent

B. took

C. used

D. paid

【注意】(2)explain 在这里作动词,意为“解释”,常用短语:explain sth. to sb. 向某人解释某物;也可用于:explain to sb. wh-/that ...

e. g. Can you explain the answer to me?

你能为我解释一下这个答案吗?

The teacher explains the new classroom rules to us. 老师向我们解释新的教室规则。

Can you explain the reason why you are late?

