



义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套用书

新课程 新理念 新思维

9

A

英语

九年级上册



· 同步学习篇 ·

三新丛书编写组 组编

南京师范大学出版社

新课程·新理念·新思维
系列丛书

英语同步学习篇

九年级 上册

(9A)

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南京师范大学出版社

丛 书 名 新课程 新理念 新思维
书 名 九年级英语同步学习篇(9A)
主 编 马 辉 王 蓓
责任编辑 王迎春
出版发行 南京师范大学出版社
地 址 江苏省南京市宁海路 122 号(邮编:210097)
电 话 (025)83598077(传真) 83598412(营销部) 83598297(邮购部)
网 址 <http://press.njnu.edu.cn>
E-mail nspzbb@njnu.edu.cn
照 排 南京新洲印刷有限公司
印 刷 南京金阳彩色印刷有限公司
开 本 787×960 1/16
印 张 13.25
字 数 277 千
版 次 2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-81101-487-4/G·991
定 价 15.00 元

南京师大版图书若有印装问题请与销售商调换
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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 and 教学研究人员,深入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,在深入研究的基础上,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,确保丛书编写质量。

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

**Unit 1 Star signs**

☐ 第1课时	Welcome to the unit	(1)
☐ 第2课时	Reading (1)	(5)
☐ 第3课时	Reading (2)	(8)
☐ 第4课时	Vocabulary	(13)
☐ 第5课时	Grammar (1)	(17)
☐ 第6课时	Grammar (2)	(21)
☐ 第7课时	Integrated skills (1)	(25)
☐ 第8课时	Integrated skills (2)	(29)
☐ 第9课时	Main task	(32)

Unit 2 Colour

☐ 第1课时	Welcome to the unit	(36)
☐ 第2课时	Reading (1)	(40)
☐ 第3课时	Reading (2)	(44)
☐ 第4课时	Vocabulary	(48)
☐ 第5课时	Grammar (1)	(52)
☐ 第6课时	Grammar (2)	(56)
☐ 第7课时	Integrated skills (1)	(60)
☐ 第8课时	Integrated skills (2)	(64)
☐ 第9课时	Main task	(68)

Unit 3 Teenage problems

☐ 第1课时	Welcome to the unit	(72)
☐ 第2课时	Reading (1)	(76)
☐ 第3课时	Reading (2)	(80)
☐ 第4课时	Vocabulary	(84)
☐ 第5课时	Grammar (1)	(87)
☐ 第6课时	Grammar (2)	(92)
☐ 第7课时	Integrated skills (1)	(96)

☐ 第 8 课时	Integrated skills (2)	(100)
☐ 第 9 课时	Main task	(104)

Unit 4 TV programmes

☐ 第 1 课时	Welcome to the unit	(108)
☐ 第 2 课时	Reading (1)	(111)
☐ 第 3 课时	Reading (2)	(115)
☐ 第 4 课时	Vocabulary	(118)
☐ 第 5 课时	Grammar (1)	(121)
☐ 第 6 课时	Grammar (2)	(125)
☐ 第 7 课时	Integrated skills (1)	(128)
☐ 第 8 课时	Integrated skills (2)	(131)
☐ 第 9 课时	Main task	(135)

Unit 5 Films

☐ 第 1 课时	Welcome to the unit	(138)
☐ 第 2 课时	Reading (1)	(141)
☐ 第 3 课时	Reading (2)	(144)
☐ 第 4 课时	Vocabulary	(147)
☐ 第 5 课时	Grammar (1)	(150)
☐ 第 6 课时	Grammar (2)	(154)
☐ 第 7 课时	Integrated skills (1)	(157)
☐ 第 8 课时	Integrated skills (2)	(160)
☐ 第 9 课时	Main task	(163)

Unit 6 Detective stories

☐ 第 1 课时	Welcome to the unit	(167)
☐ 第 2 课时	Reading (1)	(170)
☐ 第 3 课时	Reading (2)	(173)
☐ 第 4 课时	Vocabulary	(177)
☐ 第 5 课时	Grammar (1)	(180)
☐ 第 6 课时	Grammar (2)	(184)
☐ 第 7 课时	Integrated skills (1)	(187)
☐ 第 8 课时	Integrated skills (2)	(190)
☐ 第 9 课时	Main task	(193)

◎参考答案	(197)
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Unit 1 Star signs

第1课时

Welcome to the unit

情景交际

● 生活中我们常常会遇到向别人提出建议或忠告的情况,你知道用英语该怎么说吗?

You should read your stars. It's very interesting.

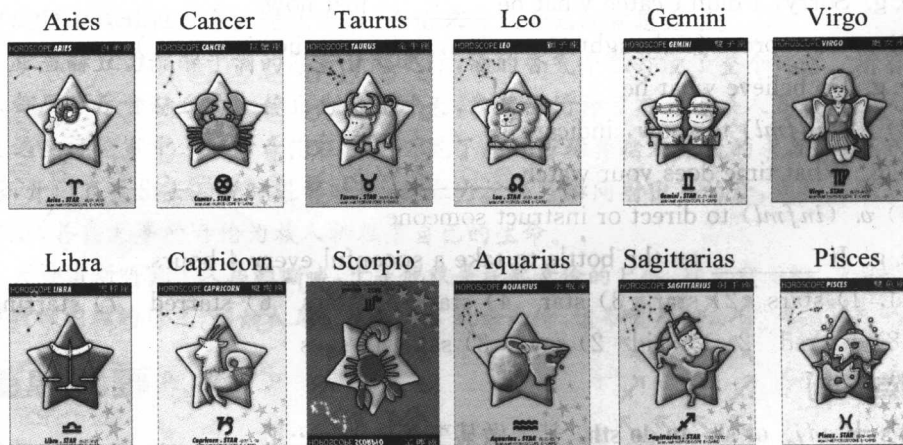
You shouldn't worry about not having breakfast then.

● 你会夸赞别人吗? 也许下面的这个句式你从没用过。

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

It's wise of you to get some suggestions from your teachers or parents before you make decisions on important things.

● 你对星座了解多少? 来这里看看吧!



Unit 1
Welcome to the unit
Section A

要点聚焦

☆【重点词汇】

1. star

1) *n.* a brightly-burning heavenly body of great size, such as the sun but esp. one very far away

e. g. There were many _____ in the sky that night.

2) *n.* a heavenly body regarded as determining one's life

- e. g. She was born under an unlucky _____.
- 3) *n.* one's success or fame or chance of getting it
- e. g. His _____ has now set and has been forgotten by people.
- 4) *n.* a sign used with numbers from usu. 1 to 5 in various systems, and in the imagination, to judge quality
- e. g. He lived in a 5-_____ hotel when he was in Nanjing last year.
- 5) *n.* a famous or very skillful performer
- e. g. Gong Li is one of the famous film _____ in Chinese film industry.
- 6) *v.* to mark with one or more stars
- e. g. You can see that all the _____ words are the most difficult ones.
- 7) *v.* to have as a main performer, to act in
- e. g. One of my favorite films is the one _____ Charlie Chaplin.
- 8) *v.* to appear as a main performer
- e. g. The actor _____ in a number of fine films.

2. say

- 1) *v.* to pronounce (a sound, word, etc.)
- e. g. Sorry, I didn't catch what he _____ just now.
- 2) *v.* to express (a thought, intention, opinion, question, etc.)
- e. g. Do believe what he _____!
- 3) *v.* (*informal*) to show, indicate
- e. g. What time does your watch _____?
- 4) *v.* (*informal*) to direct or instruct someone
- e. g. It _____ on the bottle to take a spoonful every 4 hours.

答案: 1) stars 2) star 3) star 4) star 5) stars 6) starred 7) starring
8) starred 2. 1) said 2) says 3) say 4) says

☆【重点结构】

1. It's + *adj.* of sb. to do sth. 某人做某事真是太……了

- e. g. It's nice of you to give your seat to the elderly on the bus.
It's wise of him to go to his teachers when he is in trouble.

2. worry about 为……而担心

- e. g. Do you know what he is worrying about?
You needn't worry about your son now. He is an adult, not a child.

☆【联想词库】

bring & take

bring: 拿来, 带来, 动作朝向说话者的方向。

e. g. Would you please bring me another cup of tea?

take: 拿走, 带走, 动作远离说话者的方向。

e. g. Take an umbrella with you when you go to work. The radio says it will rain later today.



人马座的传说

传说中,在遥远古希腊的大草原上,驰骋着一个半人半兽的族群。这是一个生性凶猛的族群,“半人半兽”代表着理性与非理性、人性与兽性间的矛盾挣扎。这就是人马部落。

人马族里惟一的例外叫奇伦。奇伦虽也是人马族的一员,但生性善良,对待朋友尤以坦率著称,所以奇伦在族里十分受人尊敬。有一天,希腊最伟大的英雄——赫丘力来拜访他的朋友。这位幼年即用双手扼死过巨蛇的超级大力士,一听说人马族也是一个擅长酿酒的民族,想到香醇的佳酿,也不管这酒是人马族的共有财产,便强迫他的朋友偷来给他享用,否则就打死他。所有人都知道,赫丘力是世间最强壮的人,连太阳神阿波罗都得让他三分。迫于无奈,奇伦只有照着他的意思办了。

正当赫丘力沉醉于酒的芬芳甘醇之际,酒的香气早已弥漫了整个部落。所有人马族人都厉声斥责赫丘力。赫丘力怒气冲天,拿着他的神弓奋力追杀人马族人。人马们仓皇逃至奇伦家中。这时奇伦在家中听见了屋外万蹄奔踏及惊慌的求救声,他连想都没想,开门直奔出去。说时迟那时快,赫丘力拉满弓瞬间射出去的箭,竟然射中了奇伦的心脏,善良无辜的奇伦为族人牺牲了自己的生命。

天神宙斯听见了人马的嘶喊,于是他双手托起奇伦的尸体,往天空一掷,奇伦瞬间幻化成数颗闪耀的星星,形如人马。从此为了纪念奇伦,这个星座就称为“人马座”。



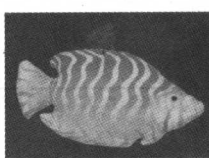
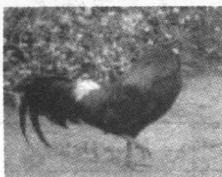
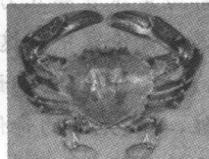
	Creatures	Signs	Names	Dates
1	Centaur		Sagittarius	11. 22~12. 20
2	Ram		Aries	3. 21~4. 20
3	Crab		Cancer	6. 22~7. 22
4	Lion		Leo	7. 23~8. 22

续表

	Creatures	Signs	Names	Dates
5	Fish		Pisces	2. 20~3. 20
6	Bull		Taurus	4. 21~5. 21
7	Scorpion		Scorpio	10. 23~11. 21
8	Goat		Capricorn	12. 21~1. 20
9	Twins		Gemini	5. 22~6. 21
10	Scales		Libra	9. 23~10. 22
11	Vase		Aquarius	1. 21~2. 19
12	Maid / Virgin		Virgo	8. 23~9. 22

课堂实践

请看以下图片,其中有一些与十二星座有关,你能在很短的时间内将它们找出来吗?



1. Can you name these creatures in English?
2. Have a dialogue about them with your partner.

第2课

Reading (1)

情景交际

● 你是哪个星座的？你会用英语和你的伙伴交谈有关星座的话题吗？

1. A: What's your star sign?
B: I was born under the sign of Aries. What about you?
A: I was born under the sign of Gemini.
2. A: When were you born?
B: I was born on September 11, 1991.
A: Oh, your star sign is Virgo. We are under the same star sign.
B: Really? When is your birthday?
A: My birthday is on August 28.
3. A: How many star signs is a year divided into?
B: Twelve.
A: How can I know what my star sign is?
B: The time of your birthday decides your star sign.
A: People born under the same star sign share similar characteristics, don't they?
B: It is said so. Many people believe that.

要点聚焦

☆【重点词汇】

1. characteristic

- 1) *n.* a special and easily recognized quality of someone or something
e. g. It is believed that people under the same star sign share similar _____.
- 2) *adj.* typical, representing a person's or thing's usual character
e. g. He spoke with _____ enthusiasm.
- 3) characteristically *adv.*
e. g. He behaved politely and _____.

2. patient

- 1) *n.* a person receiving medical treatment from a doctor and / or in a hospital
e. g. Nurses in this hospital are very kind to the _____.
- 2) *n.* any of the group of people who go to a particular doctor when they need medical treatment

e. g. There are so many _____ waiting outside the doctor's.

3) *adj.* having or showing patience

e. g. People born under the sign of Taurus are always _____.

4) *patiently adv.*

e. g. Treat your children, especially the teenagers _____.

3. save

1) *v.* to make safe from danger

e. g. — Who _____ the boy from the river? — A PLA man.

2) *v.* to keep and add to an amount of money for later use

e. g. We should teach children how _____ money.

3) *v.* to keep and not spend or use, as for a special purpose or to use later

e. g. It _____ you 200 dollars if you choose another type.

It _____ time if we go there by car instead of walking.

4) *v.* to make unnecessary (for someone)

e. g. Will you go to the shop for me? It _____ me a trip.

5) *v.* (in Christianity and some other religions) to free (a person) from the power or effect of evil

e. g. "Jesus _____!"

6) *prep.* except

e. g. You can answer all the question _____ one.

答案: 1. 1) characteristics 2) characteristic 3) characteristically 2. 1) patients
2) patients 3) patient 4) patiently 3. 1) saved 2) to save 3) will save,
will save 4) will save 5) saves 6) save

☆【重点结构】

1. be divided into 被分成……

这是一个被动结构,其中 divided 是过去分词。它的主动结构是 divide sth. into, 意为“将……分成”。

e. g. The forty students were divided into eight groups in their English class to have a discussion on English names yesterday.

2. at times 不时地,时常地

相当于 from time to time, 在句中做表示频率的状语。

e. g. Mr. James is a kind gentleman and he goes to the elderly at times.

3. pay attention to 注意,关注

与 focus on 具有相似的意义。

e. g. You'd better pay attention to your pronunciation when you read English.

4. argue with 与……争论

e. g. Do what you are told and don't argue with me.

5. give up 放弃

e. g. Don't give up easily. Try your best till the end.

☆【联想词库】

本篇课文中出现了不少同源词,现小结如下:

energetic	adj.	有能量的	energy	n.	能量
active	adj.	积极的	activity	n.	活动
elegant	adj.	优雅的	elegance	n.	优雅
humourous	adj.	幽默的	humour	n.	幽默
lucky	adj.	好运气的	luck	n.	运气
different	adj.	不同的	difference	n.	不同之处

文化渗透

部分英语月份的由来

12 个月份的英语名称来自于拉丁语,其中部分源于罗马神话中神的名字。

January (Jan.) 是根据罗马神 Janus 命名的。Janus 是守护门户的两面神,可以同时向前后两个方向看,是代表终止和起始的神。以此命名一年中之首月,有回顾过去、展望未来之意。

February (Feb.) 源于罗马的一种打扫卫生的庆典 Februa。漫长的冬天已经过去,人们开始了迎春的大扫除。

March (Mar.) 是根据罗马战神 Mars 命名的。

April (Apr.) 源自拉丁语 aperiri,意思是“敞开”。因为在四月,大地回春,万物复苏,百花盛开。

May 是根据罗马女神 Maia 命名的。Maia 是位年轻漂亮的田野之神,而此时的大地,鸟语花香,美丽漂亮。

June 出自罗马女神 Juno,意为“气派堂皇”。

July 是根据 Julius Caesar 命名的。Julius Caesar 出生于七月,他更换了早期的历法,以他的名字命名七月。

August (Aug.) 取名于 Augustus。他当皇帝后,臣民为了取悦于他,奉他 Augustus 称号,意为“神圣”、“至尊”,并以此命名八月。



拓展视野

其他还有一些可以描述性格特征的形容词,如: brave(勇敢的), stubborn(固执的), generous(慷慨的), kind(善良的)。

课堂实践

根据课文内容填写下表:

No.	Star signs	Characteristics	Names of the classmates born under the star signs
1	Aries		
2	Taurus		
3	Gemini		
4	Cancer		
5	Leo		
6	Virgo		
7	Libra		
8	Scorpio		
9	Sagittarius		
10	Capricorn		
11	Aquarius		
12	Pisces		

第3课时

Reading (2)

情景交际

● 你会用英语谈论人的性格特点吗?

A: What is Dan like?

B: He's a powerful person and energetic. You can tell him everything because he can keep secrets for you.

A: Oh, is that true? He must be born under the sign of Scorpio.

B: Yes, you are right. I think you can make friends with persons like him.

A: I think so. But don't forget that sometimes it is a bit silly of him not to forgive others for their faults.

B: Oh, it's a little pity!

● 星座在西方比较流行,在我们国家,以及其他一些东方国家,属相则更为普遍。你会用英语谈论属相吗?

A: Which year were you born in?

B: I was born in 1988.

A: That is to say you were born in the year of dragon.

B: Yes. What about you?

A: I was born in the year of snake.

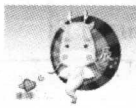
B: I see, you are one year younger than I. We Chinese always call "snake" in another way.

A: What's it?

B: We call "snake" "little dragon".

A: That's interesting!

● 你对属相有所了解吗? 来看看下面的图吧! 请用英语写出每年的名称。



☆【重点词汇】

1. else

1) *adv.* (after question words, some pronouns and adverbs) besides, in addition

e. g. What _____ are you looking for?

Do you have anything _____ to say for yourself?

2) *adv.* in / at a different place, time, or way; apart from that mentioned

e. g. I can't be free this Sunday. When _____ shall we meet?

3) or else; otherwise, if not

e. g. The purse must be here, _____ you have lost it.

2. enough

1) *adj.* as much of (a quality) or as many of (a plural) as may be necessary

e. g. Do you have _____ seats for all the new comers?

2) *adv.* to the necessary amount or degree

e. g. He was late for work this morning because he didn't run fast _____ to catch the only bus at that time.

3) *pron.* a quantity or number which satisfies need

e. g. I have got _____ to do.

Not _____ is known about this subject.

I've had _____ of your rudeness!

答案: 1. 1) else, else 2) else 3) or else 2. 1) enough 2) enough 3) enough, enough, enough

☆【重点结构】

1. It is silly of you not to forgive others for their faults.

你不原谅别人的过错是不明智的。

forgive sb. for one's faults 意为“原谅某人的过错”。

e. g. Have your parents forgiven you for your faults yet?

2. You are patient enough to wait without getting angry.

你有足够的耐心去等待,而不会发脾气。

adj. + enough to do sth. 意为“够……做某事”。

e. g. Is he clever enough to come up with the wonderful idea?

3. You are practical and you always pay attention to details.

你很务实,而且关注细节。

pay attention to 意为“注意,关注”,与 focus on 有相似的意思。

e. g. You'd better pay attention to what teachers say in the class.

4. You like to dream about everything. 你爱幻想。

dream about 指“幻想、梦想……”。

e. g. He's always dreaming about being a soldier in navy like his father, who is also his hero.