

笔 记 在 手 成 竹 在 胸

英语笔记

刘名扬 主编



归纳单元知识

总结重点难点 · 传授解题方法

训练运用能力

提高英语水平

湖北长江出版集团
湖北教育出版社



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主 编 / 刘名扬

本册主编 / 司一鸣 魏 星

编写者 (排名不分先后) / 刘名扬 司一鸣

操 斌	万 芳	向东	艾 方
刘 可	李冬梅	王 丁	马 欢
李云云	张一丁	赵腊娥	刘 洋
姚金玉	杨 璐	徐 君	方 雄
尹迎春	胡 元	石玉林	郑 岩
许兵玉	牛 红	林 丽	何云芳
余晓丽	肖利华	李 娟	乔 峰
杨晓毅	杨婷婷		

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前言



《英语笔记》是以人教版新课标初中英语教材为依据编写的同步教辅丛书。全套丛书由全国几所著名中学骨干教师执笔,该丛书以学习笔记的形式归纳总结单元知识、讲解单元重难点及考点、传授解题方法与技巧、训练学生综合运用英语知识的能力,帮助学生全面提高英语水平。

该丛书是针对新课标教材和新教学大纲的同步教辅,与各级课标或教纲规定的教学要点同步,包含了7~9年级英语教材教学内容,7~8年级每学期一册,9年级为合订本。

该丛书按单元编写,每个单元设立“重点知识积累”、“典例精析精解”、“能力巩固提高”、“综合素能评估”等四大栏目。

重点知识积累——该栏目又分为两大部分,一是“重点归纳”,以归纳总结该单元的知识点为主,起指引作用;二是“知识延伸”,以讲述该单元的知识点以及带有规律性和总结性的内容为主,并对该单元的疑难之处及考点进行解惑,总结规律性的思维方法。

典例精析精解——分析典型例题,通过对具有一定代表性、典型性和综合性例题的分析,传授解题技巧和方法,规避易错题风险,指导解题的突破口和关键处,深入浅出,精析精讲。

能力巩固提高——分层次对单元知识点和重难点进行考查,以便学生对单元知识的把握和运用能力达到自动升级。

综合素能评估——通过“单项选择”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“短文填词”、“书面表达”等栏目来评估学生对英语语言的综合应用能力,帮助学生全面提高英语水平。

全套丛书的编写内容充分体现初中学生的学习特点,展现轻松学习、快乐学习、探究创新的新课标理念,学练结合,体例新颖,层次分明,体现实用性、灵活性和创新性。特别是在知识的梳理方面突出了条理性和基础性;在能力的指导方面突出了综合性和操作性;在思路的点拨方面突出了启发性和探索性;在解题技巧的指点上突出了规律性指导。本套丛书主要可以当做学习笔记来使用,不仅可以作为初中学生课堂学习的指导用书,也可以作为课后学习的辅导用书。同时,也可供中学教师教学时参考,家长辅导孩子学习时也可选用。

编者

目 录



Unit 1	How do you study for a test?	1
	综合素能评估	12
Unit 2	I used to be afraid of the dark.	17
	综合素能评估	27
	中考考点语法(1) 反意疑问句	31
Unit 3	Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.	33
	综合素能评估	44
Unit 4	What would you do?	48
	综合素能评估	58
	中考考点语法(2) 虚拟语气	62
Unit 5	It must belong to Carla.	65
	综合素能评估	73
	中考考点语法(3) 情态动词表示推测的用法	77
Unit 6	I like music that I can dance to.	80
	综合素能评估	89
	中考考点语法(4) 定语从句	93
Unit 7	Where would you like to visit?	96
	综合素能评估	104
Unit 8	I'll help clean up the city parks.	109
	综合素能评估	119

Unit 9	When was it invented?	124
	综合素能评估	134
	中考考点语法(5) 被动语态	138
Unit 10	By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.	142
	综合素能评估	151
	中考考点语法(6) 过去完成时	156
Unit 11	Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?	158
	综合素能评估	168
	中考考点语法(7) 宾语从句	172
Unit 12	You're supposed to shake hands.	175
	综合素能评估	185
Unit 13	Rainy days make me sad.	189
	综合素能评估	198
Unit 14	Have you packed yet?	203
	综合素能评估	212
	中考考点语法(8) 现在完成时	216
Unit 15	We're trying to save the manatees!	219
	综合素能评估	229

Unit 1

How do you study for a test?



重点知识积累

重点归纳

单词

- | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1. learn | 2. voice | 3. complete | 4. add | 5. join | 6. mistake |
| 7. impress | 8. fast | 9. complain | 10. instead | | |

短语

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. for example | 2. first of all | 3. later on |
| 4. laugh at | 5. have trouble in doing sth. | 6. look up |

句型

1. What about listening to the tape?
2. It's hard to understand the voice.
3. He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language.
4. Why don't you join in an English club to practice speaking English?

语法

1. —How do you study for a test?
—I study by asking the teacher for help.
2. Do you learn English by reading aloud?

知识延伸

单词

1. learn *v.* 意为“学习,学会,了解”。指通过学习、练习或从经验中获得的某种知识技能,着重学习的成果,多用于初级阶段的学习或带有模仿性的操作技艺等。

It's not hard to learn a language. 学一门语言并不难。

study *v.* 意为“学习,研究”。强调学习的行为或过程。通常带有努力钻研的意味。

We must study the problem carefully. 我们必须把这道习题认真研究一番。

短语搭配: learn about 了解,听说

learn... by heart 把……背下来,记住

learn from 向……学习

learn sth. from... 从……学习……

2. voice *n.* 说话声;语态。

I could hear voices in the next room. 我能听见另一间屋里的说话声。

Fill in the blanks with verbs in their proper tenses and voices.

用动词的适当时态、语态填空。

sound 与 noise 的区别:

sound *n.* 多指人发出悦耳的声音。

noise *n.* 指机器、动物、人群中发出的使人不舒服的声音、噪音。

短语搭配: at the top of one's voice 高声地, 喊叫 drop/lower one's voice 放低声音

with one voice 异口同声地, 一致地 raise one's voice 提高嗓门

lose one's voice 嗓音变哑

be in good voice 声音嘹亮

in a loud/low/sad voice

give voice to 吐露

用大声地/低声地/伤心地/语气

④ 3. complete *v.* 完成, 结束; *adj.* 完全的, 完成的。

The project is not completed yet. 这项工程尚未结束。

He is a complete stranger to me. 他与我素不相识。

与 finish, perfect 的区别:

finish *v.* 作“完成, 完工”讲时与 complete 同义。但作“把……吃光, 喝光”讲时, 只能用 finish。

He has finished the work by the end of this month. 他这个月底把这项工作完成了。

He finished his drink with one large gulp. 他一大口喝完了饮料。

perfect *adj.* 有“完美的”之意, 指没有缺陷的。

④ 4. add *v.* 加, 增加, 补充说, 继续说, 又说, 还说。

“I don't agree with you.” she added. “我不同意你”她补充说道。

短语搭配: add on 附加, 加上

add together 加起来

add... to... 把……加在……上

add up to 总计, 累计, 加起来总和是(注: 该短语无被动式)

The books add up to 200. 这些书总数达 200 本。

④ 5. join *v.* 参加, 加入, 与……在一起。

join 作“参加”讲时, 着重从旁观者或外人的地位成了某党派、团体、人群、游戏中的一员, 相当于 become a member of。

短语搭配: join the Party 入党

join the army 参军

join sb. in 和……一起做某事

join sb. 加入到某人群中

join in+活动=take part in 参加某项活动

take part in 与 attend 的区别:

take part in 也有“参加”之意, 指参加某一活动, 并在活动中起积极作用。

I take an active part in the sports meeting every year. 我每年都积极参加运动会。

attend 指“出席, 参加”会议、集会、讲座等。

We all attend the important meeting. 我们都参加了这个重要的会议。

④ 6. mistake *n.* 错误; *v.* 弄错, 误会。

He often makes spelling mistakes. 他经常犯拼写错误。

You can't mistake my car, I've painted it dark red.

你不会认不出我的车的, 我把它漆成深红色了。

短语搭配: make a mistake 犯错误, 出差错 by mistake 由于搞错

mistake... for... 把……错认为……

小结由 make 构成的短语:

make friends 交朋友

make peace 讲和

make sure 务必, 确信

make faces 做鬼脸

make a fire 生火

make sentences with... 用……造句

make money 赚钱

make cakes 做蛋糕

make... into... 把……制成

make dinner 做晚饭

make up 装扮

make a plan 制订计划

make up one's mind 下决心

make a noise 吵闹

make one's way to... 朝……走去

make a telephone call to... 给……打电话

⇒ 7. impress *v.* 使感动, 给……留下深刻印象。

I'm impressed by the story of the scientist. 我被这个科学家的经历(故事)感动了。

Her smile impressed me. 她的微笑给我留下深刻印象。

His words are strongly impressed on my memory. 他的话使我深深铭记在心头。

⇒ 8. fast *adj. & adv.* 快的(地), 迅速的(地)。反义词: slow, slowly; 同义词: quick, quickly。

He is a fast learner. 他学习领悟快。

Children grow up so fast these days. 如今孩子们长得真快。

fast, quick 与 soon 的区别:

fast 主要指运动着的人或物体的速度之快。

He runs very fast. 他跑得很快。

quick 一般指动作敏捷和迅速, 在较短的时间内发生或完成某项动作。

The thief ran away quickly. 那贼迅速地跑掉了。

soon *adv.* 指时间上很快。

Please write back to me soon. 请快点给我写回信。

短语搭配: a fast train 快速火车 a fast highway 高速公路

sooner or later 迟早

⇒ 9. complain *v.* 抱怨。后常接宾语从句, 说明抱怨的内容。

He complained that she did not work hard. 他抱怨她不努力工作。

短语搭配: complain about/of sth. 抱怨某事

She complains about/of his carelessness. 她总是抱怨他粗心大意。

⇒ 10. instead *adv.* 替代, 代替。(字面上常不译出来) instead of 代替……而不……

Li Lei is ill. Let Wang Bin go there instead. 李雷病了。让王兵代替他去吧。

We're going to pick apples on the farm instead of having classes this week.

这个星期我们要去农场摘苹果, 而不上课。

短语

⇒ 1. for example 意为“例如”, 同义词组: for instance.

example *n.* 例子, 样子; example sentences 例句。

He wrote the example on the blackboard. 他把例题写在黑板上。

Example is better than precept. 身教重于言教。

短语搭配: make an example 惩罚……以儆戒他人

set an example for 为……树立榜样

for example 与 such as 的区别:

for example 一般只以同类人或事物中的“一个”作为例子。作插入语,用逗号隔开,可以放在句首、句中或句末。

For example, fish can't live without water. 例如:鱼儿离不开水。

The report is incomplete; it does not include sales in France, for example.

这份报告不完整,例如在法国的销售情况就没包括进去。

such as 用来列举同类人或物中的几个例子,一般不全部列出,要全部列出,则要用 namely(意为:即)。

Some of the European languages come from Latin, such as French, Italian and Spanish.

有些欧洲语言来源于拉丁语,例如法语、意大利语和西班牙语。

She knows four languages, namely Chinese, English, French and Russian.

她精通四门语言,即汉语、英语、法语和俄语。

⇒ 2. first of all 意为“首先,第一”。常放在句首,用于强调事情的重要性。at first 意为“起先,开始的时候”。

First of all, let's sing an English song before the party.

首先,在晚会开始之前,让我们一起唱支英语歌。

At first it was very cold, but then it got warmer.

起初天气很冷,但是后来天气有些暖和了。

短语积累: first and last 完全地,考虑到一切因素 first teacher 启蒙教师

first 短语: from first to last 自始至终

in the first place 取得第一

from the first 从头

first aid 急救

first person 第一人称

first floor 一楼

first name 名字、教名

all 短语: all alone 独自一人

all at once 突然

all over the world 全世界

all over 遍及,到处

at all 根本

in all 总共

all in all 总的来说

all right=OK 好的

all the same 仍然

once for all 只此一次,最后一次

⇒ 3. later on 意为“以后,随后”。相当于副词,指说话或动作之后的一段时间。

The radio says that the clouds will lift later on. 收音机里说云稍后会散去。

He'll tell you about it later on. 晚些时他会把这一切告诉你的。

⇒ 4. laugh at 意为“笑话,取笑(某人)/(含恶意)”。

laugh off 意为“一笑置之,付之一笑”。

Don't laugh at the people who are in trouble. 不要嘲笑那些陷入困境的人们。

They all laughed heartily. 他们都纵情大笑。

He laughed off suggestions that he was going to resign. 传言他要辞职,他一笑置之。

短语积累: have the last laugh 获得最后的胜利

laugh away=laugh off 对……一笑置之

⇒ 5. have trouble in doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”。

He has trouble in getting into the lift. 他进不了电梯了。

Do you have any trouble in speaking English? 你说英语困难吗?

trouble *v & n.* 意为“麻烦”。

I'm sorry to trouble you, can you tell me the right time?

对不起麻烦您了,您能告诉我正确的时间吗?

His son is a great trouble to him. 他的儿子是他的一大负担。

We've never had much trouble with vandals around here.

我们这一带从来没有多少破坏公物的问题。

短语积累: look in trouble 看上去陷入困境

out of trouble 摆脱困境

look(ask) for trouble 自讨苦吃

get into trouble 陷入困境

make trouble 闹事

⇒ 6. look up... (in a dictionary) 意为“查字典,在书中查找”。

You can look it up in your book. 你可以在书里把它查一下。

look up 还有“往上看;好转,有起色”的意思。

When I looked up, they had gone. 我抬头看时,他们已经走了。

Things will look up in a few days. 几天后,情况会有好转的。

短语积累: look at... 看着……

look forward to 盼望……

look good 看上去吸引它

look well 显得很健康

look for 寻找

look the same 看起来一样

look like 看起来像……

look over 检查

look into 向……里看,调查

look out of 向……外看

look around 环顾四周

have a look(at)=take a look(at) 看一看

look after (well)=take (good) care of (好好)照顾,照看……

句型

⇒ 1. What about listening to the tape? 听磁带怎么样?

a. what about=how about 是用来征求意见或询问有关情况,它后面跟名词、代词或动词的 ing 形式。

What about some bread? 来点面包如何?

How about having something to eat? 弄点吃的东西好吗?

What about playing the drums instead of playing the trumpet? 不吹喇叭,打鼓,好吗?

b. listen to 意为“听……,听取意见,听从,听信”。

Will you listen to me while I'm talking to you? 我对你讲话,你听着,好吗?

Don't listen to such foolish advice. 不要听从这么愚蠢的劝告。

⇒ 2. It's hard to understand the voice. 很难听懂他们说的话。

a. it is+adj+(for sb.)+to do sth. 意为“对(某人)来说,做某事……”。

在句型中,it 是形式主语,真正主语是动词不定式。

It is important for us to protect the environment. 保护环境对我们来说很重要。

It is impossible for him to get there in time. 他不可能及时赶到那里。

It is difficult for the boy to work out the math problem himself.

独自算出那道数学题对男孩来说很困难。

b. too+adj/adv+to do sth. 这个句型中 too... to... 意为“太……以至于不能……”。

It is too cold to go swimming. 天气太冷,不能去游泳。

The boy is too young to join the army. 那男孩还没到参军的年龄。

He spoke too fast to understand. 他说得太快了,听不清他说的话。

⇒ 3. He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language.

他认为学语法是语言学习的一个重要方法。

a. studying grammar 是一个动名词短语,在句中作主语,也可以作表语。

Walking on the moon is much more difficult than that on the earth.

在月球上行走要比在地球上行走困难得多。

Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes. 在阳光下看书对眼睛有害处。

My favorite sport is playing volleyball. 我最喜爱的运动是打排球。

His hobbies are swimming, playing the piano and collecting stamps.

他的爱好是游泳、弹钢琴和收集邮票。

b. way n. 意为“方法,方式”。

I'm not happy with this way of working. 我不喜欢这种工作方法。

短语积累: that way 用那种方法(方法)

the way you speak 你说话的口音

in this way 用这种办法

on the way to... 在去……的路上

in a way 在某种意义上

by the way 顺便问一下

in the way I show you 按我示范的方法

⇒ 4. Why don't you join in an English club to practice speaking English?

为什么不加入一个英语俱乐部去练习口语呢?

此句是属于否定疑问句。Why don't you do sth.? = Why not do sth.? = You had better do sth. 实际上是建议对方该做某事。

Why don't you ask for help? = Why not ask for help? 为什么不寻求帮助呢?

否定形式的疑问句通常表示惊异、责备、赞叹、建议、邀请和看法等。注意这种形式的答语习惯。如果事实是肯定的用 Yes, 事实是否定的用 No。

Isn't it beautiful? 多么漂亮呀!

—Can't you walk a little faster? 你难道不能走快点吗?

—No, I can't. 是的,我不能。

—Isn't he a teacher? 难道他不是老师吗?

—Yes, he is. 不,他是。

语法

⇒ 1. —How do you study for a test? 为准备考试,你怎样学习?

—I study by asking the teacher for help. 我靠向老师求助的方法学习。

a. 以疑问词 how 引导的特殊疑问句询问做某事的方式、方法,回答时用“by+名词/动名词短语”。

—How do you go to school? 你怎样去上学?

—I go to school by bus. 我乘公共汽车上学。

how 和另外一些词构成的疑问词短语有:

how many+**[c]** 多少 how much+**[u]** 多少 how much 多少钱
 how long 多久 how old 多大 how far 多远
 how often (每隔)多久
 b. for *prep.* 意为“为了”,表示目的、原因。

What do you come here for? = Why do you come here? 你为什么来这儿?

She gave me a watch for my birthday. 她送我一块手表作为生日礼物。

c. test *n.* 考试; *v.* 试验,测验。

短语积累: take a test 参加考试 pass a test 通过考试

fail (in) the test 考试不及格

d. ask *v.* 意为“询问,问,要求,需要,邀请”。

ask for sth. 请求,要求 ask for sb. 寻找,要求见某人

ask for trouble 招惹麻烦 ask a question 问问题

I asked for an apple. 我要了一个苹果。

He asked for the taxi to come at 12:00 p. m. 他请出租车晚上 12 点来。

There is a woman at the door, asking for Mr Green. 门口有个女子要求见格林先生。



2. Do you learn English by reading aloud? 你通过大声朗读学英语的吗?

“by+动名词”表示“通过……方式”,介词 by 表示方法、方式等,意为“由、靠、根据、按”等。

当你询问怎样做某事或告诉别人怎样做某事的,经常用“by+动名词短语”的形式。

—How does he make a living? 他怎样谋生呢?

—He lives by writing articles. 他以写文章为生。

—How did you finish the job so soon? 你是用什么方法这么快就干完工作的?

—By climbing on the roof. 我是爬到屋顶上干的。

by 还可以表示“在……旁”、“靠近”、“在……期间”、“不迟于”、“用”、“经过”、“乘车”等含义。

He went there by boat. 他是乘船去那儿的。

I like sitting by the window. 我喜欢靠窗而坐。

She studies best by night. 她夜晚学习效果最好。

We can finish doing our homework by ten o'clock. 我们可以在 10 点之前做完作业。

The thief entered the room by the back door. 小偷是从后门进入房间的。

He walked by me without speaking. 他一言不发地从我身边走过。



典例精析精解

1. —_____ do you improve your listening?

—I improve my listening _____ English movies.

A. What, by

B. How, by seeing

C. How, by see

D. When, on seeing

解析 B. 通过上下文便知是考查提问的方式,故用 how 提问。回答时用“by+动词-ing”形式。故选 B。

2. _____ English pop songs also helps us with our English.

A. With singing

B. By singing

C. Singing

D. Sing

解析 C. 这道题表面上好像用“by+动词-ing. sth.”形式,实际上考查非谓语动词形式作主语,因此

本句的主语可以是 doing sth. 或 to do sth., 故选 C。而介词短语“by+动词-ing”一般作方式状语。

3. The girl is crying _____.

A. loud B. aloud C. loudly D. hardly

答案 B。 本题主要考查 loud、aloud 和 loudly 三个副词的区别。hardly 是“几乎不”。cry 强调出声, 且被副词所修饰, 故选 aloud。

4. Your answer is _____ right. You are clever.

A. complete B. finish C. completely D. all

答案 C。 此题要填副词。故先排除 A、B, 而 D 又不符合逻辑, 故选 C。

5. If you _____ him tomorrow, ask him if he _____ to see our party next week.

A. see, comes B. will see, comes
C. will see, will come D. see, will come

答案 D。 前一分句是 if 引导条件状语从句, 主句是现在或将来时, 从句只能用现在时。而后一分句 if 引导的是宾语从句, 主句是现在时, 从句可用任何时态。

6. His sister has a lot of trouble _____ English.

A. to learn B. learning C. learned D. learns

答案 B。 have trouble(in) doing sth. 为固定词组用法。

7. You'd better _____ off your coat. It's very cold outside.

A. not to take B. don't take C. not take D. take

答案 C。 had better 与 why not 用法一样, 后须接动词原形。had better 的否定形式直接在 better 后加 not, had better do sth. 意为“最好做某事”, 而 had better not do sth. 意为“最好不做某事”。故选 C。

8. The shoes are _____ small for me _____ wear.

A. so, to B. too, to C. so, that D. too, that

答案 B。 “so... that”意为“如此……, 以至于……”that 后跟句子。因此 C、D 不合题意。“too... to”意为“太……而不能”是固定用法, 且 too 后接形容词或副词, to 后加动词原形。故选 B。

9. There is _____ meat in the fridge.

A. too much B. much too C. many D. too many

答案 A。 句中 meat 是不可数名词, 故先排除 C、D。而 much too 用来修饰形容词或副词。故选 A。

10. They have been to the Great Wall _____.

A. some time B. some times C. sometime D. sometimes

答案 B。 本题考查上述四个词语的用法。some time 意为“一些时间”, some times 意为“许多次, 许多倍”, sometime 意为“在某个时候”, sometimes 意为“有时”。句中 have been to 意为“到过, 去过”, 表示“次数”用 some times。故选 B。



能力巩固提高

Section A

一、根据句意及首字母提示, 完成单词。

1. Who is knocking the door l_____?
2. Your p_____ of the English word is wrong.
3. The girl's v_____ is very loud. We can all hear it.
4. I learned to ride horses that w_____.

5. She has much d _____ understanding science so she often asks me for help.
6. The students were e _____ at the very thought of the journey.
7. I find it f _____ that I can't speak other languages.
8. He walked q _____ across the road.
9. We e _____ up cheering at the good news.
10. Her s _____ English is quite good.

二、选择填空。

1. Why _____ an English language club?
A. not join B. not joins C. not joining D. don't join
2. He often practice _____ the piano in his room.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. to play
3. _____ is really hard _____ them _____ learn Japanese.
A. It, to, to B. It, for, to C. It, for, for D. This, for, to
4. You never go to the movies, _____?
A. don't you B. do you C. can you D. are you
5. The line was bad, we couldn't _____ each other clearly.
A. sound B. hear C. speak to D. listen to
6. — _____ do you study English? — _____ making flashcards.
A. How, By B. How, To C. What, By D. When, At
7. What about _____ pop music?
A. hear B. listen C. listening to D. hearing
8. The art club is for members only. You can't go in _____ you are a member.
A. if B. because C. unless D. though
9. The man is _____ old _____ carry the heavy bag.
A. so, that B. too, that C. so, to D. too, to
10. Because of the _____ of their purposes, the students study English in _____ way.
A. different, different B. different, difference
C. different, differently D. difference, different

三、英汉短语互译。

1. make vocabulary lists _____
2. study with a group _____
3. have more specific suggestions _____
4. end up _____
5. make mistakes _____
6. 向老师请教 _____
7. 提高写作技能 _____
8. 对……感到兴奋 _____
9. 口语 _____
10. 做笔记 _____

四、根据问句选答句。

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. How do you remember the new words? | A. By talking to friends. |
| 2. How do you practice your pronunciation? | B. By listening to videos. |
| 3. How do you study English grammar? | C. By keeping English notes. |
| 4. Do you study with a group? | D. By making flashcards. |
| 5. How do you improve your speaking skills? | E. Yes. I ever do. |

五、完成对话，一空一词。

A: Welcome to the English language club. Today we're going to talk about the best way to learn English.

Who has an 1 ?

B: Do you learn English by 2 English language videos?

C: No, it's too hard to 3.

B: What about 4 a diary in English? Do you learn English that 5 ?

C: Yes, I do. It 6 to write English every day.

B: Have you studied 7 a group?

C: Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

A: Do you 8 conversations with friends?

C: Oh, Yes. It 9 my 10 skills.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

Section B

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

- He spoke too q_____ and I couldn't understand every word.
- Now I'm e_____ learning English.
- Many people speak English as a s_____ language.
- M_____ you should join an English-language club.
- Mary's birthday did not seem c_____ without her father there.
- I was very i_____ by his story.
- It will take a long time to find a s_____ to the problem.
- As we know, learning a foreign language needs a lot of p_____.
- M_____ the words of pop songs also helps a little with English study.
- The children were e_____ about opening their presents.

二、选择填空。

- Ms Li will feel better if she _____.
A. takes more exercise B. eats too much food
C. doesn't do enough sport D. has got a cold
- _____ of her parents is going to the meeting in the school.
A. Both B. Either C. All D. Any
- Would you _____ waiting for a few minutes?
—No, not at all.
A. like B. keep C. stop D. mind
- I try not to _____ mistakes in my homework.
A. do B. have C. make D. spell
- We were _____ when we hear the _____ news.
A. frustrated, frustrating B. frustrating, frustrated
C. frustrating, frustrating D. frustrated, frustrated
- One year ago, I _____ answer the teacher's questions, but now I can do it confidently(自信地).
A. was afraid that B. was afraid C. was afraid of D. was afraid to
- _____.

—Me neither.

- A. Have you ever studied with a group? B. Did you study by working with a group?
C. I have studied with a group. D. I have never studied with a group.
8. —What do you think of the silk?
—Well, it's great. This kind of silk _____ soft.
A. feels B. looks C. tastes D. smells
9. Bad grades often _____ me.
A. make frustrates B. end up C. frustrate D. laugh at
10. If you don't know the meaning of a new word, you can _____ in a dictionary.
A. look up it B. look for it C. look after it D. look it up

三、用括号内单词的正确形式填空。

1. _____ (join) the English club at school was the best way to learn English.
2. My _____ (speak) English is good, but my written English is not good.
3. The doctor _____ (pronounce) the patient to be dead.
4. He often practices _____ (memorize) grammar rules.
5. They are singing an English song in a loud _____ (voice).
6. Do you learn French by _____ (watch) French-language videos?
7. Mr Li speaks too _____ (quick) for me to understand.
8. This term I began to enjoy _____ (listen) to English-language tapes.
9. We now _____ (complete) understand my English teacher.
10. A car runs _____ (fast) than a bus.

四、翻译句子，一空一词。

1. 开始，他说得很快。

To _____, he spoke _____.

2. 昨天我起得太晚了，没赶上头班车。

I got up _____ late _____ the _____ bus yesterday.

3. 我不敢在课堂上说英语，因为我认为同学们会笑话我。

I _____ English in class because I thought my classmates might _____ me.

4. 你是靠大声朗读学英语的吗？

Do you learn English _____?

5. 老师总是叫我们练习造完整的句子。

The teacher always tells us to _____.

五、短文填词。

In order to know a foreign language thoroughly, f 1 things are necessary. Firstly, we must be able to understand the language when we hear it s 2. Secondly, we must be able to speak it correctly, with confidence and without hesitation. Thirdly, we must be able to read the language, and arrange sentences in paragraphs, so as to write a good letter of composition.

There is no easy way to s 3 in language learning. A good memory is a great help, but it is not enough simply to memorize r 4 from a grammar book. It is not much use learning by heart long list of words and their m 5. We must learn w 6 not by t 7, but in sentences. We must learn by u 8 the language. "Learn through use" is a good piece of advice for those who are studying a new language. Practice is very i 9. We must practice speaking and w 10 the language whenever we can.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____