

# 亲厅课程 亲厅理念 亲厅思终住

9 B



九年级下册

回步学习篇

三新丛书编写组 组编

南京师范大学出版社

## 编写说明

2001年6月教育部《基础教育课程改革纲要(试行)》的颁布,标志着我国基础教育进入了一个崭新的时代——课程改革时代。3年以来,我们一直有一个理想——编写一套符合素质教育思想的学辅用书,为此我们进行了精心准备和策划。

自 2001 年起,我们组织了各学科有丰富教学经验的特级教师、高级教师和教学研究人员、深人研究课程改革的精神,参加国家级、省级、市级的各种教学改革研究活动、掌握一手信息和资料,把握研究方向,并在教学中进行尝试,积累经验。2002 年,我们组织各学科部分有经验的一线教师,在深人研究的基础上,交流学习心得,交流收集到的各种资料,交流在课堂教学实践中的反馈信息,交流教育改革的最新动向,明确了编写配合新教材学辅用书的计划,确定了丛书名称——《新课程 新理念 新思维》,开始酝酿丛书编写的相关事宜。2003 年,我们对丛书编写进行了立项,制定了丛书编写思想、编写计划和编写方案,确定了编写科目和各学科主编及编写人员,实行严格的主编负责制和专家终审制,确保从书编写质量。

#### 一、策划思想

为每一位学生成长创造最大的学习空间!

#### 二、编写目的

以新的教育理念编写全新的学辅用书----面向全体学生,面向一线教师,为更多的学生和教师服务!

#### 三、最大亮点

#### 1. "三新"关注新教材的体系

传统的教材体系过于注重书本知识,长期以来教师和学生习惯了以学科为中心的教与学,这与新教材的体系不相适应。"三新"丛书在编写时将根据新教材体系的特点,注意把现代社会和科技发展与学生生活联系在一起,关注学生的学习兴趣和经验,使学生掌握终身学习必备的基础知识和技能。

#### 2. "三新"关注学生思维方法

传统的教材习题过于注重学科知识和认知能力,学生的思维局限性较大。"三新"丛书在编写时将把知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观等目标进行整合,精心设置例题让学生尝试用分析、推理、比较、归纳、假设、验证等方法解决问题,并迁移到解决实际生产生活中的问题,为学生终身可持续发展打好基础。

#### 3. "三新"关注学生学习方式

传统的学习方式使学生完全处于被动接受状态,死记硬背、机械训练是其基本特征。"三新"丛书在编写时将注意通过精心设置问题情境,着重注意解题方法研究和学法指导,让学生独立自主地发现问题、分析问题、解决问题。

#### 4. "三新"关注学生个性发展

为每一位学生的成长创造最大的学习空间是"三新"丛书的主线之一。"三新"丛书将精心编写一些开放性问题,倡导学生大胆设计、勤于动手、收集信息、处理信息、学会交流、学会合作、乐于探究,提供网址鼓励学生上互联网查询,为学生个性化学习创造有利条件。

- 5. "三新"关注学生拓展视野
- "三新"丛书在编写时将根据每一课题的内容,编排一些科学家的重大发现、科学发展上的重大成就、与生产生活密切联系的知识等内容,拓展学生视野。
  - 6. "三新"关注学生训练考试

在实施新课程的过程中,必要的训练和学习终端检测还是需要的。"三新"丛书同样关注训练和考试,编写内容和形式力求和新的课程评价观念相一致,例题和习题都经过精心筛选和编制。

#### 四、主要特色

- "三新"同步学习篇以独特的视角对新教材的体系进行了梳理,精心设计的例题和 问题更加注意了对学习过程的反思,拓展的知识背景和素材增加了学习的趣味性。
- "三新"同步训练篇试题内容新颖、实用性强,本书特邀了江苏省中学一线名师、教学研究人员、中考命题研究人员开发了大量原创的符合新课程精神的具有趣味性、探索性、开放性和应用性的习题。一课一练的形式十分便于同步考查。
- "三新"同步学习篇与"三新"同步训练篇配套使用,组成独特的"1+1"套餐形式,可以真正做到学以致用。"三新"丛书将学习与思考、课内与课外、理论与实践、知识与能力、训练与拓展等有机地结合在一起,既便于学生自主学习和训练,又便于教师教学和考试。
- "三新"丛书编写时考虑到中学实际教学现状,根据实际教学进度编写。我们追求 完美,但疏漏在所难免,欢迎指正。

"三新"丛书编写组

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Welcome to the unit

- ◎ 你知道如何请求"允许、许可"及其应答吗?
- -Can I ask you a question?
- —Sure.
- ◎ 你知道如何询问对方对某件事物的看法吗?

How do you like life on Mars?

How do you find life on Mars?

What do you think of life on Mars?



#### ☆【重点词汇】

1.	form
	1) n. [C;U] a shape
	e. g. The church was built in the of a cross.
	2) n. $[C]$ an official printed paper with spaces in which to answer questions and
	give other information
	e. g. Please fill in this
	3) v. to come gradually into existence
	e. g. A plan began to in his mind,
	A cloud of smoke over the burning city.
2.	match
	1) n. [C] a short thin stick of wood that produces a flame when it is struck
	against a rough surface
	e.g. There is a box of on the table.
	Be careful with
	2) n. [C] a game or sports event
	e.g. We held a football on the playground yesterday.
	3) v. to be like something or suitable for use with something
	e. g. Daniel's tie his shirt well.

答案: 1. 1) form 2) form 3) form, formed 2. 1) matches, matches 2) match

3) matches

#### ☆【■点结构】

#### 1. sure

- 1) 用作形容词
- a. 常用于 be sure of, be sure to do, be sure that 结构中。
- e.g. You may be sure of his honesty. /You may be sure that he is honest, 你可以确信他的诚实。

I'm sure of winning the game. 我有把握能赢得比赛。

He is sure to be back soon. 他一定会很快回来。

Be sure not to forget it. 千万别忘了。

注: be sure of 与 be sure to do 的区别:

be sure of 和 be sure that 一样,主语是人,主语感到"有把握;确信"; be sure to do 的主语可以是人,也可以是物,表示说话入推测"一定;必然会"。

e.g. He is sure of his success. /He is sure that he will succeed. 他确信他会成功。

He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。(说话人的看法)

- b. make sure of/ make sure about /make sure that /make sure to do 有"弄清楚; 查明"之意。
- e, g. She made sure that she turned off the light, 她确定她已关灯了。

Make sure to lock the door before you go out. 出去之前一定要锁上门。

另外,常见的与 sure 相关的短语还有: be sure of oneself 有自信心, for sure 的确;确实地。

2) 用作副词

主要用于口语,此时的"Sure."相当于"Of course."与"Certainly."。

#### 2. I thought...

I thought...表示"原以为······",而事实常常并非如此。要注意后面从句的时态必须与 I thought 相呼应。

e. g. I thought I knew how to get around by myself.

我原以为我独自一人也知道怎么走的。

I thought I could finish the work in time.

我原以为我能及时完成这项工作的。

I thought he had seen the film, but he knows nothing about it.

我原以为他看过这电影呢,而他什么也不知道。

I thought he was at home, but he has gone to the cinema.

我原以为他在家里呢,而他去了电影院。

#### ☆(联想词库)

#### 1. pollution

你能写出几个相同结构的词吗?

#### 2. Walkman

Walkman 是由 work 和 man 构成的,英语中称之为合成词。又如: sunglasses。请你写出几个合成词:



#### 冰岛及其居民独特的生活

冰岛(Iceland)位于广袤的北大西洋(North Atlantic)的中部,其地貌多种多样——不仅有广阔的沙漠,也有多岩石的海岬和峭壁。冰岛领土的很大一部分都由冰雪覆盖(cover)。在它的南部和西南部,气候(climate)温和;而在它的北部,气候却非常寒冷,年平均气温—28℃左右。但是,生活在这片土地上的人民却对自己的国家和租先怀有一种强烈的自豪感。尽管本国的人口(population)不足,但他们始终不愿接纳外来的移民,这体现了他们典型的民族自豪感。冰岛人对外国人(foreigners)的态度既友好又矜持,因此他们受到外国人的影响非常有限。由于冰岛是北约的一个成员国,所以在首都雷克雅未克驻扎着5000名美国军人。他们对冰岛的影响只是带来了外国汽车和矿泉水而已。冰岛人认为所有的国民都同属于一个大家庭(family),因而在冰岛不存在单独的家庭姓氏,这恐怕是他们生活方式中最奇特的地方了。他们通过源于父名的姓来区分彼此,只有那些不得不迈出国门的冰岛人才会偶尔采用一下姓氏。

#### Q拓展视野 /

#### Comparison of the planets (九大行星比较)

Distance fron	Diameter(直径)	
Planet(行星)	Million km(百万公里)	km(公里)
Mercury(水星)	57. 9	4,878
Venus(金星)	108. 2	12,104
Earth(地球)	149, 6	12,753
Mars(火星)	227. 9	6,785

#### 续表

Distance fron t	Diameter(直径)	
Jupiter(木星)	778, 3	142,800
Saturn(土星)	1,427	119,871
Uranus(天王星)	2,871	51,488
Neptune(海王星)	4,497	49,493
Pluto(冥王星)	5,914	2,301

## 课堂实践

如果你仅仅拿三样东西去月球上,这些东西会是什么?并给出理由。请使用下列结构:

If I go to the moon, t	the three things I will take with me are	
I want to t	take	because

#### 第2课时

Reading (1)

## ₩情景交际

⇒ 学会称赞别人的表达方法

You're great/terrific. 你好棒/好厉害。

I admire you. 我佩服你。

You're really cool. 你真酷。

You're amazing. 你真了不起。

## 要应聚焦文

### ☆【重点词汇】

#### 1. own

1) adj. Belonging to or for a particular person			
e.g. I have my bedroom. = I have a bedroom of my _			
We make our special pumpkin lanterns for Hallov	ween.		

υ. to possess something

e. g. '	We only rent the house. We don't it.
2. speed	
1) n.	[C; U] the rate at which something moves or happens
e.g. ´	The car was travelling at a of 30 mph.
•	We work at different
2) v.	(sped, sped) to move or happen quickly
e. g.	He jumped into his car and off into the night.
5	She was when the police stopped her.
答案:1.1	) own, own, own 2) own 2. 1) speed, speeds 2) sped, speeding
☆【書告簿	前!

#### 1. more and more crowded 越来越拥挤

- 1) 英语中,通常两个相同的形容词或副词的比较级连用,中间加 and 连接,即"形容词或副词的比较级 + and + 形容词或副词的比较级"表示"越来越……"的意思。
- e. g. This means there will be less and less space for wildlife.

这意味着野生动物的生存空间渐趋狭小。

More and more bird species are in danger because they do not have enough space.

越来越多的鸟因没有足够的空间而濒临绝迹。

More and more people are coming to join in the parade, 越来越多的人正过来加入游行。

- 2) 多音节形容词或副词的比较级连用应是"more and more + 形容词或副词的原级"。
- e. g. She has become more and more interested in music.

她变得对音乐越来越感兴趣了。

I hear soccer is getting more and more popular in China,

我听说足球在中国越来越普及了。

Wetlands are becoming moré and more important for wildlife.

湿地对野生动物来说越来越重要。

#### 2. too... to do sth. 太……以致于不能做某事

- too 后接形容词或副词, to 是动词不定式符号,后接动词原形。如果不定式有逻辑主语,常在逻辑主语前加 for。
- e.g. You are too young to go by yourself. 你年龄太小了,不能独自去那儿。 He runs too fast for me to catch up with, 他跑得太快了,我赶不上。
- 2) too... to do sth. 通常可与 not... enough to do sth. 或 so... that... 结构改写。
- e.g. He is too young to go to school. 他太小了,还没到上学的年龄。

- = He isn't old enough to go to school,
- = He is so young that he can't go to school.

This problem is too difficult for me to work out,

过道题太难了,我做不出来。

- = This problem is not easy enough for me to work out.
- = This problem is so difficult that I can't work it out,
- 有时在 too 之前加上表示否定意义的词,整句表示肯定。
- e, g. It's never too old to learn. 活到老,学到老。

#### 3. make many people feel ill 使许多人感到不舒服

make 在这里的意思是"使……",常用句型 "make sb do sth",意为"使某人做某事"。

e, g, Mum made me clean the kitchen yesterday. 昨天妈妈让我打扫厨房。 What makes you think I'm a teacher? 什么使你认为我是一个教师?

#### ☆【联體遺库】

#### 1, hopefully

意为"〈口语〉但愿;怀着希望地",作副词。hopefully 是在形容词 hopeful 的基础上加上后缀-ly 构成的。即;adj. + -ly = avj.。又如;carefully。

你能写出几个相同结构的词吗?

#### 2. polluted

意为"被污染的",作形容词。polluted 是在动词 pollute 的基础上加上后缀-ed 构成的。即:v. + -ed = adj.。又如:excited。

你能写出几个相同结构的词吗?

#### 3. enjoyable

意为"令人愉快的",作形容词。enjoyable 是在动词 enjoy 的基础上加上后级-able 构成的。即;v. + -able = adj.。又如;comfortable。

你能写出几个相同结构的词吗? \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. frightening

意为"令人恐惧的",作形容词。frightening 是在动词 frighten 的基础上加上后缀-ing 构成的。即:v. + -ing = adj.。又如:interesting。



#### 域外饮食习俗( [ )

1. 美国人(American)注重时间效率,所以多食用快餐。饭菜讲究质量(quality),

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook

不求数量,不吃大蒜和辛辣食品,忌食动物内脏。喜欢喝矿泉水、可口可乐等饮料。平时把威士忌和白兰地酒当茶饮用。美国菜以英国菜为基础,咸中带甜(sweet),喜欢用水果(fruit)作菜的配料。

- 2. 英国人(British)的饮食讲究安全(safety)和质量,要求鲜嫩好看。不吃辣味食品,喜爱各种甜的或咸的布丁和肉饼,讲究用餐的绅士(gentleman)风度。
- 3. 德国人(German)爱吃腌制的肉食品,仅香肠(sausage)就有 1500 多种。他们还爱吃生牛肉(beef)、土豆(potato)和酸菜,但不爱吃鱼、虾等海味,不吃辛辣食品,最爱喝啤酒(beer),对葡萄酒(wine)也很感兴趣。

## Q拓展挪野·

#### European scientists believe in life on Mars ( [ )

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands— European Space Agency scientists think that there was and could even still be life on Mars and want a new European mission to the red planet to take samples, a conference heard on Friday.

"Mars is the most Earth-like planet in our solar system," said Agustin Chicarro, ESA Mars Express Project Scientist at the end of a one-week conference during which scientists from around the world discussed ESA's Mars mission findings so far.

## 课堂实践

与你的同伴讨论一下在地球上生活的优势与劣势。

Advantages of life on Earth	Disadvantages of life on Earth



Reading (2)

## **常情景交际**

学会称赞别人完成一项任务后的表达方法

You did a great job. 你做得很好。

You really impress me. 你令我印象深刻。

You are an outstanding individual, 你真是杰出人材。

You are a great asset to our company. 你是本公司的重要资产(台柱)。

## ·要应聚焦文

#### ☆【重点记汇】

2.

1) n, a band of cloth worn round the neck and fied in knot at the front
e. g. Most young men don't like wearing
2) v. to fasten by drawing together and knotting
e. g. He his horse to a big tree.
The little boy isn't able to own shoe laces.
taste
1) $v$ . to judge the taste of food or drink by putting a little into your mouth
e. g. Do you want to the wine?
The fish nice,
2) n. $[C;U]$ the sensation of saltiness, sweetness and so on that you have when
something is put in your mouth

答案:1. 1) ties 2) ties, tie 2, 1) taste, tastes 2) taste, taste

Have a of the soup and tell me what you think,

#### ☆【■点结构】

#### 1. three-eighths

(1) three-fifths 意为"五分之三(3/5)"。分数的表达方法是:分子用基数词,分母用序数词:分子大于1时,分母用复数。例如:

one-third 三分之一 two-sevenths 七分之二

- (2) 注意以下分数的特殊表达方式
- a half 二分之一 a quarter 四分之一 three quarters 四分之三
- (3) 表达"百分之……"时只用单数形式。例如:

thirty per cent 百分之三十

e. g. This dish has a nice

当含分数的短语作句子的主语时,谓语动词必须与分数所修饰的名词保持一致。 即如果分数修饰的是可数名词的单数或不可数名词,谓语动词用单数形式;如果分数 修饰的是可数名词的复数,谓语动词用复数形式。

#### 2. turn on

- 1) turn on 意为"打开(电灯、电视、收音机、水源、煤气等)"。
- e.g. Turn on the gas and light the oven. 转动煤气开关点燃烤箱。

- 2) 与 turn on 相对应的短语为 turn off, 意为"关闭(电灯、电视、收音机、水源、煤 气等)"。
- e.g. Don't forget to turn all the lights off before you go to bed. 你上床之前,不 要忘记把所有的灯都关上。

注意:turn on, turn off 中的 on, off 是副词。当宾语是代词时,应把代词置于 on 及 off 之前。

e.g. Turn it on, please. 请把它打开。

Turn them off. 把它们关掉吧。

#### ♡【联舞温度】

#### 1. scientist

意为"科学家",作名词。scientist 是在名词 science 的基础上加上后缀 ist 构成 的。即 $\cdot n$ ,+ -ist = n 。又如 $\cdot$  artist。

你能写出几个相同结构的词吗?

#### 2. settler

意为"移居者;开拓者",作名词。settler 是在动词 settle 的基础上加上后缀-er 构 成的。即:v, +-er = n, 。又如:teacher。

你能写出下列动词相应的名词吗?

work-►	play→
wait→	dance→
spea <b>k→</b>	write→
visit→	run→
win→	swim→

答案: work→worker play→player wait→waiter dance→dancer speak-speaker write-writer visit-visitor run-runner win→winner swim→swimmer 你做对了吗?

#### 3. fashionable

竟为"流行的;时髦的",作形容词。fashionable 是在名词 fashion 的基础上加上 后缀-able 构成的。即:n. + -able = adj.。又如:comfortable。

你能写出几个相同结构的词吗?

#### 4. each, every

each 和 every 都有"每个"的意思,但它们的用法有所不同。

- 1) each 着重个别的含义。every 着重全体的含义,和 all 的意思相近。
- e. g. Each student has a dictionary.

On the first day of the New Year, the Chinese get up early and say "Happy New Year" to each member of the family.

- 2) each 可以指两个或两个以上的人或物,而 every 指三个以上的人或物。
- e. g. There are many shops on each side of the street. I have read every book on the shelf.
- 3) every 只能作定语,而 each 可像名词一样作主语、宾语和同位语。
- e. g. Every /each child knows it.
  I gave the children one apple each.
  The tickets will cost ¥20 each.



#### 域外饮食习俗(Ⅱ)

4. 意大利人(Italian) 甚爱各种面食,仅面条(noodle)就有40多种。葱卷、馄饨、通心粉当作菜用。意大利的菜以原汁原味而闻名,味道浓香。吃饭时离不开饮料,饭前喝开胃酒、果汁和矿泉水,席间喝点红、白葡萄酒、汽水。饭后喝咖啡或茶,也有人喜欢喝点烈性酒(liquor)。

#### Q拓展视野 /

#### European scientists believe in life on Mars ( [] )

European Space Agency scientists think that there was and could even still be life on Mars and want a new European



mission to the red planet to take samples, a conference heard on February 25, 2005 in Noordwijk, the Netherlands. This hand-out image taken from the European Space Agency's Mars Express spacecraft shows the Martian north polar ice cap with layers of water, ice and dust for the first time in perspective view. This image shows cliffs which are almost two kilometres high, and the dark material in the caldera—like structures and dune fields could be volcanic ash.

## 课堂实践

与你的同伴思考一下在火星上生活的优势与劣势。

Advantages of life on Mars	Disadvantages of life on Mars



#### Vocabulary

## **解情景交际**

● 你知道如何给别人提建议吗?

Why don't you do sth.?

这是给别人提建议、建议某人做什么事情的句型。

- e.g. Why don't you buy a book for your father? 给你爸爸买本书怎么样?
- 这个句子还可以写成 Why not do...?
- e.g. Why not get her a camera? 为什么不给她买个相机呢?
- 这个句型还有发出礼貌的邀请的用法。
- e.g. Why don't you have a drink of tea? 请喝茶。— Why not have a drink of tea?



#### ☆【**回点**词汇】 1. hard

2.

3.

1) adj. firm and stiff
e, g. This cheese is as as rock,
2) adj. difficult to do or understand
e.g. The problem is very I can't work it out,
3) adv. making a great effort
e.g. He worked so at his lessons that he passed the exam.
4) adv. strongly or heavily
e.g. It's raining and
It was snowing when I got there.
pack
1) v. to put things into a case or other container
e.g. Could you me a few sandwiches?
She her bags and left.
2) n. a large bag which goes on your back and in which you can carry things
e. g. The power provides energy for the spacesuit.
store
1) n, shop

**************************************
e. g. There were not so many around here before.
2) n. a supply of something kept for use in the future
e. g. This animals makes a of nuts for the winter.
3) to keep something somewhere for future use
e. g. Dried food can be for many months.
答案: 1. 1) hard 2) hard 3) hard 4) harder, harder, hard 2. 1) pack, packed
2) pack 1. 1) stores 2) store 3) stored
☆【■点结构】
1. prevent floating 防止漂浮
动词 prevent 意思是"防止,阻止",常见结构是 prevent sb. from(doing) sth. 意
为"阻止某人做某事"、"使不做某事"。
e.g. He prevents me from going there. 他阻止我去
We must prevent people from killing wild animals.
我们必须阻止人们杀戮野生动物。
Who prevents their plans from being carried out?
谁阻止他们的计划不让实施?
2. provide energy for the spacesuit
provide 在这里是"提供、供给(所需物,尤指生活必需品)",通常有以下结构:
provide sth. for sb. 或 provide sb. with sth. , 意为"提供给 = 为提
供",二者都表示为某人提供某物。
e. g. We provided school things for the poor children.
=We provided the poor children with school things.
我们为贫穷的孩子们提供学习用品。
He has to provide food and clothes for his family,他必须供一家人的衣食。
It provides food and shelter for them.
它(这个地方)为它们(野生动物)提供了食物和庇护。
☆【联議選摩】
1. spacesuit
spacesuit 是由 space 和 suit 构成的,英语中称之为合成词。又如:sunglasses。请
你写出几个合成词:
2. digital
意为"数字的",作形容词。digital 是在名词 digit 的基础上加上后缀-al 构成的。
即: $n$ , $+$ -al = $adj$ . 。又如:educational。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook

你能写出几个相同结构的词吗? 3. trip,journey,travel,tour,voyage