



# 鼎尖学案

鼎尖系列丛书之二

新课标初中同步

● 课后作业  
● 课堂笔记  
● 课前预习  
● 个性化化学案

师生同修 学教互动

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英语

人教版  
九年级 全一册

丛书主编:韩明雄 严治理



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网 址: <http://www.topedu.org>

电 话: 0433-2913975 010-82608550

传 真: 0433-2913971 010-82608856

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# 前言

Qian yan

## 开创中国教辅个性化新时代

新课程改革要求教师在尊重学生差异性的前提下,利用和发挥自身特长,体现自身特色,采用相应的教学模式,提倡教学模式的个性化、多样化。

2001年秋季,义务教育各学科课程标准(实验稿)及其实验教材首次在38个国家课程改革实验区试用,新课程进入实验阶段。同年,北京世纪鼎尖教育研究中心“教学模式个性化与教辅图书个性化课题组”正式成立。

2002年秋季,新课程改革范围进一步扩大,并逐步进入全面推广阶段。到2005年秋季,中小学阶段各起始年级的学生都已经使用了不同版本的新课标教材。

新课程改革的不断推进,使教师对于个性化教辅的需求更加迫切,对教辅图书的个性化也提出了许多新的要求。2008年4月,经过不断研究、探索与实践,我们推出了积淀了七年的个性化教辅图书:《鼎尖学案》。

《鼎尖学案》系列丛书,以资料性、工具性的教师用书《鼎尖教案》为基础,按一般教学规律,将教学过程分为“课前预习”“课堂教学”“课后训练”三个阶段,从激趣导入到发现问题,从基础知识的自主梳理,到重点难点疑点的探究剖析,从课(节)训练到单元测评、学段测评的逐步晋级,形成严密、高效的学习流程,充分体现了“学案”式的设计思路。

丛书设计凸显了“能力是练出来的”学习思路。设置了课前自主练、课上随堂练、课后巩固练等不同阶段的训练,同时也注意了习题编制的科学性和梯度性,习题难度层层深入,形成了一个循序渐进的学习过程。

教师在《鼎尖教案》的基础上,根据教学习惯和学生的实际情况,可以将不同课程类型的不同模式进行组合,定制适合自己的学案模式。我们可以根据不同地区、不同教师的不同需求进行制作,提供真正的个性化教辅。这样,教师通过对“教案”内容的选择,结合自选的相应“个性化学案”模式的学生用书一起进行个性化教学,轻松实现教辅图书的个性化。

北京世纪鼎尖教育研究中心

PDF



## Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

### 自主学习

#### 单元预习

##### 1. 单词拼写

1. What's your a \_\_\_\_\_ towards this matter?
2. He gave a d \_\_\_\_\_ of what he had seen.
3. What he said gave me great e \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He was d \_\_\_\_\_ that the other guests were not coming.
5. After he handed in his homework, the teacher made several c \_\_\_\_\_ in red ink.
6. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (感到惊异) by what he told me.
7. You should give clear \_\_\_\_\_ (说明) for all the exercises.
8. Reading aloud can be used to improve tone, rhythm and \_\_\_\_\_ (流利).
9. She is unhappy with her child's bad \_\_\_\_\_ (行为).
10. He received a \_\_\_\_\_ (文凭) from Harvard University last year.

##### 问题发现

### 探究新知

#### 新词导学与实践

1. Which are your three favourite subjects? 你最喜爱的三门功课是什么?

【用法】 favourite *adj.* 心爱的, 最喜爱的

【拓展】 favourite *n.* 心爱的人(或物), 最喜爱的东西; 受宠的人, 亲信

【实践】 Football is my \_\_\_\_\_ sport.

- A. favourite B. more favourite

- C. most favourite D. less favourite

2. I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems.

我喜欢语文, 因为我喜欢读小说和诗歌。

【导学】 enjoy 作“喜欢, 喜爱”, 享受, 享有后接名词、代词或动名词而不接不定式。

【拓展】 enjoyment *n.* 享受; 享乐; 乐事

【实践】 A survey of the opinions of experts \_\_\_\_\_ that three hours of outdoor exercise a week \_\_\_\_\_ good for one's health.

- A. show; are B. shows; is  
C. show; is D. shows; are

#### 课文要点详解

1. Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers? 高中老师与初中老师相似吗?

【导学】 similar *adj.* 相似的, 类似的; 常用搭配: be similar to 与……相似

【拓展】 similarity *n.* 相似, 类似; similarly *adv.* 相似地, 类似地。

【辨析】 familiar *adj.* 熟悉的; 常用搭配: sb be familiar with sth 某人熟悉某物, sth be familiar to sb 某物为某人所熟悉。

【实践】 —Does Lisa have a new hair style?

—Yes. In fact, it is quite similar \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

- A. as B. like  
C. to D. with

《鼎尖学案》在整体设计上坚持“能力是练出来的”教学思想,贯彻新课程改革“自主、合作、探究”的教学要求,根据教学规律,将教学过程和学生的学习过程划分为“课前预习”“课堂讲练”“课下作业”三个阶段,“课前预习”把学生能自学掌握的知识以习题的方式进行梳理,总结归纳预习中遗留的问题,让学生带着疑问去学习;“课堂讲练”以突破重点、难点、疑点为目标,合理引导学生理解记忆相关知识,同时通过相应的例题讲解和变式训练,边讲边练,以讲带练,即讲即练,强化重点,突破难点;“课下作业”则通过设置难度适中习题,进行分层训练,引导学生不断加深对知识的理解,进而形成能力。这样通过引导学生在学中练,在练中学,使知识不断强化,实现知识方法能力的有机统一。

### 随堂练习

#### I. 翻译词组

- 肯定地 \_\_\_\_\_
- 用完 \_\_\_\_\_
- 依靠 \_\_\_\_\_
- 除掉 \_\_\_\_\_
- 订购 \_\_\_\_\_
- 免费 \_\_\_\_\_
- 小心 \_\_\_\_\_
- 想要 \_\_\_\_\_
- 被用来做 \_\_\_\_\_
- 用……做成的 \_\_\_\_\_
- 例如 \_\_\_\_\_
- 出生时 \_\_\_\_\_
- 实行 \_\_\_\_\_
- 实现 \_\_\_\_\_

### 课时训练

#### 基础巩固

##### I. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词

- China is rich in natural r \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sailing across the Atlantic alone is a r \_\_\_\_\_ thing.
- Volleyball can be played indoors or o \_\_\_\_\_.
- He hated being in the army because he had to obey c \_\_\_\_\_.
- The c \_\_\_\_\_ was caught and put into prison the day before yesterday.
- He likes making \_\_\_\_\_ (预测).
- He gets some money from the government every year because of his \_\_\_\_\_ (伤残) in a fire accident.
- Now we all know that there are nine planets in \_\_\_\_\_ (太阳的) system.

- As we grow older, we learn the \_\_\_\_\_ (限度) of our abilities.
- He worked so hard that \_\_\_\_\_ (终于) his health became poor and fell ill frequently.

#### II. 单项选择

- His proposal is very \_\_\_\_\_. We do not need any explanation.  
A. abstract B. faithful  
C. loyal D. concrete
- Be \_\_\_\_\_ to finish your homework before supper.  
A. shy B. sure C. nervous D. serious
- Food supplies may \_\_\_\_\_ towards the end of the trip, so we can't waste any food.  
A. run out B. run up  
C. run in D. run away
- Waste paper, waste glass, and waste iron can all be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. made B. taken  
C. recorded D. recycled
- I rely \_\_\_\_\_ her to pay back the money.  
A. to B. for C. on D. at

#### 能力提升

##### I. 根据课文内容及提示完成下列短文:

\_\_\_\_\_ (how, what) will the city of \_\_\_\_\_ future look like? No one knows \_\_\_\_\_ sure, and \_\_\_\_\_ (make) \_\_\_\_\_ (predicate) is a \_\_\_\_\_ (risk) business. But one thing is certain — they are going to get \_\_\_\_\_ (big). In the future, care for the e \_\_\_\_\_ will become very important \_\_\_\_\_ (with, as) the earth's \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) r \_\_\_\_\_ run \_\_\_\_\_. We will use lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (recycle) materials. We will also have to r \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ alternative energy. All these seem certain, \_\_\_\_\_ (and, but, or) there are plenty of things about city life in the future \_\_\_\_\_ (be) not certain.

## 单元综合测试卷

### 第一部分: 听力(共两节)

第一节: 听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中给出的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. About the weather. B. About a play.  
C. About a film.

第二节: 听下面5段对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有几个小题。从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟。听完后, 各个小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

- 听第6段材料, 回答第6至8题。
- Where does the woman want to go?  
A. To the hospital.  
B. To the train station.

### 随堂练习

紧扣教材, 侧重基础知识的巩固训练。同步课堂教学内容, 突破本课重点难点。

### 课时训练

设置“基础巩固”“能力提升”两个层级的训练习题, 难度逐层深入, 从基础到综合步步提升, 拓展延伸课堂知识。

### 综合测试卷

针对本单元学习重点, 结合中考考查方向命制试题, 提升综合解题能力。

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

第 1 课时 .....	(1)
第 2 课时 .....	(2)
第 3 课时 .....	(5)
第 4 课时 .....	(8)

### Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

第 1 课时 .....	(11)
第 2 课时 .....	(14)
第 3 课时 .....	(15)
第 4 课时 .....	(17)

### Unit 3 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.

第 1 课时 .....	(20)
第 2 课时 .....	(22)
第 3 课时 .....	(24)
第 4 课时 .....	(25)

### Unit 4 What would you do?

第 1 课时 .....	(29)
第 2 课时 .....	(31)
第 3 课时 .....	(33)
第 4 课时 .....	(35)

### Unit 5 It must belong to Carla.

第 1 课时 .....	(38)
第 2 课时 .....	(40)
第 3 课时 .....	(42)
第 4 课时 .....	(44)

### Unit 6 I like music that I can dance to.

第 1 课时 .....	(47)
第 2 课时 .....	(49)
第 3 课时 .....	(51)
第 4 课时 .....	(52)

### Unit 7 Where would you like to visit?

第 1 课时 .....	(55)
第 2 课时 .....	(57)
第 3 课时 .....	(59)
第 4 课时 .....	(61)

### Unit 8 I'll help clean up the city parks.

第 1 课时 .....	(64)
第 2 课时 .....	(66)
第 3 课时 .....	(68)
第 4 课时 .....	(71)



**Unit 9 When was it invented?**

第 1 课时 .....	(74)
第 2 课时 .....	(76)
第 3 课时 .....	(77)
第 4 课时 .....	(81)

**Unit 10 By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.**

第 1 课时 .....	(84)
第 2 课时 .....	(86)
第 3 课时 .....	(88)
第 4 课时 .....	(90)

**Unit 11 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?**

第 1 课时 .....	(93)
第 2 课时 .....	(95)
第 3 课时 .....	(97)
第 4 课时 .....	(98)

**Unit 12 You're supposed to shake hands.**

第 1 课时 .....	(101)
第 2 课时 .....	(103)
第 3 课时 .....	(105)
第 4 课时 .....	(107)

## Unit 13 Rainy days make me sad.

第 1 课时 .....	(110)
第 2 课时 .....	(111)
第 3 课时 .....	(114)
第 4 课时 .....	(117)

## Unit 14 Have you packed yet?

第 1 课时 .....	(120)
第 2 课时 .....	(122)
第 3 课时 .....	(124)
第 4 课时 .....	(126)

## Unit 15 We're trying to save the manatees!

第 1 课时 .....	(129)
第 2 课时 .....	(131)
第 3 课时 .....	(135)
第 4 课时 .....	(137)

## 单元测试卷及参考答案(另附单本)

# Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

## 第1课时

### 自主学习

#### 课前预习

#### I. 将下列词组译成英语

1. 制作抽认卡
2. 听磁带
3. 列出词汇表
4. 请求帮助
5. 读课文
6. 与朋友合作

#### II. 就句中的画线部分提问

1. I study by working with friend.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you study?
2. I have learned English for three years.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you learned English?
3. She watches English movies sometimes.  
\_\_\_\_\_ she watch English movies?
4. These pants are \$ 20.  
\_\_\_\_\_ are these pants?
5. This movie isn't bad.  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ this movie?

#### 问题发现

### 探究新知

I study by making flashcards. 我是通过制作抽认卡来学习的。

【讲解】 by 介词,表示通过某种方式,其结构常为 by doing sth,如果询问通过什么方式,应使用疑问词 how。

#### 例示

—\_\_\_\_\_ do you tell him about the event?

—By \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. How; sending  | B. How; send  |
| C. What; sending | D. What; send |

【拓展】 by 的介词短语还可以表示运输或采取的方式,交

通工具不用冠词,不用复数名词。

### 随堂练习

#### 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Some students think that studying grammar is not helpful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at all B. all C. very D. not at all
- ( ) 2. She practices English by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. read aloud B. reading aloud  
C. read loudly D. reading loudly
- ( ) 3. Han Mei often practices \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. speaks B. to speak  
C. speaking D. spoken
- ( ) 4. What about \_\_\_\_\_ English-language videos?  
A. looking B. looking at  
C. seeing D. watching
- ( ) 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ go swimming in winter.  
A. some time B. some times  
C. sometime D. sometimes
- ( ) 6. I never study grammar because it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interesting B. exciting  
C. boring D. instructive
- ( ) 7. He finds watching movies \_\_\_\_\_ because the people speak too quickly.  
A. frustrating B. frustrated  
C. frustrate D. frustration
- ( ) 8. Usually we get \_\_\_\_\_ about something and end up \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. exciting; speaking B. exciting; speak  
C. excited; speaking D. excited; speak
- ( ) 9. —\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ with a group?  
—Yes, I have.  
A. Have; study B. Have; studied  
C. Do; study D. Did; study
- ( ) 10. It's too hard \_\_\_\_\_ the voices.  
A. to understand B. not to understand  
C. understand D. not understand

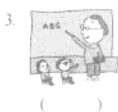


课时训练

基础巩固

下面是学习英语的几种方式,请将其代号填在相应的图片下面

- a. studying at school
- b. discussing with classmates
- c. watching TV
- d. listening to tapes
- e. reading magazines



能力提升

I. 用所给短语的适当形式填空

that way, read aloud, ask for, end up, not at all

- I think it's important for the students to learn English by \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you drive your car like that, you will \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital.
- Please do not talk \_\_\_\_\_. It's not good for you.
- Yesterday I called her to \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Fagan's address.
- I was watching TV and \_\_\_\_\_ hear him \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- He shouted \_\_\_\_\_ (loud) with pleasure.
- There are two different \_\_\_\_\_ (pronounce) of this word.
- When I was at school, we were asked \_\_\_\_\_ (memorize) a poem(诗) every week.
- The rest of them think \_\_\_\_\_ (different) from you.
- He doesn't listen to what I say and it's so \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate).
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) put the money back in the box.
- The kids are getting really \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) about our trip to California.
- What about \_\_\_\_\_ (write) vocabulary lists to study English?
- He taught himself to play guitar by \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) all night.
- Lily thinks \_\_\_\_\_ (study) grammar is very boring.

第2课时

自主学习

课前预习

I. 用词的适当形式填空

- Da Shan is an Canadian but he \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese very well. (speak)
- He doesn't know the correct \_\_\_\_\_ of the word. (pronounce)
- Don't be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes when you speak English. (make)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (use) such a \_\_\_\_\_ (fashion) mobile phone can make us look good in front of others.
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ English is more difficult than written English. (speak)
- Every player of the team was disappointed at the \_\_\_\_\_ result. (frustrate)
- Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ grammar is a great way to learn a language? (study)
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the English club at your school? (join)
- Does \_\_\_\_\_ the English text help a lot to improve speaking skill? (memorize)
- The picture is quite \_\_\_\_\_ from that one, you can find five \_\_\_\_\_ between them. (differently)

II. 英汉词组互译

- watch English-language videos \_\_\_\_\_
- practice pronunciation \_\_\_\_\_
- improve my speaking skill \_\_\_\_\_

- first of all \_\_\_\_\_
- how to use commas \_\_\_\_\_
- behind the times \_\_\_\_\_
- 学习语法 \_\_\_\_\_
- 学习英语的最好方式 \_\_\_\_\_
- 记住流行歌曲的歌词 \_\_\_\_\_
- 多做听力练习 \_\_\_\_\_
- 我成了发短信的高手 \_\_\_\_\_
- 身份的标志 \_\_\_\_\_
- 对……感到惭愧 \_\_\_\_\_
- 适合于…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 炫铃 \_\_\_\_\_
- 嘲笑 \_\_\_\_\_

问题发现

探究新知

1. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? 为了练习发音,朗读怎么样?

【讲解】 (1) What about sth/doing sth 常用来询问事情的状态或征求对方的意见。



(2)pronunciation 是名词,“发音,发音法”,其动词为 pronounce,“发……音,正确吐字”的意思。

(3)read aloud 表示“朗读”。

例示

用所给词的正确形式填空

(1)You should pay more attention to your \_\_\_\_\_ (pronounce).

(2)What about \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a rest?

(3)Speak much \_\_\_\_\_ (aloud), please! I can't hear you.

【拓展】

aloud 副词,“大声地”,表示声音足以让人听见。  
loud 形容词或副词,侧重于“大声,高声”。  
loudly 副词,侧重于大声喧闹。loud 和 loudly 都说明声音的强度。

He is reading the story aloud to his little son.

他正在朗读这篇故事给他的小儿子听。

Suddenly I heard a loud noise. 突然我听见了很响的声音。

{ Don't speak so loud. 别这么大声讲话。  
Don't speak so loudly.

2. Some students had more specific suggestions. 一些学生有更具体的建议。

【讲解】 specific 形容词,意思是“明确的”,其同义词为 exact,副词是 specifically。

例示

单项选择

What's your \_\_\_\_\_ idea? Please tell us \_\_\_\_\_.

A. specific; specific B. specifically; specifically  
C. specific; specifically D. specifically; specific

3. She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little. 她说记忆流行歌曲也能起一定的作用。

【讲解】 这是一个间接引语的句子, she said 后面是 that 引导的宾语从句, memorizing the words of pop songs 作宾语从句中的主语。memorize 是动词,“记忆,背诵”;其名词为 memory, 表示“记忆力,记性”或“记忆的事”。

例示

用 memorize, memorizing, memory 填空

(1)He is good at \_\_\_\_\_ telephone numbers.

(2)I have a pleasant \_\_\_\_\_ of living in the country-side.

(3)It's hard for me to \_\_\_\_\_ this article in ten minutes.

4. Sometimes, however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly. 然而他有时发现看电影令人沮丧,因为人物对白太快了。

【讲解】 frustrating 是形容词,意思是“令人沮丧的,令人失望的”。

frustrating, frustrated 都是由动词 frustrate 转化而成的形容词,但 frustrating 用来描述“某事”,而 frustrated 用来描述“某人”,其名词为 frustration,意思是“灰心,失意,不满”。

例示

用 frustrate (s), frustration (s), frustrating, frustrated 填空

(1)Every job has its \_\_\_\_\_.

(2)Bad weather often \_\_\_\_\_ the travellers outside.

(3)I can't believe the \_\_\_\_\_ news at all.

(4)He got very \_\_\_\_\_ because he failed the exam.

5. “We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese...” “我们因一些事情而兴奋,于是就以汉语交谈而告终……”

【讲解】 (1)excited 形容词,指人“兴奋的,激动的”;exciting 形容词,指事物“使人兴奋的,让人激动的”。

(2)end up 意思是“告终,结束”,end 此时用作动词。end 用作名词时,表示“末端,结尾”。

例示

根据汉语补全句子

(1)我们原打算出去的,但最终留在家里看电视。

We were going to go out, but \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV at home.

(2)我们在上个月底举办了一次运动会。

We had a sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ of last month.

(3)他终于找到了他的钥匙。

\_\_\_\_\_ he found his keys.

## 随堂练习

### I. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. —How can I improve my spoken English?  
—You have to practice \_\_\_\_\_ as much as you can.  
A. speak B. speaking C. spoken D. to speak
- ( ) 2. I guess we can make \_\_\_\_\_ chicken by \_\_\_\_\_ chicken.  
A. fry; frying B. fried; frying  
C. fried; fried D. frying; frying
- ( ) 3. Lily thought this dish bitter, but Lucy felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. different B. difference  
C. differently D. differ
- ( ) 4. —\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing?  
—No, never.  
A. Have; been to B. Have; been  
C. Have; gone to D. Have; gone
- ( ) 5. —Do you practice conversations with your friends?  
—Yes. I do that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some time B. sometime  
C. some times D. sometimes
- ( ) 6. This article is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me \_\_\_\_\_ understand.  
A. too; to B. so; that  
C. not only; but also D. either; or
- ( ) 7. When listening, you must listen for \_\_\_\_\_ words, not every words.  
A. important B. more important  
C. most important D. the most important
- ( ) 8. I spent a lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ this beautiful house.  
A. in B. on C. at D. with
- ( ) 9. Please \_\_\_\_\_ conversations about his title.  
A. make with B. give up  
C. make up D. turn off
- ( ) 10. Your advice must \_\_\_\_\_ this design.  
A. fit B. fit in off  
C. fit in with D. fit on

### II. 句型转换

1. That question is so difficult that I can't answer it. (同义句转换)  
That question is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. I can't hear you. Could you read loudly? (同义句转换)  
I can't hear you. Could you \_\_\_\_\_?  
3. I learn English by listening to tapes. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ learn English?  
4. I joined the English club last year. (同义句转换)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the English club for one year.  
5. What about listening to tapes? (同义句转换)  
\_\_\_\_\_ listen to tapes!  
6. This kind of computer is outdated. (同义句转换)  
This kind of computer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
This kind of computer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
7. I spent 20 dollars on this book. (同义句转换)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ 20 dollars \_\_\_\_\_ this book.

This book \_\_\_\_\_ 20 dollars.

## 课时训练

### 基础巩固

#### I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. What about \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) an English notebook?  
2. They hope to join an English language club to practice \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English.  
3. I find it \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate) that I can't speak English well.  
4. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (differently) between English names and Chinese names.  
5. It takes me a lot of time to remember a new word. Can you tell me how to \_\_\_\_\_ it as soon as possible.  
6. Liu Ying started to learn English from an American teacher, so she has a good p \_\_\_\_\_.  
7. It's necessary to learn a Language by studying g \_\_\_\_\_.  
8. When we heard the exciting news, we got e \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 9. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_ a computer game?  
A. how play B. how to play  
C. what to play D. to play
- ( ) 10. Playing with match \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous.  
A. is B. are  
C. am D. do
- ( ) 11. The English party began \_\_\_\_\_ an English song and \_\_\_\_\_ a well-known piano music.  
A. with; ended with B. for; ended with  
C. with; ended up D. for; ended up
- ( ) 12. —Would you mind watering the flowers for me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I have to go to the post office.  
A. Not at all B. Never mind  
C. No, please D. Sorry, I can't
- ( ) 13. I think \_\_\_\_\_ comic books is very interesting.  
A. read B. to read C. reading D. reads
- ( ) 14. He had breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ and hurried to school.  
A. quick B. soon C. quickly D. quicker
- ( ) 15. My son gets \_\_\_\_\_ his visit to Beijing.  
A. exciting at B. excited about  
C. exciting about D. excited with

### 能力提升

#### I. 按括号内所给的汉语意思, 用合适的词或短语填空

1. Boys and girls, please read \_\_\_\_\_ (大声地) together.  
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (结束) playing football in the playground.  
3. This movie is \_\_\_\_\_ (令人失望的), I don't like it at all.  
4. Every student has his own \_\_\_\_\_ (详细而精确的) plan.  
5. Listening to cassettes is good for your \_\_\_\_\_ (发音).  
II. 用所给词的适当形式填空  
6. She studies by \_\_\_\_\_ (make) flashcards.  
7. What about \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football?  
8. Wei Ming feels \_\_\_\_\_ (different).  
9. I think that \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) English movies isn't a bad way.  
10. The best way \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) more English is by using English.

### III. 单项选择

- ( ) 11. The boy makes money \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers.  
A. sell B. in selling  
C. by selling D. on sell
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher is my dream.  
A. Be B. Being  
C. I am D. To being
- ( ) 13. Li Lei, I can't hear you clearly. Please speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. loud B. aloud C. voices D. louder
- ( ) 14. Those girls have beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sounds B. noise C. voices D. voice
- ( ) 15. We are very excited \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing.  
A. fly B. about flying  
C. to flying D. flying

- ( ) 16. At first we talked in English, but we ended up in \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.  
A. speaking B. speak C. to speak D. spoke
- ( ) 17. — Thanks a lot!  
— \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. You are all B. That's all  
C. Not at all D. You aren't at all
- ( ) 18. He said that playing football \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.  
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- ( ) 19. Do you ever practice \_\_\_\_\_ English with foreigners?  
A. speak B. speaking  
C. to speak D. saying
- ( ) 20. This book is different \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. from B. with C. about D. of

## 第3课时

### 自主学习

#### 课前预习

#### I. 根据句意及词首字母写单词

1. Maybe you should j \_\_\_\_\_ an English language club.  
2. You are so careless that you have made a few m \_\_\_\_\_ in your homework.  
3. I can't get the p \_\_\_\_\_ of the word right.  
4. I speak s \_\_\_\_\_ so that everyone can hear clearly.  
5. The most important differences between American English and British English are in s \_\_\_\_\_ English.

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. We had trouble \_\_\_\_\_ complete sentences.  
A. make B. making C. to make D. made
- ( ) 2. Mrs Jenny gave us \_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English well.  
A. some advices B. many advices  
C. some advice D. an advice
- ( ) 3. Waste paper are collected \_\_\_\_\_ recycling(回收).  
A. by B. as C. for D. from
- ( ) 4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ the English club for three terms.  
A. joined B. been in  
C. taken part in D. become a member of
- ( ) 5. Lost of practice is \_\_\_\_\_ to improve our English.  
A. the best way B. the best answer  
C. the right problem D. the right skill

#### 问题发现

### 探究新知

#### I. I make mistakes in grammar. 我总在语法上出现错误。

【讲解】 make a mistake 犯错误, mistake 可用作可数名词。by mistake 表示“由于误会, 错误地”。mistake 作动词时表示“弄

错, 误解”。mistake... for... “错把……当作……”的意思。

#### 例示

根据汉语补全句子

(1) 他在拼写时犯了几个错误。

He \_\_\_\_\_ in spelling.

(2) 我错拿了他的伞。

I took his umbrella \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) 我误将你当成你的弟弟了。

I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your brother.

#### 2. Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English? 你为何不参加一个英语俱乐部来练习你的口语呢?

【讲解】 Why don't you...? 表示建议, 即提议某人去做某事。此句式可直接为 Why not do...?

Why don't you go there with us?

你为什么不和我们一起去看呢?

Why don't you make a card for your teacher?

为什么不给你的老师做一张卡片呢?

Why not go for a walk? 你为什么不去散散步呢?

#### 例示

同义句转换

Why don't you go to the Science Museum this Sunday?

(1) Why \_\_\_\_\_ to the Science Museum this Sunday?

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ going to the Science Museum this Sunday?

【拓展】 常用来表达建议的句式有:

Why don't you do...? } 为什么不……呢?  
Why not do...?

What about doing...? } 做……怎么样?  
How about doing...?

Would you like to do...? 你想做……吗?

Shall we do...? 我们做……,好吗?

Let's do...! 让我们做……吧!

3. I don't have a partner to practice English with. 我没有一起练习英语的伙伴。

【讲解】 动词不定式短语 to practice English with 作定语,修饰中心词 partner,由于 a partner 在逻辑上充当介词 with 的宾语,所以不定式短语中的介词 with 不能省略。

例示

单项选择

There is no chair for me \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to sit B. to sit on C. sit D. sitting on

4. To begin with, she spoke too quickly, and I couldn't understand every word. Later on, I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. 开始时,她说得太快,我不能明白每个词,后来我意识到如果你不理解每一个词的意思,也没有关系。

【讲解】 (1)to begin with 是固定结构,表示“起初”,相当于 at first。

(2)later on“后来,以后”,相当于 later。

例示

同义句转换

(1)At first the class seemed to be boring.

To \_\_\_\_\_, the class seemed to be boring.

(2)You'll find the book instructive very soon.

You'll find the book instructive \_\_\_\_\_ on.

5. Later on, I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. 后来,我意识到如果你不理解每个单词并不要紧。

【讲解】 later on 意思是“后来,以后”,有时可表达为 later, sooner or later“早晚,总有一天”。

例示

用所给词的正确形式填空

(1)The weather will become nicer \_\_\_\_\_ (late) on.

(2)What's the \_\_\_\_\_ (late) news?

6. I was also afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might laugh at me. 我也不敢在课堂上发言,因为我认为同学们会笑话我。

【讲解】 (1)be afraid to do sth 意思是“害怕做某事”,也可表达为 be afraid of doing sth/be afraid of sth“害怕某事”。

(2)laugh at“嘲笑(某人),取笑(某人)”。laugh 作动词时,表示“(出声地)笑”。

例示

单项选择

(1)Han Mei is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ in the room alone.

A. to staying B. to stay

C. of stay D. at staying

(2)It's not polite to \_\_\_\_\_ people in trouble.

A. smile B. smile at

C. laugh D. laugh at

【拓展】 be afraid 常见的结构:

{ be afraid of sth/doing sth  
be afraid to do sth  
be afraid + that 引导的从句

7. So I decided to take lots of grammar notes in every class. 于是我决定每堂课都做大量的语法笔记。

【讲解】 (1)decide 动词,“做出决定,下决心”。表示“决定做某事”为 decide to do sth 此时其后必须接动词不定式。

(2)take notes “做笔记,做记录”,此时 notes 常用复数形式。

例示

单项选择

(1)They decided \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of this month.

A. to leave B. going back

C. travel D. not start out

(2)\_\_\_\_\_ is helpful for your study.

A. Taking a note B. Taking notes

C. To take a note D. Take notes

【拓展】 后面接不定式作宾语的动词有:decide, wish, hope, want, refuse, pretend, promise, expect 等。

8. Now I am enjoying learning English and I got an A this term. 现在正在高兴地学习英语,而且这学期得了“A”。

【讲解】 enjoy doing sth 表示“喜欢做某事”的意思,此时



enjoy 后面必须用-ing 分词,不能用动词不定式。

例示

单项选择

Mary enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.

A. to play the piano B. to play piano

C. playing the piano D. playing piano

**【拓展】** 后面接-ing 分词作宾语的动词有: enjoy, mind, finish, suggest, practice, avoid, consider 等。

9. My teacher is very impressed. 我的老师很感动。

**【讲解】** impress 是动词,意思是“使感动,使印象深刻”,常用于被动语态,不能用于进行时。

impress sth on sb 使某人铭记某事  
impress sb with sth

例示

同义句转换

My father impressed on me the importance of work.

My father \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of work.

## 随堂练习

### I. 选词填空,每词只用一次

magazines, practice, solution, sentence, writing, forget, talk, way

- I don't have a partner to \_\_\_\_\_ English with.
- Do you often read English \_\_\_\_\_?
- I can't spell some new words. I always \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- She can't always understand when people \_\_\_\_\_ to her.
- Can you make a \_\_\_\_\_ with this word?
- If you get much \_\_\_\_\_ practice, you'll be able to write well.
- That is a great \_\_\_\_\_ to learn language.
- I'm trying to find a \_\_\_\_\_ to the puzzle.

II. 方框中是 A、B、C、D、E 五位同学学习英语遇到的困难,请将所给的建议与困难搭配起来,然后编成简洁的对话, A、B、C、D、E 代表五位同学, S 代表提建议的人

- A. can't get the pronunciation good  
B. feeling difficult in improving listening comprehension  
C. often making mistakes in grammar  
D. no chance to get much writing practice  
E. afraid to speak in class

- Listening to more cassettes \_\_\_\_\_.

2. taking a lot of grammar notes \_\_\_\_\_.

3. writing to a pen pal \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Joining an English club \_\_\_\_\_.

5. to do more pronouncing practice \_\_\_\_\_.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S: \_\_\_\_\_ B: \_\_\_\_\_ S: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_ S: \_\_\_\_\_ D: \_\_\_\_\_ S: \_\_\_\_\_

E: \_\_\_\_\_ S: \_\_\_\_\_

## 课时训练

### 基础巩固

#### I. 根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

- Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ (发音) of that word?
- I think English grammar is boring, but Wei Ming feels \_\_\_\_\_ (不同地).
- He is so careful that he always makes few \_\_\_\_\_ (错误).
- Don't read the sentence too fast. I can't follow you please read it \_\_\_\_\_ (慢慢地).
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ (发音) some of the words.
- We can't be afraid of difficulties. We must face the \_\_\_\_\_ (挑战).

#### II. 单项选择

- My brother often makes mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ grammar.  
A. in B. of C. by D. to
- I can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. speak B. speaking  
C. spoken D. speaks
- He needs to have a partner to practice English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to B. in C. with D. /
- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. how to get B. how to get to  
C. which to get D. which get
- I think you need more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. practice B. practises  
C. practicing D. practices
- Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ our sports club?  
A. take part B. take part in  
C. join D. join on

### 能力提升

#### I. 用所给单词的正确形式填空

- You can get much \_\_\_\_\_ (write) practice to improve your English.
- You must practice \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English as much as possible.
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ (study) grammar is a great way to learn English.
- Don't end up \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in Chinese.
- Do you know how \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it?

#### II. 完形填空

Last week we made a survey about the best way \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ more English. Many students said they learnt \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ English. But some students had more specific suggestions. Lillian Li said the best way to learn new words \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ by reading English magazines or \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ the words of pop songs. But she didn't study grammar. She