



配新课标·人教新目标版

探究 导学

TAN JIU DAO XUE

英语

学习指导与目标检测

九年级全册

主 编：吴毓全
副主编：彭院宝

广东省语言音像电子出版社

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(九年级 全册)

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编者的话

我们学习英语的目的不仅仅是为了考试取得好成绩，更重要的是能听得懂英语，能讲一口流利的英语，能通过阅读书报去获取信息，能写通顺流畅的英语文章。这是所有中学生梦寐以求的英语学习目标。

《新目标英语学习指导与目标检测》是为实现以上学习目标服务的学生用书。本书与教材同步，以单元为单位。每单元包括学习指导和目标检测两部分。学习指导部分系统归纳了为完成本单元的交际任务要掌握的单词、句型和语法知识，帮助学生掌握本单元的交际目标。目标检测部分帮助学生巩固、加深、拓宽所学的语言知识，加强听、说、读、写能力的培养，将课堂上已经进行过的听说活动落实到笔头，使学生能把听得懂、说得出来的语言材料写下来。练习的内容与学生的日常生活密切相关，学生可以运用本单元所学过的单词、句型、语法以及他们已有的语言知识去描述自己的实际生活，表达自己的真实感受；学生在掌握语言知识的同时，能够灵活地使用语言去完成各种交际任务，从而使学生逐步提高综合运用语言的能力。

本书由特级教师吴毓全策划、设计、统稿。暨南大学外文学院罗飞副教授审阅全部书稿。参加本书编写工作的教师是：彭院宝、唐山玉、耿显辉、毛艳飞。

由于编写时间仓促，错漏在所难免，敬请读者指评指正。

编者

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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

学习指导

一、生词与短语

1. aloud *adv.* 出声地；大声地（放在动词后面）

例如：The teacher listened to the children reading aloud.
老师听着孩子们朗读。

When the music stopped, the baby began to cry aloud.
音乐停下来的时候，这小孩就开始大声地哭了。
2. memorize *v.* 记忆；背诵

例如：He can memorize all the stories his father has told him.
他能记住他爸爸给他讲的所有故事。

We can learn English by memorizing the words of pop songs.
我们可以通过记流行歌曲的歌词来学习英语。
3. frustrate *v.* 使失望；使沮丧；使懊恼

frustrating *adj.* 令人失望的；令人沮丧的；令人懊恼的

frustrated *adj.* 感到失望的；感到沮丧的；感到懊恼的

例如：What frustrates him is that he argued with his best friends.
使他懊恼的是，他和最好的朋友发生了争执。

It's frustrating to have to wait so long.
必须要等这么长时间真令人懊恼。

I felt frustrated when our team lost the game.
我们队输了那场比赛时，我感到很沮丧。
4. excited *adj.* 激动的；兴奋的（一般指某人感到激动，感到兴奋）

exciting *adj.* 令人激动的，令人兴奋的（一般用于名词前，修饰名词）

例如：He got excited to join the school football team.
能加入到校足球队，他感到很兴奋。

He couldn't fall asleep when he heard the exciting news.
听到这个令人激动的消息，他睡不着觉。
5. trouble *n.* 问题，苦恼；不可数名词，常见句型有：

① What's the trouble with...? ……出了什么问题？

② be in trouble 处于困境，有麻烦

例如：If I don't finish it on time, I'll be in trouble.
如果我不能按时完成这项工作，我就要倒霉了。
6. pronounce *v.* 发……音，读音

例如：Very few people can pronounce my name correctly.
很少人能正确地读出我的名字。

pronunciation *n.* 发音; 发音法

例如: I always make mistakes in my pronunciation.

我总是在读音方面会犯错。

7. afraid *adj.* 害怕的 属于表语形容词, 不能放在名词前修饰名词。常用于下列短语:

be afraid to do sth 害怕(不敢去)做某事

be afraid of sth 害怕某事或某物

be afraid of doing sth 害怕做某事

例如: I'm afraid to speak in class. 我怕在全班同学面前说话。

Are you afraid of spiders? 你害怕蜘蛛吗?

She was afraid of making her mother angry. 她担心会令她妈妈生气。

8. later on 以后, 随后; 常与一般将来时连用

例如: Look at the dark clouds! I think there is going to be a heavy rain later on.

看那些乌云, 我觉得随后就会有场大雨了。

9. regard...as... 把……当作……

例如: I always regard you as my closest friend.

我一直当你是我最亲密的朋友。

We should regard the problems as challenges.

我们应该把困难问题看成挑战。

二、句型

1. A: How do you study for a test? 为了准备考试, 你是如何学习的?

B: I study by working with my classmates. 我通过与同学们一起合作来学习的。

2. A: Have you ever studied with a group? 你曾经和小组一起学习过吗?

B: Yes, I have. I've learned a lot by that way. 是的, 通过那种方式我学习了许许多多。

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

B: Maybe you should join an English club. 或许你应该去参加英语俱乐部。

表示建议的句式有: “You should...” “What about...?” “Why don't you...?” 等等。

三、语法

1. “by doing” 中的介词 “by” 表示 “通过……方式做某事”, 后面可以接 “动词-ing” 作宾语。

例如: You can turn on the radio by pressing this button.

你可以通过按这个按钮来打开收音机。

We can improve our listening skills by watching English language movies.

我们可以通过看英语电影来提高听力技能。

2. “*v.* + ing” 形式作主语

句子的主语如果需要动作来充当时, 我们常用 “doing” 形式, 例如课文中出现:

He also thinks that watching English movies isn't a bad way...

他认为看英语电影也是一个不错的方式。

此外, 英语中也习惯用动词不定式 (to do) 充当句子的主语, 例如课文中的:

It wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the class.

老师在向全班讲课时，要听懂她的话对我来说也是不容易的。

句子中“it”为形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式“to understand the teacher”。

事实上，“It is + *adj.* for sb. to do sth.”是固定结构，再如：

It is difficult for the boy to carry such a heavy box.

对这个男孩子来说，要扛起这么重的箱子是很困难的。

3. watch sb do sth. “注意（看）某人做某事”

watch 后面的动词不定式要省略“to”。

例如：watch the actors say the words 观察演员说话

这种用法的动词除“watch”外，还有：“see, hear, feel, notice”等，这些动词后面如需要不定式作宾语补足语时，必须省略“to”。

4. “un-”作否定前缀，即有的形容词前面加上“un-”后，变成了相应的否定意思。如：important 重要的，unimportant 不重要的；fair 公平的，unfair 不公平的；healthy 健康的，unhealthy 不健康的；friendly 友好的，unfriendly 不友好的；comfortable 舒服的，uncomfortable 不舒服的。

目标检测

第一部分 听力

一、听录音，根据所听到的句子的内容，选择正确图画。听一遍。

- () 1. Which is the best way to improve spoken English?

A. To take notes. B. To join an English club. C. To listen to the radio.

- () 2. How does Mei study new words?

A.



B.



C.

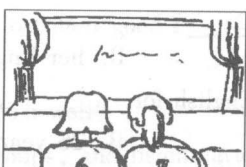


- () 3. Why did Liu Pei get excited?

A.



B.



C.



- () 4. Why is Pierre frustrated?

A.



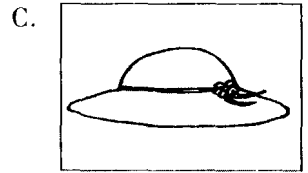
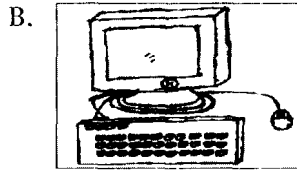
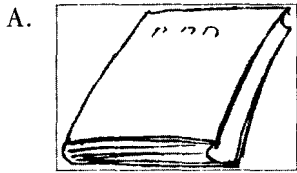
B.



C.



- () 5. What will make Mary happy?



二、听对话，根据对话内容，选出能回答问题的正确答案。听两遍。

听第一段对话，回答第6小题。

- () 6. How does Bob learn English well?
 A. By reading aloud.
 B. By reading English newspapers and magazines.
 C. By listening to the cassettes.

听第二段对话，回答第7-8小题。

- () 7. What does Jack often do according to the conversation?
 A. Watches English language programmes.
 B. Watches English language movies.
 C. Reads English magazines.
- () 8. Why does Jack watch them?
 A. They are very exciting.
 B. They are very important.
 C. They are helpful to his listening.

听第三段对话，回答第9-10小题。

- () 9. Where do you think this conversation is?
 A. In a library. B. In a bookshop. C. On a TV show.
- () 10. What skill does the boy want to improve?
 A. Listening skill. B. Reading skill. C. Speaking skill.

三、听短文，根据所听到的短文内容，选择能完成句子的选项。听两遍。

- () 11. The English teacher is _____.
 A. an English B. a Chinese C. a New Zealander
- () 12. Aihua is _____.
 A. about 26 years old B. her English name C. the name of the school
- () 13. She has taught us English for _____.
 A. two years B. 26 years C. five years
- () 14. Some students wanted to give up English because _____.
 A. they didn't like the English teacher
 B. they thought it was hard to learn it
 C. they thought English was not useful
- () 15. The big present the students decided to give their teacher for her birthday is _____.
 A. their love to her
 B. the good result in the exam
 C. the coming English exam

四、听选信息。

听下面一段对话，根据听到的内容，在相应的横线上填写正确的信息。听两遍。

The job of Miss Chen	16. _____.
The reason Miss Chen talked to Xiao Lei	17. Because he _____ in class.
Xiao Lei's problem	18. He couldn't remember _____ the word "impressed".
The hardest thing for Xiao Lei	19. is to _____ spoken English.
The number of advice Miss Chen gave him	20. _____.

第二部分 语言知识及运用

一、英汉互译。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. not...at all _____ | 2. end up doing _____ |
| 3. later on _____ | 4. to begin with _____ |
| 5. ask teacher for help _____ | 6. 犯错误 _____ |
| 7. 做笔记 _____ | 8. 在……的帮助下 _____ |
| 9. 把……当作…… _____ | 10. 对付，处理 _____ |

二、根据句意及首字母提示，填入适当的单词。

- Sometimes we make m _____ in grammar.
- I don't know how to i _____ my English.
- Bob learns Chinese by reading a _____ every morning.
- You should have a pen pal to p _____ your English.
- Don't be a _____ when you speak in class.
- He finds watching movies f _____ because the people speak too quickly.
- If you don't know how to s _____ new words, look them up in a dictionary.
- Mr. Brown likes to teach new words by making f _____.
- This problem is u _____, we needn't care it so much.
- They had a big argument, and they lost their good f _____.

三、单项选择。

- () 1. — _____ do you learn English well?
— By taking notes, working in groups, and listening to the tapes.
A. How B. What C. Why
- () 2. It wasn't very easy _____ us to learn maths well.
A. with B. for C. at
- () 3. John thought that _____ grammar was very boring.
A. studying B. study C. studied
- () 4. He got _____ when he heard the good news.
A. exciting B. excite C. excited
- () 5. Little Mike enjoys _____ his own original sentences.

- A. to write B. writes C. writing
 () 6. Why _____ join an English club to practice speaking?
 A. not to B. not you C. don't you
 () 7. _____ you ever _____ Japanese?
 A. Did, learn B. Have, learn C. Have, learned
 () 8. We often hear the girl _____ aloud in the morning.
 A. read B. reading C. reads
 () 9. Sometimes I practice listening by _____ English movies.
 A. looking at B. watching C. reading
 () 10. Making vocabulary lists helps me _____.
 A. a lot B. a lot of C. lots of

四、配对，根据左栏的问题，从右栏中选出相应的正确答案，将字母编号写在左边括号内。

() 1. Do you learn English by watching videos?	A. Yes. But I don't understand everything.
() 2. Can you understand what I said?	B. I use my vocabulary list.
() 3. how do you study for an English test?	C. I speak very slowly.
() 4. Why not speak more English?	D. Because I don't have a partner to practice with.
() 5. Have you ever studied with a group?	E. Oh, yes. I've learnt a lot that way.
	F. Sometimes. But I don't have much time to watch them.

五、阅读理解。

I knew little English when I first came to America. So I went to a language school to learn English every day except Sunday.

One day, during the break I asked Alice, one of my classmates, a question that I didn't understand. When I thanked her for it, she said, "You are welcome. It's a piece of cake." I thought to myself, "America is really a country for money in which every thing is done for pay." So I said to her, "I haven't taken any piece of cake with me today. What about something else?" She looked at me with a smile, saying, "What I mean is 'no problem', and that is only a small matter." From then on, I came to learn that "a piece of cake" is not only a piece of cake but also means a thing that is very easy.

- () 1. The writer went to a language school to _____.
 A. ask some strange questions B. learn some English
 C. see his friends from America D. buy a piece of cake
 () 2. The writer went to the language school _____ a week.
 A. six days B. five days
 C. seven days D. only one day
 () 3. The writer _____ one day during the break.
 A. asked for something to eat B. thanked Alice for her help
 C. asked Alice a question D. asked Alice to his party

- () 4. The writer thought _____ after Alice answered the question.
- A. Alice was really helpful
B. Alice wanted to sell cakes
C. America was really a country for money
D. Americans were really friendly
- () 5. Alice looked at the writer with a big smile because _____.
- A. the writer was smiling
B. the writer didn't understand the meaning of "It's a piece of cake."
C. Alice was very friendly with the writer.
D. she was laughing at the writer

六、完成句子。

1. 保护环境对我们来说是重要的。
_____ to protect the environment.
2. 你干嘛不乘出租车呢?
_____ take a taxi?
3. 迟一点就要下大雨了。
It _____ later on.
4. 他把爷爷当作朋友。
He _____ his grandfather _____ his friend.
5. 我们应当尽力学好英语。
We should _____ to learn English well.

七、读写综合。

- A) 读下面一封电子邮件, 填写信息。

Subject: Studying

Date: 11/5/2006

From: Bruce Williams

To: Carlos Barnes

You're right, Carlos. Learning English isn't easy. My friend Mario says he learns a lot by working in a store, but I think I learn more at school.

When we have tests, I always use my notes to review. The book is good, but I write the most important things in my notes. My sister Alice thinks the best way to learn English is to study with friends. But she won't study with me. And my friend Claire thinks vocabulary is important. She's always making lists.

Do you have any other good ideas?

Bruce

The e-mail is from 1. _____ to 2. _____.

Mario learns English by 3. _____.

Alice learns by 4. _____.

Claire learns by 5. _____.

Bruce learns by 6. _____.

Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

学习指导

一、生词与短语

1. dark

(1) *n.* 黑暗, 暗处

例如: All the lights went out and we were in the dark.

所有的灯都熄了, 我们周围一片黑暗。

(2) *adj.* 黑暗的; 深色的

例如: Look at the dark clouds! It's going to rain hard.

看那些乌云, 马上要下大雨了。

It was dark outside.

外面很黑。

2. death *n.* 死亡; 它的动词形式和形容词形式分别是: die *v.* 死; dead *adj.* 死的

例如: After his father's death, his life became quite difficult.

他父亲死后, 他的生活变得相当困难。

3. hardly (ever) *adv.* 几乎不, 几乎没有; 是否定词, 通常放在助动词或情态动词后面, 实义动词前面, 例如课文中出现的:

I hardly ever have time for concerts.

我几乎没有时间去听音乐会。 又如:

I was so angry that I could hardly speak anything.

我气得几乎说不出话来了。

4. used to do sth. “过去常常做某事”表示过去的习惯动作或过去常常存在的状态, 这种习惯或状态现在已不存在了。仅用于一般过去时, 后接动词原形。

例如: I used to collect coins, but now I collect stamps.

我以前收集硬币, 可现在我收集邮票了。(现在已不收集硬币了)

Mr. Wang used to live in a small village.

王老师以前住在一个小村庄。(他现在已不在那里住了)

used to 的疑问句和否定句可以直接在“used”上变化, 但现在大多数都借用助动词“did”, “used”变成原形“use”。

例如: Did you use to be outgoing? 你过去性格外向吗?

Yes, I did. 是的。

Yang didn't use to be generous. 杨以前并不大方。

5. be terrified of 害怕……, 对……感到恐惧; 后可接名词。与“be afraid of”用法相似, 但“be terrified of”害怕的程度更深。

例如: Mr. Lee is terrified of snakes.

李先生很怕蛇。

6. worry about 为……而担心；同词组有：be worried about
 Policemen worried about the child's safety.
 = Policemen were worried about the child's safety.
 警察担心那个孩子的安全。
7. spend... doing sth. 做某事花了……时间；花费用“spend”时，主语必须是人，而且后面如果接动词，要用“-ing”形式，事实上完整的结构为：“sb. spends ... (in) doing sth.”其中in可以省略。
 例如：I used to spend a lot of time playing games with my friends.
 我过去常花大量的时间和朋友一起玩游戏。
8. not...any more 不再；与“no longer”意思相同。区别在于：“no longer”放在句子中间，“not...any more”中的“any more”放在句末。使用“not...any more”时应注意：“not”应与相应的情态动词，系动词或助动词连用。
 例如：When I turned on the TV, he didn't cry any more.
 = When I turned on the TV, he no longer cried.
 当我打开电视的时候，他就不再哭了。

二、句型

- I used to be really quiet. 我过去真的很文静。
- Did you used to have straight hair? 你以前留直发吗?
 —Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. 是的。/ 不，我不是。
- I used to play ping pong, but now I play soccer.
 我以前打乒乓球，但现在我踢足球了。

三、语法

1. but 的用法。

“but”“但是，然而，可是”表示意思的转折，主要连接两个并列的句子成分或引导一个状语从句。

例如：I used to be afraid of the dark, but now, I don't.

我过去怕黑，但是现在不怕了。

Mr. Black is very rich, but he is not happy.

布莱克先生很富有，然而他并不快乐。

注意，英语习惯中，“but”不能与“(even) though”同时在一个句子中使用。

例如：Though I am interested in English, I'm not good at it.

= I am interested in English, but I'm not good at it.

虽然我对英语很感兴趣，但是我的英语学得并不好。

2. I go to sleep with my bedroom lights on. 我要开着灯睡觉。

介词“with”可以用来表示一种情况或环境，

例如：A woman got on the bus, with a baby in her arm.

一个妇女上了车，怀里抱着孩子。

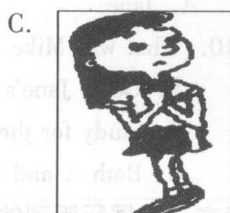
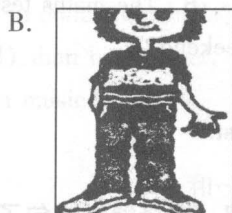
介词“on”可表示一种状态“(电器)开着的”，其反义词是“off”，如上面的例句。

目标检测

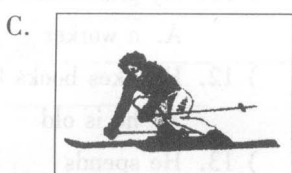
第一部分 听力

一、听录音，根据所听到的句子的内容，选择正确图画。听一遍。

() 1. What does the girl look like now?



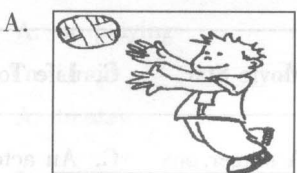
() 2. What does Jim like now?



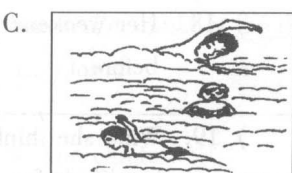
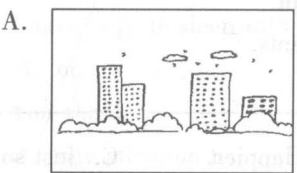
() 3. What class did the girl use to like?



() 4. Which club is Tom interested in?



() 5. Which picture is the woman talking about?



二、听对话，根据对话内容，选出能回答问题的正确答案。听两遍。

听第一段对话，回答第6小题。

() 6. What did the man use to be afraid of?

A. The duck.

B. The dark.

C. The tiger.

听第二段对话，回答第7-8小题。

() 7. What did Jack use to like wearing?

A. Shirt.

B. Suit.

C. T-shirt.

- () 8. Where did Jack get the suit?
A. In a shop.
B. His wife bought it for him.
C. From his uncle.

听第三段对话，回答第9-10小题。

- () 9. What does Mike worry about?
A. Jane. B. The maths test. C. The weekend.
- () 10. What will Mike do this weekend?
A. Go to Jane's house.
B. Study for the maths test.
C. Both A and B.

三、听短文，根据所听到的短文内容，选择能完成句子的选项。听两遍。

- () 11. My grandfather used to be _____.
A. a worker B. a teacher C. a doctor
- () 12. He likes books because _____.
A. he is old B. books are on history C. books make him happy
- () 13. He spends _____ reading books every day now.
A. three hours B. two hours C. one hour
- () 14. He went to Hong Kong when he was _____.
A. old B. eight years old C. young
- () 15. He didn't use to like _____.
A. reading B. swimming C. traveling

四、下面是一个电视栏目记者采访 Carmen 的对话，请根据对话内容选出正确信息的答案。听两遍。

() 16. Name of the TV programme	A. Movie Life. B. Movie Star. C. Life Today.
() 17. Carmen's job	A. A waitress. B. A singer. C. An actor.
() 18. Her weekend activity before	A. worked in a restaurant. B. chatted with her parents. C. went to the beach.
() 19. What she thinks of her life before	A. Unhappy. B. Happier. C. Just so so.
() 20. Places she is afraid of	A. Quiet places. B. Noisy places. C. Crowded places.

第二部分 语言知识及运用

一、选出每组中不同类别的单词。

- () 1. A. curly B. friendly C. funny D. shy
- () 2. A. worried B. terrified C. crowded D. learned