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尖子生

九年级全一册

培优教材

英语

《尖子生》编写

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# 编者语

B I A N

Z H E

Y U

我们发现,有不少学生投入了大量的学习精力,习题做了无数,但实际学习效果并不理想,久而久之甚至出现了对学习厌烦、排斥的心理现象。究其原因,就是没有掌握恰当的学习方法,没有找到解决问题的规律,自然也就感受不到学习的乐趣。

《尖子生培优教材》的编者均为长期在课堂教学和竞赛辅导一线工作的老师,有着丰富的教学经验和尖子生辅导的实践经验,他们精心编著这套书的目的是为了让学既能少花时间,又能从每天的学习中找到捷径、方法和窍门,从而提高思维能力,激活学习潜能,激发对学习的兴趣,真正做到“轻负高效”,成为学习成绩名列前茅的尖子生。

本书的内容系统全面,编排合理,既有大量基础训练,又有中考预练,再有面向竞赛的提高训练,整体难易介于中考与竞赛之间,并且根据不同年级的学习内容,由易到难,层层深入,循序渐进。全书力求体现以下特点:

一、重视基础,配套教材。本书基础知识模块编写适用于现行初中使用的新课标教材,每节的知识点都尽可能适用现行初中使用的新课标教材相应知识点上的延伸与拓展。例题为课内习题的延伸与拓展,例题均有详细的解题思路和解答过程,习题也有全解答案,便于学生自学。

二、选题精典,题型全面。全书的例题和习题具有较强的代表性,近几年的中考题、竞赛题是主要的题目来源。通过典型例题的分析、演练以及练习题的训练巩固,旨在掌握课本知识的核心内容,发现解题的一般规律。

三、由浅入深,层次细致。本书改变了一般教辅用书的模式,力求习题形式灵活、新颖、多样,各类题型能基本覆盖教学重点和考试、竞赛的要点。练习分夯实基础、瞄准中考、冲击金牌三级层次,循序渐进,适合学生的年龄特征与知识结构。并突出趣味性、实用性,对于拓宽解题思路,提高解题技能,培养学生良好的学习修养大有裨益。

四、专题训练,启迪思维。本书安排了能力训练专题模块,通过对教学中重点知识以及思想方法的针对性训练,培养学生的思维方法。该部分内容具有很强的思考性和针对性,并通过一题多解、一题多变等形式帮助学生举一反三,触类旁通,充分发挥学生的想象力和创造力。

本书名为“尖子生”,但也不拘泥于“尖子生”使用。学习基础一般的学生,只要树立刻苦学习的决心,通过本书的学习,也一定会成为“尖子生”。我们相信,完成本书的训练,能使学生身上的各种智力的、非智力的潜能充分发挥出来,使他们的思维水平表现得更高,思维活动来得更快,学习意志、学习能力表现得更强。同时也希望教师、家长或学生使用后给我们提出宝贵意见,以便改进。

《尖子生培优教材》编写组

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# Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

## Section A

### 基础知识篇



#### 知识导引

##### 1. 单词与短语

flashcard, vocabulary, aloud, pronunciation, specific, memorize, grammar, differently, frustrate, frustrating, quickly, add, make vocabulary lists, work/study with a group, make flashcards, feel differently, get excited, end up, have fun.

##### 2. 重点句型

① What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

② It's too hard to understand the voices.

③ —How do you study for a test?

—I study by listening to tapes.

④ —Have you ever studied with a group?

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

⑤ The best way to learn new words was by reading English magazines.

⑥ He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language.

⑦ ...he finds watching movies frustrating...



#### 典例精析



##### 例1

What about   A   soccer this Saturday?

A. playing

B. play

C. plays

D. played

【思路点拨】“What about...?”是用来征求意见的句型，意为“……怎么样？”或“……好不好？”。它后面的动词应用动名词形式。故选 A。



##### 例2

I learn by   B   the textbook.

A. read

B. reading

C. look

D. looking at

【思路点拨】句中的 by 是介词，意为“通过”，其宾语如果是动词，应用动名词形式，这样就可排除 A、C 两项；“读书、看报”应用动词 read，而不是 look 或 see。故选 B。



##### 例3

Remember not to speak   D   when we are in the reading room.

A. fast

B. slowly

C. politely

D. loudly

【思路点拨】fast 意为“快地”；slowly 意为“慢地”；politely 意为“有礼貌地”；loudly 意为“喧闹地”。根据句意“在阅览室记得不要大声喧哗”可知，应选 D。



##### 例4

—What do you think of the story? —It's   B  . I don't like it.

A. bored

B. boring

C. interesting

D. interested

【思路点拨】句意：—你觉得这个故事怎么样？—很枯燥。我不喜欢它。因此可判断 C、D 两项“有趣的”为干扰项；A、B 两项均意为“厌烦的”，指人时用 bored，指物时则用 boring。故选 B。



##### 例5

He finds watching movies   B   because the people speak too quickly.

A. frustrate

B. frustrating

C. frustration

D. frustrated

【思路点拨】根据句式“find+宾语+形容词”，可排除 A、C 两项；此处宾语是 watching movies，故结构中

的形容词应用 frustrating; 而 frustrated 用来指人。故选 B。



例6

He's been learning English for six years, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. is he                      B. isn't he                      C. has he                      D. hasn't he

【思路点拨】该句中的's是助动词,因它后面有been,所以's是has的缩写,又因为前面的陈述句是肯定句,所以它的疑问部分应是否定形式。故选D。



例7

Our party began \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of music and \_\_\_\_\_ a pop song.

- A. with; ended up                      B. with; ended with                      C. for; ended with                      D. for; ended up with

【思路点拨】begin with意为“以……开始”;end with和end up均意为“以……结束”,但end with后可接名词,end up后不可接名词。故选B。



例8

I find \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to finish the work on time. We only have three hours left.

- A. it                      B. that                      C. its                      D. this

【思路点拨】此题考查句型“find+it(形式宾语)+形容词(宾补)+to do sth.”。it在句中作形式宾语,真正的宾语是to finish the work on time。故选A。

## 学力训练篇

### A组 夯实基础

#### I. 英汉互译

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. 制作抽认卡 _____                            | 2. 向老师求助 _____                         |
| 3. 与朋友练习对话 _____                          | 4. 练习发音 _____                          |
| 5. 有更多具体的建议 _____                         | 6. 记住流行歌曲的歌词 _____                     |
| 7. 以做某事而告终 _____                          | 8. do a survey _____                   |
| 9. watch English-language videos _____    | 10. work with a group _____            |
| 11. make vocabulary lists _____           | 12. have fun doing sth. _____          |
| 13. It improves my speaking skills. _____ | 14. I've learned a lot that way. _____ |

#### II. 选词填空

speak, take, ask, study, listen, work, help, read, make, specific, frustrate, differently

- He usually \_\_\_\_\_ to music after supper.
- I learn the new words by \_\_\_\_\_ a vocabulary list.
- She often \_\_\_\_\_ her teacher for help.
- What's Jim doing? —He's \_\_\_\_\_ his textbook in his room.
- How do you \_\_\_\_\_ for a big test?
- Can you tell me how to improve my \_\_\_\_\_ skills?
- Do you often \_\_\_\_\_ with your friends?
- He goes to school by \_\_\_\_\_ a bus.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ for you to watch CCTV news.
- Ann's very \_\_\_\_\_ from her sister, isn't she?
- Could you be \_\_\_\_\_ about the problem?
- I find it very \_\_\_\_\_ to remember these long words.

#### III. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. He walked \_\_\_\_\_ fast for us \_\_\_\_\_ catch up with.  
A. such; that                      B. so; that                      C. too; to                      D. enough; to
- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you tell her about the event?  
—By \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.  
A. How; send                      B. What; send                      C. How; sending                      D. What; sending





- ( ) 3. We wanted to win the match, but ended up \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. lose                      B. losing                      C. lost                      D. to lose
- ( ) 4. Using English is the best way \_\_\_\_\_ English well.  
A. learn                      B. learning                      C. to learn                      D. learns
- ( ) 5. —Have you ever read aloud \_\_\_\_\_ pronunciation?  
—Yes, I have.  
A. practice                      B. practiced                      C. to practice                      D. practices
- ( ) 6. The young mother watched her daughter \_\_\_\_\_ her little dog yesterday afternoon.  
A. to play with                      B. play with                      C. to play                      D. plays
- ( ) 7. She has a good singing \_\_\_\_\_. It \_\_\_\_\_ very beautiful.  
A. sound; sounds                      B. voice; voices                      C. sound; voices                      D. voice; sounds
- ( ) 8. We are very excited \_\_\_\_\_ to America.  
A. fly                      B. about flying                      C. to flying                      D. flying
- ( ) 9. —Thanks a lot.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Not at all                      B. That's all                      C. No at all                      D. You aren't at all
- ( ) 10. We can't hear you clearly. Please speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. loud                      B. aloud                      C. louder                      D. loudly

**B 组 瞄准中考**

**I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词**

- Give me more \_\_\_\_\_ (具体的) suggestions to learn English well.
- The students like reading English a \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
- There is little time left. Let's walk q \_\_\_\_\_.
- We found the holiday \_\_\_\_\_ (令人沮丧的) because of the bad weather.
- J \_\_\_\_\_ the English club at school is the best way to improve English.
- Our English teacher usually uses \_\_\_\_\_ (抽认卡) to teach the new words.
- An actor must be able to m \_\_\_\_\_ his lines(台词).
- You should look up the right \_\_\_\_\_ (发音) of this word in the dictionary.
- The Americans spell some words d \_\_\_\_\_ from the British people.
- I get \_\_\_\_\_ (兴奋的) whenever I hear the playing of our anthem (国歌).

**II. 中译英**

- 冰太薄, 我们不能滑。  
The ice is \_\_\_\_\_ thin \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ skate on.
- 露西喜欢看猫跑来跑去。  
Lucy likes \_\_\_\_\_ the cat \_\_\_\_\_ here and there.
- 在演讲结束时, 他补充说, 他希望下次能访问中国。  
At the end of his speech, he \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ visit China next time.
- 大声朗读能提高你的英语口语。  
\_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ your spoken English.
- 我通过读英文报纸和杂志学了一些新单词。  
I learned some new words \_\_\_\_\_ English newspapers and magazines.
- 他从六岁时就一直戴眼镜。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ glasses since he was six years old.
- 用英语和朋友们对话一点也不起作用。  
\_\_\_\_\_ conversations with friends in English \_\_\_\_\_ helpful \_\_\_\_\_.



8. 那个故事以一个令人伤心的结局结尾了。

The story \_\_\_\_\_ a sad ending.

9. 去购物怎么样?

\_\_\_\_\_ going shopping?

10. 他在暑假里常练习游泳。

He often \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer vacation.

### III. 完形填空

Food is very important. Everyone needs to 1 well if he or she wants to have a strong body. Our minds also need a kind of food.

This kind of food is 2. We begin to get knowledge even when we were very young. Small children are 3 in everything around them. They learn 4 while they are watching and listening. When they are getting older, they begin to 5 storybooks, science books..., anything they like. When they find something new, they love to ask questions and 6 to find out the answers.

What is the best 7 to get knowledge? If we learn 8 ourselves, we will get the most knowledge. If we are 9 getting answers from others and do not ask why, we will never learn well. When we study in the right way, we will learn more and understand 10.

- |                      |                |              |              |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. sleep      | B. read        | C. drink     | D. eat       |
| ( ) 2. A. sport      | B. exercise    | C. knowledge | D. meat      |
| ( ) 3. A. interested | B. interesting | C. weak      | D. better    |
| ( ) 4. A. everything | B. something   | C. nothing   | D. anything  |
| ( ) 5. A. lend       | B. read        | C. learn     | D. write     |
| ( ) 6. A. try        | B. have        | C. think     | D. wait      |
| ( ) 7. A. place      | B. school      | C. way       | D. road      |
| ( ) 8. A. on         | B. with        | C. to        | D. by        |
| ( ) 9. A. often      | B. always      | C. usually   | D. sometimes |
| ( ) 10. A. harder    | B. much        | C. better    | D. well      |

### IV. 阅读理解

#### 100,000 people have learned to speak another language with PARLA.

The "PARLA" method allows you to study wherever and whenever you want. We send you tapes and books, and by listening, repeating and then reading, you can learn to speak the language that you choose fluently(流利地) in a month! There are 20 languages to choose from. To find out more, mail the form below, and we'll send you our free information pack.

#### Welcome to our school!

We are the world's largest and most experienced Home Study School.

Over the last 20 years nearly two million people have improved their study habits and lives by learning with us. Before you start to study the language you want to learn in our school, you will receive a package with books and tapes, and the address of your personal teacher. During your course(课程) you should send your work to your teacher every week. Your teacher will correct it and talk to you about it on the telephone. Once a month, you will go to a seminar where you can meet your teacher and other students to study with together.

After 6 months, you will be able to speak the language fluently!

Call 0406386-5723 for more information.

- ( ) 1. People can learn another language with PARLA \_\_\_\_\_.
- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. by listening and writing            | B. by listening and speaking        |
| C. by listening, repeating and reading | D. by speaking, reading and writing |
- ( ) 2. If you want to learn another language in a month, you can \_\_\_\_\_.
- |   |
|---|
| A. go to Home Study School                |
| B. call 0406386-5723 for more information |



C. choose the "PARLA" method

D. send a form to Home Study School

( ) 3. The underlined word "seminar" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. library

B. class

C. playground

D. mall

( ) 4. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ people have studied at Home Study School.

A. 10,000

B. 100,000

C. 200,000

D. 2,000,000

( ) 5. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. You can study a language with PARLA whenever you want.

B. Before you start to study at Home Study School, you will receive the address of your personal teacher.

C. You will talk with your teacher on the telephone at Home Study School.

D. You should send your work to your teacher every month when you study at Home Study School.

### C 组 冲击金牌

#### I. 同义句转换(每空一词, 含缩写)

1. I think learning English is easy for me.

I think \_\_\_\_\_ easy for me \_\_\_\_\_ learn English.

2. Tom was so excited that he couldn't fall asleep.

Tom was \_\_\_\_\_ excited \_\_\_\_\_ fall asleep.

3. Reading aloud every morning improves my English.

I improve my English \_\_\_\_\_ aloud every morning.

4. Joining an English club is the best way to improve your English.

\_\_\_\_\_ improve your English is joining an English club.

5. The writer finds taking notes is important.

The writer finds \_\_\_\_\_ important \_\_\_\_\_ take notes.

6. If you have any problems, you can ask your teacher to help you.

If you have any problems, you can ask your teacher \_\_\_\_\_.

7. What about flying a kite?

\_\_\_\_\_ you fly a kite?

8. I think it helps.

I think it \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. 选词填空

understand, at, look, worry, advice, trouble, anything, along, so, afraid

Young people may have problems in their daily life. Some students become 1 because they have to study very hard. Others have 2 getting on well with their parents and classmates.

Liu Wei, a Junior 2 student, could not 3 his teacher and was doing badly in his lessons. He became 4 worried about it that he started to cut his finger with a knife.

Another student, 14-year-old Yan Fang, was 5 of exams. She got very worried in one of the exams, and when she looked 6 the exam paper, she couldn't think of 7 to write.

A recent report says about 18% of teenagers have mental(心理的) problems. Their troubles include being worried, unhappy and having problems learning and getting 8 with other people. Many students who have problems won't go for 9 or help. Some think they 10 silly if they go to see a doctor. Others don't want to talk about their secrets.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

III. 阅读理解

A

Students learn their lessons in class. In class, teachers teach them. Students sit in the classroom listening to the teacher. This is a way of learning. Is this the only way for students to learn something? Of course not. There is another way to learn. That is students can teach themselves. For example, if you cannot remember something when you are doing your homework, you can look at your book to find the answer. This is a way to learn by yourself. And it is not a difficult thing. We can do this at any place and at any time.

How do you teach yourself? The first thing you must do is reading. Read something you are interested in, or you have to read. The second is that you must ask yourself questions. The question is something you don't understand, or you want to know more about. You can write down these questions. A clever student is usually good at asking questions.

The third is to answer the question yourself by thinking hard, by reading the text or other books, and sometimes by asking other people. This is the way of teaching yourself. And you must do this all by yourself. If you keep doing like this for a long time, you are sure to succeed in your study.

- ( ) 1. Listening to the teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ for students to learn something.  
A. not a way  
B. the best way  
C. the only way  
D. not the only way
- ( ) 2. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. A student can teach himself only in class.  
B. It is a bad way to learn from the teacher.  
C. A student can learn to teach himself if he wants to.  
D. Students know very well how to teach themselves.
- ( ) 3. In teaching yourself, the first thing you must do is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. writing  
B. reading  
C. asking  
D. answering
- ( ) 4. A clever student usually likes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asking questions  
B. answering questions  
C. finding answers  
D. teaching others
- ( ) 5. If you want to succeed, you'd better learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to teach others  
B. how to teach yourself  
C. to read and write carefully  
D. how to ask questions

B

There are many American expressions about insects—like bees, for example. Bees are known as very hard workers. They appear to be busy, moving around their homes, or hives(蜂窝). So you might say you were as busy as a bee if you spent your weekend cleaning your house. In fact, you might say your house was a beehive of activity if your whole family was helping you clean. You also might say you made a beeline for something if you went there right away. When my friend and I go to see a movie, he always makes a beeline for the place where people sell popcorn.

Here is an expression people sometimes use about bees that is not used much any more, but we like it any way. We think it was first used in the 1920s. If something was the best of its kind, you might say it was the bee's knees. Now, we admit that we do not know how this expression developed. In fact, we do not even know if bees have knees!

If your friend cannot stop talking about something because she thinks it is important, you might say she has a bee in her bonnet(女帽). If someone asks you a personal question, you might say "that is none of your beeswax". This means none of your business.

Speaking of personal questions, there is an expression people sometimes use when their children ask, "Where do babies come from?" Parents who discuss sex and reproduction(生殖) say this is talking about the

birds and bees.

Butterflies are beautiful insects, but you would not want to have butterflies in your stomach. That means to be nervous about having to do something, like speaking in front of a crowd. You would also not want to have ants in your trousers. That is, to be restless and unable to sit still.

- ( ) 1. What do you mean if you say that you make a beeline for something?
- A. You are as busy as a bee.  
B. You go quickly and directly towards it.  
C. You always go to the same place.  
D. You buy something at a certain place.
- ( ) 2. What's the meaning of the underlined expression "it was the bee's knees"?
- A. It is not used at all now.  
B. It was first used in the 1920s.  
C. It reminds us that bees have knees.  
D. It means "it was very good".
- ( ) 3. What may your American friend Jack say if you ask him "How old is your wife"?
- A. It is none of your beeswax.  
B. You have a bee in your bonnet.  
C. It is the bee's knees.  
D. You are talking about the birds and bees.
- ( ) 4. When you have butterflies in your stomach, you
- A. are too sick to sit still  
B. have ants in your trousers  
C. are nervous about something  
D. have a stomachache
- ( ) 5. What does this passage mainly tell us?
- A. Some interesting and useful insects.  
B. Some expressions about insects.  
C. The way of learning expressions.  
D. Some newly-invented expressions.

## Section B

### 基础知识篇



#### 知识导引

##### 1. 单词与短语

pronounce, spoken, slowly, mistake, comma, challenge, solution, realize, matter, afraid, complete, secret, learner, term, impress, trouble, fast, make mistakes, get the pronunciation, practice doing sth., be afraid to do sth.

##### 2. 重点句型

- ① I make mistakes in grammar.
- ② Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?
- ③ It wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked.
- ④ I was also afraid to speak in class...
- ⑤ So I decided to take lots of grammar notes in every class.



#### 典例精析



##### 例1

—Bob speaks Chinese quite well.

—Yes, so he does. He practices \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese every day.

- A. speaking      B. speak      C. speaks      D. spoke

【思路点拨】 本题考查 practice doing sth. 的用法。practice speaking Chinese 意为“练习说汉语”。故选 A。



##### 例2

—I suppose we'll go to plant trees next week.

—Terrific! Planting trees is a lot of fun. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. visit      B. join      C. follow      D. meet

【思路点拨】 visit 意为“参观”；join 意为“参加，加入”，指成为其中一员；follow 意为“跟随”；meet 意为“遇见”。句意：—我希望我们下周可以去植树。—太棒了！植树很有趣，我想加入你们。故选 B。



##### 例3

Sam enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ stamps. And now he has 226 of them.

- A. to collect      B. collected      C. collects      D. collecting

【思路点拨】 enjoy 后需接动名词形式。A 为动词不定式，B 为动词的过去分词，C 为动词的第三人称单数形式，故选 D。



##### 例4

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. how swim; what to do      B. how to swim; what to do  
C. how to do; what to swim      D. what to do; how swim

【思路点拨】 本题考查“疑问词+不定式”的结构。swim 是不及物动词，前面用 how；do 是及物动词，what 作 do 的宾语。故选 B。



##### 例5

You've \_\_\_\_\_ lots of mistakes in your homework.

- A. make      B. do      C. made      D. done

【思路点拨】 本句用了现在完成时，所以我们首先可以排除选项 A、B。make 和 do 都表示“做，干”，但 make mistakes 是固定搭配，意为“犯错误”。故选 C。



##### 例6

Some of the girls are afraid \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

- A. to sing      B. sing      C. to singing      D. singing

【思路点拨】 be afraid 后可接 to do 或 of doing, 前者表示“不敢做……”, 后者表示“害怕、担心……”, “be afraid+that 从句”表示“遗憾地认为……”, 预料会发生令人不满意的事或使语气委婉, 一般译为“恐怕”。故选 A。



### 例7

\_\_\_\_\_ very important for us to learn English because it is an international language now.  
A. It is                      B. It                      C. That is                      D. We are

【思路点拨】 本题考查 it 作形式主语的用法。句意:学习英语对我们来说很重要, 因为它现在是一门国际语言。it 作形式主语, 而真正的主语是后面的 to learn English, 故选 A。

## 学力训练篇

### A组 夯实基础

#### I. 英汉互译

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. make mistakes _____               | 2. understand spoken English _____  |
| 3. get the pronunciation right _____ | 4. first of all _____               |
| 5. begin with _____                  | 6. later on _____                   |
| 7. make complete sentences _____     | 8. take lots of grammar notes _____ |
| 9. 做某事有困难 _____                      | 10. 说英语的朋友 _____                    |
| 11. 害怕做某事 _____                      | 12. 嘲笑某人 _____                      |
| 13. 做笔记 _____                        | 14. 练习做某事 _____                     |
| 15. 做大量的听力练习 _____                   | 16. 喜欢做某事 _____                     |

#### II. 按要求改写句子, 每空一词

- Can you tell me what I should do now? (改为同义句)  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ now?
- Why don't you come to join us? (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ come to join us?  
\_\_\_\_\_ coming to join us?
- The boy is so hungry that he can't move. (改为同义句)  
The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ hungry \_\_\_\_\_ move.
- To get on well with Julia isn't easy for me. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ isn't easy \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ get on well with Julia.
- Where is the nearest post office? Do you know? (合并为一句)  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the nearest post office \_\_\_\_\_?
- The teacher thinks that watching English movies is a good way to learn English. (改为同义句)  
The teacher thinks \_\_\_\_\_ is a good way to learn English \_\_\_\_\_ English movies.
- I don't know how I can use the computer. (改为同义句)  
I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ the computer.

#### III. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. —I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but tomorrow, please be on time.  
A. It's a pleasure                      B. You are welcome  
C. It doesn't matter                      D. That's right
- ( ) 2. The meeting will begin in ten minutes. \_\_\_\_\_ that we will be late.  
A. I'm happy                      B. I hope                      C. I'm afraid                      D. I'm glad
- ( ) 3. Many English learners are afraid to make \_\_\_\_\_ when pronouncing English words.  
A. many mistake                      B. mistakes                      C. the mistake                      D. mistake
- ( ) 4. I can't send an e-mail. Would you please show me \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. doing                      B. to do                      C. what to do                      D. how to do



- ( ) 5. Reading more is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of learning English.  
A. secret B. a secret C. an secret D. secrets
- ( ) 6. This suit is very nice, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.  
A. too much B. more C. much too D. many
- ( ) 7. —Nice to see you. I \_\_\_\_\_ you for a long time.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing. I've just come back.  
A. hadn't seen; am B. haven't seen; was  
C. didn't seen; will be D. haven't seen; shall be
- ( ) 8. It's dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ with the animal.  
A. for him playing B. of him playing  
C. for him to play D. of him to play
- ( ) 9. Eating vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ good for your health.  
A. is B. are C. have D. has
- ( ) 10. I will be OK. But the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ aloud.  
A. told; not to speak B. asked; to not speak  
C. hoped; to not talk D. told; not say

**B 组 瞄准中考**

**I. 选词填空**

realize, mistake, get, solution, impress, practice, one, make

- We had some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ there on foot.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ that he was terribly wrong.
- Don't talk only. I need all of you to find some \_\_\_\_\_ to the problems we will face tomorrow.
- I become good at math and my teacher is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Everyone may make \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.
- Why not \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English right now?
- She always had trouble \_\_\_\_\_ complete sentences.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of all, it's really important.

**II. 单项选择**

- ( ) 1. Mrs. Wang regards her students \_\_\_\_\_ her children. They are getting on well \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
A. for; at B. as; with C. to; for D. of; with
- ( ) 2. I find it hard \_\_\_\_\_ a dog.  
A. feed B. keep C. to keep D. keeps
- ( ) 3. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. which room he lives B. which room he lived  
C. which room did he live in D. which room he lived in
- ( ) 4. —Have you seen Jack?  
—Oh, I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ basketball on the playground just now.  
A. to play B. played C. playing D. plays
- ( ) 5. —Dad, do you know when \_\_\_\_\_?  
—At eight this evening.  
A. the game will start B. is the game going to start  
C. the game starts D. shall we start the game
- ( ) 6. My parents were very angry \_\_\_\_\_ me, because I didn't pass the exam.  
A. at B. with C. about D. for





- ( ) 7. I read very slowly. I can't spell some English words \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. either B. too C. also D. but
- ( ) 8. I'm very busy today. I have a very important report \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to listen B. to listen to C. listening D. to listening to
- ( ) 9. I found \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to understand people who speak fast.  
A. that B. this C. one D. it
- ( ) 10. My sister was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ out at night, because she was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.  
A. of going; to B. to go; of C. going; of D. to go; to

### III. 完形填空

Some people learn a foreign language easily. Others may 1 . How can you help 2 learn English? I think there are two ways to make 3 English a little easier and more interesting.

First, you should 4 up confidence (自信). If you 5 that you can learn, you will learn. When you read or listen to something, you 6 understand it at all. 7 worry. You can use a 8 to help you. Do not be afraid of 9 mistakes. You can learn 10 mistakes.

11 , practice using English. For example, write a diary in 12 every day and you'll be able to write better. 13 the famous saying, "Practice makes perfect." The more you practice 14 English, 15 you'll learn it.

- |                     |               |               |             |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. be        | B. not        | C. so         | D. this     |
| ( ) 2. A. you       | B. your       | C. yours      | D. yourself |
| ( ) 3. A. study     | B. learn      | C. learning   | D. to learn |
| ( ) 4. A. put       | B. get        | C. build      | D. make     |
| ( ) 5. A. mind      | B. want       | C. believe    | D. sure     |
| ( ) 6. A. maybe     | B. may        | C. may not    | D. can      |
| ( ) 7. A. Do        | B. Be         | C. Don't be   | D. Don't    |
| ( ) 8. A. student   | B. dictionary | C. word       | D. letter   |
| ( ) 9. A. make      | B. having     | C. get        | D. making   |
| ( ) 10. A. to       | B. from       | C. for        | D. by       |
| ( ) 11. A. First    | B. Second     | C. Third      | D. Fourth   |
| ( ) 12. A. Chinese  | B. language   | C. words      | D. English  |
| ( ) 13. A. Remember | B. Forget     | C. Read       | D. Think    |
| ( ) 14. A. use      | B. to use     | C. using      | D. used     |
| ( ) 15. A. the best | B. the well   | C. the better | D. the good |

### IV. 阅读理解

English learners, especially self-taught learners may have trouble in understanding the speeches made by native speakers. The following ways might help improve your listening skills.

First of all, do things step by step. It is not good to listen to something beyond your level. Better choose a suitable(合适的) course and start with the first book. Don't go on to the second book until you are sure you understand the first one.

Secondly, keep studying one course. Don't change books often. Never let your attention be attracted by another course just because it seems to be more popular.

Thirdly, listen to the English news over the radio from time to time. Better look through the news stories in Chinese-language newspapers first. That will make it easier for you to understand the English news on the radio.

Fourthly, if you have time, listen to some interesting stories in *Special English from the VOA* or other listening materials of the same level as those of your textbooks.

- ( ) 1. What does the passage mainly talk about?  
A. How to speak correctly.  
B. How to read fast.  
C. How to write better English and read faster.

- D. How to improve your listening skills.
- ( ) 2. How many pieces of advice does the writer give?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- ( ) 3. What does the underlined part "beyond your level" mean?  
A. Easy for you.  
B. Too difficult for you.  
C. Neither too easy nor too difficult for you.  
D. Just all right for you.
- ( ) 4. What should you do if you want to understand the English news on the radio?  
A. You should practice speaking very often.  
B. You should first understand the speeches made by native speakers.  
C. You should first read the news stories in Chinese-language newspapers.  
D. You should listen to some interesting stories in *Special English from the VOA*.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. You'd better change the book if you find another popular one.  
B. It's a good way to improve your listening skills by changing books often.  
C. You can learn the second book when you're sure you understand the first one.  
D. *Special English from the VOA* is a program just for English learners.

C组 冲击金牌

I. 选词填空

look up, later on, first of all, be afraid of, take notes, be afraid to, make up, laugh at

- Dick \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting story for the children.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ him. We should help him.
- She is listening to the teacher carefully and \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ this word in the dictionary and then tell me its meaning.
- My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ going across the street by herself.
- The radio says that it will be sunny \_\_\_\_\_.
- I won't go there. \_\_\_\_\_, I'm too busy these days. Besides, I'm not interested in this activity.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ open the door just now.

II. 完形填空

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective(有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for 1. This is very good, but it doesn't 2 a lot. For being effective, students must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return 3 your studies, your mind will be refreshed(重新清醒的) and you'll learn more 4 study better. Psychologists 5 that learning takes place this way. Here take English learning 6 an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems 7 the same. So you will think you're learning 8 and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will again take another big 9. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 10. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

- ( ) 1. A. days B. time C. hours D. weeks
- ( ) 2. A. help B. give C. make D. take
- ( ) 3. A. after B. for C. at D. to
- ( ) 4. A. yet B. and C. or D. but
- ( ) 5. A. have found B. have taught C. told D. said