

适用于义务教育课程标准实验教科书



# 创新与探究

新课标同步训练

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版

9

英语

年级·下册

主编 / 路萍

- \* 打基础
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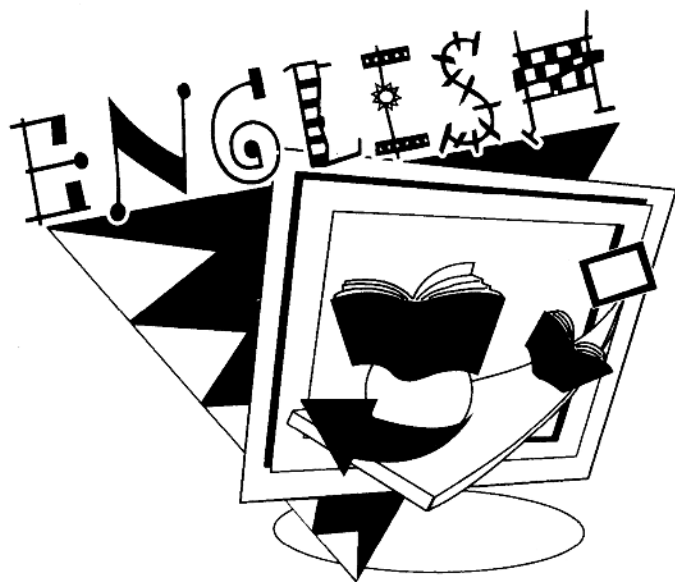
义务教育课程标准实验教科书[人教版]

# 创新与探究

## 新课标同步训练

九年级 英语(下)

路 萍 主编



黑龙江少年儿童出版社

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丛书策划:王朝晖 赵 力  
赵立程 张立新  
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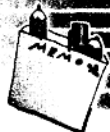
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# Unit 9 When was it invented?

## 知识结构 全屏显示

过去时的被动语态结构:  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{matrix} \right\} + \text{done}$



### 我的知识平台

#### 重点

1. be used for doing sth. 被用于做某事
2. change the style of sth. 改变某物的风格
3. by mistake 弄错
4. make sb. + adj. 使某人处于某种状态
5. in the end = at last 最后
6. by accident = by chance = occasionally

#### 偶然

7. the Western world 西方世界
8. according to 根据
9. boil drink water over an open fire 在火上烧水

#### 上烧水

10. produce a pleasant smell 散发出宜人的气味
11. decide to do sth. 决定做某事
12. in this way 用这种方法
13. change sth. into... 把……变成……
14. picture of words 语言画面
15. travel around 环游

16. be at college 上大学
17. be asked to do sth. 被邀请做某事
18. knock into sb. 撞到某人身上
19. teach sb. how to do sth. 教某人如何做某事
20. since then 从那时起
21. the number of sth. ……的数量
22. dream of doing sth. 梦想做某事

#### 难点

#### 1. discover 与 invent

discover 发现,指发现的对象是本来存在的,只是以前不知道而已;也可指发现新奇或意外之物或发现某种情况(可用褒义或贬义)。

invent 发明,发明的对象是以前没有的新东西,如:工具、手段或方法(一般用褒义)。

#### 2. “满意”“知足”的表达法

be pleased with... 中意,满足,如:

She is pleased with the gift. 她很中意那件礼物。

be satisfied with... 满足的;指我们达到希望时所感觉的满足,有积极的、愉快的意思(指自外而生的状态),如:

She is satisfied with her son's progress. 她对儿子的进步满意。

be contented with... 知足的; 含有被动的意思, 指对于现有的已很满足, 再无他求(是发于内心的状态), 如:

I am contented with my wife. 我对我的妻子感到满意。

### 3. throw 等表示“投掷”的词

throw 抛, 掷, 投, 最普通用语, 含有有用的意思。

cast 投, 常用作比喻的意义, 表示无意识的行为, 与 throw 相比, cast 是诗或古风的用语。

fling 投, 含有用力强之意, 常带敌意或轻蔑的意思。

hurl 猛掷, 用非常的强力抛掷, 为书面语, 常用作比喻的意思。

pitch 投, 掷, 原指在肩下抛掷, 亦作广义的抛掷, 凡抛球、石、网等常用 pitch, 但 cast a net 也表示“撒网”的意思。



### 根据课文填空

Do you know the tea, the \_\_\_\_\_ popular drink in the world (after water), was \_\_\_\_\_ by accident? Although tea wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the Western world until 1610, this beverage was \_\_\_\_\_ over three \_\_\_\_\_ years before that. According \_\_\_\_\_ an ancient Chinese legend, the emperor Shen Nong discovered tea when he was \_\_\_\_\_ drinking water

\_\_\_\_\_ an open fire. Some leaves from a nearby bush fell \_\_\_\_\_ the water and remained there \_\_\_\_\_ some time. The emperor noticed that the leaves in the water \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasant \_\_\_\_\_. Later he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the hot mixture. It was quite delicious. And \_\_\_\_\_ this way, one of the \_\_\_\_\_ favourite drinks was \_\_\_\_\_.

### 同义句转换

- If you travel around China you will notice a very popular activity everywhere you go—basketball.  
If you travel around China you will notice a very popular activity \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you go — basket-ball.
- This much-loved and active sport is enjoyed by all.  
All \_\_\_\_\_ this much-loved and active sport.
- It is played by more than 100 million people in over 200 countries.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 100 million people in \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 200 countries \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Basketball has been played in parks, schools and even in factories.  
People \_\_\_\_\_ basketball in parks, school and even in factories.
- Knocking into players and falling down would be dangerous.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous to \_\_\_\_\_  
into players and \_\_\_\_\_ down.



### 翻译句子

- 你知道篮球是什么时候发明的吗?  
Do you know when basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 许多年轻人都梦想成为著名的篮球运动员。  
Many young people \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ famous basketball \_\_\_\_\_.
- 据说历史上的第一次篮球赛是在 1891 年 12 月 21 日。  
It is believed that \_\_\_\_\_ December  
21st, 1891, the first basketball game in  
history \_\_\_\_\_.
- 篮球是由加拿大的博士詹姆斯发明的。  
Basketball \_\_\_\_\_ a  
\_\_\_\_\_ doctor \_\_\_\_\_ James.
- 从那以后,篮球在全球流行,而且美国篮球协会的外国球员数量也上升了。  
Since then, the \_\_\_\_\_ of basketball  
\_\_\_\_\_ risen worldwide, and the  
\_\_\_\_\_ of foreign players in America's  
NBA \_\_\_\_\_ increased.

### 单词释义

- i \_\_\_\_\_ plan or make something  
new
- a \_\_\_\_\_ of times long past; very  
old
- p \_\_\_\_\_ make something; give fruit,  
crops, etc.
- p \_\_\_\_\_ nice; that you enjoy
- t \_\_\_\_\_ move your arm quickly to  
send something through

the air

- c \_\_\_\_\_ a hundred years
- p \_\_\_\_\_ dish of meat or fruit cov-  
ered with pastry and  
cooked
- o \_\_\_\_\_ function; work
- s \_\_\_\_\_ throw little bits or drops  
on to something
- b \_\_\_\_\_ heat water or other liquid  
until it bubbles and  
steams



### 完形填空

Plants grow fast in spring 1 summer be-  
cause the weather is 2 with 3 rain.  
When autumn comes the weather becomes 4  
and dry. Plants grow 5 in autumn. Some may  
even die 6 winter comes. But some plants  
7 live in winter. In autumn their leaves turn  
8 and fall off. So they can lose 9 water  
through the leaves. When spring comes, 10  
leaves will grow out.

- ( ) 1. A. or B. but C. and D. also  
( ) 2. A. cold B. warmer C. warm D. cool  
( ) 3. A. many B. plenty of  
C. a little of D. much  
( ) 4. A. hot B. cool  
C. cold D. warm  
( ) 5. A. slowly B. fast  
C. slow D. quick  
( ) 6. A. since B. before



- C. in front of      D. behind
- ( ) 7. A. yet      B. too      C. either      D. still
- ( ) 8. A. yellow      B. green
- C. blue      D. white
- ( ) 9. A. few      B. fewer      C. little      D. less
- ( ) 10. A. few      B. larger      C. new      D. old



### 阅读理解

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732 in Virginia. His parents were Augustine and Mary Washington. George grew up on a farm in Virginia. George did not go to school. His father taught him at home. George's favorite subject was maths. George learned to be a surveyor of land when he grew up. He joined the army and was a leader during the American Revolution. He later became the first President of the United States. George Washington is called the "Father of the USA". Americans celebrate his birthday on President's Day in February. His picture is on the one dollar bill.

1. Why is George Washington called the "Father of the USA"?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What subject did George like to study best?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where was George Washington born?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When is Washington's birthday celebrated?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What did George learn to be?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 名校新题



#### 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Miyoko filled her personal information \_\_\_\_\_ she could order a camera online.  
A. because      B. so that  
C. though      D. since
- ( ) 2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting film that I saw it for a second time.  
A. so      B. too      C. such      D. enough
- ( ) 3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ many books on maths in the bookshop that he can't decide which to choose.  
A. so      B. too      C. such      D. enough
- ( ) 4. Will you wait \_\_\_\_\_ the rain \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. until, stops      B. until, will stop  
C. when, stops      D. if, stops
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ it was dark, they had to stop working.  
A. As      B. And      C. But      D. Though
- ( ) 6. I have known your father \_\_\_\_\_ you were a little boy.  
A. when      B. after  
C. before      D. since
- ( ) 7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ what the teacher says, I'll go and ask him for help.  
A. won't understand  
B. am not understand

- C. doesn't understand  
D. don't understand
- ( ) 8. After the boys \_\_\_\_\_ by the girls, the boys' PE teacher thought the girls deserved to win.  
A. had beaten  
B. are beaten  
C. had been beaten  
D. have been beaten

- ( ) 9. Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ you as soon as I get to Beijing.  
A. will go and see  
B. will make a phone  
C. will ring up  
D. decide to see
- ( ) 10. Andy didn't work hard \_\_\_\_\_ she failed in the exam.  
A. but B. because C. as if D. so



一、单项选择(20分)

- ( ) 1. A new model plane \_\_\_\_\_ Sandy by Uncle King.  
A. was made B. was made to  
C. was made for D. was made in
- ( ) 2. The PRC \_\_\_\_\_ on October 1, 1949.  
A. found B. was found  
C. founded D. was founded
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ tea wasn't brought to the Western world until 1610, \_\_\_\_\_ this beverage was discovered over three thousand years before that.  
A. Though, but B. Although, but  
C. Though, and D. Although, /
- ( ) 4. The emperor Shen Nong discovered tea when he was boiling water \_\_\_\_\_ an open fire.  
A. in B. over C. under D. on

- ( ) 5. You \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting, why didn't you go?  
A. be invited B. will be invited  
C. were invited D. are invited
- ( ) 6. Another new library \_\_\_\_\_ last month in my hometown.  
A. built B. was built  
C. has been built D. is built
- ( ) 7. — Shall we go to see a film tonight?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you  
B. That's a good idea  
C. It's very kind of you  
D. I have no time
- ( ) 8. The teacher said to his students, "Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary to school tomorrow."  
A. brought B. bring  
C. bringing D. to bring

- ( ) 9. Jack bought a \_\_\_\_\_ in a shoe shop yesterday.  
A. pair of shoes B. pairs of shoes  
C. pair of two shoes D. pair of shoe
- ( ) 10. Peter didn't go to Mary's birthday party because he was \_\_\_\_\_ then.  
A. free B. busy C. well D. happy
- ( ) 11. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ she came to Beijing?  
— Yes. She came by train.  
A. what B. why C. when D. how
- ( ) 12. Do you think maths is \_\_\_\_\_ foreign languages?  
A. more difficult  
B. less difficult  
C. as difficult as  
D. the most difficult
- ( ) 13. — Have you ever been to the Great Wall?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, never B. No, ever  
C. No, never D. Yes, I do
- ( ) 14. Beijing won the right of holding the 2008 Olympic Games in Moscow \_\_\_\_\_ the night of July 13th, 2001.  
A. on B. in C. at D. before
- ( ) 15. — Would you please tell me something about your travel in Sydney?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Excuse me. I'm afraid not  
B. It's very nice of you to say so  
C. Certainly. I'll be glad to

D. No, I don't like it

- ( ) 16. — \_\_\_\_\_ we swim in that river?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. It's dangerous to swim there.  
A. Must, can't B. Can, may not  
C. Shall, don't D. May, mustn't
- ( ) 17. Kate, where \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. have you been  
B. have you gone  
C. you have been to
- ( ) 18. He was one of the students \_\_\_\_\_ were highly spoken of.  
A. that B. where C. whom
- ( ) 19. The tea is \_\_\_\_\_ in the southern part of China.  
A. made B. produced C. grown
- ( ) 20. The \_\_\_\_\_ disk was invented by college students.  
A. flied B. flying C. flown

## 二、完形填空(10分)

Football is, I do think the most favorite game in England; one has only to go to one of the important 1 to see this. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see them all there 2 for one side or the 3.

To a stranger(陌生人), one of the most surprising things about football in 4 is the great knowledge of the game which 5 the smallest boy seems to have. He can tell you the names of the 6 in most of the important teams, he has 7 of them and knows the results of large numbers of matches. He will tell you who he



8 will win such and such a match, and his ideas about 9 are usually as good as those of men three or four times his 10.

- ( ) 1. A. cities B. matches  
C. teams D. places
- ( ) 2. A. waiting B. looking  
C. asking D. shouting
- ( ) 3. A. other B. same  
C. team D. players
- ( ) 4. A. China B. the USA  
C. England D. Canada
- ( ) 5. A. all B. hardly  
C. only D. even
- ( ) 6. A. players B. cities  
C. countries D. matches
- ( ) 7. A. names B. pictures  
C. heard D. thought
- ( ) 8. A. says B. asks  
C. decides D. hopes
- ( ) 9. A. England B. players  
C. football D. men
- ( ) 10. A. ideas B. age  
C. stories D. education

### 三、阅读理解(20分)

(A)

We drink tea every day. But more than three hundred years ago most of the people in Europe did not know anything about tea. Some people had heard about it, but very few of them knew what to do with it.

There is a story about an English sailor. He went to countries in the east, the west and the

south. He had been to India and China. One day he came home and brought some tea as a present for his mother. She told her friends about the present and asked them to a "tea party". When her friends came to the "tea party", the old woman brought out some tea leaves and asked them to eat. Of course, nobody liked the tea leaves.

At that time the sailor came in, he looked at the table and said, "Mother, what have you done with the tea?" "I boiled it as you said."

"And what did you do with the water?"

"I threw it away, of course," answered the old woman.

"Now you may throw away the leaves, too," said her son.

- ( ) 1. The passage is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sailors B. tea C. travel D. party
- ( ) 2. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disliked the tea leaves in the tea party  
B. liked the tea leaves  
C. appreciated the tea party  
D. enjoyed the dancing party
- ( ) 3. The old woman kept the leaves but threw the \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
A. tea leaves B. rubbish  
C. cup D. water
- ( ) 4. The old woman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knew what to eat about tea  
B. found the tea was delicious  
C. cooked the tea without water  
D. didn't know how to drink tea

- ( ) 5. We can guess that the friends \_\_\_\_\_ after the sailor came to the party.
- A. threw the tea away  
B. was pleased with the sailor  
C. might drink tea again  
D. boiled the tea

(B)

There are many kinds of plants. They are alike in some ways. A plant cannot live without light. A plant cannot live without water. Some plants have roots. Some plants have leaves. Some plants have stems. Some plants have flowers. The roots of a plant help it stay in the ground. The roots also help the plant get water from the ground. The green leaves use light from the sun to make food. This food helps the plant grow. The stem of a plant helps it get water. The stem takes water from the roots to the leaves and flowers. Some plants have flowers. The flowers make seeds. New plants can grow from flower seeds.

We can eat plants. We can eat their roots. We can eat their stems. We can eat their leaves. We can eat their flowers. We can even eat their seeds. Animals eat plants, too. Some animals eat seeds. Some animals eat stems and leaves.

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ help a plant get water.
- A. The roots  
B. The flowers  
C. The seeds
- ( ) 2. The green leaves use light from the sun to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make food                      B. take water

C. grow flowers

- ( ) 3. A plant cannot live without \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. seeds    B. water    C. animals
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. The stem takes water to the roots.  
B. All plants have flower seeds.  
C. The root helps the plant stay in the ground.
- ( ) 5. Parts of a plant most probably include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. root, stem, leaf, flower and seed  
B. root, stem leaf and flower  
C. root, stem and leaf

#### 四、任务型阅读(5分)

Franklin's ships had everything they needed. They had enough food in tins for three years and thousands of litres of lemon juice to stop disease. They also had two libraries with 3 000 books, excellent maps, scientific instruments, musical instruments and a new invention: a camera.

Franklin and his men left England on May 19th, 1845 and they sailed without problems across the Atlantic towards Canada. When Franklin arrived at Baffin Bay in July 1845, things were going very well for the expedition. On July 26th, some sailors saw Franklin's ships when they were entering the bay. That was the last time that anyone saw Franklin and his men alive.

#### I. 根据释义拼写单词

e \_\_\_\_\_ very good; wonderful



- d \_\_\_\_\_ illness; sickness  
p \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty  
e \_\_\_\_\_ go into; come into

## II. 回答问题

When did Franklin and his men leave England?

## 五、同义句改写(20分)

- Autumn starts in August and goes on to October.  
Autumn \_\_\_\_\_ August \_\_\_\_\_ October.
- Winter is her favourite season.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ winter \_\_\_\_\_.
- How old is Kate?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kate's \_\_\_\_\_?
- Ann began to put the candles on her birthday cake.  
Ann \_\_\_\_\_ the candles on her birthday cake.
- They are visiting China.  
They are \_\_\_\_\_ China.
- We don't have supper until we finish our homework.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ have supper \_\_\_\_\_ we finish our homework.
- Lucy went to bed after she finished her homework.  
Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ she finished her homework.
- I'll give it back as soon as I can.  
I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it as soon as \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Wait a moment, please.

\_\_\_\_\_ a moment, please.

10. I have never been to Beijing.

I have \_\_\_\_\_ been to Beijing.

## 六、词汇

(A) 用所给词的适当形式填空

- He ran the \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) of the two.
- I need four \_\_\_\_\_ (many) big chairs.
- The teacher spoke \_\_\_\_\_ (high) of us.
- The coat needs \_\_\_\_\_ (wash).
- Tom can do \_\_\_\_\_ (well) in Chinese than Ann.

(B) 根据下列句子的意思及所给的汉语提示, 写出正确的单词

- Every teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (希望) the students to study hard to make progress.
- Keep \_\_\_\_\_ (微笑) and have a happier, healthier and better life.
- There are so many new words in the \_\_\_\_\_ (二十九) lesson. It's hard to understand.
- Science is one of my favorite \_\_\_\_\_ (科目). What about you?
- Where is Jim? I'm afraid he has \_\_\_\_\_ (忘记) we'll have a meeting this afternoon.

## 七、交际英语(10分)

A: Excuse me, could you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to the East Park?

B: Certainly. Go down this street and take the

second turning on the right. Then walk on  
2 you reach the end. You will find  
the park in front of you.

A: How long will it 3 to get there?

B: I think it's about half an hour's walk.

A: I'm afraid it's a bit 4 from here.

B: Yes. But you can catch a bus there.

A: Which bus do I 5 ?

B: A No. 6 bus. The bus stop is along the  
road, on the left.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all. It's a pleasure.

### 八、书面表达(15分)

在一次英语班会上,老师请同学们以“Proud of My School”为主题发言。请根据下面所给的提示写一篇发言稿。词数要求在80~100之间。

提示: 1. What does your school look like?

2. What fun do you have at school?

3. Why do you like your school?

#### Proud of My School

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始于公元前五百年,古代罗马斯巴达人 Han Paston 发明足球的雏形。当时球体是用皮或布缝制而成,内装羽毛。这项球类活动由两队队伍对垒所组成,参与人数众多。

其后,该项活动由罗马人传授给英国人。到1175年,英国足球已经十分普遍。1200年,已有文学家专文评论该活动的好处。当时此项球类活动欠缺组织、规则,犹如乌合之众,且比赛往往会由上午直至黄昏才结束,皮球所至的地方,万人争夺,时常打得难分难解。加上比赛地点惯常在闹市中举行,以致发生了很多不幸的事件,扰乱了区内的秩序。这导致先后有多位君主(如:1314年英王爱德华二世、1340年爱德华三世,以至后来的亨利四世、八世)颁布禁令,严禁民众进行足球活动,截至16世纪后期,禁令才逐渐放宽。

至16世纪末,英国足球大致可分为两种,一种为掷球入门 Hurling at Goals,另外一种为掷球越野 Hurling over Country。前者以30至60人的两队比赛,以皮制的大球持入对方阵地为胜,这类似于现代的英式橄榄球。而后者也是分为两队比赛,但则以数千米外的树木或建筑物为目标,能持球到指定目标的一方为胜,竞争非常激烈。曾有史学家描述竞技的情况:“某队球员30人,因须渡河前进,遭遇溺死的达13人,其余则多为负伤受创,头破足折,惨不忍睹。”可见其惨烈之程度。但终归英国是西方足球发展的提倡者。



# Unit 10 By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.

## 知识结构 全屏显示

过去完成时表示在过去某个时间之前已经发生的动作或一直延续的动作或状态。它表示的动作所发生的时间是“过去的过去”，常用“助动词 had + 过去分词”构成。



### 我的知识平台

#### 重点

1. leave sth. at home 把某物落在家里
2. be late for school 上学迟到
3. go off (闹钟) 闹响
4. wake up 醒来
5. take a quick shower 很快地冲凉
6. run off to the bus stop 跑到公共汽车站
7. on time 按时
8. give sb. a ride 开车捎某人一段路
9. lock one's keys in one's house 把钥匙锁在房里

在房里

10. break down 坏了
11. invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事  
invite sb. to some place 邀请某人到某地
12. stay up late 熬夜到很晚
13. happen to sb. 发生在某人身上
14. April Fools' Day 愚人节
15. be fooled by sth. 被……愚弄
16. land on the earth 登陆地球
17. move across the United States 在美国

旅行

18. stop doing sth. 停止正在做的事情  
stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事
19. marry sb. 与某人结婚
20. get married 结婚
21. have a happy ending 有一个开心的结局

局

#### 难点

1. empty, vacant, blank 和 hollow

empty 空的:

an empty house 既没有家具也没有人占用的房屋

vacant 空着的:

a vacant house 没有人住, 准备出租的房子

子

blank 空白的:

a blank 一页未印刷的纸(空页)

hollow 空心的:

hollow tree 一棵空心的树

2. 与 farm 有关的词

farmer 经营农场的人

farm worker 在 farmer 手下做工的人

farmhand 雇工, 长工

tenant 租地耕作的农民, 佃户



peasant 小农

peasantry 农民(总称)

### 3. 如何使用 marry 一词

(1) marry 在大多数情况下是及物动词,需要宾语或用被动语态:

她什么时候结婚的?

误: When did she marry?

正: When did she get married?

(2) 在有副词修饰时, marry 可作不及物动词用:

She married very early. 她结婚很早。

(3) “和某人结婚”, 不能用 with, 要用 to, 也可以什么介词也不用, 但注意句型搭配:

她和一个医生结了婚。

误: She married with a doctor.

误: She was married with a doctor.

正: She married a doctor.

正: She was married to a doctor.

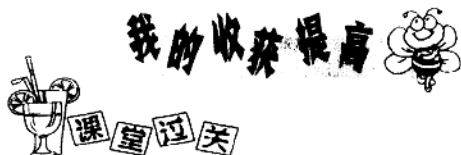
(4) marry 和 get married 都是非延续性动词, 因此不能与表示一段时间的状语连用; 表示结婚已有一段时间应该用 be married:

他们结婚已经十年了。

误: They have (got) married for ten years.

正: They have been married for ten years.

(5) 问现在的婚姻“状态”时, 可说“Is she married (or single)?”但不能说“Has she married?”



根据课文填空

I've never \_\_\_\_\_ late \_\_\_\_\_ school,

but yesterday I came very \_\_\_\_\_. My alarm clock didn't go \_\_\_\_\_, and by the time I \_\_\_\_\_ up, my father \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ into the bathroom and I had to wait \_\_\_\_\_ him to come \_\_\_\_\_. I had to really rush. I \_\_\_\_\_ a quick shower, and had some breakfast, and then ran \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus stop. Unfortunately, by the time I \_\_\_\_\_ there, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_. I started walking, but I knew I couldn't get to school \_\_\_\_\_ time. Luckily, my friend Tony and his dad came \_\_\_\_\_ in his dad's car and they gave me a \_\_\_\_\_. When I got to school, the final bell was \_\_\_\_\_. I only just made it to my class.

### 翻译句子

1. 到她起床的时候, 她的哥哥已经进了卫生间。

By the time she \_\_\_\_\_ up, her brother \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ into the bathroom.

2. 到她出去的时候, 车已经开走了。

By the time she \_\_\_\_\_ out, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 她到达班级的时候, 老师已经开始讲课了。

By the time she \_\_\_\_\_ to class, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ teaching.

4. 当她到达学校的时候, 她才意识到把书包落在了家里。

When she \_\_\_\_\_ to school, she \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her