



学新课标教材 用新理念教辅

与冀教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书同步

# 教材精析精练

## 9年级 英语 下



延边教育出版社

# 前言

FOREWORD

2002年,由人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社联合出版的《教材精析精练》,率先与新课程、新理念接轨,融入自主、合作、探究学习的全新学习理念,栏目新颖、版式活泼、讲解透彻、科学性强、题目灵活、准确率高、题量适中,使学生在高效的学习中能力与成绩得到迅猛提升!一跃成为全国优秀的教辅精品图书。

几年以来,丛书策划组兢兢业业,与时俱进,经过国家课程标准研究专家和人民教育出版社各编辑室的指导,多次赴国家级实验区、省级实验区调研与特级教师、骨干教师共同探索初中新课标“自主性”“实践性”“探究性”“趣味性”的教学模式和最贴近新课标理念的评价模式,潜心研究,精心设计编写了初中新课标《教材精析精练》丛书,并不断在寻求改进和提升。在浩瀚的教辅市场中,这套丛书具有以下显著的特点:

**标准制造**——丛书编写以国家教育部颁布的各学科课程标准为纲,以国家教育部教材审定委员会审查通过的各种教材最新版本为依据。人民教育出版社各学科编辑室和国内著名的初中新课程研究专家对初中新课标实验区教师的编写工作进行指导并最终审定书稿。

**引领潮流**——丛书最贴近初中新课标理念,设置多样栏目拓展学生的知识视野,为学生构建开放的学习体系,语言表述清新自然,版式流畅活泼,充分尊重学生学习的主体地位。

**与时俱进**——丛书讲解和练习部分都充分体现当代社会和科技发展,反映各学科的发展趋势,引导学生关注社会、经济、科技和生活中的现实问题。

**科学实用**——丛书体例设置科学,在“精析”和“精练”上狠下功夫。既充分考虑目前全国新课标中考考试的现状,又真实反映初中课标实验区的教学模式和评价模式。用独到的方法突破教材中的重难点,强调讲解透彻、分析精辟和指导到位。编写初中新课标学生用书是新时期新的研究课题,本丛书尽管经过课改实验区特级教师、骨干教师编写和国内著名的课程标准研究专家、初中新课标考试研究专家审订,仍需不断完善,恳请专家、读者指正。

丛书主编 周益新

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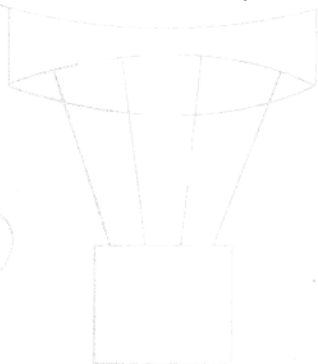
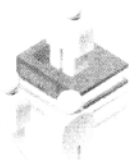
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## Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

(Lessons 1~8)



## 教材精析·重点解读

## Lesson 1

## 1. Have you written your poem yet, Brian? 布莱恩, 你已经写完了你的诗歌吗?

[用法] poem 是可数名词, 意为“诗、韵文”, 相当于 a piece of poetry.

[拓展](1) poetry 是不可数名词, 是诗的总称, 意为“诗、诗歌、诗作、诗集”。

(2) poet 是可数名词, 意为“诗人”。

[举例](1) Whose is this poem? 这首诗歌是谁的?

(2) What kind of poetry are you going to write? 你将写哪种类型的诗?

(3) Mao Zedong was a great poet, too. 毛泽东也是一个伟大的诗人。

## 2. I've just started it. 我刚刚开始。

[用法] just 是副词, 意为“刚好, 恰好, 正是”, 一般用于肯定句或疑问句中。

[拓展](1) just 一般不用于否定句中, 表示此义的否定句要用 not quite.

(2) just 作“刚刚”解时, 一般用于完成时态。而 just now 一般用于过去时。

[举例](1) This jacket is just my size. 这件夹克正合我的尺码。

(2) I've just heard the news. 我刚刚听到这个消息。

(3) It is not quite what he wanted. 这不是他所想要的。

(4) They wrote a poem just now. 他们刚才写了一首诗。

## 3. I haven't decided what to write about. 我还没决定写什么。

[用法] decide 是动词, 意为“选择, 决定”。

[拓展] decide 可用作不及物动词, 也可用作及物动词, 宾语可以是名词、代词、动词不定式或从句。

[举例](1) It's up to you to decide. 这事由你来决定。

(2) It was difficult to decide between them. 很难在他们之间决定取舍。

(3) We've decided not to go away after all. 我们到底还是决定不离开。

(4) She decided that she wanted to live in France. 她决定要住在法国。

## 4. You could express the way you feel about it. 你可以表达你的感受。

[用法] express 用作动词时, 意为“表示, 表达, 表露”。

[拓展] express 的名词是 expression.

[举例](1) Words can't express how pleased I am. 语言无法表达我的愉快心情。

(2) Teenagers often have difficulty expressing themselves.

十来岁的孩子在表达思想方面常常有困难。

(3) There is an expression of happiness on every face. 每个人脸上都喜气洋洋。

## 5. I know it by heart. 我把它背了下来。

[用法] by heart 意为“单凭记忆, 能背诵”。“背诵”可用动词词组 learn/know sth. by heart 表示。

[拓展] by heart 的英语释义是 using only your memory.

[举例](1) Can you know the text by heart? 你会背诵这篇课文吗?

(2) Sorry, I didn't learn it by heart. 对不起, 我没有把它背诵下来。

Lesson 2

6. ... **running swiftly under ice as clear as glass.** .....在冰下轻快地飞奔,像玻璃一样透明。

[用法](1) **swiftly** 是副词,意为“迅速地,很快地”,相当于 **quickly**。

(2) **clear** 是形容词,意为“透明的,清澈的”。

[拓展] **clear** 还有“清晰易懂的,明白清楚的,不含混的”意思。

[举例](1) He rose to his feet **swiftly**. 他迅速地站了起来。

(2) The water was so **clear** that we could see the bottom of the lake.

水那么清澈,以致我们能看到湖底。

(3) I hope I made it **clear** to him that he was no longer welcome here.

我希望我已经给他讲清楚他在这里不再受欢迎了。

(4) It was quite **clear** to me that she was lying. 我十分清楚她在撒谎。

7. **Flowers, tiny, brave and bright in the old snow.** 微小的、坚强的和灿烂的鲜花在古老的雪地上开放。

[用法] **brave** 是形容词,意为“勇敢的,无畏的”。

[拓展] **brave** 有“需要勇气的,表现勇敢的”等含义。

[举例](1) Those brave soldiers died in 1938. 那些英勇无畏的战士们在 1938 年牺牲了。

(2) I wasn't brave enough to tell her what I thought of her.

我当时没有勇气告诉她我对她的看法。

(3) She died after a brave fight against cancer(癌症). 她在同癌症进行了顽强的搏斗之后死去了。

8. **under the pale blue sky** 在淡蓝色的天空下

[用法] **pale** 是形容词,意为“浅的,淡的”。

[拓展] **pale** 指人或人的面孔时,意为“灰白的,苍白的”,通常是指不健康的一种状态。 **pale** 指光线时,意为“暗淡的,微弱的”,相当于 **not bright**。

[举例](1) He has pale blue eyes. 他长着淡蓝色的眼睛。

(2) You look pale. Are you OK? 你气色不好,你还好吗?

(3) You can't see clearly in the pale light of early morning.

在清晨微弱的光线中你会看不清楚的。

9. **Sun, warm and golden, softly kissing the earth.** 金色温暖的阳光,轻轻地吻着地球。

[用法] **softly** 是副词,意为“轻轻地,轻柔地,温和地,柔和地”。

[拓展] **soft** 是形容词,意为“软的,柔软的,柔和的”。

[举例](1) She closed the door softly behind her. 她随手轻轻地关上门。

(2) Can you move it softly? 你能轻轻地移动它吗?

(3) My feet went down into the soft ground. 我的双脚陷入了柔软的地下。

10. **Does the poem make you think of spring?** 这首诗会让你想起春天吗?

[用法] 在主动语态中,动词不定式作 **make**(使,让)的宾语补足语时不带 **to**。

[拓展] **make** 如果意为“制造”时,动词不定式带 **to**,这时的动词不定式是作状语,不是宾语补足语。

[举例](1) They made me repeat the whole story. 他们非让我把整个事件再说一遍。

(2) The boss made him work fifteen hours a day. 老板强迫他一天干十五个小时。

(3) We make the machines to help the farmers. 我们造这些机器是为了帮助农民。

11. **It is a description of a spring scene.** 它是描写春天的景色。

[用法] **scene** 是名词,意为“景色,风光”。

[拓展] **scene** 可以指“(不愉快事件发生的)地点,现场,(电影等中的)场面,镜头”。

[举例](1) They went to France for a change of scene. 他们到法国去换换环境。

(2) You can see a peaceful country scene. 你可以看到一幅宁静的乡村景色。

(3) That is the scene of the accident. 那就是事故现场。

(4) I got very nervous before my big scene. 在演那场重头戏之前,我非常紧张。

**12. Do you think it would be noisy or quite beside this river?** 你认为这条河边会嘈杂还是安静些?

[用法] noisy 是 noise 的形容词,意为“吵闹的,嘈杂的”,在本句中作表语。

[拓展] noise 是名词,意为“声音,噪音”。

[举例](1) You can see some noisy children there. 你可以在那里见到几个吵闹的孩子。

(2) The engine is very noisy at high speed. 这个发动机高速运转时噪音非常大。

(3) “Don’t make any noise, children,” the teacher shouted angrily. “孩子们,别吵了,”老师生气地大声吼道。

### Lesson 3

**13. From all directions. . . 从四面八方……**

[用法] direction 是名词,意为“方向,方位”。

[拓展] direction 还有“趋势,方面,目标,操作指南”等含义。

[举例](1) Tom went off in the direction of the post office. 汤姆朝邮局方向去了。

(2) Has the wind changed direction? 风向变了吗?

(3) I’m very unhappy with the direction the club is taking. 我对俱乐部的发展趋势很不满意。

(4) Support came from an unexpected direction. 一个出人意料的来源提供了帮助。

(5) We are looking for somebody with a clear sense of direction. 我们想找一个有明确目标的人。

**14. Haiku is an old form of Japanese poetry.** 俳句是日本诗歌的一种旧体形式。

[用法] form 在本句中是名词,意为“类型,形式,种类”。

[拓展] form 还有“表格,外表,表现状态”等含义。而且还可以用作动词,意为“(使)出现,产生,形成”等。

[举例](1) The disease can take several different forms. 这种疾病可能有几种不同的形式。

(2) Please fill in the form. 请填写表。

(3) Flowers appeared, but fruits failed to form. 开了花,但没有结果。

**15. Haiku is simply what is happening in this place, at this moment.** 俳句只是强调此时此刻所发生的一切。

[用法] simply 是副词,意为“(强调简单)仅仅,只是,不过”。

[拓展] simply 还有“简单的,朴素的”等含义。

[举例](1) You can enjoy all the water sports, or simply live on the beach.

你可以进行所有的水上运动,或仅仅躺在沙滩上。

(2) They live simply. 他们生活俭朴。

(3) The book explains grammar simply and clearly. 这本书简明扼要地讲解语法。

**16. Haiku follows a pattern.** 俳句有一个模式。

[用法] pattern 在此句中用作名词,意为“形式,模式”。

[拓展] pattern 还有“榜样,范例,花样”等含义。

[举例](1) Pay attention to the changes of his breathing pattern. 注意他的呼吸规律的变化。

(2) This system sets the pattern for others to follow. 这个系统堪为他人仿效的典范。

(3) She has bought a cotton dress with a flowery pattern. 她买了一件有花的图案的棉裙子。

**17. Each line has a set number of syllables.** 每一行有一个固定的音节数。

[用法] a set number of 意为“固定数量的,一定数量的”。

[拓展] a number of 意为“许多”,后面接可数名词的复数形式。而 the number of 意为“……的数量”。

[举例](1) The team has a set number of people. 那个队有固定的人数。

(2) A number of people lost their jobs at that time. 那时很多人失业。

(3) The number of students in their class is 80. 他们班上有八十名学生。

### 18. Quick unexpected frog goes. ... 敏捷的青蛙意想不到地出现了……

[用法] unexpected 是由 expect 变化而成的形容词, 意为“出乎意料的, 始料不及的”。

[拓展] expect 是动词, 意为“预料、预期、预计”。

[举例] (1) They have had an unexpected development. 他们得到了意想不到的发展。

(2) The news is not unexpected. 这个消息并没有出乎意料。

(3) You can't expect to learn a foreign language in a few months. 你不要指望在几个月内就能学好一门外语。

## Lesson 4

### 19. The Wish 希望

[用法] wish 在本课的标题中用作名词, 意为“想要的东西, 希望的事, 希望”。

[拓展] wish 用作动词时, 意为“希望(不大可能发生的事)发生, 怀着(不可能实现的)愿望”, 其宾语从句通常用虚拟语气。

[举例] (1) I'm sure you'll get your wish. 我肯定你会得到你想要的东西。

(2) We all send our best wishes for the future. 我们都对未来致以最好的祝愿。

(3) I wish I were taller. 我要是个子高一些就好了。

### 20. What's in the middle of a cherry? 樱桃中间有什么?

[用法] middle 在本句中用作名词, 意为“中间, 中部, 中心, 中央”。in the middle of... 意为“在……中央(心)”。

[拓展] middle 也可用作形容词, 意为“中间的, 中央的, 正中的”。

[举例] (1) He was standing in the middle of the room. 他站在房间中央。

(2) They arrived in the middle of July. 他们是七月中旬来的。

(3) She's the middle child of three. 三个孩子, 她是老二。

### 21. I wish I had a cherry without a stone. 我希望有无核樱桃。

[用法] without 是介词, 意为“没有, 缺乏”。

[拓展] without 还有“不和……在一起, 不用, 不拿, 不带, 没”等含义。

[举例] (1) They had gone two days without food. 他们两天没有吃东西了。

(2) Don't go without me. 别甩下我就走。

(3) Can you see without your glasses? 你不戴眼镜能看见吗?

### 22. Our friendship is a story that has no end. 我们的友谊是没有结尾的故事。

[用法] friendship 是名词, 意为“友谊, 朋友关系, 友好”。

[拓展] friendship 常用于 friendship with sb. 或 friendship between A and B 结构中。

[举例] (1) Friendships formed when they were at college. 他们在大学时建立了友谊。

(2) He seemed to begin a friendship with Jo. 他似乎开始和乔交朋友了。

(3) Your friendship is important to me. 你的友情对我非常重要。

## Lesson 5

### 23. How about “old”? “老”怎么样?

[用法] how about... 用于征求意见, 意为“……怎么样”, 后面接名词或动词的-ing 形式。

[拓展] how about... 的同义词组是 what about...。

[举例] (1) How about drinking a glass of beer? 喝杯啤酒怎么样?

(2) What about having a rest? 休息一会儿怎么样?

(3) How about the idea? 那个主意怎么样?

### 24. She writes the word in the blank. 她在空白处写上单词。

[用法] blank 用作名词时, 意为“空格, 空白处”。





[拓展]blank 还有“(记忆中的)空白”的意思。用作形容词时,意为“空白的”。

[举例](1)Please fill in the blank with a black pen. 请用黑钢笔填空。

(2)My mind was a blank and I couldn't remember her name.

我脑子里是一片空白,记不起她的名字。

(3)Sign your name in the blank space below. 把名字签在下面的空白处。

**25. Now I need either a size or a feeling.** 现在需要一个表示体积或情感的单词。

[用法]either...or... 意为“或……或……,是……还是……,不是……就是……”,表示一种选择关系,可连接句中的任何成分。

[拓展]either...or... 连接并列主语时,谓语一般和最近的主语一致。

[举例](1)Do you speak French or English? 你是说法语还是英语?

(2)Either he could not come or he didn't want to. 或者是他来不了,或者是他不想来。

(3)Either you or he has to go there. 或者是你不得不去那里,或者是他不得不去那里。

**26. She didn't ask for both a size and a feeling.** 她不是同时要表示体积和感情的单词。

[用法]关联连词 both...and... 意为“……和……都……,两者都”,在本句中连接并列的宾语。

[拓展]both...and... 可连接所有句子成分。

[举例](1)Both his father and his mother will go there. 他的父亲和母亲都将去那里。

(2)For this job you will need a good knowledge of both French and Japanese. 对于这项工作来说,你得掌握法语和日语。

(3)He both fears and hates. 他亦惧亦恨。

## Lesson 6

**27. This kind of poem was created by an American poet in the nineteenth century.** 这种诗是十九世纪一位美国诗人创造的。

[用法]create 是动词,意为“创造,创建,创作”。

[拓展]create 还有“造成,引起,产生(感觉或印象)”的意思。

[举例](1)Scientists disagree about how the universe was created.

科学家对宇宙是如何形成的意见不一。

(2)Her behaviour(行为) is creating a lot of problems. 她的行为带来很多麻烦。

(3)They've painted it red to create a feeling of warmth.

他们把它刷成红色以造成一种温暖的感觉。

**28. It is always about a single topic.** 它总是关于一个单一的话题。

[用法]single 在本句中用作形容词,意为“单一的,单独的”。

[拓展]single 还有“单身的”意思。用作名词时,意为“单程票,单曲,单人房间,(体育)单打”等。

[举例](1)He sent her a single red rose. 他送给她一枝红玫瑰。

(2)Are you still single? 你还是单身吗?

(3)How much is a single to New York? 去纽约的单程票多少钱?

(4)The group releases(推出)its new single next week. 这支乐队下周推出一张新的单曲唱片。

**29. Sleeping, waking, stretching** 睡觉,醒来,伸懒腰

[用法]stretch 在本句中用作动词,意为“伸懒腰,伸展,舒展”。

[拓展]stretch 还有“拉长,拽宽,撑大,撑松”的意思。

[举例](1)He rose and stretched himself. 他站了起来,伸伸懒腰。

(2)Is there any way of stretching shoes? 有办法把鞋撑大吗?

(3)She stretched across the table for the glass. 她伸手到桌子那头去拿杯子。



30. Express a thought or a feeling about your topic in four words. 用四个单词表达关于你的话题的思想和感情。

[用法] thought 是名词,意为“心思,思想,想法,考虑”。

[拓展] thought 是 think 的过去式和过去分词。

[举例](1) My thoughts turned to home. 我想家了。

(2) I don't like the thought of you walking home alone. 我不喜欢你一个人步行回家。

(3) — Why don't you try the other key? 你为什么不要试试另一把钥匙?

— That's a thought. 这倒是个主意。

### Lesson 7

31. Good, because I want all of you students to write poems for me. 好, 因为我想你们所有学生都为我写诗。

[用法] 句中的 you 和 students 是同位语关系, 即 you 就是 students, students 也就是 you。

[拓展] 注意 you students 和 your students 的不同。your students 是表示所属关系, 意为“你的学生”。

[举例](1) We students must work hard. 我们学生要努力学习。

(2) This is Mr. Zhou, our headmaster. 这是我们校长周先生。

(3) I took care of my students. 我精心照料我的学生。

32. But it was hard to write that poem! 但是写那首诗很难。

[用法] 本句中的 it 作形式主语, 动词不定式作实际主语。

[拓展] 句型 It is + too + adj. + to do sth. 也是动词不定式作主语。

[举例](1) It is important to learn English well. 学好英语很重要。

(2) It is our duty to keep our environment clean. 保持环境干净是我们的职责。

(3) It is too difficult for us to climb up the mountain. 我们要登上那座山太难了。

33. Danny's awake. 丹尼醒了。

[用法] awake 常用作表语形容词, 意为“醒着(尤指入睡或刚醒时)”, 相当于 not asleep。

[拓展] awake 用作动词时, 意为“(使)醒来”, 过去式和过去分词分别是 awoke 和 awoken, 相当于 wake up。

[举例](1) I was awake when he came to bed. 当他走到床边时, 我醒了。

(2) I awoke from a deep sleep. 我从沉睡中醒来。



### 自主学习·体验归纳

#### ●提建议的日常表达法有:

1. You'd better (not) go there. 你最好(别)去那儿。
2. You should put on more clothes. 你应该多穿点衣服。
3. You need (to buy) a new coat. 你需要(买)件新上衣。
4. I suggest that he (should) start at once. 我建议他立刻出发。
5. Shall we start at once? 我们立刻出发好吗?
6. Let's go to school together. 咱们一起去上学吧。
7. What/How about a cup of tea? 来杯茶怎么样?
8. How/What about having the meeting tomorrow? 明天开会怎么样?
9. Why not try again? 为什么不再试试?
10. Would you like to try? 你想试一试吗?

#### ●动词不定式

##### 1. 动词不定式的构成和特征

动词不定式的基本形式是“to + 动词原形”, 有时可以不带 to, 动词不定式没有人称和数的变化, 在句子

中不能作谓语。但不带 to 的动词不定式可以和助动词或情态动词构成谓语。

动词不定式仍具有动词的特点,它可以跟宾语或状语,动词不定式和它的宾语或状语构成不定式短语。如:

to play football 踢足球

to fly a kite 放风筝

to ride a bike 去骑车

2. 动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征,因此在句子中可以作主语、表语、宾语、宾补、定语、状语等。

(1) 动词不定式作主语

To give is better than to take. 奉献总比索取好。

To play football in the street is dangerous. 在街上踢足球是危险的。

而现代英语中通常采用这样的句型:

It is + *adj.* + (for sb.) + to do (sth.)...

这个句子中 It 是形式主语,真正的主语是复合结构 for sb. to do sth.。使用这种结构,主要是为了使句子平稳,以免头重脚轻。如:

It is necessary for you to take enough exercise. 你们必须积极锻炼身体。

It is often difficult to stop smoking. 戒烟常常很难。

(2) 动词不定式作表语

动词不定式作表语常用来表示预定要发生的动作,也可用来表示未来的可能性和假设。

Your work is to study hard. 你的工作就是努力学习。

be about + 不定式作表语也具有将来的含义。如:

Many of the birds are about to die. 许多的鸟类濒临灭绝。

He is about to leave. 他就要动身了。

I didn't think he was about to pass the exam. 我原以为他考试会不及格。

(3) 动词不定式作宾语

大部分动词,既能用动名词作宾语,又能用不定式作宾语,但有一部分动词,只能用不定式作宾语。这些常见的动词有:

wish	try	fail
hope	need	promise
want	know	begin (start)
help	learn	like

如:

I don't know where **to go**. 我不知道应该往哪里走。

Children like **to play** with yo-yos. 孩子们喜欢玩溜溜球。

He began **to eat and drink**. 他开始又吃又喝。

在复合宾语中,当不定式作直接宾语,而后面还有宾语补足语时,这时可以把不定式放在补足语后面,而用形式宾语 it 代替它。

I find it easy **to learn** English well. 我发现要把英语学好很容易。

We think it our duty **to help** the people in trouble. 我们认为帮助困境中的人是我们的职责。

The weather makes it difficult for us **to finish** the work in time.

这种天气使我们很难按时完成任务。

某些结构后面必须使用不带 to 的动词不定式。如:

would you please 请您

had better (best) 最好还是

may just as well 还是……的好

would (had) rather 宁愿

rather than 而不是

(4)作宾语补足语。英语中有许多动词可用不定式作宾语补足语,常见动词有:

advise	allow	ask	beg	cause
choose	drive	enable	encourage	expect
feel	force	get	help	invite
let	have	hear	make	notice
order	prefer	remind	see	teach
tell	think	urge	want	warn

Father asked Jim **to open** the door. 爸爸让吉姆去开门。

What do you advise me **to do**? 我看我该怎么办?

The teacher told Mary not **to be late** for school again. 老师告诉玛丽上学别再迟到了。

(5)不定式作定语

He was the first one **to arrive**. 他是第一个到的。

Do you have anything **to say**? 你还有什么要说的吗?

The little girl has a wish **to see** the sea. 小女孩想见一见大海。

(6)不定式作状语

动词不定式在句中可作目的、原因和结果状语。

I'm very sorry to hit you. I didn't **mean to**. 很抱歉撞了你,我不是故意的。(原因状语)

I come here only **to borrow** a book from you. 我是专程来这里借书的。(目的状语)

He ran up to the shop only **to see** that the shop had already closed.

他跑到商店发现已经关门了。(结果状语)



### 语言实践·口语过关

(注:加\*的栏目所附答案居于文本单元最后一页,以下各单元同此。)

\*[第一节]诗歌是文学的一种体裁,它要求用精炼的语言,状物抒情。如下面的这首诗是描述四季,请用四季的名称填空,并背诵这首小诗。

Seasons

\_\_\_\_\_ is green,

\_\_\_\_\_ is bright,

\_\_\_\_\_ is gold,

\_\_\_\_\_ is white.

Year in year out,

We work and fight,

For a new world, of red sunlight.

\*[第二节]根据英文提示词看图回答。

1. What?

Thoughts in the Silent Night

Beside my bed a pool of light—

Is it hoarfrost(霜)on the ground?

I lift my eyes and see the moon,

I bend my head and think of home.

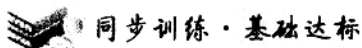
2. Who?



a teacher

Li Bai  
Han DynastyDanny  
modern

3. When? Tang Dynasty(唐朝)



## Lesson 1

I. 从方框中选择适当的词填空。

decide, poetry, happiness, just, would, poem, description, learn, express, write

- What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ do you like to read best?
- Bob, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the dialogue by heart before 5 o'clock.
- I can \_\_\_\_\_ my feeling now.
- Lu Xun \_\_\_\_\_ many books.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you like something to drink?
- Have you written a \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to go to visit Huanggang Middle School next month.
- I've \_\_\_\_\_ finished the book when my uncle comes to see me.
- They gave me a full \_\_\_\_\_ of the machine.
- The father's death has taken all the \_\_\_\_\_ out of her life.

II. 选择填空。

- Can you write a \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. poem                      B. poetry                      C. poet                      D. poems
- Xu Zhimo was a famous \_\_\_\_\_. He wrote many famous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. poem; poets              B. poets; poems              C. poet; poem              D. poet; poems
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ what to wear.  
A. decide                      B. decided                      C. deciding                      D. decides
- He has decided \_\_\_\_\_ the city.  
A. leave                      B. leaving                      C. left                      D. to leave
- A smile \_\_\_\_\_ what he feels.  
A. express                      B. expressing                      C. expresses                      D. to express
- She believes she's finally found true \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happy                      B. happily                      C. happiness                      D. a happiness
- He thought it \_\_\_\_\_ to speak to her.  
A. happy                      B. happily                      C. happiness                      D. a happiness

III. 根据课文内容, 回答下列问题。

- Is the lesson about writing poems?

2. Has Brian finished his poem?

3. Jenny has decided what to write about, hasn't she?

4. Has Danny written his poem?

5. What is Danny's poem about?

## Lesson 2

### I. 用括号内的词(组)的正确形式填空。

learn... by heart, decide, clear, pale, description,  
imagination, scene, say, swiftly, express

1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ it in English?
2. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the text \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The wall is \_\_\_\_\_ green.
4. Every child has a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_. We must help him /her open his /her mind.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ to stay in the open for the night.
6. The river is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Here are some ideas for a mountain \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The river runs \_\_\_\_\_ to the east.
9. You can write a \_\_\_\_\_ of your hometown.
10. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the way you feel about it?

### II. 选择填空。

- |  |                    |                      |                     |                          |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ( ) 1. They answered my letter _____.          | A. swift           | B. swiftly           | C. most swift       | D. most swiftly          |
| ( ) 2. The rules are quite _____ on the point. | A. clear           | B. clearly           | C. clearer          | D. more clearly          |
| ( ) 3. Can you make _____ clear?               | A. you             | B. your              | C. yourself         | D. yours                 |
| ( ) 4. He is a _____ boy.                      | A. brave           | B. braver            | C. bravest          | D. more brave            |
| ( ) 5. This dress is _____.                    | A. pale green      | B. green pale        | C. pale greener     | D. pale greenest         |
| ( ) 6. He opened the door _____.               | A. soft            | B. softly            | C. softer           | D. most softly           |
| ( ) 7. You can enjoy the _____ of the sun.     | A. warm            | B. warmth            | C. warmly           | D. warmer                |
| ( ) 8. The sunrise is _____.                   | A. beautiful scene | B. a beautiful scene | C. beautiful scenes | D. some beautiful scenes |
| ( ) 9. Why are the children so _____ today?    | A. noise           | B. a noise           | C. noises           | D. noisy                 |

( ) 10. Did the teacher make you \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time?

A. stand

B. to stand

C. standing

D. stood

### III. 按要求变换句型。

1. I have written a poem about nature. (改为一般疑问句)

2. I haven't decided what I will write about. (改为简单句)

3. I'm going to write a description of my favourite place. (改为否定句)

4. make, think, does, poem, spring, you, the, of (连词成句)

5. I have finished my exercise already. (改为否定句)

### Lesson 3

#### I. 根据汉语提示, 完成下面的句子。

1. When the police arrived, the crowd ran away all \_\_\_\_\_ (方向).

2. This is one of the most common \_\_\_\_\_ (形式) of cancer.

3. The word "imagination" has five \_\_\_\_\_ (音节).

4. He didn't have a good rest last night. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (恹恹欲睡的).

5. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ (诗人).

6. Some students lost marks \_\_\_\_\_ (仅仅) because they don't read the question carefully.

7. This is a new sentence \_\_\_\_\_ (形式).

8. Nobody knows him. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ (出乎意料的) guest.

#### II. 你了解日本的俳句吗? 它是一种诗体, 请根据课文内容回答下列问题。

1. Is Haiku an old form of Chinese poetry?

2. Do Haikus tell a story?

3. Is a Haiku a description of a scene?

4. Does Haiku have a pattern?

5. How many lines does it have?

6. Does each line have a set number of syllables?

7. How many syllables does the first line of a Haiku have?

8. How many syllables does the middle line have?

9. How many syllables does the last line have?

10. How many syllables does a Haiku have?

## Lesson 4

## I. 把下列单词按音节数分类。

poetry, say, just, decide, description, express, swiftly, clear, scene, happiness, form, topic, hill, imagination, grebe, golden, particular

1. 单音节词: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 双音节词: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 多音节词: \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. How I \_\_\_\_\_ I could fly like a bird.  
 A. wish                      B. wished                      C. wishing                      D. wishes
- ( ) 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ that I were young again.  
 A. hope                      B. want                      C. wish                      D. believe
- ( ) 3. We have many \_\_\_\_\_ bridges in our town.  
 A. stone                      B. stones                      C. some stone                      D. the stone
- ( ) 4. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the road.  
 A. stone                      B. stones                      C. the stone                      D. the stones
- ( ) 5. I will go to Wuhan \_\_\_\_\_ of next month.  
 A. middle                      B. the middle                      C. in the middle                      D. in middle
- ( ) 6. We have a close \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. friends                      B. friendship                      C. friendships                      D. friendship

## Lesson 5

## I. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. What about \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk?  
 A. go                      B. to go                      C. going                      D. went
- ( ) 2. How about \_\_\_\_\_ in the study?  
 A. read                      B. reading                      C. to read                      D. reads
- ( ) 3. She turned to a \_\_\_\_\_ page in her notebook.  
 A. blank                      B. blanked                      C. blanking                      D. blanks
- ( ) 4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
 A. /; or                      B. either; or                      C. neither; or                      D. either; and
- ( ) 5. Either you or he \_\_\_\_\_ right.  
 A. is                      B. am                      C. are                      D. be
- ( ) 6. Either she was ill or her mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. want her to come                      B. doesn't want her to come  
 C. didn't want her to come                      D. wants her to come
- ( ) 7. You should learn \_\_\_\_\_ math \_\_\_\_\_ physics well to work out the problem.  
 A. either; and                      B. both; or                      C. both; and                      D. /; with
- ( ) 8. Both his brother and his sister \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
 A. is                      B. am                      C. are                      D. be
- ( ) 9. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.  
 A. have                      B. to have                      C. having                      D. had
- ( ) 10. Let's see it, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. will you                      B. shall we                      C. do you                      D. do we



## II. 按要求变换句型。

1. How about watching TV? (同义句转换)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why don't you pretend to be Jenny's friend? (同义句转换)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He lives in both Britain and America. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Russian, speak, write, can, both, and, she (连词成句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. stay, at, home, either, or, you, your, brother, will (连词成句)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 6

## I. 根据提示完成句子。

1. Sign your name in the \_\_\_\_\_ (空白的) space below.
2. This kind of novel was \_\_\_\_\_ (创造的) by a Chinese writer.
3. Is there any way of \_\_\_\_\_ (撑大) the sweater?
4. I've given the matter careful \_\_\_\_\_ (考虑).
5. He is forty, but he is still \_\_\_\_\_ (单身的).

## II. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. The writer \_\_\_\_\_ his own special language.  
A. create                      B. creates                      C. is created                      D. creating
- ( ) 2. This dish \_\_\_\_\_ by Jean Richard.  
A. create                      B. creates                      C. was created                      D. created
- ( ) 3. Rubber \_\_\_\_\_ easily.  
A. stretch                      B. stretches                      C. stretching                      D. to stretch
- ( ) 4. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ it and make it longer?  
A. stretch                      B. to stretch                      C. stretches                      D. stretching
- ( ) 5. She has given up all thought \_\_\_\_\_ her job.  
A. change                      B. of change                      C. of changing                      D. to changing
- ( ) 6. I don't like the thought \_\_\_\_\_ home alone.  
A. of walk                      B. of you walk                      C. of you walking                      D. walk
- ( ) 7. I couldn't understand \_\_\_\_\_ word she said.  
A. single                      B. single a                      C. single one                      D. a single

## III. “五行诗(a five-line poem)”有什么特征? 是谁发明的? 请回答下列问题。

1. What was a five-line poem created by?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Does each line have a set number of words?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Can you tell us how many words each line has?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Is a five-line poem always about a single topic?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Can a verb be used in Line One?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 7

I. 根据汉语,从所给的答案中选择一个正确的译文。

- ( ) 1. 母亲没有时间给她的小儿子叠纸船。  
A. The mother had no time to make a paper boat for her little son.  
B. The mother had no time make a paper boat for her little son.  
C. The mother had no time of make a paper boat for her little son.  
D. The mother had no time for making a paper boat for her little son.
- ( ) 2. 汤姆真不知道该买哪本书。  
A. Tom didn't really know which book to buy.  
B. Tom really didn't know which book to buy.  
C. Tom really didn't know to buy which book.  
D. Tom really didn't know buying which book.
- ( ) 3. 请告诉玛丽,明天开会别迟到。  
A. Please tell Mary don't be late for the meeting tomorrow.  
B. Please tell Mary not be late for the meeting tomorrow.  
C. Please tell Mary not to be late for the meeting tomorrow.  
D. Please tell Mary won't be late for the meeting tomorrow.
- ( ) 4. 那天我们无事可做。  
A. We hadn't everything to do that day.  
B. We hadn't something to do that day.  
C. We had nothing for doing that day.  
D. We had nothing to do that day.
- ( ) 5. 莉莉想给他买件新毛衣。  
A. Lily wants to buy him a new sweater.  
B. Lily wants buying him a new sweater.  
C. Lily wants of buying him a new sweater.  
D. Lily think to buy him a new sweater.
- ( ) 6. 她似乎还没有收到他的信。  
A. She seems to not have heard from him.  
B. She seems not to have heard from him.  
C. She seems not have heard from him.  
D. She seems not having heard from him.
- ( ) 7. 为什么不把所有的灯全关掉?  
A. Why not to turn off all the lights?  
B. Why not turning off all the lights?  
C. Why not turn off all the lights?  
D. Why do not to turn off all the lights?
- ( ) 8. 李先生被迫帮助那两个坏孩子。  
A. Mr. Lee was made help the two bad boys.  
B. Mr. Lee was made helping the two bad boys.  
C. Mr. Lee was made to help the two bad boys.  
D. Mr. Lee was made helped the two bad boys.
- ( ) 9. 下一步干什么,对我们来说很重要。  
A. What shall we do next is very important for us.