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初中英语

导学新课堂

九年级(全)

导学梳理 开放互动 渐进求实 探究创新

ENGLISH

主编：祝 铭

广州出版社

CHU ZHONG YING YU DAO XUE XIN KE TANG

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前 言

为了帮助广大师生尽快地使用好《初中英语》(牛津深圳版),我出版社特组织深圳市资深的教研人员和一线老师共同编写了与这套与教材配套的《初中英语导学新课堂》丛书。该丛书突出了学生的自主性、实践性和求实性,既有与中考题型相匹配的课文同步基础训练,又包含交际实用的话题训练。同时,每册还有期中、期末检测题。该丛书分为7A(供七年级上学习使用);7B(供七年级下学期使用)。8A(供八年级上学习使用);8B(供八年级下学习使用);九年级为全一册, (供九年级全学期使用)。

一、丛书主要特点

1、**导学梳理** 力求导引整个单元的学习目标与要求。

2、**开放互动** 主观性练习与启发思维想象的互动式练习旨在训练学生的创新思维和实际运用语言的能力。

3、**渐进求实** 紧扣新教材设置练习的梯度,瞄准中考题型。

二、丛书的主要栏目

【学习目标与要求】 是各单元学习目标的导航图。

【SPEAKING 说一说】 包括:朗读短文;情景对话及看图说话三部分。

【LISTENING 听一听】 包括:听句子;听对话,听短文及听后采集信息四部分。

【KNOWLEDGE 练一练】 包括:单项选择;改写句子两部分。

【READING 读一读】 包括:完形填空及阅读理解两部分。

【WRITING 写一写】 包括:看图写文段;根据信息写文段。

【SNACKS 课后点心】 包括:课后生词游戏。

在丛书的编写和审阅书稿过程中,反复推敲,同时我们得到了深圳市部分教研员及一线老师的大力支持和帮助,在此,特向他们表示衷心的感谢。然而受编者水平与时间所限,书中难免有错漏。恳请广大师生不吝赐教、指正为盼。

编 者

2006年8月

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Chapter 1 Making friends

学习目标与要求

Items	Studying aims and demands
Vocabulary	tennis, rugby, hockey, table tennis, badminton, football, title, address, signature, greet, Sidney, own, restaurant, fact, architect, subject, ambition, enclose, hope that ... mention, worst, geography, probably, describe, gap, hobby, contain, example,
Expressions	postal code, deliver letters, enjoy play chess, work as, sports fields, be keen on ..., not ... at all, be healthy, go to university, leave school, have to, get a letter from, find out, move to England, the number of, in bracket, on the website, far away from, in the future, write to someone, receive a letter from., thanks a lot for ..., be happy to be...
Functional items	Letter writing
Grammar	a, an and, but, so,



SPEAKING 说一说

I. 请用正确的语音、语调流利地朗读下列短文。

It was a very hot summer Sunday. Most of the neighbors were indoors with air-conditioners and color TVs going on. Suddenly, there was a power failure. After about half an hour, most houses had lost their pleasing coolness and people began to come outdoors in search for a gentle breeze. Before long, everyone was sharing all kinds of soft drinks and iced tea or coffee. Food began to appear, someone brought some small tables, and a natural block party developed. All around me, people were talking and laughing, and no one seemed to care that the power was still off. Nor did the spirit of the party die with the end of the evening. We since have organized a block football team and a number of clubs. Ever since that power failure, our neighborhood had been a more pleasant place to live in.

II. 请根据下列语境完成对话。

老师从澳大利亚回来,带来很多明信片。每张都有一个学生的个人信息和地址。A 同学已开始和一个同龄且有相同嗜好的人成为笔友,B 同学对此很感兴趣,他问了很多问题,请完成下列对话。

A: I've got an Australian pen friend.

B: An Australian pen friend? 1) _____?





A: Edward.

B: 2) _____ ?

A: We are the same age.

B: 3) _____ ?

A: He lives in the south of Australia.

B: 4) _____ ?

A: He likes collecting shells just like me.

B: That's interesting. 5) _____ ?

A: Our teacher just came back from Australia and brought back lots of post cards of their students with their personal information. I got one and wrote to him.

B: Oh! Maybe I can get one and make a pen- friend.

A: Sure. 6) _____ !

III. 看图说话。用 5~8 句话描述下图内容。



LISTENING 听一听

I. 根据你所听到的句子, 选择恰当的答语, 每一小题念一遍。

() 1. A. Yes, I have a pen.

B. Yes, I have.

C. No, I don't.

() 2. A. I like badminton best.

B. I like rugby.

C. Can you play hockey?

() 3. A. It has an address and a date after it at the top-right corner.

B. It has a greeting and a signature at the end.

C. Both A and B.

() 4. A. A boy's toy.

B. A pen.

C. Someone you can write to.

- () 5. A. Lo. B. Tom. C. May.
 () 6. A. Honest. B. European. C. Uniform.
 () 7. A. An encyclopaedia.
 B. A dictionary.
 C. A telephone directory.
 () 8. A. You were born in 1980.
 B. You like to come to this world.
 C. You don't know the word.
 () 9. A. The first letter.
 B. The fourth letter.
 C. The third letter.
 () 10. A. That's all I have to say.
 B. That's all.
 C. It was great to hear from you. I hope you will write again soon.

II. 情景反应。根据你所听到的对话,选择恰当的答语,每一小题念两遍。

- () 11. A. For three days. B. Three days ago. C. Ever since last year.
 () 12. A. In the bookshop. B. In the library. C. In the museum.
 () 13. A. China. B. Australia. C. England.
 () 14. A. Football. B. Basketball. C. Tennis.
 () 15. A. Her purse was stolen. B. She lost her purse. C. She was poor.
 () 16. A. Yesterday evening. B. Yesterday morning. C. This morning.
 () 17. A. Having a meal.
 B. Cooking a meal.
 C. Making the soup hot.
 () 18. A. She said the weather changed.
 B. She said she got sick.
 C. She said a lot of people got sick.
 () 19. A. In the city. B. In the country. C. In the town.
 () 20. A. In the cinema. B. In a bookshop. C. In a school.

III. 短文理解。听短文判断对错,短文念两遍。

- () 21. In the world a dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the zoos.
 () 22. People think that a dog can be their best friend.
 () 23. Some old people think a dog is their child because they themselves have no children.
 () 24. People keep dogs because they need friendship.
 () 25. People keep dogs for different reasons.





IV. 听对话, 填写短文中所缺的信息。读两遍。

Our teaching building		
Position(位置)	In the 26) _____ of the school.	
Detailed descriptions (详细情况)	On the first floor,	A big reading room,
		27) _____ computer rooms,
		And three 28) _____ labs.
		A sound lab to have English class.
		A garden



KNOWLEDGE 练一练

I. 选择填空, 选出最佳答案。

- () 1. What _____ bad weather! How long do you think it will last?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. _____ great fun it is to fly a kite _____ such a windy day!
A. What; in B. What; on
C. How; in D. How; on
- () 3. Captain King has almost been everywhere. We all enjoy _____ Captain King's stories of his adventures.
A. hearing B. to hear
C. listening to D. to listen to
- () 4. -- Where does Mrs. Smith live?
-- She lives _____ the Fifth Street. She owns a small house _____ the shopping centre.
A. on; near B. at; nearby
C. in; near D. in; nearby
- () 5. You must be very hungry after such a long walk. Would you like _____?
A. everything to eat B. something to eat
C. eating something D. to eat everything
- () 6. It happened _____ a cold winter morning. Thousands of people lost their homes over a night.
A. of B. in C. at D. on
- () 7. Mrs. Green has a _____ daughter. She is a lovely girl.
A. ten years old B. ten—years—old
C. ten—year—old D. ten year old

- () 8. Each of the stones weighs _____.
 A. one and half ton B. one ton and half
 C. one and a half ton D. one ton and a half
- () 9. I can't tell _____ but I'm sure it is not mine.
 A. whose skirt is it B. whose it is the skirt
 C. who's skirt is it D. whose skirt it is
- () 10. Go for it and hope _____ your good news soon.
 A. to get B. get C. got D. getting
- () 11. I'm _____ on football, but I like watching it better than playing it.
 A. good B. well C. interested D. keen
- () 12. My _____ subject is physics. My ambition is _____ an engineer in the future.
 A. the best; to be B. best; become
 C. best; to be D. favorite; become
- () 13. My brother is an architect. He plans _____.
 A. pictures B. machines C. buildings D. signature
- () 14. My parents came from Hong Kong, but I have never _____.
 A. gone there B. been to there
 C. been there D. gone to there
- () 15. -- Dad, what is a postal code used for?
 -- A postal code makes it _____ for the post office to deliver letters.
 A. easier B. to be easier
 C. to be easy D. easily
- () 16. The Great Wall is more than 6-7 meters _____ and 4-5 meters _____.
 A. tall; wide B. high; wide
 C. high; long D. tall; deep
- () 17. These twin brothers seem alike. Can you _____ who is the younger one?
 A. tell B. see C. talk D. differ
- () 18. -- What is your _____, please?
 -- I am five feet two inches tall.
 A. high B. weight C. height D. length
- () 19. People are poor here. Many families try very hard to _____ money for the schooling of their children.
 A. raise B. collecting C. to gether D. lend
- () 20. -- Where should I put my home address in a letter, Miss Li?
 -- Put it _____ the top-right corner.
 A. on B. from C. for D. at

II. 用英语解释下列句子。

1. Sidney comes from a town called Stone House.

2. I like playing computer games best.

3. Jackie Chan came into the world in 1954.

4. He goes to school on foot every day.

5. I hope to hear from you soon.



I. 完形填空。

Early one morning, an old woman was carrying a big basket of cabbages on her head to the market. She hoped to 1 them to the people from town.

The mountain road was narrow and the old woman was walking 2, because she did not want to have 3 and lose her cabbages.

Suddenly she 4 a loud bell, and a bicycle came round the corner. It passed her and went very fast 5 the hill. The old woman had to jump to one side of the 6 so quickly that the basket of cabbages nearly fell into the valley.

She looked up and saw that a young boy was on the bicycle. He was 7 on without even looking round to see 8 the old woman was all right.

The old woman began to shout, "Come back, young man! You dropped something!"

When he heard this, the boy stopped the bicycle so suddenly that he 9 fell off. Then he turned and began to 10 the bicycle back up to the hill. "What is it?" he asked. "What did I drop?" "Little boy," the old woman answered, "You dropped your manners."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| () 1. A. send | B. give | C. sell | D. take |
| () 2. A. clearly | B. carefully | C. politely | D. hardly |
| () 3. A. a match | B. a rest | C. an accident | D. a talk |
| () 4. A. hit | B. made | C. found | D. heard |
| () 5. A. down | B. up | C. to | D. over |
| () 6. A. road | B. street | C. town | D. hill |
| () 7. A. driving | B. riding | C. running | D. walking |



- () 8. A. how B. where C. whether D. when
 () 9. A. usually B. hardly C. easily D. nearly
 () 10. A. carry B. catch C. push D. give

II. 阅读理解。

JOB APPLICATION FORM

YOUR NAME	Julia Morley
ADDRESS	18 Jackson Street. Elizabeth, Arizona 852F6
E-MAIL ADDRESS	jmorley@gnet.net
PHONE NUMBER	(623)555-1212
HIGH SCHOOL	Robert Morris High School
KEY COURSES	Computer, 3years; Maths, 4 years; Chemistry, 2years
LANGUAGES	Japanese, 3 years (reading, writing, speaking) French, 2 years (reading, writing)
EXPERIENCE	Delivering milk; taking food orders at Brown's
INTERESTS	I like traveling and playing football. After school I often play football with my friends and I usually travel on my holidays. I enjoy working with people and helping them.
REFERENCES	Mrs Heather Singleton, Headmaster, Robert Morris High School and Mr Michael Ambler, Manager of Brown's Restaurant.

生词: application 申请; course 课程; reference 证明人

- () 1. We can't find Julia Morley's _____ in the form.
 A. interests B. address C. age D. experience
- () 2. Where has she ever worked?
 A. In a restaurant. B. In a police station.
 C. In a post office. D. In a computer company.
- () 3. What is Julia interested in?
 A. Travelling and cooking. B. Playing basketball and driving.
 C. Reading and writing. D. Playing football and traveling.
- () 4. How many years has she learnt languages?
 A. Five. B. Three. C. Two. D. Six.



() 5. Do you think she can get on well with others?

A. No, I don't.

B. Yes, I do.

C. Yes, she can.

D. No, she can't.

B

William Shakespeare was the writer of plays and poems. Some of his most famous plays are Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth. He wrote thirty-seven plays in all. They are still popular today.

He was born in 1564 in England. At school he liked watching plays. He decided to be an actor when he finished school at the age of fourteen. In 1582, he married a farmer's daughter. She was eight years older than he was. Their first child was a daughter. Later they had twins. In 1585, Shakespeare left his hometown, Stratford-upon-Avon. His wife and children stayed behind. No one knows why he left or what he did between 1585 and 1592.

At twenty-eight he moved to London and joined a theatre company which opened the Globe Theatre in 1599. He became an actor, and he also wrote plays. He usually acted in his own plays. He earned almost no money from his writing. But he made a lot of money from acting. With the money he bought a large house in his hometown.

At the age of forty-nine, Shakespeare retired and went to live in Stratford-upon-Avon. He died at the age of fifty-two. He left his money to his family. He left his genius to the world. You still see his plays in English and in many other languages. He is one of the most famous writers in the world.

() 1. Shakespeare wrote many famous plays except _____.

A. Hamlet

B. Macbeth

C. Romeo and Juliet

D. Man and Superman

() 2. Shakespeare decided to be an actor in _____.

A. 1578

B. 1582

C. 1599

D. 1616

() 3. In 1585, Shakespeare left his hometown Stratford-upon-Avon _____.

A. with his wife

B. with his daughter

C. with his wife and children

D. alone

() 4. Shakespeare got much money from _____.

A. writing

B. plays

C. acting

D. retirement

() 5. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Shakespeare had two children.

B. Shakespeare wrote both plays and poems.

C. Shakespeare left his money to the Globe Theatre.

D. Shakespeare wrote plays in English and some other languages.



"I'm Sorry, but You Failed"

When I was at university, I studied very hard. But a lot of my friends did very little work. Some did just enough to pass the exams. Others didn't do quite enough. Fred Baines was such a student. He spent more time drinking in the Tea House than working in the library.

Once, at the end of the term, we had to take an important test in Chinese. The test had 100 questions. Beside each question, we had to write "True" or "False". While I was studying in my room the night before the test, Fred was watching TV. Fred usually worried a lot the night before a test. But on that night he looked very easy. Then he told me of his idea.

"It's very simple. There are 100 questions and I have to get 50 right to pass the test. I'll take a coin into the room. I haven't studied a Chinese book for months, so I'll toss (掷, 扔) the coin. In that way, I'm sure I'll get half of the questions right."

The next day, Fred came happily into the examination room. As he sat tossing a coin for half an hour, he wrote down his answers. Then he left, half an hour before the rest of us.

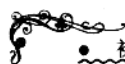
The next day, Fred met his Chinese teacher at the school gate. "Oh, good," he said. "Have you got the results of the test?"

The teacher looked at him and smiled, "Ah, it's you, Baines. Just a minute."

Then the teacher reached his pocket and took out a coin. He threw it into the air, caught it in his hand and looked at it. "I'm sorry, Baines, but you failed!"

- () 1. Like some of the students, Fred Baines _____ before the exams.
 - A. didn't get ready
 - B. did enough
 - C. didn't go to the Tea House
 - D. did nothing at all
- () 2. Fred _____ on the night before the Chinese test.
 - A. was very worried
 - B. went to bed early
 - C. didn't watch TV as usual
 - D. didn't worry a lot as usual
- () 3. Fred looked very easy because _____.
 - A. he had a good idea
 - B. he thought the test would be very easy
 - C. he got to know the answers by watching TV
 - D. he found a coin
- () 4. Which of the following is true?
 - A. The test had 100 questions. The half of the answers were true, the rest were false.
 - B. Fred would pass the exam if he could get 50 questions right.
 - C. Fred got half the questions right by tossing a coin.
 - D. The teacher got the results of the test by tossing a coin.





() 5. Another proper title of the passage may be _____.

- A. True or False
- B. Test and Coin
- C. Teacher and Students
- D. Good Luck or Bad Luck

D

阅读下面短文,然后回答问题。

Many people believe that French people are very different from Americans. This is certainly true where eating habits are concerned! According to a report by the World Health Organization, each year French people eat four times more better than Americans. The French also eat twice as much cheese! In addition, they eat more vegetables, potatoes, grain and fish. Yet, despite the fact that they eat larger amounts of these foods, the French take in about the same number of calories each day as Americans. (French and American men consume about 2,500 calories each day on average. French and American women take in about 1,600 calories daily.)

How can this be? If the French are eating more of certain types of foods, shouldn't this add up to more calories? And why are so few French people overweight compared to Americans? The answer is that Americans consume 18 times more refined sugar than the French, and drink twice as much whole milk!

Although many Americans believe the French end up each meal with gooey (胶粘的) desserts, this just isn't so. Except for special occasions, dessert in a typical French home consists of fresh fruit or cheese. Many American families, on the other hand, like to end their meals with a bowl or two of ice cream or another sweet treat.

Questions:

1. Name six types of foods French people eat more of each year than Americans

2. How many calories does the average Frenchman consume each day?

3. How much whole milk does the average French person drink compared to the average Americans?

4. How much more refined sugar do Americans eat than the French?

5. What do French families usually eat for dessert?

E

Mary and Peter were having a picnic with some friends near a river when Mary shouted, "Look! That's a spaceship up there and it's going to land here."

Frightened by the strange spaceship, all the young people got into their cars and drove away as quickly as possible except Peter and Mary. They were more curious(好奇的) than frightened. They watched the spaceship land and saw a door open, but nobody came out, so they went to look into it. In the centre of the floor, there was a lot of food. Peter followed Mary into the spaceship and did not hear the door close behind him. The temperature fell in no time and very soon the two young people didn't know anything.

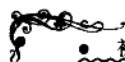
When they came to, they were surprised to see that they were back by the river again. The spaceship had gone. Their car was nearby.

"What happened?" asked Mary.

Peter scratched his head, saying slowly, "Don't ask me. Perhaps we had a problem. Come on. It's time to go home."

After driving about fifty metres, they found a thick wall made of something like glass stood in their way. On the other side of the wall, a few strange aliens were looking through the wall and reading a notice which, translated into English, said, "New comers at the zoo: a pair of earth villagers in their field with their house on wheels."

- () 1. Which of the following is true?
- It was Peter who saw the spaceship first.
 - The spaceship landed on the river.
 - All the young people went for the picnic by car.
 - When Peter went into the spaceship, Mary followed him.
- () 2. What happened after Mary and Peter entered the spaceship?
- They were asked to eat much food.
 - The temperature went up.
 - Someone they couldn't see knocked them down.
 - The spaceship flew away with them and part of the field.
- () 3. What can we learn from the end of the story?
- Peter and Mary became villagers.
 - Peter and Mary were in another planet.
 - Peter and Mary went back home.
 - Peter and Mary visited the zoo.
- () 4. The underlined part "house on wheels" means " _____ " in this story.
- car
 - space
 - wall
 - zoo



() 5. What is the wall made of according to the passage?

A. metal.

B. plastics.

C. something like glass.

D. glass.



你从老师从澳大利亚带回来的很多明信片中找到一个你最喜欢的同学 David, 想与他成为笔友, 请你给他写封信, 介绍你的一些个人情况, 如姓名、年龄、所在学校、个人爱好等, 并表明你想与他成为笔友。(60~80 个字)
