



国家级骨干教师 倾力钜献



中学

# 教材 通解

国际全彩版

丛书主编：张洪涛



## 英语

九年级<sup>上</sup>

团结出版社



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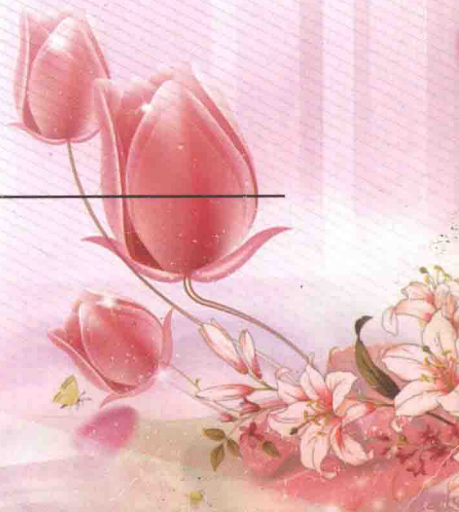
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CHUBAN QIANYAN



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# Unit 1

## How do you study for a test?

画说教材  
HUASHUOJIAOCAI



单元解读  
DANYUANJIEDU

重点单词	SECTION A	aloud, pronunciation, differently, quickly, add
	SECTION B	pronounce, slowly, mistake, realize, afraid, complete, secret, term, trouble, fast
	SELF CHECK & READING	soft, unless, regard, easily, influence, friendship, development, soldier
重点短语	SECTION A	make flashcard, make vocabulary list, listening to tapes, ask sb. for help, read aloud
	SECTION B	make mistakes, later on, be afraid to do, laugh at, take notes, first of all, enjoy doing
	SELF CHECK & READING	look up, make up, be angry with, go by, try one's best, break off, deal with, regard... as...
经典句型	SECTION A	—How do you study for...? —I study by... —Have you ever...? —Yes, I have.
	SECTION B	I can't... I don't know how to... You can... Why don't you...?
	SELF CHECK & READING	How do we deal with...?
语法	1. how 引导的特殊疑问句及其答语。 2. 现在完成时。	
写作	通过本单元所学习的内容,谈一谈自己学习的情况,包括你遇到的困难、你的解决方法以及如何给别人提建议。	

## SECTION A

课文全译  
KEWENQUANYI

## Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

Language Goal: Talk about how to study

**1a** Check: (✓) the ways you study for an English test. Then add other ways you sometimes use.

- ☐ by working with friends  
☐ by listening to tapes  
☐ by making flashcards  
☐ by asking the teacher for help

## 第一单元 你是怎样学习备考的?

语言目标:谈论怎样学习

**1a** 用(✓)画出你为准备英语考试而采用的学习方法。然后加上你有时候使用的其他方法。

- ☐ 通过和朋友们一起学习  
☐ 通过听磁带  
☐ 通过做抽认卡  
☐ 通过向老师求助







by reading the textbook

by making vocabulary lists

I study by making flashcards.

**1b** Listen. How do these students study for a test. Write letters from the pictures above.

a 1. Mei 2. Pierre 3. Antonia

### 1c PAIRWORK

Ask your partner how he or she studies for a test.

A: How do you study for a test?

B: I study by working with a group.

**2a** Listen and check (✓) the questions you hear.

- ☒ Do you learn English by watching English-language videos? d
- Do you ever practice conversations with friends? \_\_\_\_\_
- What about listening to tapes? \_\_\_\_\_
- What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? \_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever studied with a group? \_\_\_\_\_

**2b** Listen again. Match each question above with an answer below.

- Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
- Oh, yes. It improves my speaking skills.
- I do that sometimes. I think it helps.
- No. It's too hard to understand the voices.

### 2c PAIRWORK

Make conversations using the information from 2a and 2b.

A: Have you ever studied with a group?

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

### Grammar Focus

How do you study for a test? 你怎样为准备一场考试而学习?	I study by listening to tapes. 我靠听磁带来学习
How do you learn English? 你怎样学习英语?	I learn by studying with a group 我通过小组合作学习。
Do you learn English by reading aloud? 你通过大声朗读来学习英语吗?	Yes, I do. 是的。
Do you ever practice conversations with friends? 你曾和朋友们练习过对话吗?	Oh, yes. It improves my speaking skill. 是的。那可以提高我的口语技能。
Have you ever studied with a group? 你曾经通过小组合作学习过吗?	Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way. 是的, 我有过。我通过那种方式学到了很多。

**3a** Read the article and complete the chart.

How do you learn best?

This week we asked students at New Star High School

通过读课文

通过制作抽认片

我靠制作抽认卡来学习。

**1b** 听(录音)。这些学生们是怎样为考试而学习的? 写出上图中的字母。

a 1. 梅 2. 皮埃尔 3. 安东尼奥

### 1c 结对练习

问问你的搭档,他或她是怎样为考试而学习的。

A: 你是怎样为考试而学习的?

B: 我通过学习小组的方式来学习的。

**2a** 听(录音),用(✓)画出你所听到的问题。

- 你是通过看英文录像的方式学英语的吗? d
- 你曾和朋友们练习过对话吗? \_\_\_\_\_
- 听磁带怎么样? \_\_\_\_\_
- 大声朗读来练习发音怎么样? \_\_\_\_\_
- 你曾经通过小组合作学习过吗? \_\_\_\_\_

**2b** 再听一遍。将下面提供的答案和上面的问题进行匹配。

- 是的,我有过。我通过那种方式学到了很多。
- 哦,是的。它提高了我的口语技能。
- 我有时那样做。我觉得那样做有用。
- 不。要明白他们说的是什么太难了。

### 2c 结对练习

用 2a 和 2b 中的信息来编对话。

A: 你曾经通过小组合作学习过吗?

B: 是的,我有过。我通过那种方式学到了很多。

### 语法聚焦

**3a** 读文章并完成表格。

怎样学习最有效?

本周我们就学好英语的最佳方法,咨询了新





about the best ways to learn more English. Many said they learnt by using English. Some students had more specific suggestions. Lillian Li, for example, said the best way to learn new words was by reading English magazines. She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little. When we asked about studying grammar, she said, "I never study grammar. It's too boring."

Wei Ming feels differently. He's been learning English for six years and really loves it. He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language. He also thinks that watching English movies isn't a bad way because he can watch the actors say the words. Sometimes, however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly.

Liu Chang said that joining the English club at school was the best way to improve her English. Students get lots of practice and they also have fun. She added that having conversations with friends was not helpful at all. "We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese," she said.

星中学的学生。很多同学说他们靠使用英语来学习。一些同学还有更详细的建议。比如,李莉莲说阅读英语杂志是学习新单词的最好方法。她说记忆流行歌曲的歌词也有一些帮助。当我们问到语法学习的问题时,她说:"我从不学习语法。它太枯燥了。"

魏明有不同的看法。6年来他一直在学习英语,也确实喜欢它。他认为对于学习一门语言来说学习语法是一个好方法。他还认为看英文电影不失为一个好方法,因为他可以看到演员们说台词。但是,有时候他发现看英语电影很令人沮丧,因为(他们)说话太快了。

刘畅说加入学校的英语俱乐部是提高英语的最好方法。同学们在那里得到很多练习同时也能获得乐趣。她补充说,和朋友们对话根本没有作用。她说:"我们谈论某事激动起来时,就以讲中文结束了。"

Ways of English 学英语的方法			
	Not successful 不成功	OK 一般	Successful 成功的
Lillian Li 李莉莲	studying grammar 语法学习		
Wei Ming 魏明			
Liu Chang 刘畅			

### 3b PAIRWORK

Role play. Student A, pretend to be one of the people in

3a. Student B, interview Student A about learning English.

A: I'm doing a survey about learning English. Can I ask you some questions?

B: Sure.

A: Great! What's your name?

B: Wei Ming.

A: And how do you learn English, Wei Ming?

B: ...

### 4a PAIRWORK

Check(✓) what you do to learn English. Then interview your partner.

A: Do you write vocabulary lists?

B: Oh, yes. I do it often.

### 3b 结对练习

分角色表演。学生 A 扮演 3a 中的一个角色。学生 B, 就有关学习英语的事情采访学生 A。

A: 我正在做一个关于学习英语的调查。我能问你一些问题吗?

B: 当然可以。

A: 太好了! 你叫什么名字?

B: 魏明。

A: 魏明, 你怎样学习英语?

B: ...

### 4a 结对练习

用(✓)画出你学习英语用的方法。然后采访一下你的搭档。

A: 你写单词表吗?

B: 哦, 是的。我经常那样做。





# 课文全析

KEWENQUANXI

## 1. ... by asking the teacher for help

……通过向老师求助

(1) by 作介词时,后接动词-ing 形式,意为“通过……的方式”,这是 by 的重点用法,也是本单元所学的主要用法。

Mr. Green makes a living by teaching.

格林先生以教书为生。

**【拓展记忆】**by 的用法还有:

① 经过(某人/某物)

He went by the supermarket on his way to school.

在去上学的路上,他经过那家超市。

② 在……旁边,在……附近

Li Lei sits by my side in the classroom.

在教室里,李雷坐在我的旁边。

③ 在……之前,不迟于……

I can finish my homework by six o'clock.

我能在6点之前做完作业。

④ 表示交通方式,意为“乘……”。

I usually go to school by bike.

我通常骑自行车去上学。

### 试题链接

**【广西北海中考】**

—How do you study English well?

— A working hard.

A. By

B. At

C. From

D. With

**【解析】**问句意思为“你如何学好英语?”,因为 by 有“通过……的方式”的意思,因此,比较四个介词的意思可判断出 A 正确。

(2) ask sb. for help 向某人求助

ask sb. for sth. 向某人索要某物,要求某人某事

### 试题链接

**【上海中考】**

When you have trouble, you can ask me B help.

A. to

B. for

C. at

D. with

**【解析】**ask sb. for help 意思为“向某人求助”,根据句意判断出选择 B。

## 2. Do you ever practice conversations with friends?

你曾和朋友们一起练习过对话吗?

(1) ever 为副词,意为“曾经”,常和现在完成时连用;用于特殊疑问句中,意为“究竟,到底”,用来加强语气。

Have you ever been there?

你曾经去过那儿吗?

Which ever do you want?

你到底想要哪一个?

### 试题链接

**【四川乐山中考】**

Tony is very nice. He is the most enjoyable person I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. meet ever

B. have ever met

C. had ever met

**【解析】**根据句子中出现的 is 可知后面的定语从句用现在完成时态,意思为“我曾经见过的”。因此 B 正确。

(2) 句子中的 practice 是动词,意为“练习”,后面需要接名词、代词或者动词-ing 形式作宾语,不能接动词不定式;类似用法的还有 finish, enjoy, mind 等。

They are practicing writing the letter.

他们正在练习写字母。

**【拓展记忆】**practice 除了用作动词外,还用作不可数名词,意为“练习”。

Let's do some practice. 让我们做些练习吧。





## 试题链接

## 【北京中考】

—My spoken English is poor. What shall I do?

—That's easy. Practice C it as much as possible.

A. speak

B. speaks

C. speaking

D. to speak

**【解析】**practice 是动词,后面接动词时要用动词-ing 形式。分析比较四个选项可知正确答案为 C。

## 3. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?

(1) What about ...? 相当于 How about ...?

用来提出建议和请求,意为“……怎么样、如何?”还可以用来征询对方的看法或意见。后跟名词、代词宾格和动词-ing 形式。

**【归纳记忆】**提建议和请求的句型

Why don't you.../Why not do...?

为什么不……呢?

Would you mind doing...? 做……你介意吗?

You should... 你应当……

You'd better(not)do... 你最好(别)做……

(2) aloud 是副词,意思是“出声地,大声地”。

aloud 常用在读书和说话上,通常放在动词后。常用搭配:read aloud 朗读。修饰 cry, shout, call 等动词时有“大声地”意思。

They called for help aloud. 他们高声呼救。

**【易混辨析】**aloud, loud 与 loudly

loud 与 loudly 有“大声地”的意思,均可作副词,用于动词后。与 aloud 区别如下:

① aloud 可表示“出声地”,而其他两词无此含义。

② loud 还可以作形容词,而 aloud 和 loudly 只能作副词。

③ loud 与 loudly 表示“大声地”,多含有“喧闹”的意味,暗指不悦耳。

The music is too loud. 音乐声太大了。(loud 在此为形容词)

The boys are talking too loud/loudly.

那些男孩说话的声音太大。

(3) pronunciation n. 发音,发音法

**【分解记忆】**pronounce(v.) + ation(名词后缀) = pronunciation(n.)

Which of the following words has a different pronunciation? 下列单词哪一个发音不同?

## 4. Have you ever studied with a group?

你曾经通过小组合作学习过吗?

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

是的,我有过。我通过那种方式学到了很多。

(1) 该句为现在完成时的一般疑问句。其构成为:Have/has. + 主语 + ...? 其肯定答语为:Yes, 主语 + have/has. 否定的答语为:

No, 主语 + haven't/hasn't.

(2) a lot 为代词,意为“大量,很多”,在此处作宾语。

**【归纳记忆】**a lot 还可作副词,用法如下:

① 修饰动词时,意为“非常”。

Thanks a lot for your help. 非常感谢你的帮助。

② 修饰动词时,意为“经常”,相当于 often。

I play tennis quite a lot (= often) in the summer. 我夏天常打网球。

③ 修饰形容词和副词时,意为“很,非常”,也可修饰比较级。

I'm feeling a lot better today.

我今天感觉好多了。

(3) that way 用那种方式、方法。this 和 that 修饰 way 时其前加不加介词。

## 5. It's too hard to understand the voices.

要明白(他们)说的是什么太难了。

too... to... 表示否定含义,意义“太……而不能……”,其结构是“too + 形容词或副词 + 动词不定式”,相当于“not + 相应形容词或副词的反义词 + enough to + 动词不定式”。

**【归纳记忆】**too... to... 也可以替换为 so... that... 的否定结构。

My grandfather is too old to look after himself. 我爷爷年纪太大,不能自理。





=My grandfather is not young enough to look after himself.

=My grandfather is so old that he can't look after himself.

### 6. She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little.

她说记忆流行歌曲的歌词也有一些帮助。

(1)said 后的部分为宾语从句。memorizing the words of pop songs 在句中动名词短语作主语。动名词还可以作宾语、定语或表语。

Eating less meat is good for your health.

少吃肉对你的健康有好处。

**注意:**动名词或者动名词短语作主语时,词语动词用单数形式。

(2)memorize v. 记住;熟记

**【分解记忆】**memory(n. 记忆)变 y 为 i+ze(v. 记忆)

My little sister has a good memory. She can memorize what the teacher taught in class quickly. 我妹妹的记性好。她能很快记住老师上课讲授的知识。

### 7. Wei Ming feels differently.

魏明有不同的看法。

differently 是副词,意为“不同地,有区别地”。

**【分解记忆】**different(adj. 不同的)+-ly(副词后缀)=differently(不同地)

differently 为副词,常位于动词后作状语。different 是形容词,在句中可作定语或表语。

**【串联记忆】**difference n. 差别,差异,不同之处

#### 试题链接

##### 【吉林中考】

We can see the results \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. different                      B. differently  
C. difference                    D. more different

**【解析】**differently 是副词,意思是“不同地,有区别地”,经常放在动词的后面。根据实义动词 see 判断出 B 正确。

### 8. He's been learning English for six years and really loves it.

6 年来他一直在学习英语,也确实喜欢它。

本句谓语动词使用的是现在完成进行时。现在完成进行时用来强调过去发生的动作现在仍在继续,由“助动词 have/has+been+现在分词”构成。

**注意:**本句中也可用现在完成时。用现在完成进行时则强调了动作仍在继续。现在完成时表示的动作已经结束,强调动作的结果和影响。

### 9. Sometimes, however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly.

但是,有时候他发现看电影很令人沮丧,因为(他们)说话太快了。

(1)however 是副词,意为“然而,可是,不过”,可放在句首、名中、或句尾,后用逗号隔开。

**【比较记忆】**but 与 however 同义,但 but 是连词,用于引导句子;however 可用于句尾或其后加逗号,而 but 不可。

**注意:**however 与 but 都不能与 although 或 though 连用。

(2)find 在本句中表示“发现;觉得”,常跟复合宾语(即“宾语+宾语补足语”),宾语补足语常用形容词充当,但名词、介词、现在分词、过去分词也可以作宾语补足语。

I find the text easy to read. (形容词作宾补)

我觉得这篇课文读起来很容易。

We all find her an honest girl. (名词短语作宾补)

我们都觉得她是个诚实的女孩。

Do you find him at home (介词短语作宾补)

你发现他在家吗?





## 试题链接

## 【云南丽江中考】

I find it \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English well.

- A. hardly                      B. easily  
C. difficult                    D. differently

【解析】“find sb./sth. + 形容词”意为“发现某人/某物……”，后面的形容词作宾语补足语。hardly 是副词，意为“几乎不”；easily 是副词，意为“容易地”；differently 是副词，意为“不同地”；根据句意可以判断出 C 正确。

(3)frustrating 为形容词，意为“令人失望的；令人沮丧的；令人厌烦的”。主语一般为物。

Memorizing so many names is frustrating.

记住这么多名字真是令人厌烦。

【归纳记忆】①frustrate 及物动词，后接宾语。意为“使失望；使沮丧；使厌烦”。

②frustrated 也是 frustrate 的形容词形式，指对某事感到失望，主语一般为人。

③以-ing 形式结尾的形容词通常表示“令人……”。在句子中可作定语或表语，主语通常为 sth.；以-ed 结尾的形容词通常表示“感到……”。其主语通常为人。有此用法的词汇还有：interested/interesting；bored/boring；excited/exciting；disappointed/disappointing；amazed/amazing，surprised/surprising 等。

The news is frustrating. He is frustrated at it. 这消息令人沮丧，他对此感到心灰意冷。

## 试题链接

## 【山西中考】

After two hours' \_\_\_\_\_ ride, the bus at last arrived.

- A. frustrating                B. frustrate  
C. frustrated                  D. frustrates

【解析】此空前前面是名词所有格，后面是名词 ride，由此可知要填形容词形式，B、D 为动词形式，应排除；选项 C 修饰人，且不能作定语，也应排除。故选 A。前半句表示“经过两个小时令人厌烦的乘车”。

(4)quickly 快地；迅速地

【分解记忆】quick(adj. 快的) + -ly(副词后缀) = quickly(快地)

quickly 是 quick 的副词形式，相当于 fast。在句子中置于所修饰的动词之后。其比较级和最高级形式为 more quickly 和 the most quickly。

You speak so quickly/fast that I can't follow you. 你说得太快了，我跟不上。

注意：fast 既可作形容词也可作副词，而 quickly 只可作副词。

## 试题链接

## 【江西晋江中考】

When he heard a cry for help, he ran out as \_\_\_\_\_ as he could.

- A. hardly                      B. quickly  
C. finally                      D. slowly

【解析】hardly 意为“几乎不”；quickly 意为“飞快地”；finally 意为“最后地”；而 slowly 则指“慢慢地”。根据句意“当听到呼救声的时候，他尽可能快地跑了过去。”判断出 B 项正确。

10. She added that having conversations with friends was not helpful at all.

她补充说，和朋友们对话根本没有作用。

not...at all 意为“一点也不；根本不”，用以加强否定语气。

He doesn't like to learn the violin at all. 他根本不喜欢学小提琴。

【比较记忆】not at all 与 not...at all 不同，它相当于 you are welcome，意为“不客气”。

11. We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese.

我们谈论某事激动起来时，就以讲中文结束了。

(1)be/get excited about 意思是“对……感到兴奋”，其中 get 为连系动词，意为“变成，变得”。有类似用法的词还有 become，grow，turn 等。

She got excited about going abroad. = She was/got excited to go abroad.

她对于即将出国感到很兴奋。

(2)end up 意为“以……结束或告终”，后面接动词-ing 形式、with 或 in 等。







The man was trapped, he ended up staying in the elevator for more than sixty hours.  
这人受困,最终在电梯里待了 60 多个小时。

The teacher ended the lesson with a story.  
老师以一个故事结束了那节课。

## SECTION B

## 课文全译

KEWENQUANYI

**1a** Learning English can be difficult. What things are difficult for you? Read the list. Check (✓) the statements that are true for you.

- ☐ I can't pronounce some of the words.
- ☐ I can't spell some English words.
- ☐ I can't understand spoken English.
- ☐ I make mistakes in grammar.
- ☐ I read very slowly.

**1b** What other things are difficult for you? Make a list.

1. I don't know how to use commas.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**2a** Paul is learning English. Listen and check (✓) the learning challenges he talks about.

## Challenges

1. ☒ can't get the pronunciation right
2. ☐ forget a lot of new words
3. ☐ can't always understand when people talk to me
4. ☐ can't understand the words in magazines
5. ☐ don't get much writing practice

**2b** Listen again. Match the challenges in 2a with the solutions.

## Solutions

- a. ☐ 2 You can always write the new words in your notebook and study them at home.
- b. ☐ You should find a pen pal.
- c. ☐ Listening can help.
- d. ☐ Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?

**2c** PAIRWORK

Role play conversations using the information from 2a and 2b.

A: I don't have a partner to practice English with.  
B: Maybe you should join an English language club.

**3a** Read the article. Then read the statements about the article. Write "T" (for true) or "F" (for false).

## How I learned to learn English

Last year my English class was difficult. First of all, it wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked. To begin with, she spoke too quickly, and I

**1a** 学习英语是很困难的。对你来说哪些方面很难? 阅读下面所列的句子。在符合你的陈述上打(✓)。

- ☐ 有些单词我不会发音。
- ☐ 有些单词我不会拼写。
- ☐ 我理解不了英语口语。
- ☐ 我常犯语法错误。
- ☐ 我阅读得很慢。

**1b** 还有其他什么对你来说很难? 列出一个清单。

1. 我不知道如何使用逗号。
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**2a** 保罗正在学习英语。听句子并且用(✓)画出他所谈到的学习挑战。

## 挑战

1. ☒ 不能准确发音
2. ☐ 忘记许多新单词
3. ☐ 人们同我讲话时我不是总能听明白
4. ☐ 看不懂杂志上的词汇
5. ☐ 没有进行大量的写作练习

**2b** 再听一遍。把 2a 中的问题与下面的解决方案搭配起来。

## 解决方案

- a. ☒ 你可以经常把一些生词写在笔记本上, 在家学习。
- b. ☐ 你应该找一个笔友。
- c. ☐ 听力练习会有一些帮助。
- d. ☐ 你为什么不在加入一个英语俱乐部来练习说英语呢?

**2c** 结对练习

用 2a 和 2b 中的信息, 分角色表演对话。

A: 我没有搭档一起练习英语。  
B: 也许你应该加入一个英语俱乐部。

**3a** 读文章。然后阅读关于文章的陈述。正确的写 "T", 错误的写 "F"。

## 我是如何学会学习英语的

去年我的英语课太难了。首先, 弄懂老师在课堂上所讲的内容对我来说并不容易。开始时, 她语速太快了, 我并不能听懂每个单词。后来, 我意识到听不懂每个单词关系并不大。我还害



couldn't understand every word. Later on, I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. I was also afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might laugh at me. I couldn't always make complete sentences, either. Then I started to watch English-language TV. It helped a lot. I think that doing lots of listening practice is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner. Another thing that I found very difficult was English grammar. So I decided to take lots of grammar notes in every class. Then I started to write my own original sentences using the grammar I was learning. It's amazing how much this helped. Now I am enjoying learning English and I got an A this term. My teacher is very impressed.

The writer found learning English difficult because...

1. the teacher's pronunciation was poor.
2. people always laughed at her when she spoke.
3. she had trouble making complete sentences.
4. English grammar was difficult.

Her English improved when she started...

5. going out with English-speaking friends.
6. lots of listening practice.
7. using grammar in original sentences.

**3b** Write a letter telling a friend how to become a better language learner.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I know it isn't easy to learn \_\_\_\_\_, but I have some ideas that may help. You said you couldn't understand people who talked fast. Well, you can try to listen for the most important words, not every word. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

**3c** Write an article about the things that have helped you the most in learning another language.

#### 4 INTERVIEW

Ask three classmates about learning English. Take notes. Then tell the class about their answers.

1. What isn't easy about learning English?
2. What do you do about this?
3. What is your favorite way to learn more English?

Han Wen says that listening is sometimes difficult if people speak too fast.

怕在课堂上说英语, 因为我认为我的同学可能会笑话我。我也不是总能表达出完整的句子。接着我开始看英语电视节目。它对我帮助很大。我认为多做听力训练是成为一名优秀语言学习者的秘诀之一。另一件我感到非常困难的事是英语语法。所以我决定每节课都记大量的语法笔记。然后我开始用现学的语法来自己编写句子。令人惊异, 这些方法竟有如此大的作用。现在我很喜欢学习英语, 这学期我的英语得了 A。我的老师对我印象深刻。

作者觉得学习英语很难是因为……

1. 老师的发音差。
2. 她讲话时人们总是嘲笑她。
3. 她在表达完整的句子方面有困难。
4. 英语语法很难。

当她开始……时, 她的英语有了进步。

5. 和讲英语的朋友们一起出去。
6. 大量的听力练习。
7. 在自己写句子时运用现学语法。

**3b** 写一封信告诉你的一个朋友怎样成为一个更好的语言学习者。

亲爱的 \_\_\_\_\_:

我知道学习 \_\_\_\_\_ 很不容易, 但是我这儿有些建议也许对你有帮助。你说人们要是讲话快, 你就听不懂。那样的话, 你可以尽力听最重要的单词, 而不是每一个单词。 \_\_\_\_\_

你的:

**3c** 写一篇文章。谈谈在学习一门外语时对你有帮助最大的是什么。

#### 4 采访

询问三个同学, 了解他们学习英语的情况。做笔记。然后将他们的回答讲给同学们听。

1. 学习英语的困难是什么?
2. 关于这些困难你是怎么做的?
3. 为了学到更多的英语知识, 你最喜欢的方法是什么?

韩文说如果人们语速太快, 有时候听起来就有些困难了。





# 课文全析

KEWENQUANXI

## 1. I make mistakes in grammar.

我常犯语法错误。

make mistakes 是动词短语,意为“犯错,出错”,还可以说 make a mistake,但 make a mistake 通常用于具体的某个错误。用复数 mistakes 表示犯错误是习惯性的或经常性的,“在某方面犯错误”用 make mistakes in...。

Did you make a mistake again?

你又犯错误了吗?

I used to make mistakes in spelling.

我过去常常犯拼写错误。

【拓展记忆】mistake 相关短语:

by mistake 由于差错,错误地

mistake... for... 错把……当成……

She greeted the man by mistake.

她错跟那个人打了招呼。

I mistook Linda for Lily.

我错把琳达当成了莉莉。

### 试题链接

I \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake. Please don't be angry with me.

A. make

B. made

C. will make

D. had made

【解析】由下句“请不要生我的气”可知“我犯了个错误”,要用一般过去时,故选 B。

## 2. can't get the pronunciation right

不能准确发音

get... right 的意为“使……正确;纠正……”,这里的 get 为使役动词,是“使变成……状态”的意思。right 是形容词,作宾语补足语。这种“get+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构通常表示“使某人/某事物处于某种状态或位置”。

The song gets everyone happy.

这首歌使大家都很高兴。

【拓展记忆】这一结构中的宾语补足语还可以是现在分词、过去分词、不定式或介词短语等。

Can you get the car started? 你能把这辆汽车

发动起来吗?(过去分词作宾补)

You must get the machine running all the time.

你必须让机器一直运行。(现在分词作宾补)

## 3. I don't have a partner to practice English with.

我没有搭档一起练习英语。

不定式 to practice English with 作定语,修饰宾语 a partner。由于句子整体意思的需要,需在后面加一个介词 with,与宾语 a partner 构成逻辑上的介宾结构,也就是说 a partner 在逻辑上又是介词 with 的宾语,这样句子意思才能完整。如果此句缺少介词 with,则句子意思不完整。

We invited three more friends to have dinner with. 我又邀请了三位朋友一块儿吃晚饭。

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

首先,弄懂老师在课堂上所讲的内容对我来说并不容易。

(1) 短语 first of all 强调某事“首要的一点;最重要的一点”,意思为“首先”,在句中常作插入语,强调首要的事情是什么,不一定用于列举,常用于 first of all..., then..., at last..., 使说明的层次更清楚。

First of all, I must finish my work.

首先,我必须完成我的工作。

(2) It+be+adj. +for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做某事……,其中 it 作形式主语, for sb. to do sth. 为不定式复合结构,是真正的主语。

### 试题链接

【湖北随州中考】

It's dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ with the wild animal.

A. for us to play

B. of us playing

C. for us playing

D. of us to play

【解析】根据句子意思“对我们来说与野生动物玩耍是危险的。”及上面提到的句型判断出 A 正确。