

名校名师支招儿
新目标英语学习

九年级 (人教版)

英语疑难扫描

李冬莉 闫凤红 刘永凯/主编

(全一册)

点击重点单词短语句型用法

揭示语法规律

点拨历年真题

精练听说读写译

揭秘中考陷阱

赠送课后开心一刻

力促英语水平提高

另配磁带

 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

名校名师支招儿 新目标英语学习(人教版)

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 **北京理工大学出版社**
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

英语疑难扫描. 九年级. 全一册/李冬莉, 闫凤红, 刘永凯主编. —北京: 北京理工大学出版社, 2004. 9

ISBN 7 - 5640 - 0298 - 0

I. 英... II. ①李... ②闫... ③刘... III. 英语课 - 初中 - 教学参考资料 IV. G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 084633 号

出版发行/北京理工大学出版社

社 址/北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编/100081

电 话/(010)68914775(办公室) 68912824(发行部)

网 址/http://www. bitpress. com. cn

电子邮箱/chiefedit@ bitpress. com. cn

经 销/全国各地新华书店

印 刷/北京圣瑞伦印刷厂

开 本/787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张/11. 25

字 数/300 千字

版 次/2004 年 9 月第 1 版 2004 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数/1 ~ 6000 册

责任校对/陈玉梅

定 价/18. 00 元

责任印制/刘京凤

图书出现印装质量问题, 本社负责调换

前言

本丛书是一套与人教版初中最新试验修订教材同步配套的新型教学辅导用书,不仅提供了系统的英语知识,更着重于培养和提高学生综合运用语言的能力,还融入了近几年初中教学研究的最新成果,体现了近年来教改和各地中考的最新特点。

全书与教材同步,共分15个单元。每个单元分为13个栏目,具体有:

1 点击单词用法 对每课出现的重点单词进行详细的讲解,使读者对单词的用法能融会贯通,举一反三。

2 点击短语用法 对每课出现的需要学生掌握的短语进行重点讲解,使学生能活学活用。

3 点击重点句子 对每课中出现的重点句子进行全面分析,对其结构和用法科学梳理,使读者能理解其真正含义。

4 揭示语法规律 对每单元接触到的新的语法点进行详细地分析和解疑,探索规律,知一通百。

5 超级听力电波 精选了与每单元的课文、话题及交际口语相关的听力材料,采用中考题型,有助于学生在同步学习中加强有针对性的听力训练,提高听力应试技巧。

6 流畅口语表达 列出每单元需要掌握的日常交际用语,让学生在领会中灵活运用。

7 时尚阅读快车 提供难易适当的英语美文,以增强英语阅读语感,培养学习兴趣,与课文相得益彰,可给学生提供一个广阔的课外阅读空间。

8 名篇作文欣赏 通过对学生范文的赏析、点评及诵读,有助于学生进行有针对性的作文基本功的训练。

9 历年真题点拨 精选涉及每单元知识点的历届中考题,进行详细的解析,帮助考生更加透彻地学习和理解每单元的重要知识点。

10 综合题型攻关 模拟实战演练,精心设计题型,提高学生灵活运用知识的综合能力。

11 考试陷阱揭秘 针对学习中遇到的疑点、考试中常犯的错误,进行科学的透彻剖析,避免在考试中误入陷阱。

12 课后开心一刻 为调节情绪,补给一些与每单元有关的英语笑话和幽默故事,使学生在紧张的学习之余,得到适当的精神放松,以提高学习效率。

13 练习答案解析 对“综合题型攻关”中的试题给出详细答案,并对容易错、难度大的试题给出解题提示或分析。

这套丛书是由多年工作在教学第一线的优秀中学教师编写而成,目的是让学生更好、更透彻地学好课本知识,并在实践中能够融会贯通,举一反三,提高综合应试能力和英语水平。

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一 点击单词用法

1. skill [skil] *n.* 技能;技巧;熟练

【同义】ability; experience

【搭配】skillful 与 with 搭配,指能灵巧地使用某种工具。skillful 与 as 连用,表示在某种小的行为方面很熟练。

【例句】① Learning a foreign language is a question of learning new **skills**. 学习一门外语就是一个学习新技能的问题。② The students have learned the **skill** of using the computer. 那些学生已经学会了使用计算机的技能。

【辨析】skill, technique 和 technology 的共同意思是“技术”。其区别是: skill 指实际工作或操作中运用的技巧和能力; technique 指某种具体的技术或技巧,尤指音乐、工艺美术、写作等方面的技能; technology 指知识在产业实际工作中的系统应用。

2. complete [kəm'plɪt] *vt.* 完成;结束 *adj.* 完全的;完成的【同义】finish *v.* 结束【反义】begin *v.* 开始【例句】① When can they **complete** the work? 他们什么时候能结束这项工作? ② The project is not **completed** yet. 这项工程尚未结束。③ He is a **complete** stranger to me. 他与我素不相识。

【辨析】complete 与 finish: complete 和 finish 有时在做“完成,完工”解时可以通用,但当 finish 做“把什么东西吃完或喝完”解时,不能用 complete 代替。

complete 与 perfect: complete 意为“完全的,完整的”; perfect 意为“完美的”,指没有缺陷。

3. voice [vɔɪs] *n.* 说话声,噪声;语态【同义】accent *n.* 腔调

【搭配】at the top of one's voice 高声地(喊叫),使劲地(喊叫); with one voice 异口同声地,一致地

【例句】Fill in the blanks with verbs in their proper tenses and **voices**. 用动词的适当时态、语态填空。4. main [meɪn] *adj.* 主要的;重要的,主要部分【同义】chief *adj.* 主要的; major *adj.* 重要的【反义】minor *adj.* 次要的

【搭配】the main thing to remember 要记忆的主要东西; the main street of the city 城市的主要街道; the main line of a railway 铁路干线; the main dish 主菜; the main idea/meaning 主要意思; in the main 大体上,基本上

【例句】What is the **main** point of his speech? 他演讲的主题是什么?5. fast [fɑ:st] *adj. & adv.* 快的(地)【同义】quick(ly) *adj. & adv.* 快的(地)【反义】slow(ly) *adj. & adv.* 慢的(地)

【搭配】a fast train 快速列车; a fast highway 高速公路

【用法】fast 和 quick(ly) 都有“快”之意,但 fast 主要指运动着的人或物体的速度之快,而 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。

【例句】It may be a very **fast** and comfortable car, but it uses a lot of petrol. 这辆车可能又快又舒适,但耗油太多。

二 点击短语用法

1. laugh at...

(1) 嘲笑,讥笑。

It's unkind to laugh at a person who is in trouble.

嘲笑一个陷入困境的人是不仁慈的。

(2) 不理睬,一笑置之。

He laughs at the difficulties—they just spur him on to fur-



ther effort. 他藐视困难——而困难正好鞭策他去作进一步的努力。

(3) 因……而笑。

What are you laughing at? 你为何发笑?

2. make up

(1) 构成, 组成。

The team is made up entirely of new players. 这个队全部由新手组成。

(2) 捏造, 临时编造。

Jean makes up stories to amuse her little brother. 琼编造些小故事来逗乐她的小弟弟。

(3) 弥补, 补偿; 补充, 补足。

The fire needs making up. 这火需要添些柴。

(4) 和解; 言归于好。

They advised him to make things up with his wife. 他们劝

他和妻子言归于好。

(5) 化妆, 打扮。

She makes herself up in 20 minutes in the morning. 她早上花 20 分钟给自己化妆。

3. turn off

(1) 拐弯。

① The road to the zoo turns off here. 通向动物园的路由这儿拐弯。

② They turned off the motorway at exit 18. 他们在第 18 号出口处转弯离开了高速公路。

(2) 关, 关上。作此种意思解时与 turn out 同义。

① Please turn all the lights off as you leave the classroom. 当你离开教室时, 请把所有的灯关掉。

② You'd better turn off the music while you are doing your homework. 在你做课时, 最好把音乐关掉。

三 点击重点句子

1. First of all, it wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the class.

首先, 对我来说, 很难明白老师在课堂上所讲。

it 用来充当句中的形式主语, 真正主语是句中的动词不定式或 that 引导的从句。例如:

① It is wrong to tell lies. 说谎是不对的。

② It's kind of you to say so. 你这么说, 真是心肠好。

③ It is very important to learn English well. 学好英语是非常重要的。

④ It is impossible for us to learn a foreign language well within a few months.

我们要在几个月内学好一门外语是不可能的。

⑥ It is very difficult to work with him.

和他一起工作很难。

⑦ It is well-known that Guilin is a beautiful place.

众所周知, 桂林是一个美丽的地方。

2. Also I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might laugh at me.

我也害怕在课堂上发言, 因为我认为我的同学会嘲笑我。

(1) be afraid of 意思是“害怕”, afraid 是形容词, 在句中只能作表语, 与 frightened 的意思相同。be afraid of 后跟名词或动词的-ing 形式。

(2) be afraid 后还可跟动词不定式表示“害怕做某事”, 即: be afraid to do sth.

(3) 但是如果谈论那些我们自己不能决定而突然发生在我们身上的事情时, 就只能用 be afraid of doing sth.

(4) 如果后跟 that 引导的从句, afraid 的意思不再是“害怕”了, 而是“担心, 恐怕”。在回答问题时, afraid 后面可以用 so 或 not, 多用于令人不满意的事。如:

① She is afraid of snakes. 她怕蛇。

② Cats are usually afraid of dogs. 猫通常都怕狗。

③ I'm afraid of falling into the swimming pool.
我害怕掉进游泳池里去。

④ I'm afraid to tell her the truth.

我不敢把事情真相告诉她。

⑤ I'm afraid of making mistakes. 我害怕犯错误。

⑥ The road to the airport was very busy and we were afraid of missing the plane.

到机场的路非常繁忙, 我们害怕错过飞机。

⑦ I'm afraid (that) I might hurt her feelings.

我担心会伤害她的感情。

⑧ I am afraid you are ill. 恐怕你是病了。

⑨ —Are we on time? 我们准时吗?

—I'm afraid not. 恐怕不是。

3. So I decided to take lots of grammar notes in every class.

我决定在每一节课里做大量的语法笔记。

decide 是及物动词, 意思是“决定; 下决心”, 可有以下

结构:decide sth;decide to do sth.;decide + 疑问词 + to do sth.;decide that...如:

- ①I can't decide anything now. 我现在不能做出任何决定。
- ②I have decided to help you. 我决定帮助你。
- ③We can't decide where to go. 我们不能决定到哪儿去。
- ④He has decided that he will say no. 他决定要拒绝。

4. Maybe you should join an English club.

也许你应该加入一个英语俱乐部。

maybe, perhaps, probably 与 possible:

(1) maybe, perhaps, probably, possible 都有“或许、可能”之意,用法略有不同。maybe 和 perhaps 是副词,意思基本相同,possible 是形容词,perhaps 用于没有把握的推断,语气较弱。

- ①Maybe(Perhaps) the weather will get better. 可能天气会变得好一些。
- ②Maybe(Perhaps) you put it in your basket. 或许你把它放在篮子里了。

(2)而 probably 是“很可能”的意思,比 maybe 和 perhaps 可能性都大。

He will probably refuse to speak at the meeting. 他很可能会拒绝在会上发言。

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

是的,用那种方式我学到了很多。

a lot 很,非常(表示程度,作状语)。与 a great/good deal 同义。如:

- ①I'm feeling a lot better today. 我今天感觉好多了。
- ②Chemists have learned a lot about this chemical reaction. 化学家们对该化学反应已十分了解。

6. I often think my old phone will make people laugh.

我常认为我的老电话会令人发笑。

make + n. + v.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| { | make sb. n. |
| | make sb./sth. adj. |
| | make sb. do sth. |
| | make sb. + 过去分词 |

举例说明:

- ①They made him captain. 他们选他当队长。
- ②The news made him sad. 那则消息使他悲伤。
- ③He made me repeat it. 他让我重复一遍。
- ④When I first came to New York, I had a lot of trouble making myself understood.
我刚到纽约时,想让人听懂我的话非常困难。

四 揭示语法规律

介词短语及其功用

介词和介词宾语一起构成介词短语(prepositional phrase)。介词短语在句中可用作:

(1)主语。如:

- ①That day between three and four thousand shells passed over our heads.

那一天,有三千到四千发炮弹从我们头上飞过。

- ②From Beijing to Tianjin is two hours by train.

从北京到天津坐火车需要二小时。

(2)表语。如:

- ①She looks like an actress.

她像演员。

- ②Mr. and Mrs. Smith are from New York.

史密斯夫妇是纽约人。

(3)宾语。如:

- ①I'll give you until tomorrow.

我给你限期到明天。

- ②The eight thieves served a sentence of between 2 and 7 years.

这8个盗窃犯服刑二到七年。

(4)定语。如:

The end of colonialism is now a question of time.

殖民主义的结束现在已是一个时间问题了。

(5)状语。如:

- ①Albert has so much work to do that he is staying late at the office.

艾伯特工作很多,现在在办公室加班呢!

- ②Dona covered her face with her hand as if swooning.

多娜用手捂着脸,好像要昏过去了。

(6)补语。如:

As a scientist, he was dedicated to the truth.

作为一个科学家,他献身于追求真理。



五

超级听力电波

一、选出你所听到的单词。

1. A. hobby B. hot
 C. holiday D. hospital
2. A. from B. form
 C. found D. fill
3. A. different B. difficult
 C. subject D. parent
4. A. pay B. play
 C. way D. want
5. A. stop B. sport
 C. step D. sleep
6. A. till B. pill
 C. fill D. still
7. A. wear B. pair
 C. care D. chair
8. A. quite B. quarter
 C. quiet D. quick
9. A. jeep B. ship
 C. sleep D. sheep
10. A. cool B. moon
 C. noon D. soon

二、找出与听到的句子意思相同或相近的句子。

1. A. The librarian lend the book to me.
 B. I read the book in the library.
 C. I lend the book to him in the library.
 D. The librarian borrowed the book from me.
2. A. Everyone is in the classroom.
 B. No one is in the classroom.
 C. All the students are going into the classroom.
 D. Everyone is going out of the classroom.
3. A. He often plays football.
 B. He often played football.
 C. He never plays football.
 D. He is playing football now.
4. A. Mary visited Shanghai ten days ago.
 B. Mary has visited Shanghai for ten days.
 C. Mary went to Shanghai several days ago.
 D. Mary came to Shanghai.
5. A. The flowers are for our teachers with our best wishes.

- B. The flowers are teachers'.
- C. Our teachers have flowers.
- D. Our teachers will give us flowers.
6. A. Both Jim and Tom can do it.
 B. Neither Jim nor Tom can do it.
 C. Either Jim or Tom can do it.
7. A. Do you know where they can borrow the books?
 B. Do you know where to borrow the books?
 C. Do they know where to borrow the books?
8. A. The twins are wearing their yellow dresses.
 B. The twins don't know where their yellow dresses are.
 C. The twins are putting on their yellow dresses.
9. A. I like maths as well as English.
 B. I prefer English to maths.
 C. I prefer maths to English.
10. A. He didn't give me a bottle of water.
 B. He gave me an empty bottle.
 C. He gave me a bottle with water.

〔录音材料〕

- 一、1. hobby 2. form 3. subject 4. pay 5. sport
 6. still 7. care 8. quiet 9. ship 10. moon
- 二、1. I borrowed the book from the library.
 2. Everyone is going into the classroom.
 3. He used to play football when he was young.
 4. Mary left for Shanghai ten days ago.
 5. We'll give these flowers to our teachers.
 6. Jim can't do it. Tom can't do it, either.
 7. Do they know where they can borrow the books?
 8. The twins are in their yellow dresses.
 9. I like English better than maths.
 10. He didn't give me an empty bottle. There is water in it.

听力通关

- 一、1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C
 8. C 9. B 10. B
- 二、1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C
 8. A 9. B 10. C



六 流畅口语表达

① How do you learn English?	你是怎样学习英语的?
② I learn by listening to cassettes.	我是通过听录音带来学习的。
③ Do you learn English by reading aloud?	你是通过大声朗读来学习英语的吗?
④ Yes, I do.	是的,我是这样做的。
⑤ I'm doing a survey about learning English. Can I ask you some questions?	我正在做一个关于学习英语的调查。我能问你一些问题吗?
⑥ Do you write vocabulary lists?	你写词汇表吗?
⑦ Oh, yes, I do it often.	是的,我经常这样做。
⑧ I don't have a partner to practice English with.	我没有搭档来练习英语。
⑨ Maybe you should join an English language club.	也许你应该加入一个英语语言俱乐部。
⑩ English can help us understand many new books and movies.	英语能够帮助我们去了解许多的新书和电影。

七 时尚阅读快车

Whenever I was asked what I'd like to do in my spare time, I'll not hesitate a moment to say that I love reading books.

There are all kinds of books in the world, but only good books can benefit us. Good books can enlarge our eye scope and enrich our daily life. I can't imagine if I live without books, what my life will be.

Through the science books I begin to learn how the world works as all the things have their own disciplines. From the poem and prose, I can enjoy the smell of the nature. When I read novels, I can enter into other people's inside world, then I get to learn to tell right from wrong. At the same time, books help me get the qualities a person should possess: honesty, kindness, diligence, etc.

All in all, good books make us appreciate the beauty in life. Thus your own life will be happier and more colorful.

判断正误,正确的写“T”,错误的写“F”。

- () 1. I love reading books in my spare time.
 () 2. There is only one kind of book in the world.
 () 3. If I live with books, my life will be happier and more colorful.
 () 4. Good books are very helpful to us.
 () 5. Bad books are harmless to us.

Answers

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

八 名篇作文欣赏

(一) 作文点评

【题目要求】请根据下面的提示介绍一下怎样种花。

1. 种花最好的季节是春天,花盆要先选好。
2. 首先将花盆装上三分之二的泥土,然后挖一个足够大的洞,不要太深,将花苗放入洞中,用土埋

好。最后,给花苗浇水,使花土不干不湿,放在阳光处。

3. 平时照顾花要像照顾孩子一样,这样花才能茁壮成长。
4. 词数:100 词左右。



【学生习作】

How to Plant Flowers

Do you know how to plant flowers? Of course, there are so many kinds of flowers in the world. I think planting flowers is neither too difficult nor too easy. Do you think so?

It's best to plant flowers in spring. A good flower pot must be chosen, ^① there must be a right hole in the bottom of it.

Now we can begin. First of all, put some flower earth into it until two thirds of the pot is filled. Dig a hole large enough, but the hole shouldn't be too deep. Put the young flower into it so carefully that it's straight. By the way, the young flower must be alive and strong. Then put the earth back to the hole, and push it down hard with your hands. At last, water it well, and put it at a place full of sunshine, keeping the earth neither too wet nor too dry. That's OK

now. Flowers should be looked after well ^② just like a baby. It'll grow up soon.

Now you've known how to do it. Would you please try to do that ^③ as above by yourself? Your life must be much more interesting.

【修改】①第二段第一句的“,”号用破折号更妥一些。

②Flowers should be looked after well just like a baby. 句中的 well 提到 be 后更能增加表达效果。

③Would you please try to do that as above by yourself 中的“do that”应改为 plant flowers。

【点评】这是一篇说明文。习作者通过对怎样栽花的说明,体现了热爱生活、热爱劳动的思想感情。文章结构严谨,首尾照应,栽花过程说明详细,文中大量运用情态动词及其被动语态,两次用到 neither... nor..., 小作者对该项语法掌握较好,能够学以致用,观察细致,动手能力强,但还应加强英文表达基本功,某些词汇的运用还不够恰当。

(二) 名作欣赏

The ways of studying

Study requires a proper method, otherwise you waste either your time or your money. The following are methods of studying:

First, the best time for studying is in the morning, because in the morning, the air is fresh and your mind is clear.

Second, while studying we must have patience. If you don't understand a chapter well, you should read it again and again.

Third, when studying, we must concentrate. You cannot study only by mouth when you are absent-minded.

Fourth, we must always ask “why”. Unless you understand something thoroughly, you cannot make it yours.

There are many ways of studying but the four points above will be quite enough if you can practice them.

谈学习方法

学习需要正确的方法,否则就是浪费时间和金钱。下面介绍几种学习方法。

第一,学习的最佳时间是早晨,因为早晨空气清新,头脑清醒。

第二,学习必须要有耐心,如果你对一篇文章理解不透彻,就应该一遍又一遍地阅读。

第三,学习的时候,必须全神贯注,如果你心不在焉是学不好的。

第四,应该多问“为什么”,只有你完全理解了某种东西,才能把它转化为自己的知识。

学习的方法有很多,但你如果能按照上述四点去做,就已经足够了。

九

历年真题点拨

1. —Would you like to go swimming with me this afternoon?
—I'd love to. But I'm afraid I _____. I have much work

to do.

A. can't

B. mustn't

C. needn't

D. may not

(2003年北京市中考题)

解析 答案A。答话人从内心讲“想去”，但因事“去不成”。此处表示的不是“不必要”或“不应当”，而是“不能”，B,C,D都不能选。

2. —Can you play with a yo-yo, Jim?

—Yes, I _____. It's easy.

A. must

B. can

C. need

D. may

(2003年北京西城区中考题)

解析 答案B。从答句中所说的“It's easy”可以看出，他“会”，A,C,D都不能选。

3. —May I _____ your dictionary?

—Sorry. I _____ it to Xiao Lin just now.

A. keep, borrowed

B. have, showed

C. lend, returned

D. use, lent

(2001年黄冈市中考题)

解析 答案D。句意：—我可以用一下你的词典吗？—对不起，我刚才借给小林了。从别人那借来或借用东西，用 borrow 或者 use，把东西借给别人用 lend，故答案为D。

4. Miss Gao isn't here. She _____ to the station to meet Mr. Brown.

A. went

B. has gone

C. has been

D. would go

(2001年北京海淀区中考题)

解析 答案B。句意：高小姐不在此处，她去车站接布朗先生了。此题可分两点来考虑：首先，要确定本题用现在完成时。根据上下文可以看出 Miss Gao 不在此处，她现在在哪里对现在是有影响的，所以用完成时。

其次，要确定用选项B还是用选项C。has gone 表示去某处没有回；has been 表示去过某处已经回来了。故答案为B。

5. John began to study French last Sunday. _____.

A. His brother did so

B. So did his brother

C. So his brother did

D. His brother so did

(2002年黑龙江中考题)

解析 答案B。句意：约翰上周日开始学的法语，他的哥哥也是。此句时态是一般过去时。答案为B。

6. —May I speak to John?

—Sorry, he _____ Japan. But he _____ in two days.

A. have been to, will come back

B. has gone to, will be back

C. has been in, would come back

D. has gone to, won't come back

(2002年河北省中考题)

解析 答案B。通过上下文的语境判断，约翰此时不在场，因此用 has gone to。时间状语 in two days 表示两天以后，需用一般现在将来时。句意：—请找约翰接电话？—对不起，他去日本了。但他两天后会回来。答案为B。

7. Walk along the road and you will find the shop _____.

A. to the end

B. at the end

C. in the end

D. for the end

(2004年四川泸州市中考题)

解析 答案B。句意：沿着路一直走，你会在路的尽头找到商店的。本题考查固定搭配的用法。at the end 表示“在……末端，在……尽头”(可指时间或地点)的意思。in the end 表示“最后，终于”的意思。

十 综合题型攻关

一、单项选择。

1. Not every student _____ here.

A. am

B. is

C. are

D. be

2. I think writing English is _____.

A. very important

B. more important

C. most important

D. less important

3. “_____ have you been here?” “Since last year.”

A. How far

B. How long

C. How often

D. How soon

4. Mr. Wang has taught English in this school _____ two years.

A. on

B. for

C. hasn't

D. doesn't

5. He's never been to Japan, _____ he?

A. has

B. does

C. hasn't

D. doesn't

6. Could you say it again, please. I _____ hear



- you.
 A. can't B. couldn't
 C. may not D. needn't
7. The teacher told the students _____ any gifts to her.
 A. not bring B. don't bring
 C. not to bring D. weren't bringing
8. There is _____ time left. Let's hurry, or we'll be late.
 A. a little B. little
 C. a few D. few
9. Could you tell us _____ yesterday?
 A. what do they do B. what did they do
 C. what they did D. what they do
10. He told me _____ he was late.
 A. what B. why
 C. how D. that
11. We won't go to the park if it _____ tomorrow.
 A. won't be rainy B. will be rainy
 C. is going to rain D. rains
12. The boss thinks _____ you are not good at English, you should change a job.
 A. that B. why
 C. since D. whether
13. The wind blew very strongly last night, so the garden is covered _____ a lot of leaves.
 A. with B. in
 C. over D. above
14. My uncle has been _____ London for nearly one week.
 A. for B. to
 C. in D. at
15. Now open your books, please. Read the text as _____ as you can.
 A. fast B. quick
 C. soon D. possible
16. It's too difficult. Why _____ the teacher for help?
 A. not ask B. not to ask
 C. don't ask D. not asking
17. "Could you _____ me your picture-book, please?"
 "Of course, but you mustn't _____ it to others."

- A. borrow, lend B. lend, borrow
 C. borrow, borrow D. lend, lend
18. The two women _____ until 9 o'clock p. m.
 A. were buying clothes
 B. finished their work
 C. were making cakes
 D. came home
19. The farmers have been busy picking apples _____ Monday and they will go on with the work _____ Sunday.
 A. from, to B. between, and
 C. since, for D. since, till

二、补全对话。

根据对话内容,在每个空白处填入一个适当的词,使对话完整。

Alice: Zhou Yan, how long have you lived in the town?

Zhou: I've lived here _____ I was born.

Alice: Do you like _____ here?

Zhou: I like _____ very much, because the weather is _____ too hot _____ too cold. And there are many kinds of flowers.

Alice: Have you _____ grown flowers?

Zhou: Of course. _____ I was a young girl, my father _____ me how to grow and tell the _____ kinds of flowers.

Alice: I've _____ grown flowers, but I have kept pet birds. I really like to _____ the colourful birds and _____ to them singing.

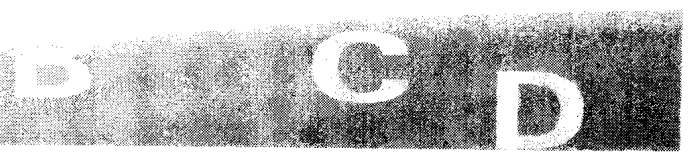
Zhou: Is _____ difficult to keep birds?

Alice: Yes, a little. If you want to _____ them, I can teach you.

Zhou: OK. Thank you.

三、把下列句子连接成宾语从句。

- What do they enjoy reading? Can you tell me?
Can you tell me _____ reading?
- "I want to have an apple." Polly says.
Polly says _____ to have an apple.
- Where shall I have to stop on the way? Do you know?
Do you know _____ have to stop on the way?
- Why did the boy have so many strange questions?



His teacher didn't understand _____
_____ so many strange questions.

5. "It's very cold in Moscow." He said.

He said _____ very cold in
Moscow.

6. Could you tell me...? Has Linda ever been to the
seaside?

Could you tell me _____
been to the seaside?

7. He said, "Are you a doctor or a teacher?"

He _____ me _____ a
doctor or a teacher.

8. Please tell him... Did they feed the chickens this
morning?

Please tell him _____ the
chickens this morning.

四、根据汉语完成下列各句,每空一词。

1. 她的嗓音听起来很低沉。

Her _____ grave.

2. 这座大楼有两百年的历史。

The big building is two _____ years _____.

3. 我们对他在比赛中的失败感到奇怪。

We are _____ that he _____ the game.

4. 我们必须保护好这些蔬菜不要受冻。

We must _____ the vegetables _____ cold.

5. 我们的橘子树硕果累累。

Our orange trees are _____ fruits.

五、阅读下面短文,根据短文内容,从短文后面各
小题所给的四个选项中选择最佳的一项。

(A)

When Jack was very young, he played a lot of football,
and he was very good at it. But then he went and worked in a
town and there was no team for him there, so he stopped pla-
ying.

Then he began to get rather fat, so he thought, "I have
stopped playing football, and now I'm getting fat, what am I
going to do?" He thought about it for a few days, and then
he said to himself, "I know, I'll play tennis."

He had a few lessons, and then played for a few
months.

He met a nice girl at the tennis club (俱乐部) one day,
and they played a game of tennis against another young man
and woman.

Jack played very badly and was very angry with him-

self. "I've never played as badly as this before," he said to
the girl.

"Oh," she said, "you have played before, haven't
you?"

() 1. Jack was good at _____ when he was young.

- A. football B. tennis
C. table tennis D. his lessons

() 2. Jack _____ before he went to the town.

- A. was fat B. wasn't fat
C. played tennis D. didn't play

() 3. Jack was getting fat because _____.

- A. he went and worked in town
B. there was no team in town
C. he didn't play tennis
D. he had stopped playing football

() 4. Jack played tennis _____ than the girl.

- A. more B. better
C. less D. worse

() 5. Which of the following is right?

- A. The girl was very angry with Jack.
B. Jack was very angry with the girl.
C. Jack was very angry with himself.
D. The girl was very angry with herself.

(B)

Japan is made up of islands that lie off the coast of A-
sia. People came to live in Japan from the nearby countries
of China and Korea. From these older countries, the Japanese
borrowed ideas, inventions and habits.

For many years, the Japanese built buildings like those
in China. They dressed like the Chinese. From China came
their way of writing and their habit of drinking tea.

In more recent times, the Japanese have borrowed from
the United States. They have a government like ours. They do
much work in science, as we do. Baseball is a favorite sport
in Japan, just as it is here.

Things change when they come to Japan. The Japanese
improve on almost everything they borrow. The art of garden
making came from Korea and China, but the Japanese gar-
dens are special. Each garden has a waterfall, a pool, and
small bridges. There are few flowers in Japanese gardens. But
the gardens are green during all seasons because they have
many evergreens (常青树). Japanese gardens have a differ-
ent kind of beauty.

() 1. In this passage the words "just as it is here" means



- _____.
- A. just as it is in China
B. just as it is in the United States
C. just as it is in Asia
D. just as it is in Japan
- () 2. Why do the Japanese change things they borrow?
A. They don't like them the way they are.
B. They try to make them better.
C. They want visitors to like the change.
D. They want to be different from others.
- () 3. From this passage we can see that _____.
A. there are many flowers in Japanese gardens
B. Japanese gardens are full of life all the year around
C. Japanese garden are different but not very beautiful
D. Japanese garden are not very big
- () 4. The first paragraph tells us that _____.
A. people from many countries came to live in Japan
B. Japan is much older than Korea
C. the Japanese borrowed ideas only from China and Korea
D. many Japanese came from the United States
- () 5. Which of the following is not true?
A. The Japanese invented the habit of drinking tea.
B. The government of Japan is like that of the United States.
C. People in the United States like playing baseball.
D. Japan is made up of many islands.

六、通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各小题所给的选项中选择最佳的一项。

Tom went into the station shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. This is a bad time to travel in London, both by bus and by train, because crowds of people go home from work at this hour. He had to 1 a long queue of people who were waiting for tickets. When at last his 2 came, he got the right ticket and, 3 asking several people the way, he 4 found the right platform. It was crowded. He was not able to get on the first train, but he was able to move nearer the edge(边) of the platform so as to be in a 5 place to get on the next one. When it came in, Tom was 6 forward(向前) on to the train by the 7 of people from behind. The doors closed and the train moved off before he was able to get his breath(呼吸) 8. Since he was unable to 9 the names of the station where the train stopped, he had to count the number of stops 10 he knew where to get off. His station was the seventh along the line.

When the train reached the seventh station. Tom got off. But he was surprised to see that he had got off at a station that he had never heard of. A man on the platform told him that he travelled on a train going in the wrong direction(方向).

- () 1. A. jump B. stand C. join D. find
() 2. A. turn B. hour C. train D. luck
() 3. A. on B. by C. through D. without
() 4. A. first B. already C. almost D. also
() 5. A. safe B. ready C. right D. empty
() 6. A. thrown B. swept C. sent D. driven
() 7. A. race B. number C. queue D. rush
() 8. A. back B. over C. down D. out
() 9. A. follow B. see C. remember D. call
() 10. A. because B. although C. since D. so that

十一 考试陷阱揭秘

陷阱 1: 主语是人时,“花费”用 spend 或 pay 都对。

When we were on holiday, we _____ too much money.
A. spent B. cost C. took D. paid

(2001 年山西省中考题)

【解脱】四个选项 A, B, C, D 都有“花费”的意思,答案 B 不对, cost 只能用作物作主语; took 只能用 it 作形式主语,而题目中的主语是 we; paid 后要搭配 for, 而题中没有。故答案为 A。

spend, cost, take, pay 这几个虽然意思相同,但前后的搭配还有很大区别,学习中一定要记住下列句式:

{ Sb. spends some money on sth.
{ Sb. spends some time (in) doing sth.

Sth. costs sb. some money. /Sb. pays some money for sth. /It takes sb. some time to do sth.

陷阱 2: 主语是人时,“花费”用 spend 或 pay 都对。

近义词、同义词的辨析常出现在各省市地区的中考试卷