

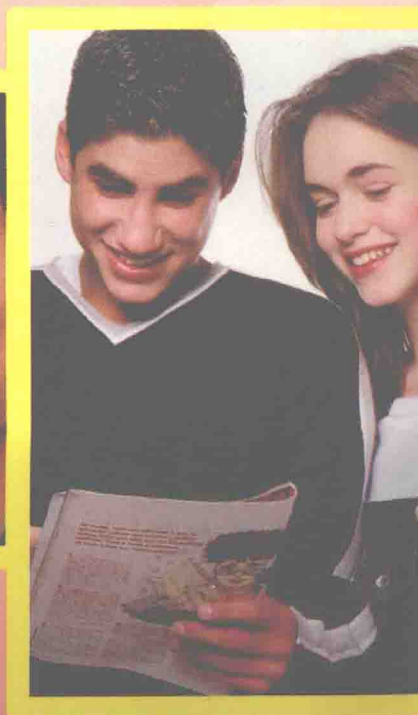
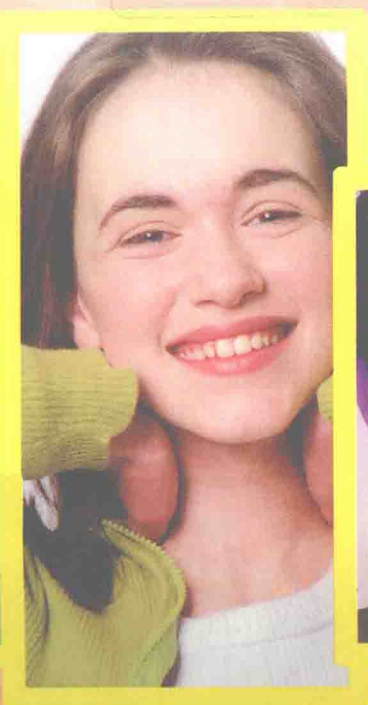


人民教育出版社中学英语室 编

人教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书

同步解析与测评

英语(新目标) 九年级 全一册



人民教育出版社

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《英语课程标准》(2001年版) 修订稿

第一册 九年级 (新目标) 英语

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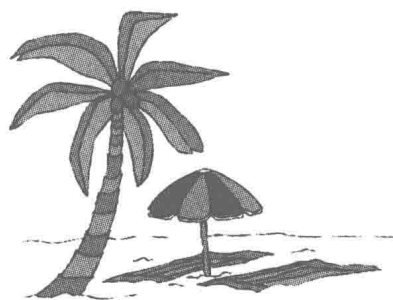
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编写说明

《同步解析与测评》是人民教育出版社新近开发的、与人教版各学科课程标准实验教科书相配套的教学辅导读物。这套丛书有以下特点：

(一) 目的明确。丛书的编写目的有两个方面：一是从学生的角度讲，注重开阔学生视野，拓展学生思维，培养学生自主学习的能力；二是从教师的角度讲，为教师评价教学效果提供思路和方法。

(二) 内容实用。注重基础性、系统性和趣味性是丛书中一以贯之的编辑理念。基本知识和基本技能是创新精神和实践能力的基础，在强调培养创新精神和实践能力的同时，我们仍然不能忘记基本知识和基本技能的承载作用。新课程教材的内容普遍比以往更加丰富生动，呈现方式更加灵活多样，因此，从学生掌握的角度出发，有必要将教材的知识体系加以归类、梳理，形成网络，做到对教材的进一步补充。基于以上认识，在这套丛书中，我们注重知识的基础性和系统性，希望学生在掌握扎实的基本知识的基础上，能够将知识融会贯通，从而达到培养学生自主学习的能力和创新精神的目的。为了使学生更容易接受，我们在编写体例、叙述、试题设置、资料的选择等各方面，都努力增加学生学习的趣味性，尽力贴近学生的生活、社会的实际，语言力求生动活泼。

这套丛书的编写体例如下：

● **学习目标引导** 本部分是对本单元的话题、功能、结构、词汇、文化、策略等方面的归纳和总结，便于学习时做到心中有数，目标明确。

● **基础知识导学** 本部分是对本单元重要教学内容的梳理、总结和引导，包括词汇突破、语法透析和文化之窗三个方面的内容。这一部分的内容除了对本单元重点和难点知识的剖析与指导以外，还进行了有效拓展。同时，在学习过程中还渗透了英语课程标准所提倡的语言学习策略。

● **综合技能训练** 本部分内容主要有口语训练、阅读训练和写作训练，多数单元强调读写技能的综合训练。

● **单元测评** 本部分内容是对本单元知识和技能的全面测评，主要包括听力部分、基础知识、完型填空、阅读理解和书面表达五个部分。

● **开心一刻** 本部分是轻松愉快的内容，不作教学要求，其目的是让学生以一种愉快的心情结束本单元的学习。这一部分的内容包括幽默笑话、小诗歌、猜谜语等。

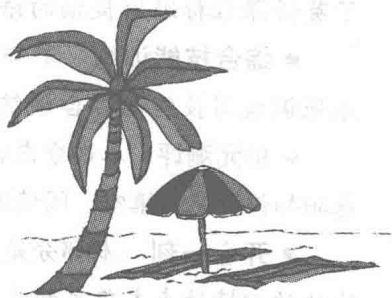
● **测试卷** 每册书配有两套测试试题，一套是期中测试题，另一套是期末测试题。另外，九年级还包括两套中考模拟试题。

(三) **编写队伍强大。**这套丛书的编写队伍是由教材的编写者、富有经验的教研员和优秀教师组成的。特别是教材的编写者直接参加了这套丛书的策划、组稿和编写，使这套丛书不仅符合课程改革的精神和人教版教材的编写理念，而且与教材的内容更加契合。

这套丛书力求能对教与学双方都有帮助。希望广大教师和学生在使用这套丛书时能提出批评和建议，以便我们进行修改和完善。

编者

2006年5月



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解析与测评

Unit 1

How do you study for a test?



学习目标引导

目标话题	学习方法	
目标功能	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 联系实际描述自己学习英语的方法 2. 能运用 verb + by + v-ing 结构谈论怎样学习并提供建议 	
目标结构	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 用 verb + by v-ing 结构表述自己或他人的行为方式 A: How do you study for a test? B: Well, I <i>study by working</i> with my classmates. 2. 用 What about...? 和 Why don't you...? 结构提出建议 <i>What about</i> listening to tapes? <i>Why don't you</i> read aloud to practice pronunciation? 	
目标词汇	核心词	aloud, pronunciation, grammar, pronounce, mistake, afraid, complete, sentence, term, trouble, fast, soft, deal, unless, regard, duty, influence, friendship, lose, soldier
	拓展词	specific, spoken, challenge, realize, secret, impress, essay, unfair, speaker, disagreement, adult, memorize
	认读词	flashcard, vocabulary, differently, frustrate, frustrating, quickly, excited, slowly, comma, solution, learner, solve, easily, unimportant, psychologist
	词组	not at all, end up, make mistakes, later on, be afraid to, take notes, look up, make up, deal with, be angry with, go by, try one's best, break off, laugh at
目标文化	了解美国设置中学的一些基本情况	
目标策略	鼓励联系实际的个性化的学习方式, 并交流学习体会。	



基础知识导学

A. 词汇突破



1. **aloud** /ə'laʊd/ *adv.* reading, speaking etc. in a voice loud enough to be heard 出声地；大声地

【示例】

Reading aloud is a good way of learning English. 朗读是学英语的一个好方法。

【用法点击】

aloud 表示声音大到别人能听得到的程度，如：Read the letter aloud. 大声地读这封信。

辨析 aloud 与 loud, loudly:

(1) loud 既可以用作形容词，也可以用作副词，表示“大声的(地)；声音洪亮的(地)”。如用作形容词时：He talked in a loud voice so that everyone could hear him. 他用很大的声音谈话，以便每个人都能听到他的声音。用作副词时：He speaks loud and clear. 他说话响亮清楚。

(2) loudly *adv.* 含有“吵吵闹闹地”意思，如：They are talking loudly in the next room. 他们在隔壁大声地说话。

【词汇拓展】

常用搭配：read aloud 读出声 think aloud 自言自语

2. **pronunciation** /prəˈnʌnsi'eɪʃən/ *n.* the way in which a language or a particular word is pronounced 发音；读法

【示例】

What is the pronunciation of this word? 这个单词怎么发音？

【用法点击】

pronunciation 常与 of 连用，用来表示某单词或语言的发音。pronunciation 还可以表示“读法；读音”，如：This word has two pronunciations. 这个词有两种读法。He has a good pronunciation. 他的读音很好。

【词汇拓展】

相关词：pronounce *v.* 发音

【记忆导航】

pronunciation 是由 pronounce + tion 演变而来的，但是它的拼写是先把 e 变为 ia，而且名词形式比动词形式少了一个 o。-tion 是名词后缀。

3. **complete** /kəm'pli:t/ *adj.* whole or perfect 完整的；完全的

【示例】

He is a complete stranger to me. 对我来说,他完全是个陌生人。

【用法点击】

complete 还可以作动词,表示“完成;结束”,如: When will he complete the job? 他什么时候能完成这一工作?

【词汇拓展】

相关词: completely *adv.* 完整地; 完全地

complete *v.* 完成; 结束

completion *n.* 完成; 结束

4. secret /'si:krit/ *n.* a particular way of achieving a good result; something that is kept hidden or that is known about by only a few people 秘诀; 秘密

【示例】

Do you have any secrets for health? 你有什么养身秘诀吗?

【用法点击】

secret 作名词还有“秘密”的意思,如: It's an open secret. 这是公开的秘密。secret 也可作形容词,如: It seemed that he was a spy and always did some secret things. 他好像是个间谍,总做些秘密的事。

【词汇拓展】

常用搭配: keep a secret 保守秘密 in secret 偷偷地

相关词: secretly *adv.* 秘密地

5. trouble /'trʌbl/ *n.* problems or difficulties 困难; 苦恼

【示例】

The boy caused a lot of trouble to his parents. 这个男孩给他的父母招来很多麻烦。

【用法点击】

trouble 还可以作动词,如: Don't trouble yourself so much. Your son will grow up sooner or later. 不要太自寻烦恼了。你的儿子迟早会长大。

【词汇拓展】

常用搭配: ask/look for trouble 自寻烦恼

in trouble 处于困境或不幸中

get (somebody) into trouble (使某人)陷入困境

谚语: Don't trouble troubles until trouble troubles you. 不要自找麻烦。

你能说出这个谚语中的 trouble 哪些是名词,哪些是动词吗?

B. 语法透析



by+动名词

【概念引入】

同学们一定对“by”这个词不陌生吧,也一定比较熟悉与“by”常搭配的结构 by bus,

by train 等, 它表示“在……旁边; 经过; 以……方式”。而本单元中将展示的是“by”的另一个常用的结构“by + 动名词 (doing)”, 表示“依靠; 凭借”。

【示例呈现】

A: How do you learn English well?

B: I learn English **by reading** aloud in the morning.

A: How does your uncle make a living?

B: My uncle makes a living **by writing**.

再看以下几个例子, 对比一下:

My cousin is good **at playing** soccer.

The boy is interested **in making** model planes.

They were talking **about going hiking** in the mountains when the teacher came in.

【问题探究】

1. 以上例句中的 by, at, in 和 about 在例句中是什么词性?

2. 以上例句中 by, at, in 和 about 的后面能接动词原形吗?

【及时点拨】

在英语中, 介词后面一般要接名词、代词或动名词 (doing) 的形式, 名词、代词或动名词在句中作介词的宾语。介词后面不能接动词原形。

【仿真练习】

1. He studies English by _____ English language programs.

A. watches B. to watch C. watching D. watch

2. They are talking about _____ English.

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

(答案: 1. C 2. B。about 和 by 是介词, 其后的动词都要改为动名词形式 v-ing。)

C. 文化之窗



美国的中学大多数是公立学校 (public school), 实行义务教育 (obligatory) 制度, 没有入学资格考试这一关。学生可以根据自己居住在什么地方来选择学校。如果学生住在学校所在的区域范围内, 就可以直接申请入学。学校也要求学生家长为学生申请入学。入学登记可以在学校内或所在区域的办公室进行, 所采取的方式取决于学校所在区域的政策。美国的公立学校是免费的 (free)。



综合技能训练

1. 口语训练



分组讨论下面这些学习语言的方式是否有效, 选择五种你们认为最好的学习方式。

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>by writing vocabulary lists</i> | <i>by reading aloud</i> |
| <i>by watching English programs</i> | <i>by having friends who speak the language</i> |
| <i>by translating sentences</i> | <i>by keeping a diary in English</i> |
| <i>by using English dictionaries</i> | <i>by studying grammar</i> |
| <i>by speaking as often as you can</i> | <i>by reading the newspaper</i> |
| <i>by listening to the tape</i> | <i>by reading novels</i> |

2. 阅读训练

Nick 和他的同学 Mary 交流了如何学习英语, 并在网上写了一篇日记。请读以下两人的对话, 并帮助 Nick 完成日记。

Mary: Hi, Nick. How are you?

Nick: Hi, Mary. I'm actually worried about my English. I feel my English is very poor and really want to improve it.

Mary: Really? What's the problem?

Nick: Oh, I have lots of problems. I can't remember the new words and I can't always understand when people talk to me.

Mary: That's quite common. I can't always understand new words in newspapers or magazines. But I try to guess the meaning from the context. I also keep a vocabulary notebook.

Nick: Yes, that's helpful. I try to remember new words by writing them down on flashcards.

Mary: A flashcard vocabulary list is a good idea. Do you ask the teacher or other students for help when you have difficulties?

Nick: No, I'm a little shy in class.

Mary: Come on, you have to be more outgoing. Why don't you join the English Club? You can meet other people and have more chances to speak English. And they don't just stand around talking in English—they also practice English by playing games and singing English songs.

Nick: That sounds fascinating, maybe I'll start by joining an English club. Do you think I could also improve my English by watching more English movies?

Mary: That's a great idea! It's a lot of fun to see movies. You can hear people speak and understand by looking at what is going on. A movie makes you try to understand things quickly.

Nick: OK, I think I know what to do next. Thanks for talking to me, Mary. I feel much better now.

Mary: No problem, Nick. Just be confident about yourself.

Nick: Hey, let's go watch a movie one of these days.

Mary: OK, but only if you pay for my ticket!

<p>▶ Subject: English study From: Nick</p>	
<p>Dear Diary,</p> <p>I am worried about my (1) _____ these days. Today I talked to my friend, Mary. I told her about my (2) _____ list. She wondered if I asked the (3) _____ and other students for help. I told her I didn't because I was (4) _____. She said I should join an English (5) _____ so I could meet other people and have more chances to (6) _____. I mentioned going to an English (7) _____ together. She thought it was a good idea but only if I paid for her (8) _____.</p> <p>Nick</p>	

3. 写作训练



June 是一个中学生，她赢得了全校英语演讲比赛的一等奖。学校请她给同学们做一个演讲，谈谈她学英语的过程。和许多同学一样，她也曾在英语学习中遇到过一些问题和困难。请根据下列表格中的信息替她写写英语演讲稿，谈谈是如何克服困难的。

请注意参考使用以下词语：

first of all, to begin with, later on, besides

<i>Difficulty</i>	<i>Learn by</i>
grammar is poor	taking grammar notes
the pronunciation is not good	following the tape
write slowly	keeping an English diary
forget a lot of new words	writing vocabulary list



1. 考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 全卷共五道大题，总分 100 分。

I. 听力部分 (20 分)

一、听句子，根据所听内容选择最佳答案。(共 5 分，每小题 1 分)

- () 1. What sport is Jim good at?
 - A. Jim is good at swimming.
 - B. Jim is good at swimming and skating.
 - C. Jim is good at skating.
- () 2. How did Jack go to school this morning?
 - A. On foot.
 - B. By bike.
 - C. By train.
- () 3. What are the woman's children doing?
 - A. Playing basketball.
 - B. Singing.
 - C. Painting.
- () 4. What is the boy going to buy?
 - A. Balls.
 - B. Clothes.
 - C. A pair of shoes.
- () 5. What did Ken do after supper?
 - A. Made some phone calls.
 - B. Did his homework.
 - C. Wrote some email.

二、听对话，根据所听内容选择最佳答案。(共 5 分，每小题 1 分)

- () 1. What subject does Mary like?

- A. English. B. Chinese. C. Math.
- () 2. Where are they talking?
A. In a school. B. In a library. C. In a shop.
- () 3. What's the girl going to do tonight?
A. She's going to see a film.
B. She's going to have an exam.
C. She's going to do her homework.
- () 4. How many students are there in her class?
A. Thirty. B. Twenty. C. Fifty.
- () 5. Where are they going?
A. To the library.
B. To the museum.
C. To the train station.

三、听短文, 根据所听内容选择最佳答案。(共5分, 每小题1分)

- () 1. The speaker went to a language school to _____.
A. ask some strange questions
B. learn some English
C. see his friends from America
- () 2. The speaker went to the language school _____ a week.
A. six days
B. five days
C. seven days
- () 3. The speaker _____ one day during the break.
A. asked for something to eat
B. thanked her teacher for her help
C. asked Alice a question
- () 4. The speaker thought _____ after Alice answered the question.
A. Alice was really helpful
B. Alice wanted to sell cakes
C. America was really a country for money
- () 5. Alice looked at the speaker with a smile because _____.
A. the speaker was smiling
B. the speaker didn't understand what she said
C. Alice was very friendly with the speaker

四、听信息, 根据所听内容完成下面表格。(共5分, 每小题1分)

The arrangement of activities (活动安排)	
() 1. Who to meet at nine:	A. Susan B. the headmaster Mr Zhang C. the students
() 2. What lesson to observe (听课):	A. a Math lesson B. an English lesson C. a Chinese lesson
() 3. Where to visit this afternoon:	A. the office B. the science building C. the science building and the library
() 4. When to have the party:	A. at eight thirteen B. at seven thirty C. at eight thirty
() 5. Which room to stay in:	A. Room 318 B. Room 308 C. Room 408

II. 基础知识 (35分)

一、单项选择。从下列每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择一个最佳答案。(共 15 分，每小题 1 分)

() 1. I learn new words by _____ a dictionary and that's very helpful.

A. looked up B. looking up C. look up D. looks up

() 2. Mike is not good at sports. He runs slowly. He can't jump high, _____.
Anyway, he's not the right person to play basketball.

A. too B. either C. but D. neither

() 3. A: What _____ studying together this evening?

B: That sounds fine.

A. for B. of C. around D. about

() 4. My brother has some trouble _____ maths. Could you help him?

A. doing B. do C. did D. done

() 5. A: _____ did you finish your homework so quickly, Jim?

B: It's a secret.

A. Who B. What C. How D. When

() 6. Lucy felt so _____ about _____ the dance performance for May Day.

A. exciting, joining B. excited, join
C. exciting, join D. excited, joining

() 7. My brother enjoys _____ kung fu movies. So do I.

A. to watch B. watching C. watched D. watches

() 8. It's important not to say _____ words when others are _____ troubles.

A. frustrating, in B. frustrated, in

- C. frustrating, with D. frustrated, at
- () 9. You'll feel happy forever if you always _____ your best _____ do everything.
- A. doing, try B. try, to C. do, doing D. try, doing
- () 10. Don't laugh _____ others if they make mistakes. You should help them instead.
- A. to B. on C. of D. at
- () 11. In my opinion, you're not writing stories, but just _____ several conversations with some sentences.
- A. make up B. made up C. making up D. makes up
- () 12. English is _____ useful language because people in many countries are _____ it.
- A. an, used B. a, using C. an, using D. a, use
- () 13. Today's homework is to ask your parents _____ their childhood and write a short story.
- A. about B. for C. after D. to
- () 14. Some students think that _____ English songs will _____ them in learning the language.
- A. listen to, helping B. listen, help
C. listening to, help D. listening, helping
- () 15. A: Why don't you _____ our basketball club?
B: Well, I'm afraid I like playing ping-pong better.
- A. join B. joining C. joined D. joins

二、读对话, 听懂大意后, 用方框中的句子补全对话。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

Cindy: Hi, Joyce. What's up?

Joyce: Hi, Cindy. I'm on my way to the spoken English class. We're starting a lesson on the English speaking skills, but 1 .

Cindy: Really? Why not?

Joyce: I have no confidence in speaking English, so 2 . What should I do?

Cindy: Oh, don't worry. If you really want to improve your English speaking skills, 3 .

Joyce: But 4 if I make mistakes when speaking to others.

Cindy: Don't be afraid to make mistakes. That is part of the process of language learning. Gradually you'll have more confidence and 5 .

Joyce: Thank you for your advice. I will do my best. Oh, I'll be late for class. Bye.

Cindy: Bye.