CHUSAN

初三 **英语在线**

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新目标英语九年级

▶ 紧扣教材，同步提高
　▶ 学练结合，拓展运用

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编 者 的 话

我们编写《新目标英语在线》系列丛书的宗旨是：**让英语学习成为一种享受！成为一种快乐！**

新目标英语教材*Go for it!* 采用的是全新的任务型语言教学模式，融话题、交际功能和语言结构为一体，形成了一套循序渐进的生活化的学习程序；内容更贴近生活，注重知识的拓展与运用。给如此新颖的教材编写配套的教辅书，当然要用全新的思路。

与目前市面上的教辅书相比，本书的最大特点是：板块设计合理、新颖；语言讲解浅显易懂、风趣幽默；内容编写丰富多彩、重点突出；知识拓展贴近生活；习题测试既重基础又重能力。无论从它的内容还是形式上，都可以说，这是一本优秀的教学辅导书，相信会给你带来耳目一新的感觉。

这本教辅书包括与教材同步的各个单元、一套期中自测试卷和一套期末自测试卷。各单元结构大致是这样安排的：

【知识要点梳理】对单元知识中的重点、难点进行深入、细致的剖析与讲解，注重知识结构的横向与纵向联系，促使你收到举一反三、融会贯通的学习效果。"词语辨析"、"友情提示"、"病句诊所"等贴心小栏目，帮你提炼考点、重点与难点，一定会让你受益匪浅。通过对这一部分内容的学习，同学们的知识将得以深化，分析问题和解决问题的能力将得以提高。本栏目是同学们开启课本达标大门的一把金钥匙。

【单元语法点拨】简明、清晰地梳理出每单元的语法要点，

同时做了适当的拓展。为方便同学们检测自我,我们还在有的语法内容后精心设置了巩固练习,学练结合,方便适用。

【高频考点聚焦】精心选择近几年的典型中考试题进行剖析、探究,让学生提前触摸中考,感受中考的命题趋势、命题立意和难易程度,做好充分的思想准备。

【主要课文译文】按照单元顺序,提供本单元的重要对话及所有课文的全部译文。有了这部分内容,会让你在课文学习中感觉轻松很多。

【能力达标测试】试题编排上突出梯度变化,能适应学生的认知水平;内容上注重创新,鼓励学生在解题过程中进行知识的重组和能力的迁移,体现能力立意的中考新要求。

【参考答案解析】提供能力达标测试、期中、期末所有试题的答案。对部分较难的题目还进行了简要的解析,这样做有利于同学们在解题过程中进一步深化和巩固所学知识。

本丛书内容编排博采众长、有的放矢、注重时效,遵循了由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进、通俗易懂的原则,营造了一个讲、学、练一体化的学习平台,既适合教师指导下的课堂学习使用,又适合同学们课后自学使用。

丛书汇集了众多知名教师的辛勤劳动、凝聚了老师们独具匠心和超前的教学理念。我们衷心希望本丛书的出版能够对同学们的学习有所裨益。我们也有理由相信,同学们有了这套丛书,你们的学习成绩就会日新月异,步步高升!

编　者

2007.6

目 录

Unit 1
How do you study for a test?

知识要点梳理

1. — How do you study for a test? 你怎样为考试而学习的?

　　— I study by working with a group. 我通过和一些同学组成学习小组来学习。

"by+v.-ing"结构在句中作方式状语,常用来表示"借助、通过(某种方式或手段)",从而达到某种预期的目的。

He makes a living by teaching. 他以教书为生。

I want to improve my spoken English by talking with the Englishmen. 我想通过与英国人交谈来提高我的英语口语水平。

当 by 和名词连用时,它与名词之间不能用任何限定词,此时常接 bus, train, plane, bike 等词,表示"凭借的交通工具"。

You can go to Dalian by ship. 你可以乘船去大连。

Every day he goes there by train. 每天他都乘火车去那儿。

●友情提示● by 引导的介词短语所作的方式状语提问, 疑问词用 how。

— How do you learn English? 你怎样学习英语的?

— I learn English by reading aloud. 我通过大声朗读学英语。

●病句诊所●

他通过看英文电影学英语。

误:He learns English by to watch English movies.

正:He learns English by watching English movies.

析:by 用作介词,表示"借助、通过(某种方式或手段)",后面常接动名词,即"by+*v.*-ing"形式,而不可接动词不定式。

2. **What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?** 通过大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?

pronunciation 意为"(一个字的)发音"时,是可数名词。

Which of these three pronunciations is the most usual? 这三种读法中,哪一种最常用?

pronunciation 意为"(一种语言的)发音(法)"时,是不可数名词。

My grandfather has difficulty learning English pronunciation. 我爷爷学习英语发音有困难。

●友情提示● pronunciation 是由动词 pronounce+名词后缀(a)tion 变来的。类似的常见单词还有:

invite—invitation 邀请   act—action 行动,行为

converse—conversation 会话   exhibit—exhibition 展览

quest—question 问题   vacate—vacation 假期

●词语辨析● aloud, loud 与 loudly

三个词都与"大声"或"响亮"有关。其区别在于:

①aloud 是副词,重点在出声,能让人听见,但声音不一定很大,常用在读书或说话上,只有修饰 cry,shout, call 等动词时,才有"大声"的意思,通常放在动词之后。

It's good to read aloud often. 经常大声朗读是有益的。

He called aloud for help. 他高声喊叫求救。

●友情提示● aloud 没有比较级形式。

②loud 可作形容词或副词;作形容词时,可作定语或表语;用作副词时,一般指谈笑方面,常与 speak, talk, laugh 等动词连用,多用于比较级,须放在动词之后。

Suddenly we heard a loud cry. 突然我们听到一声大叫。

She told us to speak a little louder. 她叫我们说大声一点。

③loudly 是副词,与 loud 同义,有时两者可替换使用,但往往含有令人讨厌或打扰别人的意思,可位于动词之前或之后。

He does not talk loudly or laugh loudly in public. 他不当众大声谈笑。

Someone knocked loudly at the door. 有人在大声敲门。

3. I do that sometimes. 我有时那样做。

do that 用来表示前面已提到过的动作，有时也可用 do so 或 do it 来代替。

Bob kicked the door several times. 鲍勃踢了好几下门。

He always does that / so /it when he wants to attract other's attention. 当他想引起别人注意时总是这样做。

●友情提示● 　如果被替代的部分是不定式、现在分词、动名词等非谓语形式，则用 do so 或 doing so 来代替，且描述不同场合的某种具体动作时，用 do it 更好些。

He had promised to pay, but failed to do so. 他答应过付款，但没付。

John is playing ping-pong. He always does it in the morning. 约翰正在打乒乓球。他总在早上打。

4. He's been learning English for six years and really loves it. 他已学了六年英语，而且很喜欢英语。

此句中的 has been learning English 属于现在完成进行时，表示"学习英语"这一动作从六年前开始，一直持续到现在，该动作还可能继续进行下去。这个时态的结构是"have /has + been+现在分词"，谓语动词一般为延续性动词，并且其后通常带有 since 或 for 等引导的时间状语。

I have been wearing glasses since I was three. 我从三岁起就一直戴眼镜。

I've been waiting for her for two hours. 我已经等了她两个小时。

5. Sometimes, however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly. 但是，有时候他发现看英语电影也是件很头痛的事，因为那些演员说话太快了。

●词语辨析● 　quickly 与 fast

quickly 与 fast 都有"快地、迅速地"的意思，但用法不同。quickly 既可表示运动的速度快，又可表示动作迅速、敏捷，而 fast 常指向前运动的

速度快。

He puts on his coat quickly. 他迅速穿上大衣。

He runs very fast. 他跑得很快。

He walked so fast that I couldn't catch up with him. 他走得太快,我赶不上他。

Come quickly, the meeting will begin in a minute. 快点儿,会议马上就开始。

6. 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。

(1)add 作及物动词,在本句中意为"补充说、又说"。

I would like to add that we are pleased with the test result. 我还要补充说一下,我们对测试结果是满意的。

He said goodbye to us and added that he would visit us again. 他和我们说了再见,又说他会再来看我们的。

(2)not ... at all 意为"根本不、完全不",用于加强否定语气。

The box is too heavy. I can't carry it at all. 这箱子太重了,我根本扛不动。

She said that the movie was not interesting at all. 她说这部电影没一点儿意思。

●友情提示● not at all 是客套话,相当于美国英语中的 you are welcome.

— Thank you very much. 谢谢你。

— Not at all. 别客气。

— It's very kind of you. 你真好。

— Not at all. 哪里,哪里。

7. We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese. 当我们谈到一些令人激动的话题时,就开始讲中文了。

(1)excited 和 exciting 都是形容词,均可作表语或定语。excited 意为"激动的、兴奋的",作表语或定语时,其主语或所修饰的名词只能是"人"。exciting 意为"令人兴奋的、使人激动的",作表语或定语时,其主语或所

修饰的名词多为"事"或"物"。

He is very excited at the news.=He is very excited to hear the news. 听到这个消息他很兴奋。

There's some exciting news in today's paper. 今天的报纸上有一些鼓舞人心的消息。

(2)end up 意为"结束、告终";end up doing sth 表示"结束做……"; 表示"以……结束"时,要用 end up with。

The boy finally ended up his speech. 那男孩终于结束了他的演讲。

She had a hard life and she ended up her living. 因为生活困苦,她结束了自己的生命。

They ended up traveling in India at the news. 听到这个消息,他们结束了在印度的旅行。

We started with soup, and had fruit to end up with. 我们以喝汤开始,以吃水果结束。

8. I make mistakes in grammar. 我在语法上犯错误。

make mistakes 意为"犯错、出错",是动词短语,还可说 make a mistake,在某方面犯错误用介词 in。

I used to make spelling mistakes.=I used to make mistakes in spelling. 我过去常犯拼写错误。

●友情提示● ①by mistake 为介词短语,意为"由于出差错",常在句中作状语。

Who took my bag by mistake? 谁错把我的包拿走了?

I took your umbrella by mistake. 我错拿了你的伞。

②由 make 组成的常见短语有:

make up 编造,组成	make a living 谋生,维持生活
make a face 做鬼脸	make friends 交朋友
make no mistake 别误会	make the bed 整理床铺
make money 赚钱	make choice 作出选择
make fun of 嘲笑,嘲讽	make no difference 没什么区别

9. Later on, I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't under-

stand every word. 然后,我认识到不能弄懂每个单词并没有关系。

later on 意为"以后、随后、下回",常在句中作状语,可放在句首,也可放在句末。

The others will join us later on. 其余的人随后会加入我们。

I'll tell you all about it later on. 晚些时候我再把这一切告诉你。

10. I was also afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might laugh at me. 我还害怕在课堂上说英语,因为我认为我的同学们可能会笑话我。

(1)afraid 是形容词,意为"怕的、害怕的"。其用法主要有:

①"害怕(人或物)",多与 of 连用。

He is afraid of his father. 他害怕他父亲。

She is afraid of snakes. 她害怕蛇。

②"不敢(做某事)",后跟动词不定式。

I am afraid to tell her. 我不敢告诉她。

He was afraid to go. 他不敢去。

③"害怕、担心(发生某种情况)",后跟"of+v.-ing"结构或从句。

She was afraid of waking her son up. 她怕吵醒她的儿子。

I am afraid of making you angry. 我担心令你生气。

He is afraid he will die. 他担心他会死。

④"恐怕",后多跟从句,用来使语气委婉一些。

I'm afraid I can't come to your party. 我恐怕不能来参加你们的晚会。

I am afraid that I can't give you a hand. 我恐怕帮不了你的忙。

⑤I'm afraid so.和 I'm afraid not. 常用作答语,可使语气显得婉转。

— Are we on time? 我们准时了吗?

— I'm afraid not. 恐怕没有。

— Are we late? 我们迟到了吗?

— I'm afraid so. 我想是这样。

(2)laugh at 意为"嘲笑、取笑"。

It's not right to laugh at others. 嘲笑别人是不对的。

Nobody likes to be laughed at. 没人愿意被人嘲笑。

●病句诊所●

你为什么嘲笑我？

误：Why do you laugh me?

正：Why do you laugh at me?

析：laugh at 表示"嘲笑"、"取笑"，为固定短语，其中的介词 at 不得省略。

11. She had trouble making complete sentences. 造完整的句子对她来说很难。

have trouble(in) doing sth 意为"做……有困难/麻烦"，其中的 trouble 可用 difficulty 替换，介词"in"可以省略。

He had little difficulty learning math. 他学习数学没有什么困难。

Do you have any trouble putting the car right? 修好这辆汽车有困难吗？

●友情提示●　类似的词组有 have fun doing，表示"干某事很快乐"。

We'll have fun learning English this term. 这学期我们会非常快乐地学习英语。

She had fun playing with the children in the park. 在公园，她与孩子们玩得很快乐。

12. If you don't know how to spell new words, look them up in a dictionary. 如果你不知道如何拼写生词，就查词典。

look up 为"动词+副词"短语，意为"查阅、查找"，若代词作宾语，需放在 look 和 up 之间。表示"在词典或参考书中查阅词或资料"时，要用 look up ... in ...。

If you don't know the meaning of the word, please look it up in a dictionary. 如果你不知道这个单词的意思，请查词典。

I couldn't look up the word in this old dictionary. 在这本旧词典上我查不到这个单词。

●友情提示●　"查词典"不能说成 look up the dictionary，而要说 look up a word in the dictionary。

13. And unless we deal with our problems, we can easily become unhappy. 除非我们解决了这些问题,否则我们会很容易变得不快乐。

(1)句中的 unless 是个从属连词,意为"除非、若非、如果不",引导条件状语从句。由于 unless 具有否定意义,因此它引导的是个否定的条件。在中学阶段可以把它看作是 if ... not 的同义表达。值得注意的是,unless 从句同 if 从句一样也常用一般现在时态表示将来。

Unless he works hard, he will not pass the final exams. =If he doesn't work hard, he will not pass the final exams. 他要是不努力的话,期末考试将会不及格。

I won't write unless he writes first. =If he doesn't write first, I won't write. 我不写,除非他先写。

(2)deal with 意为"对付、处理",同义词组为 do with。

How do you deal with the naughty boy? =What do you do with the naughty boy? 你怎么对付那个调皮的小男孩?

Can you deal with the things by yourself? 你能自己处理这些事吗?

14. Worrying about our problems can affect how we do at school. 为我们自己的问题担忧会影响我们在学校如何行为。

worrying about our problems 是动名词短语,在句中作主语。

Doing exercise is a good way to keep healthy. 做运动是保持健康的好方法。

Looking after the patients is her duty. 照顾病人是她的工作。

Collecting stamps is his hobby. 他爱好集邮。

15. Think about Stephen Hawking, for example, a very clever scientist, who regards his many physical problems as unimportant. 比如,想想史蒂芬·霍金,一位很聪明的科学家,他把自己身体上的许多缺陷看得很淡。

regard ... as 意为"把……当作/视为……",as 后常接名词、代词、形容词或 v.-ing 形式等。

The old man regards the poor boy as his own son. 这位老人把这个可怜的男孩当作自己的亲生儿子。

I regard her as the most beautiful. 我把她看作是最漂亮的人。

●友情提示● regard 还可作名词,意为"尊敬、尊重"。常用词组有 give one's regards to...(代某人向……问好)。

Please give my regards to your family. 请代我向你的家人问好。

单元语法点拨

v.–ing 形式的基本语法功能

v.–ing 形式一般由动词加–ing 构成,具有名词的一些特点,在句中可作主语、宾语和表语等。

1. 作主语。

Reading in the sun is bad to your eyes. 在阳光下看书对你的眼睛有害。

Playing tennis is my favorite sport. 打网球是我最喜欢的运动。

2. 作宾语。

When will you finish reading this book? 你何时读完这本书?

I enjoy working with you. 我很高兴和你们一起工作。

●友情提示●

①英语中有些动词的后面只能跟 *v.*–ing 形式作宾语,这样的动词有 finish, enjoy, mind, practice, consider(考虑), miss, keep, suggest 等。

If you practice swimming more often, you will become a good player. 如果你经常练习游泳,你会成为一名好运动员。

Would you mind opening the window? 打开窗户你介意吗?

②*v.*–ing 形式作介词宾语的情况也比较多见。

Linda is good at dealing with difficult math problems. 琳达善于解答数学难题。

The teacher left without saying anything to us. 老师什么都没说就离

开了。

Thank you for seeing me off. 感谢你们为我送行。

3. 作表语。

Our duty now is studying hard. 我们现在的职责是努力学习。

My job is teaching English for the students. 我的工作是为学生们教英语。

●即学即练●

根据汉语完成句子,每空一词。

1. 阅读对学习英语是很重要的。

_____ _____ important in learning English.

2. 看电视怎么样?

What about _____ _____ ?

3. 一班的一些男生喜欢听音乐。

Some boys in Class One enjoy _____ _____ music.

4. 他的工作是喂养动物。

His job is _____ the animals.

Keys:

1. Reading is   2. watching TV   3. listening to   4. feeding

高频考点聚焦

1. Most families in China now have only one child. Parents should teach them _____ others when they are young.(河南)

　A. what to play with 　　　　B. when to get on with

　C. which to play with 　　　　D. how to get on with

解析:此题考查"疑问词+不定式"结构。它在句中可以做主语、宾语或表语等。本题根据句子意思,应该用疑问副词 how,该不定式结构做动词 teach 的宾语。选 D。

2. It's not right to _____ other people.(嘉兴)

　A. laugh at 　　　　　　　　B. get on well with

C. take care of D. make friends with

解析:根据句意来判断,要用 laugh at 表示"取笑、笑话"。选 A。

3. Nothing can stop the sandstorm _____ more and more trees are planted.(潍坊)

A. unless B. if C. when D. while

解析:unless 意为"除非、如果不",是从属连词,用来引导条件状语从句,含有否定意思,相当于 if 引导的条件从句的否定形式。选 A。

4. Yao Ming is _____ as one of the most popular basketball players in the world.(大连)

A. regarded B. made C. kept D. watched

解析:regard...as 意为"把……视为/当作",是固定词组,as 后常接名词、代词、形容词和 v.-ing 形式等。这里是它的被动形式。选 A。

5. _____ the help of the Internet, we can learn what other people around the world are doing.(杭州)

A. By B. Through C. With D. For

解析:with the help of...是固定结构,意为"在……的帮助下"。选 C。

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6. Last Thursday when I got to the airport, I _____ I had left my ticket at home.(绍兴)

A. forgot B. realized C. believed D. seemed

解析:forget 意为"忘记";believe 意为"相信";seem 意为"似乎",都不符合题意。选 B。

7. Our teacher asked us to _____ the new word in a dictionary.(毕节)

A. look up B. look at C. look into D. look for

解析:look up 表示"(在词典、参考书等中)查阅;查找",与题意相符。选 A。

8. The children were all very _____(激动) when they heard the good news.(上海)

解析:excited 表示"感到兴奋的、激动的",作表语时,主语常常是人;exciting 表示"令人兴奋的、使人激动的",作表语时,主语常常是物。填 excited。