

义务教育课程标准英语辅导用书

新目标

英语口语

九年级 全一册

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配磁带

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Unit 1

Oral Practice

Dialogue 1

Role-play 1



Ann: Hello, Zhang Wei!

Zhang Wei: _____

Ann: Zhang Wei! Would you like to go to the book shop with me?

Zhang Wei: _____

Ann: I'm looking for a book about Chinese.

Zhang Wei: _____

Ann: I prefer Chinese. I think Chinese is the most important.

Zhang Wei: _____

Ann: Maybe you Chinese think English is more difficult and more important than Chinese. And it is really popular.

Zhang Wei: _____

Ann: Thank you very much.

Zhang Wei: _____

Ann: Certainly.

Role-play 2

Ann: Hello, Zhang Wei!

Zhang Wei: Hello, Ann!

Ann: _____

Zhang Wei: All right. Let's go. What book are you looking for?

Ann: _____

Zhang Wei: What subject do you like better?

Ann: _____

Zhang Wei: Oh, I don't agree with you. I prefer English. I think Chinese isn't so difficult as English.

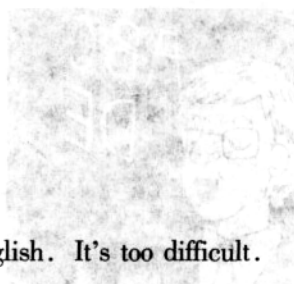
Ann: _____

Zhang Wei: I think Chinese is as useful as English. Both Chinese and English are important and interesting. But I think English is too difficult, the grammar, the vocabularies... Oh, here are some books about Chinese and English. You can read what you want.

Ann: _____

Zhang Wei: Can you help me with my English?

Ann: _____



Dialogue 2

Role-play 1



Zhang Wei: I really want to drop English. It's too difficult.

Hu Yiyao: _____

Zhang Wei: But how to learn it well? Sometimes, we seem to have learned large vocabularies, have no difficulty in doing some reading at all. But when speak of writing or speaking, we feel suddenly lost, unknown what to say.

Hu Yiyao: _____

Zhang Wei: Yah... I study English at least 2 hours, but... What's the best way to learn English?

Hu Yiyao: _____

Zhang Wei: To be an independent learner. And...

Hu Yiyao: _____

Zhang Wei: Oh, I am always afraid to speak English. I'm afraid the other people will laugh at me if I make some mistakes.

Hu Yiyao: _____

Zhang Wei: OK. I'll try my best to learn it...

Role-play 2

Zhang Wei: I really want to drop English. It's too difficult.

Hu Yiyao: You can't. English is becoming more and more important in our information era. We use English more and more frequently in our daily life, and it's really a big convenience if you understand English very well.

Zhang Wei: _____

Hu Yiyao: It's true that it's not easy to learn English well, but it's possible if we can make more effort on it. We need to pay more attention to it, use English every day just as we use our mother language.

Zhang Wei: _____

Hu Yiyao: I think first of all, we should be independent learners. We should find the rules by ourselves and try to learn from our mistakes.

Zhang Wei: _____

Hu Yiyao: Secondly, we must be active. Don't wait for chance but look for chance to use English. We can find or create more chance to speak English to people in many places such as English corner, in our classroom. It's more important for us to learn to think in English than to understand the meaning of every word.

Zhang Wei: _____

Hu Yiyao: Finally, we should know the background knowledge of the English speaking countries. And after school I often go to the school library to read English stories. I also think that keeping a diary is one of the best ways to improve (提高) our English study.

Zhang Wei: _____

Read Aloud**Passage 1**

Students in many countries are learning English. Some of these students are small children. Others are teenagers. Many are adults. Some learn at school, others by themselves. A few learn English by learning the language over the radio, on TV, or in film. One must work hard to learn another language.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer this question.

Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects required for study. They study their own language and math and English. Some people learn it because it is useful for their work. Many people 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 or magazines.

Passage 2

First Frenchman: I once heard someone shout, "Look out." I put my head out of a window and a bucketful (满桶的) of water fell on me. It seems that "Look out" may mean "Don't look out."

Second Frenchman: I was once on a ship and heard the captain (船长) shout, "All hands on deck (甲板)." I put my hands on the deck and someone walked on them.

Third Frenchman: I once went early to the doctor's and his nurse came to the door and said, "He's not up yet. Come back in half an hour." When I went again for him, she said, "He's not down yet." I said, "If he's not up and he's not down, where is he?" She said, "He's still in bed, when I say 'He's not up', I mean he has not yet got up, so he has not yet come downstairs."

素材链接

中国特色英语词汇

爱心工程 Loving Care Project / 安慰奖 consolation prize / 暗箱操作 black case work / 按资排辈 assign priority according to seniority / 把关 guard a pass / 吧台 bar counter / 拔河(游戏) tug-of-war / 摆花架子 a metaphor for presenting an attractive facade but in reality lacking substance / 百年老店 century-old shop / 拜把兄弟 sworn brothers / 摆架子 put on airs / 白马王子 Prince Charming / 拜年 pay New Year call / 摆谱儿 put on airs; show off; keep up appearances / 班车 shuttle bus / 半拉子工程 uncompleted project / 斑马线 zebra stripes / 班门弄斧 teach one's grandma to suck eggs / 帮倒忙 trying to help but causing more trouble in the process / 傍大款 (of a girl) find a sugar daddy; be a mistress for a rich man; lean on a moneybags / 包车 charter a vehicle (bus, train car, etc.); a chartered vehicle / 暴发户 new rich; upstart (persons or households who suddenly became rich through unscrupulous means or unexpected opportunities) / 曝光

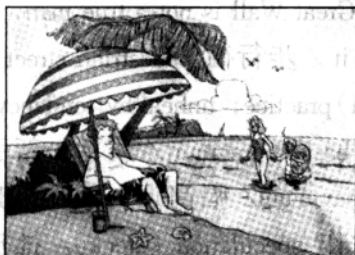
make public; expose / 保护伞 protective umbrella / 保健按摩 therapeutic massage / 爆冷门 produce an unexpected winner; a dark horse bobbing up / 背投屏幕 rear projection screen / 本命年 one's year of birth considered in relation to the 12 Terrestrial Branches / 奔小康 strive for a relatively comfortable life / 蹦迪 disco dancing / 蹦极 bungee, bungee jumping / 闭关政策 closed-door policy / 闭门羹 be given cold-shoulder / 逼上梁山 be driven to drastic alternatives / 边缘知识人 marginal intellectuals / 伯乐 a good judge of talent (a name of a legendary person in the state of Qin during the Spring and Autumn Period who excelled in evaluating horses) / 薄利多销 small profit, large sale volume / 博彩 (业) lottery industry / BP 机 beeper, pager / 不打不成交 No discord, no concord. / 不到长城非好汉 He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man. / 不感冒 have no interest / 不买帐 not take it; not go for it / 步行街 pedestrian street / 步行天桥 pedestrian overpass / 不正之风 bad (harmful) practice; unhealthy tendency / 擦边球 edge ball, touch ball / 菜篮子工程 shopping basket program / 菜鸟, 新手 green hand / 茶道 sado / 拆东墙补西墙 rob Peter to pay Paul / 唱高调 mouth high-sounding words / 畅通工程 smooth traffic project / 炒作 speculation (stock) / 扯皮 shirk; pass the buck / 承包 contract with / 吃老本 live on one's own fat; bask in one's past glory; rest on one's laurels / 充电 recharge one's batteries; update one's knowledge; brush up / 出风头 show off; in the limelight / 穿小鞋 make it hot for; make trouble for / 春运 (passenger) transport during the Spring Festival / 此地无银三百两 A guilty person gives himself away by consciously protesting his innocence. / 辞旧迎新 bid farewell to the old and usher in the new; ring out the old year and ring in the new / 打白条 issue IOU / 打黑 crack down on speculation and profiteering / 打假 crack down on counterfeit goods / 大款 tycoon / 大腕 top notch, big shot / 待岗 await job assignment, post-waiting / 待业 job-waiting / 盗版 VCD pirated VCD / 低调 low keyed (a metaphor for taking a cautious and slow approach)

Unit 2

Oral Practice

Dialogue 1

Role-play 1



Sun Wei: How was your weekend?

Xiang Yue: _____

Sun Wei: You must have a good time.

Xiang Yue: _____

Sun Wei: How beautiful!

Xiang Yue: _____

Sun Wei: How happy you were. When I was young, I lived in the city. There was nothing but people.

Xiang Yue: _____

Sun Wei: It may be true.

Xiang Yue: _____

Sun Wei: Really?

Xiang Yue: _____

Sun Wei: What a pity! We should protect our environment.

Role-play 2

Sun Wei: How was your weekend?

Xiang Yue: It was great! I went back to my hometown.

Sun Wei: _____

Xiang Yue: Yeah. Look! Here is a photo of my hometown.

Sun Wei: _____

Xiang Yue: Look. I used to swim in the river and play at the foot of the mountain.

Sun Wei: _____

Xiang Yue: But I think you had many toys to play. We had nothing but the nature.

Sun Wei: _____

Xiang Yue: And now it's different. There are many modern buildings in my hometown. We are glad to see the people become richer and richer.

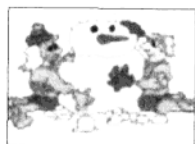
Sun Wei: _____

Xiang Yue: Not really. When I was in my hometown, I felt I was missing something. There used to be many trees and birds there. But now they've gone...

Sun Wei: _____

Dialogue 2

Role-play 1



Xiang Yue: Mario, is that you?

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: Fine. Thank you! And you?

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: Yes, I did. Now I'm tall and kind of fat. And so are you!

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: That's true... And you have a little sister, I remember. We used to play together.

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: You remember that?

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: Yeah. And I used to play football with you just like a naughty boy.

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: People sure change. Many things are different.

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: I'm here with my parents. We're visiting for a couple of days.

Mario: _____

Xiang Yue: Wonderful! I can't wait to see them.

Role-play 2

Xiang Yue: Mario, is that you?

Mario: Yeah it is. It's Xiang Yue! I haven't seen you for years! How are you now?

Xiang Yue: _____

Mario: I'm fine, too. You used to be short and thin, didn't you?

Xiang Yue: _____

Mario: Yeah. Fifteen years has passed. We used to be young. But now...

Xiang Yue: _____

Mario: You have a great memory. Now she is a big girl. We have changed. You used to have short hair like a boy.

Xiang Yue: _____

Mario: And you used to be really outgoing. We loved to play with you.

Xiang Yue: _____

Mario: And you used to swim in the river and climb the mountain near my house.

Xiang Yue: _____

Mario: Oh. How long will you stay here?

Xiang Yue: _____

Mario: Great. There are still some "playmates" staying here. We'll have a good time again.

Xiang Yue: _____

Read Aloud

Passage 1

A professor (教授) told his students to go into the city slums (贫民窟) to study the life of 200 boys. He asked them to write reports about each boy's life and future. Every one of the students wrote, "He doesn't have any hope."

Twenty-five years later, another professor read about the earlier study. He told his students to find out what had happened to these boys. Of the 200 boys, 20 had moved away or died. Nobody knew what had happened to them. They tried very hard and found the other 180 people. Among them 176 had become successful as doctors, teachers and scientists.

The professor was very surprised and decided to study it further. Luckily, all the men were living near the place and he was able to ask each one. "What made you success-

ful? ” Each one answered with feeling, “ There was a teacher.”

The teacher was still living there, so the professor found her and asked the old woman what she had used to pull those boys out of the slums, and change them into successful people.

The teacher’s eyes began to shine and she said with a sweet smile, “It’s really very easy. I loved those boys.”

Passage 2

Have you ever seen the man in the moon? If you look closely at the moon on some nights, you can see the face of the man in the moon. Some people say that they can see an old man carrying sticks. Others see a girl reading a book. These pictures are made by the mountains and plains of the moon.

Long ago people in England used to tell their children that the moon was made of green cheese. Everyone knows that this is not true. The moon is a large round rock. There is nothing on it. There are no trees or plants on the moon. There are no rivers or seas. There are no living things. There is no air. It never rains on the moon and everything is covered with dry, white dust. Not even a sound can be heard on the moon.

The moon is very hot when the sun shines on it. But in the shade it is as cold as ice.

The moon is much smaller than the earth. It does not weigh as much as the earth. If you went to the moon, you would weigh six times less than you do now. Even a fat man would be able to jump high off the ground.

素材链接

诗歌欣赏

Memories

Memories from childhood stay with us forever,
 Taking us where we have been and will go,
 Pieces of life that live on and will never,
 Let us forget we were young long ago.
 Sometimes I wander back into those shadows,
 Quietly being who I used to be,
 Bringing to life all the joys and the sorrows,
 Days that can't die while they still live in me.

Holidays linger (继续存留) and happy times glisten (闪光);
I can see everyone active and well.
I can still hear them if only I listen,
Feeling each motion and breathing each smell.
Life has such treasures that time's always stealing;
Nothing can ever entirely stay.
While you are young, you can capture each feeling;
Make all the memories you can every day.

Unit 3

Oral Practice

Dialogue 1

Role-play 1

Jie Yu: Look at the boy in the photo. He is a pen pal of mine.

Wan Yan: _____

Jie Yu: He is from America. He is medium height.

Wan Yan: _____

Jie Yu: He's 15 years old. We Chinese teenagers can't color our hair, do you think so?

Wan Yan: _____

Jie Yu: Yeah. Didn't notice his earring in one ear? It's fun to watch.

Wan Yan: _____

Jie Yu: I agree. Look at his long T-shirt and the big pants just like a big bag.

Wan Yan: _____

Jie Yu: Yeah. His favorite kind of music is rock. He thinks it's exciting.

Wan Yan: _____

Jie Yu: About once a month. He said he would come to China this summer vacation if he made enough money.

Wan Yan: _____

Jie Yu: Yes. By taking a part-time job. And he works hard at school, too.

Wan Yan: _____

Role-play 2

Jie Yu: Look at the boy in the photo. He is a pen pal of mine.

Wan Yan: How strange he looks. Where is he from?

Jie Yu: _____

Wan Yan: How old is he? Look at his short hair. It's blue.

Jie Yu: _____

Wan Yan: Yeah. And he wears glasses with bright red frames, but he is a boy.

Jie Yu: _____

Wan Yan: I don't think they should be allowed to do such things. They might be sorry later.

Jie Yu: _____

Wan Yan: But I think teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes. And the picture on the front of the T-shirt looks like a band. He must like the band best.

Jie Yu: _____

Wan Yan: By the way, how often do you write to him?

Jie Yu: _____

Wan Yan: Make money?

Jie Yu: _____

Wan Yan: I can't imagine he is such a boy. Maybe I'm a Chinese. We have our own culture.

Dialogue 2

Role-play 1

Emily: Good morning.

Dave: _____

Emily: I want to join the English club.

Dave: _____

Emily: OK.

Dave: _____

Emily: Only a little.

Dave: _____

Emily: Rules?

Dave: _____

Emily: All right.

Dave: _____

Emily: And what else do I have to do?

Dave: _____

Emily: Too many rules. But I want to learn English. I will follow these rules.

Dave: _____

Role-play 2

Emily: _____

Dave: Good morning. What can I do for you?

Emily: _____

Dave: OK. Here is a list. Please fill it out.

Emily: _____

Dave: By the way, can you speak English?

Emily: _____

Dave: You must obey the rules here.

Emily: _____

Dave: Yes. Don't be late. You mustn't run in the hallways. Don't talk in class.
You shouldn't eat in the classroom.

Emily: _____

Dave: And don't listen to music in the classrooms or the hallways. Don't fight.

Emily: _____

Dave: Listen to the teacher carefully. Clean the classroom every day if you are on duty. And you must study hard to learn more.

Emily: _____

Dave: OK. Welcome to our club.

Read Aloud

Passage 1

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family member, and in particular (尤其是) their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do. In large family, it is quite often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they only go to their friends for getting ideas.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or a circle of friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone. This communication (交际) is very important in children's growing



up, because they wouldn't discuss something difficult to their family members.

Parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an interesting one. Have you ever thought of the following questions?

Who chooses your friends?

Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?

Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

Passage 2



Today it is found that school students hardly pay much attention to (几乎不注意) sports. Is it because they have no interest in sports? It may not be the fact. They often say they have other more important things to do.

What are these important things? Examinations! They have to spend much time on all kinds of examinations and tests at school. So many of them almost become bookworms (书呆子).

In the summer holidays of the past two years, they could do anything they like, but in the summer holidays of the last year, they had to put all the time to their studying. So books had stopped them from going in for (从事) sports.

Because of the pressure (压力) from their parents and teachers they have to work harder and spend most of their time on books. As for (就……而言) the students themselves, they want to get good results so that they can further their studies. So it is necessary that they spend most of their free time on their studies and stop their school sports.

In fact, education cannot go without physical exercises, because a quick mind hardly goes along with a weak body. If you don't have a strong body, you can never achieve (成就) anything, let alone (更不用说) a great success in your life.

素材链接

They are no longer children. They are not yet adults. They express themselves through their own music, clothes and language.

There are more than 35 million Americans who are between the ages of 13 and 19. They are the nation's teenagers. Teenagers have the emotions (情感) of a child in the body of an adult. They want to be free and independent (独立的). Yet they also want to be taken care of. Many teenagers disagree with their parents about how much freedom they should have. Some disobey (违背) their parents. They say their parents do not understand them.

Today American teenagers spend a lot of money buying records, clothes and electronic devices (电子音乐装置). They also spend a lot on entertainment (娱乐). Last year teenagers spent almost 100 thousand million dollars. The *NEW YORK TIMES* says that it was more than their parents spent on those things. Where do the American teenagers get all this money? Many of them have part-time jobs. Some work as baby-sitters (钟点保姆). Others work at fast food places. They make about 4 dollars an hour. Many teenagers do not have jobs. Instead, they receive money from their parents. They might get as much as 20 dollars a week. They can spend this allowance (零用钱) in any way they choose.

The lives of most American teenagers today are organized (组织) around the experience of high school. Students usually begin high school at the age of 13 or 14. Some leave at the age of 16. But most complete the 4 year high school program. They do not get their first full-time job or begin university studies until they are 17 or 18 years old.

The high school day is about 7 hours long. The day is divided into (分成) classes of about 50 minutes. The students have a meal in the middle of the day. American teenagers study English, history, math, science, art and foreign languages. Some also learn job skills. They might learn how to use a computer or how to fix a car. Other students might learn by working in an office, a hospital or other places one day a week.