

国家级教育社

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细节



我有细节我怕谁

决定100分

丛书主编：宋一夫
本册主编：李岩
宣红梅

英语

新课标【人教版】
九年级（全）

- 首创细节理念
- 名校名师点拨
- 揭秘出题陷阱
- 荟萃教辅精粹



中国出版集团 现代教育出版社

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执行编委：徐玲 唐凡

编委：仇正伟 韩雪 徐玲 李轶武 张林 于露

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陆彦双 宣红梅

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前言

现今教辅图书，从数量上看，林林总总，不计其数；从质量上看，良莠不齐、鱼目混珠。好者，尚存编写者、出版者之良知；不好者，置“误人子弟”之不顾，追逐利润，令教师与学生不堪其苦。现代教育出版社，是国家考虑教育图书出版之现状，于2004年组织各方面力量，新成立的国家教育出版社。自成立以来，组织全国中小学教师教育专家，就现阶段国内教辅图书出版的现状，进行多方面的研讨，召开过各种类型的中小学教师和学生参加的研讨会，并针对教辅图书提出“改现今教辅图书之流弊，创国家品牌教辅之先河”的编写与出版理念。《细节决定100分》同步类教辅和中高考类复习用书，正是在这一背景下应运而生的。

这套教辅由以下编写和出版理念组成：

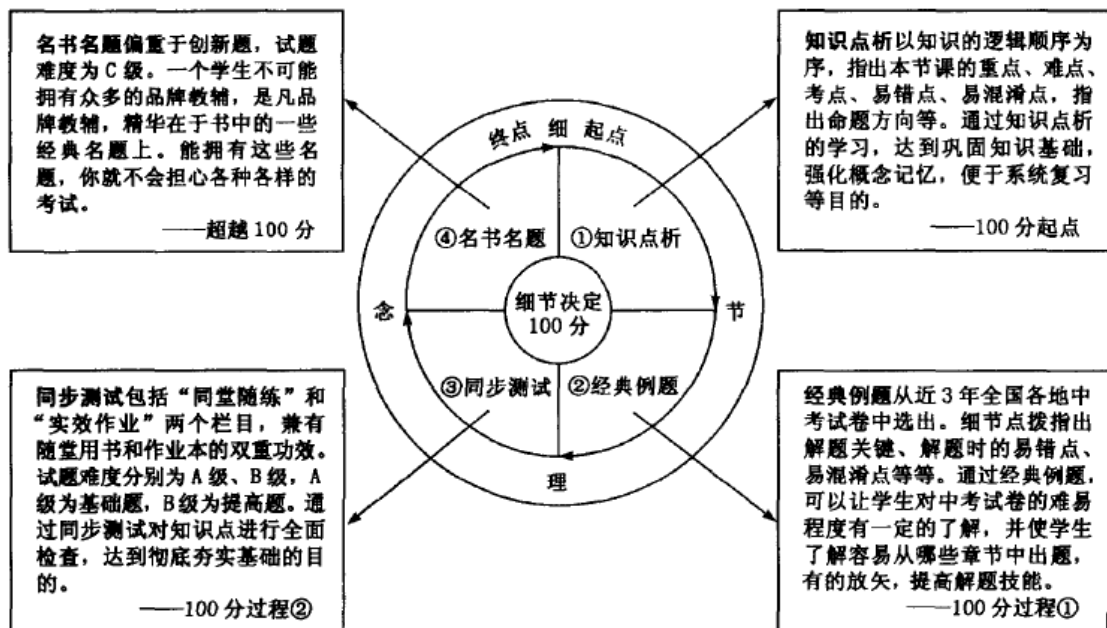
首先，找出失分原因：

近几年中高考统计分析结果表明：审题不清、概念混淆、陷入出题陷阱、解题步骤不规范、抓不住重点、难点、考点是大多数学生考试失分的主要原因，其中：问答题因知识基础不牢，回答时顾此失彼；改错题因忽视了知识点与知识点的细小差别，而举棋不定；选择题因相近、相似、易混，致使学生陷入思维误区而失分；综合题因忽略了答题中间过程的分步书写而失分等等。导致这些失分的因素不是因为学生不会，而是因为学生在平时的学习中不注重细节。

那么，什么是“细节”呢？细节存在于系统的知识中。它既在知识的关键之处，又是知识的点睛之笔；既存在于知识内容之中，又在知识的连接处；既在于运用学习的技巧方法的过程中，又表现在仔细认真的学习态度上。同时，命题者往往抓住学生不注重细节的学习习惯，而在一些细节上大做文章；为此，我社通过市场调研及与在教学第一线的名校教师反复论证，提出全新的细节决定100分的编写出版理念，并组织全国教研中心、重点中学特高级教师联手，精心策划，出版了这套“抓住细节，力争100分”的同步教辅丛书。

其次，优化学习方案：

学习方案分为四个步骤，见图示及说明：



第三，达到学习目的：

本套丛书全面贯彻注重细节的学习理念，培养学生注重细节的学习意识，养成注重细节的良好习惯；通过对基本概念关键字词的分析、挖掘，使学生准确把握概念的内涵和外延；通过细节链接，加强知识的纵横联系，把知识的点、线、面结合起来交织成知识网络，纳入知识体系，打牢基础，提升能力，获取高分，从而达到学习目的。

为此，形成了我们这套书的编写和出版特色：

首创注重细节学习理念——识别并高效摆脱出题陷阱是成功的关键。细节提示贯穿全书的始终，并结合典型的、新颖的经典例题来培养和强化细节理念。

超强阵容联袂打造精品——本套丛书由北京市东城区教研中心、北京市海淀区教师进修学校、黄冈中学、启东中学、清华附中、北大附中、人大附中、北师大实验中学、东北师大附中等众多名校的中考命题组专家领衔，新课标专家亲历执笔，著名特高级教师精心打造。

细节分析揭秘考试满分——编写者根据历次考试学生失分的情况，经过大量统计分析，总结出试题中的易错点、易混淆点，分析学生产生失误的原因，指导学生在解题过程中识破出题陷阱，有效弥补丢分漏洞。

名书名题荟萃教辅精粹——本套丛书的“名书名题”所选试题是品牌教辅书中最典型、最具代表性的，将品牌教辅图书的特色兼收并蓄，既能突出知识点又能拓展学生思维，使学生摆脱题海战术，有针对性做题，在练习过程中查漏补缺，明确自己的不足之处，突出方法，培养能力。

本套丛书将帮助学生系统编织自己的知识网，同时培养和强化学生注重细节的理念并使之融入到生活和学习之中。

《细节决定100分》丛书编委会

2006年5月

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Unit 1

How do you study for a test?



Topic: Learn how to learn

话题: 学会如何学习

Functions: Talk about how to study

功能: 谈论如何学习

交际用语

- How do you study for tests?
- Well, I study by working with my classmates.
- Have you ever studied with a group?
- Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
- I don't have a partner to practice English with.
- Maybe you should join an English club.



(一) 语法

动名词以及 by doing 的用法

1. 动名词

(1) 动名词的构成: 动词原形 + ing.

(2) 动名词的作用:

A. 作主语。如 Learning to learn is the most important way for each learners. 学会学习对于学习者来说才是最重要的。

B. 作宾语。

a. 我们常见的接动名词作宾语的动词有: enjoy, finish, like, feel like, practice, mind, love, hate, dislike, forget, remember, stop, ect. 如: Let's stop talking and start to have lessons. 不要说话了, 开始上课吧。

b. 我们还会经常见到很多介词后用动名词作宾语的情况。如: My brother is good at drawing. 我的弟弟很擅长绘画。Most students learn English by listening to tapes. 大多数学生通过听磁带学习英语。

C. 作表语。如:

My job is teaching children English. 我的工作

是教孩子们英语。

D. 作定语。如:

I often read books in the reading-room. 我常在阅览室看书。

2. by doing 用法例析

A) by doing 意为: 通过, 靠, 以... 方法。在句中作方式状语。

如: I learn English by asking the teacher for help. 我靠老师帮助学习英语。

B) by 用作表方式时, 后面还可以接名词, 但名词前一般没有冠词, 如: by + 交通工具。

如: Most students went to school by bike in the past. 以前, 大多数学生骑自行车上学。

C) 辨析: 与 with, in, on 的区别用法。四者都可以译成“用, 凭借”, 但用法不同。

with + 工具

如: Please write down your name with a pen. 请用钢笔写你的名字。

with + 身体部位

如: We hear the sound with our ears and see things with our eyes. 我们用耳朵听声音, 用眼睛看事物。

in + 语言

如: What is that in English? 那个用英语怎么说?

on + 媒介手段

如: I often chat with my friends on the Internet. 我常和朋友在网上聊天。

(二) 词汇精解

1. aloud/ə'laʊd/

(1) 用作副词, 意为: 出声地, 高声地 “高声地” 意思是: in a loud voice

(2) aloud, loud, loudly

(a) aloud 只用作副词用, 意为“出声地”, 但同 cry, shout, read, speak... 等连用时意为: 大声地

如: She reads the text aloud. 她大声地读课文。

(b) loud 是形容词, 同时也有副词的词性。意为: 高声的(地), 响亮的(地)作副词时相当于 loudly.

如: Tell the children to read English louder. 告诉孩

子们更大声地朗读英语。

2. practice /'præktis/

意为:实践,练习,用作名词和动词。

(1) 用作名词(不可数名词),相当于 exercise。如:

You must have enough practice every day. 每天你必须做足够的练习。

(2) 用作动词,常接动名词做宾语。如:

What about practice speaking English in groups? 以小组练习说英语怎么样?

(3) practice 与 practise 在现代英语中通用。

3. frustrate /frʌ'streit/

用作动词,意为:使懊丧;使懊恼;使沮丧。

以它为词根的形容词有两个:frustrating /frus-trated

frustrating:令人懊丧的,令人烦恼的。(主语一般为事物)

Documentaries are quite frustrating to children. 对于孩子们来说,纪录片是令人厌烦的。

frustrated:对某事感到失望。(主语通常是人),常以 be frustrated in 形式出现,意为:在...方面遭遇失败。如:He was frustrated in finishing the hard problems. 他解不出那几道难题。

常见的有相同用法的词还有:

excited/exciting; surprised/surprising; amazed/amazing; relaxed/relaxing; bored/boring; interest-ed/interesting 等。

4. own /əʊn/

(1) 用作动词,意为:拥有

The old man owned the big farm twenty years ago. 二十年前那位老人拥有这个农场。

(2) 用作形容词,意为:自己的,本人的(用于强调)

Different children have their own ideas about keeping animals.

不同的孩子对于喂养动物有着他们各自的看法。

5. end up

动词短语 最终成为,最后处于

end up + doing

end (1) 用于兼类词,要求掌握它的多种用法。

A) end 作动词,终止,结束;end sth with sth 意为“用.....结束.....”

The speaker ended his talk with a funny word. 那位演说家以一句滑稽的话结束了他的讲话。

B) end 作名词,末尾,结尾,结束。

Every person wishes that famous TV play to have a happy end. 每个人都希望那个著名的电视剧有个完美的结局。

C) 含有 end 的重点短语有

(1) at the end of “在.....的末尾,末端”;

At the end of the story, the hero caught that strange beast. 在故事的最后,英雄捉住了那只怪兽。

(2) in the end “最后,终于”,相当于 at last 或 finally 如:

I finished the hard work in the end. 最后,我终于完成了那项艰苦的工作。

(3) by the end of “截止到.....时候为止;到.....时候”(常用于过去完成时)

By the time I got to the station, the train had left. 等我到车站的时候,车已经离开了。

6. afraid /ə'freid/

(1) 用作形容词,意为:害怕的,畏惧的,担心的。

常用于短语:be afraid to do sth; be afraid of sth. /sb.; be afraid of doing sth.

后面还可以接从句,即:be afraid that...

I was afraid of dark when I was a child. 小时候,我很怕黑。

(2) 用于交际运用中,经常以 I'm afraid... 表示礼貌地说出令人失望、不快、或感到遗憾的事,意为:我恐怕、很遗憾我...等。

—Would you like to go to movies with me this weekend? —这个周末想和我去看电影吗?

—Sorry, I'm afraid I will be busy then.

—不好意思,那时我恐怕会很忙。

7. look up

(1) (在词典或参考书中)查阅,查找

When you meet new words, you can look them up in the dictionary. 当你遇到生词的时候,你可以在字典中查找。

(2) look up 还有“抬头向上看”的意思。

If you look up to the sky at night, you can see millions of shining stars. 如果你在夜晚看天空,你会看到数以百万计的星星。

常用搭配

需要牢记关于 look 的若干短语：
look at 看，瞧；look after 照顾，照管；
look around 环视，环顾；look for 寻找，寻求；
look out 小心，当心

(三)句型解密

1. Do you ever practice conversations with friends? 你曾经与你的朋友练习对话吗？

ever = at any time 意为“曾经”其反义词为：never

a. 用于现在完成时的一般疑问句中，如：

Have you ever waited your friends for a long time? 你曾经等过你的朋友很久吗？

b. 用于条件状语从句中，如：

If you ever hear of him, you'll find he is a kind man. 如果你曾经听说过他，你会发现他是个很好的人。

c. 用于一般现在时的疑问句中，如：

Do you ever introduce yourself to others loudly? 你曾经大声地向别人介绍过你自己吗？

d. 用于否定句，常与 hardly 连用，意为：几乎不曾。如：

I hardly ever see such a nice movie. 我几乎不曾看过如此好的一部电影。

2. It's too hard to understand the voices. 听懂这些发音太难了。

(1) 此句含有一个重点句型：too... to 意为：太.....而不能。常表示否定含义。例如：

He is too weak to carry the heavy bag. 他太瘦弱了拿不动那个重袋子。

附：当 too 后面接 glad, happy, sad, easy 等形容词时，后面的不定式表示的是肯定含义。如：The old man is too happy to see his grandson for the first time. 那位老人第一次见到孙子时真是太高兴了。

(2) 通常情况下我们可以用 so... that ... not...; not... enough to... 两个句型来替换 too... to 如：Tom is too young to go to school this year. 汤姆太小了，今年还不能上学。

= Tom is so young that he can't go to school this year.

= Tom isn't old enough to go to school.

3. She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little. 她说记住流行歌曲的歌词也会有所帮助。

(1) 此句中含有一个宾语从句。动名词短语：memorizing the words of pop songs 作宾语从句的主语。在现在时态的部分时态(一般现在时、现在进行时中、现在完成时、现在完成进行时等)中，谓语部分用“单三”形式。

如：Singing pop songs every day is my favourite thing. 每天唱流行歌曲是我最喜欢的事。

(2) a little / a bit / a bit of : 一点儿，有些

A. 在修饰形容词和副词时，a little/a bit 意思用法相同。如：

It's a little/ a bit cold today. 今天有点儿冷。

My twin brother is a little/ a bit taller than me. 我的双胞胎弟弟比我个子高点儿。

B. 在修饰名词(不可数)时，a little 相当于 a bit of. 如：

There is still a little oil in the bottle. = There is still a bit of oil in the bottle. 瓶子里还有点儿油。

4. Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English? 为什么不加入英语俱乐部练习说英语呢？

(1) join 多指参加某组织如党派、社会团体、俱乐部等并成为其中的一个成员(become/be a member of)。具有相同含义的短语还有：take part in 参加某项活动，如聚会、运动会、比赛、游行等。积极参加某项活动：take an active part in.

细节点拨

● join + 党派、社会团体、俱乐部等(长期地作其成员之一)

● take part in + 聚会、运动会、比赛、游行等(短期的活动)

如：

I joined the Party in 1997. 我1997年入党。

Every student took an active part in the sports meeting. 每位学生都积极参加运动会。

(2) 这句话表达的是提出建议。此句可转换为：

Why not join an English language club to practice speaking English?

表达此类提出建议的句式还有：

What about/ how about...? Shall we...? Let's..., shall we? Let..., will you? Would you like to...? 如：

Let's go to see the famous action movie this Saturday, shall we?

这周末咱们去看那部闻名的动作片怎么样？

5. Later on, I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. 后来我才认识到不能理解每个单词也没关系。

这是一个复合句,that 引导的是一个宾语从句; if 引导的从句是宾语从句下的一个条件状语从句。

(1) every 意为:每个,每一个,此处可换成 each

(2) every, all, all of 等表示整体意义的词在与 not 连用时,通常表示部分否定。

如:

Every book here isn't yours. 不是这里的每一本书都是你的。

Not all of the students have been there. 不是所有的学生都去过那儿了。

(3)我们再来感受一下英语中全部否定的形式:

None of us agrees with you. 我们都不同意你的观点。

Neither of the twins goes back to their homeland during the vacation.

那两个双胞胎都没有在假期回过家乡。

6. This kind of paper feels very soft. 这种纸摸起来很柔软。

(1) feel 是系动词或感官动词,意为:感觉起来,摸起来,后面接形容词作表语。如:

The cloth feels silky. 这块布摸起来丝般柔滑。

(2) 类似用法的动词还有:

细节点拨

●look 看起来, sound 听起来, smell 闻起来, taste 尝起来, grow 长得, turn 变得(多数+表示颜色的形容词) stay 保持, become 变得, get 变得(多数+形容词的比较级)等。

如:

When spring comes, the trees turn green and the weather gets warmer. 当春天到来的时候,树变绿了,天变暖了。



基础题

【例 1】_____ makes perfect. (practice) (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【细节分析】

practice 是一个兼类词,既有动词词性,也有名词词性。而此处属于名词在句首作主语,意为“熟能生巧”。practice 是不可数名词,因此,答案是 Practice。

【细节引申】

practice 作名词时不可数,相当于 exercise (运动方面的练习) practice 作动词使用时接动名词为宾语。即: practice doing

【例 2】I was too fat to run fast. (同义句改写)

⇒ I was 1 fat 2 I can't run fast.

⇒ I was 3 thin 4 to run fast.

【细节分析】

本题所要考查的是关于 too... to..., not... enough to..., so... that... 的同义改写和替换。句意为“我太胖了,跑不快。”

正确答案: 1. so 2. that 3. not 4. enough

【细节引申】

在这类题中,一要注意 not 和 enough 间的词是原句中形容词的反义词。另外,在理解 too... to 句型时,要注意汉语意思是表示否定。例如在本题中,在下面的两个同义句中分别出现了 can't/not 才可以同义转换 too... to 句型。

【例 3】I am very _____ in the _____ story. (interest) (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【细节分析】

interest 为名词。以它为词根的形容词有: interesting / interested. 意为: 有趣的, 对... 感兴趣的。以-ing 结尾的形容词用来形容事物本身有趣。而以-ed 结尾的则指人对... 感兴趣。本句话的意思是: 我对这个有趣的故事很感兴趣。所以答案是: interested; interesting.

【细节引申】

有以上用法的词还有很多,那么大家只要抓住一个规律,即:以-ing 结尾的形容词用来形容事物本身。而以-ed 结尾的则指人对某种事物的感觉。但是在此类词汇中有一组需特别注意: pleased/pleasant 我们看到了我们较熟悉的-ed 结尾的形容词,可是在表示(某件事是)另人感到愉快的含义时,没有 pleasing 的形式,而是 pleasant.

【例 4】Let's listen to the music. It sounds really _____. (beautiful, beautifully)

【细节分析】

本句话的意思是: 让我们来听这首曲子,它听起来真的很美。从形式上看, sound 是动词,我们应该选择副词来修饰动词。但认真审题后发现 sound 不是一般的动词,而是感官动词。那么我们知道此题要考察的是感官动词后接形容词的情况,所以答案是 beautiful.

【细节引申】

在反复练习这类题的时候,只要记牢了和 sound 有相同用法的那些感官动词就可以得心应手了。但是,在训练时发现以下情况同学们经常犯错: That kind of fruit tastes _____ and it sells _____. (good). 第一个空我们知道不容置疑: good; 但是当大家错误地把 sell 看成了 smell 时就把第二个空填成了 good. 而答案却是 well. 此处需要 good 的副词形式 well 来修饰一般动词 sell. 意为: 卖得好。

综合能力题

【例 1】—How are you going to the railway station to meet your aunt?

—I'm going there _____ the bus.

A. in B. with C. by D. on

【细节分析】

此题要考察的是关于交通方式的问题。我们熟悉的短语是 by bus 但这里多了个 the, 情况有所不同。我们还知道 on + 限定词 + 某种大型交通工具也可以表示方式。

正确答案: D

【细节引申】

有类似的用法还有: by bike = on the bike; by car = in the car; by train = on the train 等

【例 2】Talking with Mr Sun _____ my favorite thing every day.

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

【细节分析】

此题考察的是动名词作主语时谓语动词的形式。根据本单元的学习,我们知道动名词作主语,谓语动词为单数形式。所以答案限定在 A 和 C 之间。此时我们可以根据表明本句时态的关键短语 every day 来确定最终答案。

正确答案: A

【细节引申】

动名词在多数情况下可以换成动词不定式。如上句可换成: To talk with Mr Sun is my favorite thing every day. 同样, 动词不定式作主语, 谓语动词仍然是单数形式。

【例 3】—Have you _____ been to the Great Wall?

—Not yet.

A. never B. already C. ever D. yet

【细节分析】

此题考察的是副词用于现在完成时的情况。根

据句子的意思,我们可以直接排除答案 A. 现在我们来答案 C, 也就是 ever 它的意思是“曾经”, 常用于句尾。所以, 现在答案被确定在 B 和 C 之间。already 多用于肯定句中, 只有在表示惊讶, 怀疑等情况下才用于疑问句, 而本句只是一个一般含义的问句。

正确答案: C

【细节引申】

对于现在完成时句子的否定回答, 通常有两种。即: Not yet. / No, never. 这两种形式通常是固定搭配使用的, 不可混淆。没有下面的形式: Not never. / No, yet.

能力综合题

Miss Zhao is one of the most popular 1 in the school. We are 2 to have such a good teacher. She is very kind to us. We can always see a big smile on her face. Last week, our class did very 3 in the school sports meeting. She was very glad. When she came into the classroom, she said, “You did your best 4 the game. I’m 5 of you. I hope, you can do everything well. Look at the floor, it isn’t as 6 as usual. Will you please sweep the 7 and tidy the classroom every day?” We said sorry and did the cleaning before we 8 home.

Last Sunday Miss Zhao 9 us to the Great Wall. We went there by bus. We took a lot of food and drink 10 us. We had a picnic there. We enjoyed ourselves.

- () 1. A. teacher's B. teachers
C. teacher D. teachers'
- () 2. A. unlucky B. lucky
C. luckily D. unlucky
- () 3. A. well B. nice
C. good D. great
- () 4. A. in B. into
C. from D. with
- () 5. A. pride B. proud
C. proudly D. prides
- () 6. A. clean B. cleanly
C. cleaner D. cleanest
- () 7. A. window B. floor
C. chair D. desk
- () 8. A. go B. gone
C. to go D. went

- () 9. A. brought B. took
C. takes D. brings
() 10. A. with B. to
C. for D. from



同步测试

一、按要求写单词。

1. vocabulary(复数) _____
2. pronounce(名词) _____
3. memorize(现在分词) _____
4. quick(副词) _____
5. speak(过去分词) _____
6. slow(副词) _____
7. duty(复数) _____
8. agreement(反义词) _____
9. important(反义词) _____
10. psychology(表示人的名词) _____
11. frustrate(形容词) _____

二、英汉短语互译。

1. make flashcards _____
2. read textbooks _____
3. 作大量的练习题 _____
4. ask the teacher for help _____
5. 作记录 _____
6. study with a group _____
7. 看英语语言的录像 _____
8. 犯错 _____
9. 背诵流行歌曲中的单词 _____
10. listen to the tapes _____
11. read English magazines _____
12. 学习语法 _____
13. join the English club _____

三、根据句意填入适当的单词。

1. Having _____ with friends can improve my speaking skills.
2. When we learn English, we should practice our _____, speaking, reading and _____ skills.
3. I find it hard to understand different _____ in the movies. They speak differently.
4. If I have some questions, I often ask my teacher for _____.
5. I often write _____ lists before tests be-

cause I often forget words.

6. —Do you learn English by _____ aloud in the morning?
—Yes, I do. It really _____ a lot.
7. Can you tell me some more s _____ suggestions? For example, what do you think of _____ grammar?
8. He feels f _____ when he can't understand the teacher in class. He also finds it f _____ to do difficult exercises.
9. Don't worry. You have many ways to i _____ your English.
10. Can you m _____ all of the words in half an hour?

四、单项填空。

- () 1. As a teacher, I like to teach English _____ flashcards.
A. making B. by making
C. on making D. to make
- () 2. It's rude to laugh _____ others when they have trouble _____ something.
A. at; do B. to; doing
C. with; to do D. at; doing
- () 3. Grace feels _____. She thinks _____ people have _____ way to study.
A. different; differently; differently
B. different, differently; different
C. differently; different; differently
D. differently; different; different
- () 4. I feel _____. I can't understand _____.
A. frustrated; every words
B. frustrating; every words
C. frustrated; every word
D. frustrating; every word
- () 5. Now I am enjoying learning and I got _____ A this term.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 6. It's amazing how much this _____.
A. helped B. helpful
C. helping D. help
- () 7. I couldn't complete the work in time, _____.
A. too B. also
C. either D. neither
- () 8. Can you understand the people _____

talk fast?

- A. which B. who
C. whom D. whose

() 9. Have you ever _____ with a group?

- A. study B. studied
C. studying D. to study

() 10. I don't have a partner to practice English _____.

- A. by B. with C. to D. on

() 11. When you compare yourself _____ other people, you will find your problems are not so terrible.

- A. by B. to C. for D. of

() 12. if you find you cannot read well, _____ can help.

- A. listening B. listen
C. listened D. by listening

() 13. I'd really like to know _____.

- A. how do you behave at school.
B. how you behave at school.
C. how did you behave at school.
D. what you behave at school.

() 14. You'd better not eat too much meat. _____, you should eat enough fruit and vegetables.

- A. Instead B. although
C. and D. or

() 15. It's our duty to try _____ best to improve ourselves.

- A. us B. our C. we D. ours

五、阅读理解。

Many students in China are learning English. Some of the students are children. Some are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English over the radio, on television, or from movies. Everyone must work hard to learn such a foreign language. Why do all these people want to learn English? It's difficult to answer this question. Many children learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own language and math and English... Some people learn English because it is useful to their work. Many people often learn English for their higher studies, because at college or university some of their books are in English. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers and

magazines in English.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

1. Many students in China are learning English, aren't they? _____

- A. No, they aren't.
B. No, they are.
C. Yes, they are.
D. Yes, they aren't.

2. If someone wants to learn another kind of language well, he must _____

- A. learn at school B. study by himself
C. work hard D. study at home

3. "Their own language" here means _____

- A. Chinese B. English
C. French D. Japanese

4. How many ways do Chinese people have for learning English language? _____

- A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Six

5. Why do many children learn English at school? _____

- A. Because they love learning it.
B. Because they want to read newspapers and magazines in English.
C. Because it is useful for their homework.
D. Because it is one of their main subjects.

写作题

一、汉译英。

1. 一你是如何提高你的英语的? _____ do you _____ your English?

一我是通过听磁带。I improve it by _____ to _____.

2. 记忆英语歌里的单词对于学习英语也有大的帮助。

_____ the words of English songs _____ helps _____.

3. 他的发音很好。He has a _____.

4. 这件衣服太脏了不能穿。The coat is _____ dirty _____ wear.

5. 我的同桌没来上学是因为他病了。

My deskmate didn't _____ to school _____ his _____.

6. 他想见我的家人,尤其是我妈妈。

He want to _____ my _____, _____ my mother.

7. 他在做作业的时候,经常犯拼写错误。When he

_____ his homework, he often _____ in _____.

8. 最后我们找到了解决这次挑战的方案。

Finally we find the _____ to the _____.

二、用方框中所给的词填空。将序号填入题后的方格中。

A. survey B. vocabulary C. ways D. for
E. group F. practice G. original H. movies
I. club J. suggestions

A: I'm doing a 1 about learning English. Can I ask you some questions?

B: Sure.

A: Great! Do you learn it by writing 2 lists?

B: Not only. I have many 3. For example, I join an English 4 to 5 my speaking skills. And I like watching 6 to improve my listening skills. After class, I usually make some 7 sentences using the grammar I've just learned.

A: Are they helpful?

B: Of course.

A: What would you like to do if you have any problems?

B: Well, I'd like to ask the teacher 8 help. And sometimes I discuss them in a 9. My classmates may help me, too.

A: Do you have any other 10?

B: We need read aloud every day.

A: Thanks.

B: Not at all.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

三、阅读理解。

A

When you speak, write a letter, make a phone call, people can get message from your words. But can people communicate without words? The answer is "Yes". A smile on the face can show your happiness and friendship; Tears in your eyes can make others know you are sad orexcited; When students put up their hands in class, that means they want to say something or they have questions to ask; When you shake your head, others may know it is "No". All these above are "Body language". This kind of language is especially useful to those disabled people who can't hear or speak. We also have other ways to

send messages. For instance, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take; A sign on doors can tell you where to go in or out. If you pay enough attention to your neighbourhood, you'll notice more ways to help find information. We should learn to live, learn to love our life and learn to learn. There are so many things for everybody to learn every day, every hour, every minute'or even every second.

判断正(T)误(F)。

- () (1) We can still communicate with each other without any word.
- () (2) When we see someone smile, we can know he feels surprised.
- () (3) "Body language" is important and useful for all the disabled people.
- () (4) All the signs on doors can show you where to go in or out.
- () (5) It's impossible for us to notice the things around us.

B

Many people go to school to get themselves educated. They learn language, history, politics, geography, physics, chemistry and math. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher does not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to teach his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves. Great scientists before us didn't get everything from school, but they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at schools. They would ask many questions as they read. They did thousands of experiments(实验). They worked hard and knew how to use their brains. 根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

1. People go to school _____.
A. to learn a skill
B. to get an education
C. to make a living
D. to learn several subjects
2. According to the passage, the most important thing a teacher should do is _____.
A. to teach his students everything he or

- she knows
- B. to teach the students how to study by themselves
- C. to teach the students how to think
- D. to know everything
3. Though school education is very important and useful, much more is to be learned _____
- A. by students themselves outside school.
- B. by students inside school
- C. by students themselves at home
- D. by tutors outside school
4. Why were many scientists so successful? _____
- A. Because they knew how to learn.
- B. Because they were clever.
- C. Because they got good education.
- D. Because they learned a lot of facts and formulas.
5. What did great scientists do when they were studying? _____
- A. They read a lot of books and asked many questions while reading.
- B. They did thousands of experiments.
- C. They usually worked hard and never wasted time.
- D. All of the above.



1. 补全对话

- A: Hey, Mary. There _____ a big test on Friday. I really _____ about it. Can you tell me _____ you study for a big test?
- B: _____! Before an exam, I usually review the notes that I have taken before.
- A: Ok. I will _____ that. What _____ good ways do you have?
- B: And if I have any _____, I will ask my classmates or teachers for help.
- A: I'm afraid that they will _____ at me.
- B: Of course they won't!

2. 用合适的词或根据首字母填空。

1. To _____ with, the teacher spoke too quickly. Later _____, I realized it didn't matter if I didn't _____ every word.

2. I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought classmates might _____ at me.
3. Doing a lot of listening _____ is really helpful.
4. Do you know why I am a good language l _____? Reading aloud every morning is one of my s _____.
5. Writing your own o _____ articles with the grammar you have learned is really a useful way.
6. My teacher is very i _____ because I got an A this term.
7. I have t _____ understanding people who speak fast.
8. People in Canada and New Zealand are n _____ speakers of English.
9. It's u _____ to let me do all the work.
10. Rich or p _____, young or old, we all have problems.
11. W _____ about our problems too much is bad for our health.
12. I don't think the rain will l _____ long. We can go shopping this afternoon.
13. Everyone needs friends. F _____ is an important part of our lives.
14. D _____ with the problems by regarding them as c _____ is the best way.
15. It is our d _____ to keep our classrooms clean and tidy.

3. 句型转换。

1. The dress cost so much that she didn't buy it. (用 too ... to ... 改写)
- _____
2. It rained yesterday, so I stayed at home. (用 because 改写)
- _____
3. My parents will go to America in two weeks. (对划线部分提问)
- _____
4. People use thermos bottles for keeping water warm. (改为被动语态)
- _____
5. I hardly ever met him after he moved to another district. (对划线部分提问)
- _____
6. Collecting coins interests the small boy. (用 interested 改写)
- _____