

荣德基

探究开放创造性学习

**心华级爽语** 

配冀教版

各級的議樣別數學



荣德基



# 新课标新教材

# 九年级英语(下)

(配冀教版)

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# **感动** 配是最重要的

## 一写给荣德教辅所有的读者朋友们

- 一个学生的名字覆撼着一代人。
- 一个学生的精神感动着所有人。

这个名字就是——洪战辉。

这种精神就是 奋斗!

- "一个人自立、自强才是最重要的!"
- "一个人通过自己的奋斗改变自己劣势的现状才是最重要的!"

如果你还有机会在学习之余坐在电视机前,那么这两句铿锵有力的话语 应该不止一次地撞击着你的耳膜,震撼着你的心灵。你一定也不止一次地看 到屏幕上那张写满刚毅的脸。当中央电视台公布了2005感动中国十大人物时, 洪战辉的名字给了我们更多的感动。

因为他的年龄、他的生活跟我们更靠近。

同一条求学的路,他走得分外坎坷,也格外坚强。当我们也走在同一条路上,心中是否有同样一个声音在激荡着脚步的节拍?是否有同样的信念鞭策着绷紧的每一根意志神经?

为什么我们会崇拜心目中的英雄?因为每个人心中都有一个英雄梦、都有一些想做又觉得做不到的事、当一个人把这个梦实现了,把这些事做到的 时候,便成为了人们心目中的英雄。 为什么我们因为别人的故事而感动,而受到激励?因为我们有着同样的 梦想、同样喜欢那种充满激情的生活,喜欢用自己的坚毅涂抹多彩的人生。

为什么我们不自己感动自己? 我们同样有坎坷需要配对,有困难需要克服,有性战需要迎接,而且可能我们还有着比洪战辉优异得多的条件。我们可以,当然可以。

当我们想放弃时,我们自己鞭策自己;当我们想作情时,我们自己监督自己;当我们失去信心时,我们自己鼓舞自己。当我们为自己的辩搏和奋斗感动着时,我们时刻都会有百分百的能量去走后面的每一步路。

听别人的故事,可以激动一时,不可以感动一生。总会有一些时候,我 们忙于自己的学业忘记了心底那份被激励起的激情。那么感动自己,只有感 动自己的力量,是无时无刻不存在、是无穷无尽涌出来、是可以支撑你用奋 斗不息来贯穿生命始终的。

我们面对的是知识,是一个永远不能超越的对手,是一个永远开采不尽的矿源。它是丰富人生的色彩,是滋养人生的养料,当我们怀抱虔诚与渴望 去追求它的时候,我们才会在这个过程中体会到成长、成熟和成功。而在这个过程中,我们要踏着奋斗和拼搏走过每一步求知的路。

所以,在2006年,在你翻开这本书后,请让我们一起用奋斗来捍卫自己的理想,用拼搏来装扮自己的人生!

祝所有老师工作顺利, 桃李芬芳 祝<mark>所有</mark>同学健康快乐, 坚强奋进

《剖析》丛书编委会
2006年4月

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# Munit 1 You Can Write Poetry

#### 如心现之的

Give me where to stand and I will move the earth. ( - Archimedes)

给我一个支点,我可以撬动地球。(一一阿基米德)

The secret of success is constancy to purpose. (-Benjamin Disraeli)

成功的秘诀是目标坚定。(---本杰明·狄斯累里)

Resolve to perform what you ought. Perform without fail what you resolve,

(-Benjamin Franklin)

自己该做的事下定决心去做;决心去做的事一定做好。( --- 本杰明 + 富兰克林)

## A基础篇

## (1. 教材内容剖析

#### Lesson 1 Poetry, Please

#### 一。逐句剖析

L. Just Say It!

译文:朗诵一下吧!

2. JENNY: Have you written your poem yet, Brian?

BRIAN: I've just started it, I'll finish it at home tonight. What alent your Jenny? Have you written yours?

JENNY, No. I haven't decided what to write about.

(i) 译文: 詹妮: 布赖恩, 你写完诗了吗?

布赖恩:我刚开始写。我正打算今天晚上在家里完成。你呢·詹妮?你写完 了吗?

詹妮:没有,我还没有决定写什么内容呢。

(ii) 生词: (1) poem / poum/ n. 诗 诗歌 eg:

Our lives are a poem. 我们的生活就是一首诗。

I wrote a poem about middle school students. 我写了一首关于中学生的诗。
(2)just /dʒʌst/ adv.

①正好;恰好;正要 eg:

I was just going when he came in 我刚要走他就进来了。

It is his birthday. He is just ten years old, 今天是他生日, 他正好 10岁。

That is just what I think, 挪正是我所想的。

It's just three o'clock. 正好是三点钟。

②仅仅, 只是 eg; I'm just teasing you, 我只不过是跟你闹着玩的。

Just a moment! 濟稍等一下!

I rang up just to say hello, 我打电话具是问候一下。

He's just a lad. 他还只是个小青年。

②刚才; 刚刚 eg; They've just arrived. 他们刚刚到达。

The bell just rang. 铃刚响过。

#### 九年级英语(冀教版)

- ④就在;就要;就是 eg: Your glasses are just on your nose. 你的眼镜就在你的鼻子上。
- ⑤刚好; 几乎不 eg; You only just caught the train, 你刚好赶上火车。 You have just missed the bus, 你刚好错过公共汽车。
- ⑥十分;非常;简直 eg: That's just beautiful! 真是太美了!

拓展:just about 几乎;正是……附近 eg:

I met him just about here. 我就是在这附近遇到他的。

He's just about to leave. 他刚要走。

They had just about won the game when they had to stop playing,

他们眼看就要赢得这场比赛了,却不得不停下来。

- (3) decide / di'said/ v.
  - ①决定; 决心 eg: Nothing has been decided. 什么也没有决定下来。

    He decided to study hard and catch up with others. 他决心努力学习,赶上别人。

He decided to go there himself. 他决定亲自去那儿。

She has decided that she will be a doctor, 她已决定将来当个医生。

②判断;判决 eq:The judge will decide the case tomorrow. 法官将于明天对案子进行判决。

拓展:decide somebody to do something 决定使某人做某事 eg:

What decided you to give up your job? 什么因素使你决定放弃你的工作?

#### (iii)词语辨析:

▲yet 与 already 的区别

yet 与 already 都可以用在现在完成时态中,意思是"已经"。但 yet 用于否定句或疑问句中, already 用在肯定句中。yet 在否定句中是"还,尚,仍"的意思。

eg: Has the school begun yei? 已经开学了吗?

He has not yet heard the good news. 他尚未听到过这个好消息。

He has never yet told a lie. 他还从没撤过谎。

He has seen that film twice already. 那部电影他已经看过两次了。

Twenty people have already left. 二十人已经离职。

(iv)句型: "I haven't decided what to write about."是"凝问词十不定式"作宾语的结构。可以使用该结构的常见的调语动词有:know, show, tell, ask, teach, learn, wonder, understand, find out 等。 eg:

I don't know when to go to the museum.

我不知道什么时候去参观博物馆。

Could you tell me how to go to the bus station? 能告诉我到汽车站怎么走吗? I don't know which to choose. 我不知道选择哪一个。

(v)交际用语:

What about...? 在本句中是用作承接上下文的转折语,意思是"……怎么样?"。

eg:I'm a student. What about you? 我是一名学生,你呢?

what about...与 how about...是英语口语中常用的两个省略句型,它们的意思和

2

用法基本相同,如果后面接动词,则用动词的-ing形式。它们还常常用在以下场合。

(1)向对方提出建议或请求。 eg:

How about going to the park? 去公园怎么样?

What about another apple? 再吃一个苹果好吗?

(2)征询对方的看法或意见。 eg:

What about your idea? 你的主意是什么?

What about the book I lent you yesterday? 我昨天借给你的那本书怎么样?

(3)询问天气或身体等情况。 eg:

What about the weather in your hometown? 你们家乡的气候如何? How about your grandfather now? You can't leave him by himself, 你爷爷近来身体好吗? 你们不能让他单独生活。

- (4)对所陈述的情况做出反话。常给予对方一种暗示。 eg:
  - -1'm always very careful. I've never lost anything. 我一向仔细,从不丢东西。
  - What about that time you paid for the library book? 那次你赔图书馆的书是 怎么回事呀?

#### (vi) 语法: 现在完成时态

现在完成时表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。也可表示过去已经开始。一直延续到现在的动作或状态。现在完成时态常与 just-now。already, yet, not... yet 连用。already 是副词、意思是"已经,已",常用于肯定的现在完成时态句式中; yet 是副词、意思是"还,尚,仍,已经"。常用于疑问,否定句式中; just 也是副词,意思是"刚刚,恰好,方才",常用于肯定句中。

构成:主语 + have/has + 过去分词 + 其他。(当主语是第三人称单数时用has,其余人称用have。)

否定式:主语 + haven't/hasn't + 过去分词 + 其他。

疑问式: Have / Has + 主语 + 过去分词 + 其他?

简略答语:Yes, 主语 + have/has.(肯定)

No. 主语 + haven't/hasn't. (否定)

I have bought a computer. (改成否定句)

I haven't bought a computer.

He has lost his book. (改成一般疑问句,再作肯定与否定回答)

Has he lost his book? Yes, he has, No. he hasn't.

- BRIAN: You love nature, Mache you could write a description of your (evantite place.
   You could express the way you feel about )t.
  - (i) 译文: 布赖恩: 你喜欢大自然。或许你可以描写一下你最喜欢的地方。你可以通过这种方式来表达你对它的感受。
  - (ji)生词:(1)description / di'skripjan/n, 描述:形容:描写 eg: That is a description of you. 那是对你的描述。

He gave a description of what he had seen. 他描述了他所见到的一切。

4 .

1 saw no one answering to the description, 我没见过像描述的这样相貌的人。 He is not very good at description, 他不擅于描写。

(2)express / ik'spres /① v. 表达:表示 eg:

She expressed her thanks. 她表示感谢。

His face expressed great joy. 他脸上显出很高兴的样子。

- ②adi, 特快的:快速的 eg: This is an express train. 这是一列快车。
- ③n. 快车 eg; This is the No. 56 special express to Beijing. 这是开往北京的56 次特快。
  - ④adv, 快速地;用快递方式地 eg: You can send the parcel express. 这个包裹可以寄快件。
- (iii) 句型: 在 You could express the way you feel about it. 句中, you feel about it 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 way。 the way 后接定语从句时, 一般用 in which 引导, 其在从句中做状语, 此时可以省略, 也可以换成 that。 eg. The way in which he told the story was very funny. 他讲那个故事的方式很滑稽。

The way that the teacher gives his lessons is very interesting. 这个老师讲课的方法很有趣。

They didn't do it the way (that) we do it now. 他们没有用我们现在用的方式来做那件事情。

另外 - feel about 还可以构成短语 - 意思是"摸索"。后面要接名词或 v. -ing 形式。 eg: The blind man felt about standing up slowly, 这个盲人摸索着站了起来。

(iv)语法, 先行词 way(方法,方式)后的定语从句,当引导词在从句中作状语时,不能用 how 来引导,而是用 that, in which 引导,或两者都不用,直接加定语从句。若引导词在从句中作主语或宾语,则要用 that 或 which。 eg: We have to think out a way that/which really works. 我们必须想出一个真正有用的办法来。这是我们洗手的方法。(汉译英)

This is the way (in which/that) we wash our hands.

- t. DANNY: That's a good idea. Brian! That's what I did in my prent; I described summering I have. Would you like to hear my prent?
  - (i)译文:丹尼:布赖恩,这倒是个好主意!这也正是我在诗里所做的:我描写了我所 热爱的事物。你们愿意听听我的诗吗?
  - (ii)短语; would like to do something

副析; would like to do something = want to do something 意思是"想要做某事"。但它比 want 的语气更委婉。 eg; Would you like to go with me? 你想和我一块去吗?

I would like to have dumplings. 我想吃饺子。

- (iii)交际用语:
  - (1) That's a good idea.

That's a good idea. 用来表示同意对方的主意或建议。在英语中表示同意往往和汉语的习惯差不多, 都是直藏了当。可以用 I agree. That's a good idea. No problem. 等。但表示不同意时, 却不直截了当, 要用 I don't think so. I'm afraid not. 等句子。

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(2) Would you like to hear my poem?

Would you like to do sth.? 用来婉转地提出请求,建议或某种看法.意思是"你愿意/想……吗?" eg:Would you like some coffee? 你想喝杯咖啡吗?

Would you like to go shopping? 你想去购物吗?

Would you like to go to the restaurant? 你想去餐馆吗?

- (iv)句型:在 That's what I did in my poem 句中, what I did in my poem 是表语从句。 在 I described something I love, 句中, I love 是定语从句,修饰 something, 省略了关系代词 that。
- (v)语法:表语从句

表语从句就是用一个句子作为表语。连接表语从句的连接词有: that, what, who, when, where, which, why, whether, how。 eg: The question is when he can arrive at the hotel. 问题是他什么时候能到达旅馆。

The question is why he cried yesterday. 问题是他昨天为什么哭了。

That's why we don't like it. 这就是我们为什么不喜欢它的原因。

麻烦是我把他的地址丢了。(汉译英)

The trouble is that I have lost his address.

BRIAN: How you finished stready;

DANNY Yes! It was may!

(i)译文:布赖恩:你写完了吗? 丹尼:是的。小菜一碟!

(ii)句型: Have you finished already? 是一般疑问句。already 不用于否定的陈述句。 也不用于一般将来时,用在问句中,一般放在句尾,表示惊讶,有"怎么会那/这样" 的意思。 eg;ls he back here already? 他怎么已经回到这儿来了?

Have you found it already? 你已经找到了?

Hasn't be seen it already? 难道他还没有看到吗?

 JENNY: We allow to best your moon. Demy: DANNY: De your roully want to hear it?

BRIAN, Yes

BANNY ARE THE STATE OF

JENNA : I not rend or administ

(i)译文:詹妮:丹尼,我们很想欣赏一下你的大作。

丹尼:你们真的想听吗?

布赖恩: 是啊!

丹尼:你肯定吗?

詹妮: 丹尼, 快读吧!

(ii)词语辨析:

▲like, enjoy 与 love 的区别

like, enjoy, love 都有"喜欢"的意思,但用法不同。like 与 love 是"热爱"的意思,是几个词中感情色彩最强烈的,其后可以接名词、动词不定式、动名词作宾语,而 enjoy 后面不能接动词不定式作宾语。 eg: I like to play computer games, 我喜欢打电脑游戏。

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Our hoss loves to hike for an excursion. 我们老板喜欢输自行车去郊游。 My little brother enjoys reading. 我的小弟弟喜欢读书。

#### (iii) 交际用语:

- (1)We'd love to do.../ I'd love to do...表示喜欢做某事。 eg: I'd really love to see you, 我确实很想见到你。
- (2)表示肯定与不肯定时要用 be (not)sure。 eg: I'm sure that he'll join us. 我肯定他将会加入到我们中来。 I'm not sure of that. 我不能肯定。

#### Z. DANNY: No. I'm not going to read it.

BRIAN: What do you mean"

DANNY: I know it by heart. I don't need to read it.

(i)译文:丹尼:不,我不读。

布赖恩: 你是什么意思? 丹尼: 我早熟记于心了。不用读。

(ii)生词:mean /mim/ v.

①表示……意思:作……解释 eg:What does that word mean? (= What is meant by that word?) 那个词作什么解释?

What do you mean by saying that? 你那样说是什么意思?

②本意是;意思是 eg:I mean the red one. not the green one, 我是指那个红的。 不是那个绿的。

I mean this one, not that one. 我指的是这个, 不是那个。

- ③意欲: 打算 eg. He did not mean to go. 他没打算去。 I meant to give you this book today, but I forgot, 我本来打算今天给你这本书的,可是我忘了。
- ④预定; 指定; 计划 eg: He means this house for his daughter. 他预定把这栋房子给女儿。
  - ⑤有价值: 有重要性 eg. Your friendship means a great deal to me. 你的友谊对 我很重要。
- ⑥有……征兆(迹象) eg: The dark clouds mean rain. 乌云是下雨的征兆。
- (iii) 短语: know...by heart

創析:know...by heart 与 learn...by heart 同义,都是"背"的意思。 eg: We should learn English words by heart if we want to learn English well. 如果想学好英语就要熟记单词。

I know the poem by heart, I needn't read it, 我把诗背过了。我没有必要读它了。
(iv)句型:

(1) What do you mean (by...)? 你……是什么意思?

What does ... mean? ……是什么意思?

(2)I don't need to read it. 也可以表达为; I needn't read it. need 在否定句中往往用作情态动词。

(v)交际用语:表达语言困难

在与别人交谈时,常常会出现听不清或听不懂对方所说的话的情况,要求对方再

说一遍或讲慢一点儿,使对话能继续进行下去。这时常用的表达方法有:What do you mean (by)...? Pardon? I'm sorry I can't follow you. 等。

#### S. JENNY Danny!

BRIAN: Well, then, JUST SAY IT!!

DANNY: I'd leve to. You don't need to shout.

(i) 译文:詹妮:丹尼!

布赖恩:好了!朗读一下吧!

丹尼:我当然要朗诵。你不必那么高声喊。

- (ii)交际用语; I'd love to. 常用于接受别人的邀请或委婉地拒绝邀请的情况。 吗:
  - Would you like to go to the movies with me? 你想和我一块去看电影吗?
  - -I'd love to. 想。
  - Would you like to come for dinner with us? 你愿意和我们一起进警吗?
  - I'd love to, but I'm afraid I have no time, 很愿意,但我恐怕没有时间。

#### 9. The Denut

#### 译文:面包圈

- 10. Looks like the surprised, pleased circle of my mouth, Oh!
  - (i) 译文: 它看起来像一张惊奇的,兴奋的,张大的我的嘴巴。噢!
  - (ii)短语: look like

創析, look like 意思是"看起来像"。like 在本句中是介词。 eg; He looks like his father, 他看上去像他的父亲。

- 11. Smalls like waking up in the marning, slowly, from a dream.
  - (i) 译文: 它闻起来像早上慢慢地从睡梦中醒来的感觉。
  - (ii) 短语:
    - (1) smell like

剖析: smell like 意思是"闻起来像"。 eg: The meat smells like beef. 这肉叫起来像牛肉。

(2) wake up

剖析: wake up 意思是"醒来"。 eg:

I wake up very early every morning, 我每天早晨都醒得很早。

- 12. Sciences like my stantach, making hungry naises.
  - (i)译文:它听起来像我的胃发出的咕噜噜的欢叫。
  - (ii) 短语: sound like

創析: sound like 意思是"听起来像"。 eg; Her voice sounds like an axle without enough oil.

她的嗓音听起来像缺了油的门轴。

- 13. Feels like happiness, so wanderful that Lelose my eyes,
  - (主)译文:(面包團)模起来有幸福的感受,如此美妙以至于我闭上了眼睛品味。
  - (ii)生词: happiness / hæpinis/ n. 快乐;幸福 eg: After they got married, they had many years of happiness.

他们结婚后,过了许多年幸福的生活。

It's great happiness to us to have a grand banquet in your honour here.

在这儿为你们举行盛大的宴会是我们极大的愉快。

(lii) 短语: feel like

剖析: feel like 意思是"摸起来像;有……的感觉"。 eg:

I feel like I'm connected to everybody in the world.

我感觉像是和世界上的每一个人都联系上了一样。

另外。feel like 还有"想要"的意思。后面要接名词或 v. ing 的形式。相当于 want to do sth. eg:

I don't feel like cating anything this morning.

(= I don't want to eat anything this morning.)

今天早晨我不想吃任何东西。

14. Tastes su good, even my teeth want to send;

译文:它尝起来如此的可口,连我的牙齿也止不住想笑!

「a. Claudi you write a rature poem about this photo? You could write a bout F △ [ L! 译文: 你能就这幅图片写一篇描写自然风光的诗歌吗? 你可以写:秋天!

#### 二、即时练习题

#### (一)用斯特內維同的通過形式增享

- 1. I have (write) five e-mails today.
- With the teacher's help, I can (expression) myself in English in class,
- The boy (decide) not to become a teacher after he left school.
- 4. I enjoy (describe) things I see,
- I've just (finish) my homework.

#### 1 一下面各句中划线部分有一处错误。清指出并改让

- 6. I'd love going to the zoo with you.
- 7. You don't need finish your poem today,
- 8. I feel very wonderful that I close my eyes.
- 9. It feels like walk on ice in winter.
- 10. I have yet done the job. What about you?

#### 落三级 型 西 验 给 .

- (一)1. written 热素學為 本句需要用 write 的过去分词与前面的 have 构成现在完成 时态。
- 3. decided 编字总统 decide not to do..."决定不做某事"。根据时间状语的时态,可以判断主句用一般过去时。
- 5. finished 源·神皇意 just 用于现在完成的态,意思是"刚刚"。have 与过去分词 finished构成现在完成时。

- (二)6. B going→to go 果津与结, would love 后面接动词时需要用动词不定式,即would love to do,意思是"想做某事"。
- 7. B need finish→need to finish 股種总譜 don't need to do something 意思是"不需要做某事"。need 在这里是实义动词。
- 8. B very = so 规律总结 本句构成的是 so...that 的结构, 意思是"如此……以至于… …"
- 9. C walk-walking 规型系统 like 在本句中是介词,后面需要用动词的-ing 形式。
- 10, A yet→already 视录总片, yet 用于现在完成时态的否定句或疑问句中, already 用于肯定句中。

#### Lesson 2 Poems About Nature

#### 一、逐句剖析

- I. When you read this poems the year sec a picture or your mand?
  - (1) 译文: 当你读这首诗歌的时候, 你能看到你脑海中的画面吗?
  - (ii)句型:本句是一个复合句。其中 when you read this poem 是时间状语从句。
- ". Halls, load with new water, running swiftly under ice as ries as glass. Flawers, only beave and bright in the aid show. Trees, smelling fresh with life, lower opening slow by under the pub blue sky. Sure, warm and guiden, suffly kissing the earth.
  - (i) 译文,泉水在清澈如镜的冰下急速流淌,唤醒了寂静的山冈。不畏严寒的花朵在 残雪中绽放;树木充满了生机;绿叶在淡蓝的天空下慢慢地舒张。温暖金黄 的太阳,温柔的与大地亲吻拥抱。
  - (ii)生词: (1)hill /hrl/n. 小山;丘陵 eg:I climbed up the hill and ran down the other side. 我爬上了小山,又从另一面跑下来。

The hills are covered with green trees. 绿树覆盖了小山。

(2) swiftly /'swiftli/ adv. 很快地; 即刻 eg: An efficient expert solves problems swiftly. 高效率的专家能迅速解决问题。

Seeing no one around, the boy took a piece of candy swiftly and put it into his pocket. 看见周围没人,小男孩快速地拿了一块糖放在口袋里。

- (3) clear /kha/ adj.
  - ①明亮的;清澈的 eg:Look at the clear glass of the window. 看窗户上明净的玻璃。

The girl has a pair of clear eyes. 这个女孩有一双明亮的眼睛。

②容易看见的;听得清的 eg:Look at the clear photo, It was taken by me. 看这张清晰的照片。这是我拍照的。

Her voice was very clear, 她的声音很清晰。

- ③头脑清楚的;明确的 eg: He is a clear man. 他是一位头脑清楚的人。
- ①明白的;有信心的 eg:I'm still not clear what the job involves. 我仍然不明白这项工作包括哪些内容。

She seems quite clear about her future curricula.

她对自己未来要学的课程看来很有把握。

The teacher seems quite clear about what to do.

这位老师对该做什么好像很有把握。

- ⑤无罪的:无忧虑的:无愧疚的 eg: He had a clear conscience. 他何心无愧。
- ⑥开通的;无障碍的;无危险的;畅通无阻的 eg; The highways are clear of snow now. 高速公路上已无积雪。
- ⑦淯楚的;明显的 eg. It was clear that he wanted to do the job alone. 很明显, 他想一个人于这话。
- ⑧完全的;无限的 eg. They won a clear victory in the battle. 在战斗中,他们获得了彻底的胜利。
- adv. ①清楚地 eg: I want to be quite clear on this problem. 在这个问题上我希望搞清楚。
- ②不碍事地;干净利落地 eg: She jumped clear. 她跳得干净利落。
  The boy was nimble and jumped clear of the truck.

男孩很灵巧,纵身一跳就避开了卡车。

- ②完全地;一直地 eg: He got clear away. 他逃得无影无踪。
- v. ①使于净;使清洁;使清澈 eg: Let's clear all these waste things off the kitchen. 让我们把厨房里所有的垃圾清理掉。

The school has decided to clear out all the classrooms and labs these days. 学校决定这几天对所有教室和实验室进行大扫除。

Whose job is it to clear the rainwater from the streets?

清除街道上淤积的雨水是谁的工作?

I'll just clear the plates away, then the children can use the table to do their homework. 我把盘子收拾走后,孩子们就可以用桌子做作业了。

Please clear the desk of all these books and papers.

**清把书桌上所有的书和报纸都收拾起来。** 

⑧跳过;越过 eg:The horse cleared the fence. 马跳过黄笆。

The horse No. 8 easily cleared every fence.

那匹 8 号马轻易地越过了各道栅栏。

By the end of last year quite a few women high jumpers had cleared 1,90 metres in the world. 到去年年底世界上有好几个女子跳高运动员跳过了 1.90 米的高度。

- (4) tiny / tami / adj. 微小的; 极小的 eg: There was a tiny insect on the flower. 花朵上有一只很小的昆虫。
- (5) brave / breiv/adj. 勇敢的;无所畏惧的 eg: He is a brave boy. 他是一个勇敢的男孩。

These soldiers are brave. 这些士兵很勇敢。

It was brave of him to enter the burning building.

他进了燃烧着的大楼真勇敢。

- (6)pale / perl/ adj.
  - ①淡的;浅的 eg: The sky was pale blue. 天空呈淡蓝色。
  - ②苍白的;灰白的 蠕:

He looked pale and his clothes were in a frightful state.

他看上去脸色苍白,全身衣服弄得一团糟。

(7)golden / ˈgəʊldən/ adj.