

名校课堂内外

英语
九年级
下册

主编
高明俊
加玉杰

四川大学出版社



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我的能量超乎你想象

导学导练 夯基达标 拓展提升
读背手册 专题突破 综合测试

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目录

CONTENTS

Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.

第一课时	Section A (1a—2d)	(1)
第二课时	Section A (3a—4c)	(2)
第三课时	Section A 课外能力提升	(3)
第四课时	语法精讲专练	(4)
第五课时	Section B (1a—1d)	(5)
第六课时	Section B (2a—2e)	(6)
第七课时	Section B 课外能力提升	(7)
第八课时	Section B (3a—Self Check)	(8)
第九课时	单元主题写作	(9)

Unit 11 Sad movies make me cry.

第一课时	Section A (1a—2d)	(10)
第二课时	Section A (3a—4b)	(11)
第三课时	Section A 课外能力提升	(12)
第四课时	语法精讲专练	(13)
第五课时	Section B (1a—1e)	(14)
第六课时	Section B (2a—2e)	(15)
第七课时	Section B 课外能力提升	(16)
第八课时	Section B (3a—Self Check)	(17)
第九课时	单元主题写作	(18)

Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.

第一课时	Section A (1a—2d)	(19)
第二课时	Section A (3a—4c)	(20)
第三课时	Section A 课外能力提升	(21)
第四课时	语法精讲专练	(22)
第五课时	Section B (1a—1e)	(23)
第六课时	Section B (2a—2e)	(24)
第七课时	Section B 课外能力提升	(25)
第八课时	Section B (3a—Self Check)	(26)
第九课时	单元主题写作	(27)

Unit 13 We're trying to save the earth!

第一课时	Section A (1a—2d)	(28)
第二课时	Section A (3a—4c)	(29)
第三课时	Section A 课外能力提升	(30)
第四课时	语法精讲专练	(31)
第五课时	Section B (1a—1e)	(32)
第六课时	Section B (2a—2e)	(33)
第七课时	Section B 课外能力提升	(34)
第八课时	Section B (3a—Self Check)	(35)
第九课时	单元主题写作	(36)

Unit 14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.

第一课时	Section A (1a—2d)	(37)
第二课时	Section A (3a—4b)	(38)
第三课时	Section A 课外能力提升	(39)
第四课时	语法精讲专练	(40)
第五课时	Section B (1a—1e)	(41)
第六课时	Section B (2a—2e)	(42)
第七课时	Section B 课外能力提升	(43)
第八课时	Section B (3a—Self Check)	(44)
第九课时	单元主题写作	(45)
Units 1—3	单元自我评价	(46)
Units 4—6	单元自我评价	(51)
Units 7—9	单元自我评价	(56)

专题复习(一) 安徽中考特色题型组合训练

组合训练①	(61)
组合训练②	(62)
组合训练③	(64)
组合训练④	(65)

专题复习(二) 动词专练

动词词义辨析	(67)
动词短语	(70)
动词时态和语态	(73)
情态动词	(76)
非谓语动词	(78)

专题复习(三) 易混易错点专练

宾语从句专练	(79)
定语从句	(81)
状语从句	(82)
Unit 10 综合测试卷	(84)
Unit 11 综合测试卷	(96)
Unit 12 综合测试卷	(108)
期中综合测试卷	(120)
Unit 13 综合测试卷	(132)
Unit 14 综合测试卷	(144)
期末综合测试卷	(156)
参考答案	(168)

Unit 10

You're supposed to shake hands.

第一课时 Section A (1a-2d)

名师讲解

1 kiss

既可以用作动词,又可以用作名词,意为“亲吻;接吻”。可用于短语:kiss sb. 相当于 give sb. a kiss. 如 T-1(1), T-2(5)

2 greet 的用法

(1)greet 作及物动词,意为“打招呼,向……问候”,可直接接宾语,相当于 say hello to. 如 T-1(3)

(2)greet 作及物动词,还可译为“欢迎,迎接”,相当于 meet.

3 expect to do sth. 期望做某事

sb. be expected to do sth. = sb. be supposed to do sth. 某人被期望做某事。如 T-1(4), T-4(5)

4 You're supposed to shake hands.

你们应该握手。

(1)be supposed to 意为“应该,应当”。相当于 should,其否定形式是 be not supposed to. 相当于 shouldn't. 如 T-2(1), T-3(4), T-4(1)

(2)shake hands 意为“握手”。shake v. 意为“摇动”;n. 奶昔。过去式和过去分词分别为 shook 和 shaken. 如 T-1(5)

5 I held out my hand and to my

surprise, she kissed me on both sides of my face!

我伸出了手,但是让我吃惊的是,她亲吻了我的双颊!

(1)hold out 意为“伸出”。如 T-2(4), T-3(3)

(2)to one's surprise 意为“令某人惊讶的是”。如 T-3(5), T-4(4)

一、根据句意、首字母及汉语提示填单词。

1. People in Brazil and some other countries always k _____ (亲吻) each other when they meet.
2. What are people in Korea s _____ (推断;料想) to do when they meet for the first time?
3. What a lovely girl! Every morning she g _____ (和……打招呼) us with a sweet smile.
4. Japanese are e _____ (期望) to bow when they meet.
5. He s _____ (摇) his head at once when he heard my advice.

二、从方框中选择单词或短语并用其适当形式填空。

be supposed to, kiss, shake hands, hold out, polite

1. Students will _____ do most of their work by themselves in class.
2. In the USA, if you are invited to a party, you should _____.
3. In Japan, it's _____ if you don't bow when meeting people.
4. Tony _____ his hands and begged something to eat.
5. The mother _____ her baby and then went to work.

三、单项选择。

- () 1. (黄冈市中考)—You aren't supposed to smoke in public. It's bad for our health.
—Sorry, I will _____ my cigarette right now.
A. give up B. put down C. put out D. give away
- () 2. People in China _____ when they meet for the first time.
A. bow B. kiss C. shake hands D. laugh
- () 3. Jack wanted to get the model plane very much, but he didn't _____ his hand.
A. hold on B. hold out C. hold up D. hold back
- () 4. What are you supposed _____ when you meet _____ the first time?
A. to do; for B. to do; at C. doing; for D. doing; at
- () 5. _____ our surprise, the twin sisters went to Peking University at the same time last year.
A. With B. In C. To D. /

四、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 青少年应该敢于质疑。
Teenagers are _____ be brave enough to ask questions.
2. 这个暑假他第一次做饭。
During the summer holiday he cooked dinner _____.
3. 为了与他握手,她做了充分准备。
In _____ hands with him, she prepared a lot.
4. 使我们惊奇的是,她竟然通过了考试。
_____, she passed the exam.
5. 希望警察抓住所有的坏人。
The police _____ catch all the bad guys.



第二课时 Section A (3a-4c)

一、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示填空。

1. We should v _____ (珍视) time and health.
2. Beijing is the c _____ (首都) of China.
3. Different countries have different table m _____ (礼仪).
4. We have lunch at school at n _____ (中午).
5. The book is w _____ (值得) reading.

二、用所给单词或短语的适当形式填空。

*drop by, make plans, east, bad, make an effort,
get mad, take off, after all, value, clean off*

1. As we know, China is an _____ country.
2. When she was in Beijing, she _____ her aunt's home.
3. You should _____ to be on time when you meet your friends in Switzerland.
4. In Colombia, people don't usually have to _____ to meet their friends.
5. The big noise makes me _____. I can't stand it.
6. _____, he is still a child.
7. The old woman sleeps _____ and doesn't feel like eating.
8. The plane has _____.
9. You'd better _____ the chalk on the blackboard.
10. I've always _____ my teachers' advice.

三、单项选择。

- () 1. (大连市中考) We always _____ our friends' homes without _____ plans.
A. drop by; make B. drop by; making
C. visit; make D. visit; to make
- () 2. (德州市中考) Don't ask him to study too late in the night. _____, he is only a child.
A. As a result B. After all
C. On earth D. For example
- () 3. —I haven't finished the task yet. What am I supposed to do?
—Try again! It's only _____ difficult.
A. a bit B. a bit of C. too much D. too many
- () 4. It's hot outside. You'd better _____ your hat.
A. take out B. take down
C. take off D. take up
- () 5. The movie *Spiderman II* is worth _____.
A. watch B. to watch
C. watching D. watched

名师讲解

1 value *v.* 重视, 珍视; *n.* 价值。

如 T-1(1), T-2(10)

of great value 有很大价值

其形容词形式是 *valuable*, 意为“有价值的”。

2 capital 首都, 还有“省会”“大写”之意。如 T-1(2)

3 mad *adj.* 生气的 (*angry*); 疯的

(*crazy*)。get mad 意为“大动肝火; 气愤”。如 T-2(5)

4 take off 脱下(衣服), 反义词组

为 *put on*。take off 也指(飞机等)起飞。如 T-2(8), T-3(4)

5 clean... off 意为“把……擦掉, 清除”。如 T-2(9)

6 eastern *adj.* 东方的。其名词

是 *east*。又如 *north* → *north-*

ern。如 T-2(1)

7 worth *adj.* 值得, 有……价值

(的)。

be worth + *n./v.* -ing “有……

的价值”。如 T-1(5), T-3(5)

be worth + 价值数量词, 意为

“值多少钱”。

8 make an effort 意为“作出努力”。如 T-2(3)

9 after all 毕竟; 终究; 到底。

(1) *after all* 位于句首, 含有“别忘了……”之意, 用来说服或提醒对方。如 T-2(6), T-3(2)

(2) *after all* 放在句末, 表示和预期的情况相反或说话人的意思的转折。

(2) *after all* 放在句末, 表示和预期的情况相反或说话人的意思的转折。

10 drop by 意为“顺便访问; 随便进入”, 后面常接表示地点的名词。其同义词组为 *come over*

to 或 *drop in*。如 T-2(2), T

三(1)

三(1)

三(1)

第三课时 Section A 课外能力提升

一、(合肥四十五中单元卷)完形填空。

Around the world, people have different ideas about what good manners are. When you go to restaurants in different parts of the world, it's 1 to know the right and wrong things to do. For example, in China it's OK to 2 a lot of noise in a restaurant. In fact, if a restaurant isn't noisy and 3, you may think there's something wrong with it. However, in many western countries, restaurants are 4 places. If people at a table talk too loud, other people who are eating there might even 5 to the owner of the restaurant.

Paying the bill is also different from country to country. In China, one person usually pays for 6. In western countries, one person pays if he or she is entertaining clients(宴请宾客), but 7 friends eat together, they usually share the cost. This is called "going dutch(均摊费用)". Also, when westerners pay the bill, they usually leave some money for the 8. This is called "leaving a tip". Leaving a tip is thought to be polite. In the USA, it's 9 to leave tips of 10%, 15% or 20% of the bill, which is decided by how good the service is. Good waiters can make a lot of money!

The way people eat food is not the same in different parts of the world, but you can 10 the same kinds of food in many countries. Chinese and Indian foods, for example, are popular all over the world.

- () 1. A. popular B. difficult
 C. important D. enjoyable
- () 2. A. cause B. keep C. hear D. make
- () 3. A. lively B. friendly
 C. lucky D. polite
- () 4. A. noisy B. quiet C. busy D. clean
- () 5. A. shout B. explain
 C. complain D. speak
- () 6. A. everybody B. nobody
 C. somebody D. none
- () 7. A. until B. when C. unless D. since
- () 8. A. gatekeeper B. seller
 C. waiter D. visitor
- () 9. A. terrible B. common
 C. serious D. unusual
- () 10. A. invent B. discover
 C. prefer D. find

二、短文填词。

Today it is quite natural to find people shake hands in some situations. People all over the world shake hands for many different r 1 (理由). We shake hands when we meet new people o 2 (或者) during special festivals. Players often shake hands before or after g 3 (比赛). Business people shake hands when they make a deal.

Why do people shake hands i 4 (而不是) of shaking feet? This is because of the fact that a long time ago most people c 5 (携带) knives or guns. If some of them decided that they did not want to f 6 (打架), they would show their empty hands. P 7 (也许) people shook hands so that they could not h 8 (藏) knives in the sleeves(袖子). Later on, hand-shaking became a symbol of p 9 (和平).



Now we don't have to w 10 (担心) about guns or knives. However, people still shake hands all the time! The reason is simple—it is still a way to show friendship.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

三、补全对话。

从方框中选择适当的句子完成对话。(其中有两项多余)

A: Excuse me. Where are you from?

B: 1. _____

A: I'm from Colombia. Glad to meet you.

B: Glad to meet you, too.

A: You see. We all talk in English. It's very useful when we go abroad.

B: 2. _____

A: Yeah, I know many watches are made in your country. But in our country we're pretty relaxed about time. If someone asks you to his house for dinner, it's OK if you arrive a bit late.

B: Really? But in our country if you are invited to meet them at 5:00, 3. _____

A: You must be very serious all the time. We often just drop by our friends' homes without making plans first. What about you?

B: 4. _____

A: I should learn something from you. But it's a small world now, we know each other better now.

B: 5. _____

A: That's true.

- A. Yeah, but sometimes we should mind our own manners.
B. you have to be there at 5:00.
C. you can be there a little late.
D. But it's very important to be on time in our country.
E. We never visit a friend's house without calling first.
F. How is your English?
G. I'm from Switzerland. And you?

第四课时 语法精讲专练

语法 精讲

一、be supposed to 的用法

1. be supposed to... 其中 to 是动词不定式符号,其后要跟动词原形。当 be supposed to... 的主语是“人”时,意为“应该……”“被期望……”。它可以用来表示劝告、建议、责任等,相当于情态动词 should。
2. 当 be supposed to... 的主语是“物”时,它表示“本应;本该”,用于表示“某事本应该发生而没有发生”。
3. be supposed to 后面接“have + 过去分词”时,表示“本应该做某事而没做”。
4. be supposed to... 的否定结构为 be not supposed to..., 它常用于口语中,意为“不被许可;不应当”。

二、It is + 形容词 + for sb. + (not) to do sth. 结构

其中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的 (not) to do sth., 其中 sb. 与 to 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系。该句型中的 for 也可改为 of, 究竟用 of sb. 还是用 for sb. 取决于前面的形容词。

1. 若形容词仅仅是描述事物,不是对不定式行为者的品格进行评价,用 for sb., 这类形容词有 difficult, easy, hard, important, dangerous, (im)possible 等。
如: It's useful for us to learn another language.
2. 若形容词是描述不定式行为者的性格、品质,如 kind, good, nice, right, wrong, clever, careless, polite, foolish 等,用 of sb.。
如: It's very kind of you to help me.

语法 专练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. _____ generous _____ the little girl to share her toys with the other kids.
A. It's; of B. That's; of
C. It's; for D. That's; for
- () 2. It's necessary for us _____ to our parents when we have problems.
A. to talk B. talking
C. talk D. talks
- () 3. (德州市中考) Everyone is supposed _____ a seat belt in the car.
A. wearing B. to wear
C. to be worn D. wear
- () 4. —May we leave the classroom now?
—No, you _____. You _____ to leave until the bell rings.
A. must; are allowed
- B. can't; aren't supposed
- C. needn't; aren't supposed
- D. couldn't; are not allowed
- () 5. I don't suppose anyone can work out the problem, _____?
A. do I B. don't I
C. can they D. can't they
- () 6. It's important _____ everyone _____ the safety rules.
A. for; follow B. of; follow
C. for; to follow D. of; to follow

二、句型转换。

1. She is late for class again and she is supposed to say sorry to the teacher. (改为同义句)
She is late for class again and she _____ say sorry to the teacher.
2. You are not supposed to do that. (改为同义句)
You _____ do that.
3. You shouldn't stick your chopsticks into your food. (改为同义句)
You _____ stick your chopsticks into your food.
4. It's very nice of you to offer me a seat. (改为同义句)
_____ offer me a seat.
5. They're supposed to spend time with their family. (对画线部分提问)
_____ they supposed to _____?

三、完成句子。

1. 对孩子们来说,穿过繁忙的街道很危险。
_____ cross the busy street.
2. 你真聪明,解出了这道数学题。
_____ the math problem.
3. 本应该在星期二开会,但我们推迟了。
The meeting _____ on Tuesday, but we've put it off.
4. 我弟弟被认为是非常聪明的。
My brother _____.
5. 每个人长大后都应该照顾他的父母。
Everyone _____ his parents when he gets older.
6. 你不应该在公汽上吸烟。
You _____ on the bus.

第五课时 Section B (1a-1d)

名师讲解

1 empty adj. 空的。其反义词是 full。如 T-1(1)

2 stick

(1) stick 作动词,意为“粘贴;将……刺入/插入”,其过去式、过去分词均为 stuck,常构成短语 stick... in/into... 意为“把……插入……”。如 T-1(5)

(2) stick 作可数名词,意为“棍棒;枝”。walking stick 拐棍。

3 point at 意为“指向;指着”,通常表示指向离说话人比较近的事物,着重于指的对象。例如: Don't point at the words while you are reading. 读书时不要用手指着字。如 T-1(4), T-3(1)

【拓展】point to 也意为“指着”,多用来表示指向离说话人较远的事物,着重于指的方向。

4 start doing sth. 开始做某事,相当于词组 begin doing sth.。如 T-2(3)

5 How much do you know about table manners around the world? 你对世界上的餐桌礼仪了解多少?

(1) how much 在这里意为“多少”,表示不可数名词的“量”。而 how many 则是表示可数名词的“量”。同时,how much 还有“多少钱”的意思。如 T-3(2)

(2) table manners “餐桌礼仪”。如 T-1(2)

(3) around the world “在世界上”,还可以表达为: across the world, all over the world。

一、根据句意及所给的首字母及汉语提示写单词。

- The box is e _____ (空的), even a child can carry it easily.
- Before you go to Britain, you'd better know some table m _____ (礼仪).
- Chinese people use c _____ (筷子) to have meals.
- Don't p _____ (指着) at anyone with your finger. It's impolite.
- Look! The little kid is s _____ (插入) the flag into the earth(泥土).



二、选用方框中的词并用其正确形式填空。

polite, swim, suppose, eat, old

- You can do that when you get _____.
- It's _____ to speak loudly in public.
- Tom started _____ at the age of 3.
- He isn't _____ to be late for school.
- You aren't expected to talk while _____.



三、单项选择。

- You'd better not point _____ others _____ your chopsticks.
A. to; on B. in; at C. at; with D. with; for
- Do you know _____ food and _____ drinks we need to buy?
A. how much; how much B. how many; how much
C. how much; how many D. how many; how many
- Do you _____ me _____ my bowl?
—You'd better not.
A. hope; hitting B. mind; hitting
C. let; hitting D. ask; hit
- The older people _____ to start eating first.
A. should B. supposed C. are expected D. is supposed
- You _____ stick your chopsticks into the food. It's impolite.
A. are not supposed to B. don't
C. should D. are expected to

四、根据首字母和汉语提示完成短文。

In Colombia, people are very 1. r _____ (放松的) about time. They don't like to rush around, because they like to enjoy their time slowly. They 2. v _____ (重视) the time they spend with their family and friends in their everyday lives. They don't usually have to make 3. p _____ (计划) to meet their friends, so they often 4. d _____ (顺便访问) by their friends' homes. It's 5. p _____ (有礼貌的) for boys to shake hands and for girls to kiss each other.

In Switzerland, it's very important to be on time. It's the 6. c _____ (国都) of clocks and watches, so everybody makes an 7. e _____ (努力) to be on time when he or she meets his or her friends. Also, they never visit a friend's house 8. w _____ (不, 没有) calling first. They almost always make plans to see friends.

Are you 9. s _____ (应该) to know some other countries' customs? Each country has different rules about social situations. Learning what you are supposed to do and aren't supposed to do in social situations may be difficult, but it is 10. w _____ (值得) the trouble if you want to understand another culture.

第六课时 Section B (2a-2e)

一、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写词。

- You are supposed to learn some b _____ (基本的) talking skills before starting work.
- I decided to have an e _____ (交换) with your collections.
- Mary is the g _____ (外孙女) of the old man who taught us to play games.
- Jack is down because he b _____ (表现) badly at his job interview.
- You can take away anything in this room e _____ (除……之外) that clock.

二、根据句意选择方框中的单词或短语填空。

because of, used to, cut up, have a good time, behave

- They had a trip to En'shi and _____ there.
- The sports meeting was put off _____ the bad weather.
- I _____ walk to school, but now I take the bus.
- Before we eat the meat, we'd better _____ it _____.
- I wonder how he can _____ as if (好像) nothing has happened.

三、单项选择。

- () 1. All of you went to the zoo _____ Wang Hai. He had to look after his grandma.
A. besides B. with C. except D. beside
- () 2. She used to _____ in the morning, but now she is used to _____ at night.
A. read; read
B. read; reading
C. reading; read
D. reading; reading
- () 3. Jane _____ her way to help her new neighbor.
A. got out of B. went out of
C. got out D. went out
- () 4. (呼和浩特市中考) We should learn _____ table manners before we go to foreign countries.
A. basic B. based C. basing D. base
- () 5. (南宁市中考) I find _____ hard for me _____ the work in such a short time.
A. it; finishing B. it's; finish
C. it; to finish D. it; finish

四、根据汉语提示完成句子，一空一词。

- 妈妈总是特地为我做饭。
Mother always _____ to make dinner for me.
- 玛丽尽力让她的朋友感到宾至如归。
Mary tried to _____ her friends _____.
- 除了这个女孩外,其他人都准时到了。
_____, others arrived on time.
- 在英国你将习惯于靠左行驶。
You'll _____ on the left in England.
- 我不得不说我发现要记住所有的事对我来说有点困难,但我已逐渐习惯了。
I have to say that I _____ remember everything, but I'm _____ getting used to it.

名师讲解

1 basic adj. 基本的;基础的。如 T一(1), T三(4)

【拓展】be based on 以……为根据/基础。

2 behave

behave 常用作不及物动词,意为“表现;举止;(小孩)守规矩,讲礼貌”,常和介词 to, toward 等连用。如 T一(4), T二(5)

3 granddaughter

granddaughter 可数名词,意为“(外)孙女”,对应词为 grandson,意为“(外)孙子”。它是由 grand 和 daughter 组成的合成词。如 T一(3)

4【辨析】except, besides 与 but

(1) except 与 but 同义,表示“除去……”,即后面的人或事物不包括在内。实质上是减法。如 T一(5), T三(1), T四(3)

(2) besides 表示“除……之外(另外还有)”,即后面的人或事物也包括在内。实质上是加法。

5【辨析】be/get used to doing, be used to do 与 used to do

(1) be/get used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。主语往往是“人”。如 T三(2), T四(4)

(2) be used to do sth. 是 used 的被动语态,意为“被用来做某事”,可与 be used for doing sth. 互换。主语往往是“物”。

(3) used to do 意为“过去常常做”。主语往往是“人”。如 T二(3), T三(2)

6 They go out of their way to make me feel at home. 他们尽力使我感到宾至如归。

(1) go out of one's way to do sth. 意为“特地(不怕麻烦地)做某事”。如 T三(3), T四(1)

(2) make sb. feel at home 使某人感到宾至如归。如 T四(2)

第七课时 Section B 课外能力提升

一、完形填空。

Some British and American people like to 1 friends for a meal at home. You should not be upset (不安的) if your English friends don't do that. It doesn't 2 they don't like you.

Dinner parties usually start 3 7 p. m. and 8 p. m. and end at about 11 p. m. Ask your hosts (主人) what time you should arrive. It's polite to bring flowers, chocolates or a bottle of wine 4 a gift.

Usually the evening starts with drinks and snacks (小吃). If you want to be extra polite, say how much you like the room, or the pictures on the wall. But 5 —it's not polite to ask how much things 6.

In many families, the husband sits at one end of the table and the wife sits at 7 end. They eat with their guests (客人).

You'll probably start the meal with soup or something small, then you'll have meat or fish with vegetables, and then dessert, followed by coffee. It's polite to finish eating 8 on your plate and to take 9 if you want it.

Did you enjoy the evening? Call your hosts the next day, 10 write them a short "thank you" letter. British and American people like to say "thank you, thanks, thank you" all the time!

- () 1. A. ask B. help C. invite D. invent
 () 2. A. seem B. mean C. as D. imagine
 () 3. A. from B. at C. in D. between
 () 4. A. when B. for C. while D. as
 () 5. A. must B. need
 C. remember D. forget
 () 6. A. cost B. pay C. spend D. take
 () 7. A. another B. the other
 C. other D. others
 () 8. A. everything B. anything
 C. something D. nothing
 () 9. A. much B. many C. more D. most
 () 10. A. and B. or C. but D. though

二、(合肥三十八中单元卷)短文填词。

Last spring I was walking in a park. In front of me there was a mom and her 5-year-old daughter. The little girl was h 1 (握住) a balloon (气球) with a string (细绳).

All of a sudden, a l 2 (轻的) wind took the balloon from the little girl. I thought she would cry. But, no! As the little girl turned to watch her balloon rise to the s 3 (天空). She cheerfully shouted out "Wow!"

That little girl t 4 (教) me something. later that day, I received a phone call from my friend, and he told me an unexpected problem. I felt like r 5

(回答) with, "Oh, no, what should we do?" But remembering that little girl, I found m 6 (我自己) saying, "Wow, that is interesting! How can I help you?"

One thing is for sure—life is always going to make us f 7 (面对) unexpected problems. However, how to deal with them is our choice. We can choose to be annoyed or i 8 (感兴趣的). No matter what the situation is, a "Wow!" will always b 9 (打败) "Oh, no."

So the next time you meet one of life's unexpected things, remember that little girl and make it a "Wow!" experience. The "Wow!" always w 10 (起作用).

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
 10. _____

三、从方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。(有两项为多余选项)

- A. It's good to stay at home for you.
 B. After the meal, don't leave at once.
 C. Could you give me a hand?
 D. What rules do they have in America?
 E. But I'm a bit nervous.
 F. You're supposed to leave before the meal.
 G. It's impolite to arrive late.

A: You must be really excited about leaving for America tomorrow, Li Ping!

B: Yeah. 1. _____

A: Nervous about what?

B: I don't know many of the customs and manners in the USA. 2. _____

A: Sure.

B: 3. _____

A: Well. It's important to be on time when you're invited for dinner. 4. _____ Americans expect their guests to be on time.

B: Then how long may I stay there?

A: 5. _____ Or you seem to have come only for the meal. When your friends seem to be getting tired and running out of things, it's time to leave. The next day, call or write a thank-you note to say how much you enjoyed the evening.



第八课时 Section B (3a—Self Check)

一、词汇运用。

根据句意及首字母和汉语提示填词。

- You shouldn't enter without k _____ (敲) at the door.
- Good m _____ (礼仪) are very important to us.
- The teacher gave me some good s _____ (建议) to learn English.
- My brother goes out of his way to b _____ (表现) well.
- His words made me f _____ (感到) at home.
- The waiter g _____ (迎接) everyone with a smile. The smile makes everyone pleased.
- I left my p _____ (护照) at home.
- Harbin is a big city in the n _____ (北方的) part of China.
- We do different sports in different s _____ (季节).
- Mike e _____ (交换) address and Christmas gift with his new friend.

二、用所给短语的适当形式填空。

go out of one's way, make... feel at home, get used to, take off, a bit

- She has gradually _____ eating with knives and forks like her French friends.
- The host family _____ to help Lin Wei feel good.
- I was _____ nervous before I arrived in France.
- The woman was very friendly and always smiled. That _____.
- Please _____ your shoes before you enter the room.

三、单项选择。

- () 1. —I'm sorry, Sir. I can't finish the work on time.
—Never mind. _____, the work is quite difficult.
A. At last B. For example
C. After all D. First of all
- () 2. (襄阳市中考)—I hear your grandpa has an old cup in your home.
—Yes. It _____ drinking tea long ago and my grandpa _____ drink tea with it when he was young.
A. was used to; was used to
B. used for; use to
C. was used for; was used to
D. was used for; used to
- () 3. (永州市中考) It is important _____ us to make full use of time.
A. for B. of C. with
- () 4. (衡阳市中考) The novel is great. It's well worth _____.

A. read B. reads C. reading

- () 5. (成都市中考) You are not supposed to go to a family party unless you _____ to in the USA.
A. are not invited B. are invited
C. will be invited

四、根据汉语意思完成句子。

- 我会尽力让你感到舒服的。
I will go _____ way to make you _____ comfortable.
- 他用错误的方式问候了保罗的妈妈。
He _____ Paul's mother _____.
- 他习惯于制定计划去看他的朋友们。
He _____ plans to see his friends.
- 不恰当的举止会使人生气。
Bad manners can _____ people _____.
- 谢谢你让我感到宾至如归。
_____ me _____ at home.

五、选择正确的选项补全对话。(有两项为多余选项)

- A. Don't be nervous.
B. How long will you stay there?
C. How soon will you be back?
D. I see.
E. It's my pleasure.
F. With pleasure.
G. Why are you nervous?

John: Hi, Li Lei! What are you going to do for summer vacation?

Li Lei: I'm going to Switzerland to study.

John: 1. _____

Li Lei: For a month. This is the first time for me to go abroad, so I feel a little nervous.

John: 2. _____

Li Lei: Because I don't know what I should do or not do.

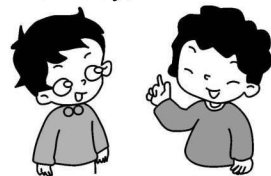
John: 3. _____ Let me tell you what to do. First, don't be late! Being on time is very important.

Li Lei: I know their watches are very famous. And next?

John: And you can never drop by others without calling first.

Li Lei: Ah, 4. _____ That's quite different. In our country we don't have to call first. Thank you.

John: 5. _____



Unit 11

Sad movies make me cry.

第一课时 Section A (1a-2d)

一、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词或短语。

1. He told me that he always felt l _____ (被冷落) when in a strange situation.
 2. Let's work hard t _____ (一起)! I believe we will succeed in the end.
 3. What they did d _____ (迫使) us leave earlier yesterday.
 4. Try to trust your friends, it will make your f _____ (友谊) stronger.
 5. The h _____ (越努力) you study, the b _____ (越好) grades you'll get.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. —Walking more is good for our health.
—Yes, I'd rather _____ an hour's walk to work than _____ a car.
A. take; driving B. take; drive
C. take; to drive D. to take; driving
- () 2. —What a heavy rain!
—So it is. I prefer _____ rather than _____ on such a rainy day.
A. to go out; stay at home B. to stay at home; go out
C. going out; stay at home D. staying at home; go out
- () 3. He feels very _____, so he wants _____.
A. asleep; to sleep B. asleep; sleepy
C. sleepy; sleepy D. sleepy; to sleep
- () 4. The students in this school are made _____ school uniforms on Monday.
A. to wear B. wearing C. wear D. worn
- () 5. —Have you heard of Liu Qian from Taiwan?
—Sure! His magic performance is _____ amazing for people _____ forget.
A. so; that B. such; that C. too; to D. so; to

三、从方框中选择单词或短语并用其适当形式填空。

leave out, be friends with, finish, live, sad, fat

1. The old man would rather _____ alone at the foot of the mountain.
 2. He drove me _____ the work last week.
 3. The _____ he gets, the _____ he feels.
 4. I'll never forget the friendship between you and me. I'll _____ you forever.
 5. New fathers often feel _____ when their babies arrive.

四、句型转换。(每空一词)

1. If you stand higher, you will see farther. (改为同义句)
_____ you stand, _____ you'll see.
2. I'm sad because of the heavy rain. (改为同义句)
The heavy rain _____.
3. It's so hot that we can't stay outside. (改为同义句)
It's _____ hot for us _____ stay outside.
4. Why don't you ask her to join you? (改为同义句)
_____ ask her to join you?



名师讲解

1 drive v. 意为“迫使”。过去式、过去分词分别为 drove 和 driven。如 T-1(3)

drive sb. crazy/mad 使某人发疯/发狂。

【拓展】drive n. 还有“开车、驾驶”等意思。driver n. 司机

2 friendship n. 意为“友谊、友情”。如 T-1(4)

form a friendship 建立友谊。

【拓展】be friends with sb. 成为某人的朋友。其中 friend 必须为复数形式。如 T-3(4)

3 make “使，让”，在英语中称之为使役动词，其后接动词原形或形容词。应注意在被动语态中，make 后接动词不定式。如 T-2(4), T-4(2)

类似的还有：have(使，让)，let(让)。

4 leave out 意为“忽略，不提及”，常用被动语态的形式为：be/feel left out。如 T-1(1), T-3(5)

5 would rather 的用法：

其意义是“宁可，宁愿”，其后接动词原形。否定形式是：would rather not do。

常见词组：would rather do sth. than do sth. = prefer to do... rather than do... = prefer doing... to doing...
如 T-2(1), T-2(2), T-3(1)

6 the more... the more... 意为“越……越……”，这种用法是把比较级提到句首起强调作用。如 T-1(5), T-3(3), T-4(1)

第二课时 Section A (3a-4b)

名师讲解

1 examine v. 检查; 检验

其名词形式是 exam, 意为“考试”。如 T-1(2), T-2(3)

2 power “权力; 力量”, 也可译为“电力; 电能”。如 T-1(5)

3 wealth n. 财富。如 T-3(4)

a wealth of 大量的, 丰富的

【拓展】wealthy adj. 富有的, be wealthy in... 丰富。

4 feel like eating = would like to eat = want to eat 想吃东西。如 T-2(2)

5 to start with = to begin with “起初, 开始时”。如 T-2(5)

类似的词组是: first of all, at first

6 neither... nor... 既不……也不……

(1) neither “两者中的任何一个都不”, 其反义词是 both。

(2) neither... nor... 当连接两个主语时, 谓语的形式依“就近原则”。如 T-2(1)

如: Neither I nor he is wrong. 我和他都没有错。

【拓展】none 意为“没有一个”, 指三者或三者以上都不。作主语时, 谓语动词既可以用第三人称单数形式, 也可以用复数形式。

(3) neither/nor + 助动词/be 动词/情态动词 + 主语, 意为“某人也不……”。

7 take one's position = take one's place 取代某人的位置。如 T-3(5)

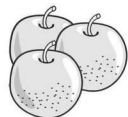
8 call in 召来; 叫来。如 T-3(2)

一、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示填空。

1. Your face looks p _____ (苍白的). What's wrong with you?
2. The doctor is e _____ (检查) my mother.
3. Shen Nong was a great k _____ (国王) in ancient China.
4. Do you know the British q _____ (女王)?
5. I have the p _____ (权力) to deal with everything in this company.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. —Mom, when shall we go to Science Museum this weekend?
—Oh, sorry. I'm going to Beijing for a meeting. _____ Saturday _____ Sunday is OK.
A. Neither; nor
B. Both; and
C. Either; or
D. Not only; but also
- () 2. —Would you like _____ some apples?
—No. I don't feel like _____ anything.
A. to eat; to eat
B. eating; eating
C. to eat; eating
D. eating; to eat
- () 3. (邢台市中考)—Doctor, do you think I have got a bad cold?
—Maybe. But I can't say that before I _____ you.
A. create
B. warn
C. examine
D. advice
- () 4. A long time ago, _____ an old man on the mountain.
A. there had
B. there were
C. there live
D. there lived
- () 5. Welcome to our school, ladies and gentlemen. _____, I'd like to introduce myself.
A. To be honest
B. To my surprise
C. To start with
D. To tell you the truth



三、用所给单词或短语的正确形式填空。

call in, comfortable, bank, take one's position, wealthy

1. The medicine makes me _____. I feel even worse now.
2. The king _____ the famous doctor _____ to examine his daughter.
3. His dream is to become a _____.
4. Health is more important than _____.
5. Jack was badly ill. So I had to _____.

第三课时 Section A 课外能力提升

一、(安庆四中考卷)完形填空。

Until last year, the saddest thing in my life was that my wife Alice and I couldn't have any children. So we always invited all the 1 in our street to our house for Christmas breakfast.

Last year, Alice died. I was very 2 and decided not to invite the children for Christmas breakfast. But Kathy and Peter, my next neighbors, asked me to 3 them for dinner on Christmas Eve.

As soon as I arrived and 4 my coat, Kathy asked me, "Do you have any milk at your house?"

"Yes," I replied. "If you need some, I will go and get it right away."

"Oh, that's all right. Come and sit down. The kids have been 5 you. Just give Peter your keys and let him do it."

After a happy dinner with them, I went home. When I 6 my door, I found my house had been decorated by Peter! It was just as 7 as each Christmas before. At that moment, I wished that I could still serve the Christmas 8, but I had made no preparations(准备).

Early the next morning, a little boy with a bag of candies rang my bell. 9 I could ask him what was happening, he was joined by two of his friends. Within fifteen minutes, my house was 10 children, and I had all the food I needed for the usual Christmas breakfast. I had a happy Christmas breakfast with the children again.

- () 1. A. workers B. students
 C. children D. parents
- () 2. A. sad B. glad C. nervous D. angry
- () 3. A. leave B. invite C. join D. accept
- () 4. A. put on B. put up
 C. picked up D. took off
- () 5. A. waiting for B. asking for
 C. hearing about D. looking after
- () 6. A. broke B. opened
 C. closed D. knocked
- () 7. A. warm B. dirty
 C. beautiful D. small
- () 8. A. lights B. breakfast
 C. lunch D. gifts
- () 9. A. Since B. While
 C. Before D. Until
- () 10. A. late for B. away from
 C. ready for D. full of

二、阅读理解。

Different weather makes people feel different. It influences health, intelligence(智力) and feelings.

In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this month.

In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some times and very cold at other times. People in these states(州) have more heart trouble after the weather changes in February or March.

The weather can also influence intelligence. For example, in a 1983 report by scientists, IQ(智商) of a group of students was very high when a very strong wind came,



but after the strong wind, their IQ was 10% lower. The wind can help people have more intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand, can make it lower. Students in many schools of the United States often get worse on exams in the hot months of the year (July and August).

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter may be a bad time for thin people. They usually feel cold during these months. They might feel unhappy during cold weather. But fat people may have a hard time in hot summer. At about 18°C, people become stronger.

Low air pressure(气压) may make people forgetful. People leave more bags on buses and in shops on low-pressure days. People feel best at a temperature of about 18°C.

Are you feeling sad, tired, forgetful, or unhappy today? It may be the weather's problem.

- () 1. What can cause problems on health?
A. Hot and wet weather.
B. A strong wind.
C. Warm weather.
D. Low air pressure.
- () 2. A report shows that people may have more intelligence when _____ comes.
A. rain B. a strong wind
C. very hot weather D. low air pressure
- () 3. According to the writer, fat people may feel bad in _____ weather.
A. cold B. cool C. warm D. hot
- () 4. The writer wants to tell us that _____.
A. hot and cold weather influences all people in the same way
B. weather influences people's behavior
C. IQ changes when weather changes
D. people feel good on low-pressure days
- () 5. Which is the best title(标题) for this passage?
A. Hot Weather Causes Health Problems
B. Different Weather Makes People Feel Bad
C. Weather Influences Feelings
D. Weather Influences Health, Intelligence and Feelings