



清江外国语学校
Qingjiang Foreign Languages School

YIGANG LIANG'AN YIMO
一纲两案一模

英语·九年级上册

训 | 练 | 案

姚源波 主编

课程纲要
训练案

导学案
生本模式



四川大学出版社



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第一部分 课程目标

总目标

激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣，帮助学生树立自信心，养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略，发展自主学习的能力和合作精神；使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能，形成一定的综合语言运用能力；培养学生的观察、记忆、思维、想象能力和创新精神；帮助学生了解世界和中西方文化的差异，拓宽视野，培养爱国主义精神，形成健康的人生观，为他们的终身学习和发展打下良好的基础。

分级目标

语言技能目标		
级别	技能	目标描述
五级	听	1. 能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图。 2. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话，并能从中提取信息和观点。 3. 能借助语境克服生词障碍、理解大意。 4. 能听懂接近自然语速的故事和叙述，理解故事的因果关系。 5. 能在听的过程中用适当方式做出反应。 6. 能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。
	说	1. 能就简单的话题提供信息，表达简单的观点和意见，参与讨论。 2. 能与他人沟通信息，合作完成任务。 3. 能在口头表达中进行适当的自我修正。 4. 能有效地询问信息和请求帮助。 5. 能根据话题进行情景对话。 6. 能用英语表演短剧。 7. 能在以上口语活动中做到语音、语调自然，语气恰当。
	读	1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义。 2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系。 3. 能找出文章的主题句，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局。 4. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息。 5. 能利用词典等工具书进行阅读。 6. 能读懂相应水平的常见体裁的读物。 7. 课外阅读量应累计达到 13~15 万词以上。
	写	1. 能根据写作要求，收集、准备素材。 2. 能独立起草短文、短信等，并在教师的指导下进行修改。 3. 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系。 4. 能简单描述人物或事件。



语言知识目标		
级别	知识	目标描述
五级	语音	1. 了解语音在语言学习中的意义。 2. 在日常生活会话中做到语音、语调基本正确、自然、流畅。 3. 根据重音和语调的变化,理解和表达不同的意图和态度。 4. 根据读音规则和音标拼读单词。
	词汇	1. 了解英语词汇包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式。 2. 理解和领悟词语的基本含义以及在特定语境中的意义。 3. 运用词汇描述事物、行为和特征,说明概念等。 4. 学会使用 1300~1400 个单词和 180~250 个习惯用语或固定搭配。
	语法	1. 理解附录“语法项目表”中所列语法项目并能在特定语境中使用。 2. 了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能。 3. 在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的表意功能。 4. 理解并运用恰当的语言形式描述人和物;描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程,描述时间、地点及方位;比较人、事物及物体等。
	功能	在交往中恰当理解和运用本级别所列功能的语言表达形式
	话题	围绕本级别所列话题恰当理解与运用相关的语言表达形式。

情感态度目标	
级别	目标描述
五级	1. 有明确的学习目的,能认识到学习英语的目的在于交流。 2. 有学习英语的愿望和兴趣,乐于参与各种英语实践活动。 3. 有学好英语的信心,敢于用英语进行表达。 4. 能在小组活动中积极与他人合作,相互帮助,共同完成学习任务。 5. 能体会英语学习中的乐趣,乐于接触英语歌曲、读物等。 6. 遇到问题时能主动请教,勇于克服困难。 7. 能在英语交流中注意并理解他人的情感。 8. 在生活中接触英语时,乐于探索其含义并尝试模仿。 9. 对祖国文化能有更深刻的了解,具有初步的国际理解意识。

学习策略目标		
级别	策略类别	目标描述
五级	认知策略	1. 根据需要进行预习。 2. 在学习集中注意力。 3. 在学习善于记要点。 4. 在学习善于利用图画等非语言信息理解主题。 5. 借助联想学习和记忆词语。 6. 在学习积极思考,主动探究,善于发现语言的规律并能运用规律举一反三。 7. 在使用英语时,能意识到错误并进行适当的纠正。
	调控策略	1. 明确自己学习英语的目标。 2. 明确自己的学习需要。 3. 制订切合实际的英语学习计划。 4. 把握学习内容的重点和难点。 5. 注意了解和反思自己英语学习中的进步与不足。 6. 积极探索适合自己的英语学习方法。 7. 经常与老师和同学交流学习体会。 8. 积极参与课内外英语学习活动。



续表

学习策略目标		
五 级	交际策略	1. 在课内外学习活动中能够用英语与他人交流。 2. 善于抓住用英语交际的机会。 3. 在交际中,把注意力集中在意思的表达上。 4. 借助手势、表情等体态语进行交流。 5. 交际中遇到困难时,有效地寻求帮助。 6. 在交际中注意到中外交际习俗的差异。
	资源策略	1. 注意通过音像资料丰富自己的学习。 2. 使用简单的工具书查找信息。 3. 注意生活中和媒体上所使用的英语。 4. 能初步利用图书馆或网络上的学习资源。

文化知识目标	
级别	目标描述
五 级	1. 了解英语交际中常用的体态语,如手势、表情等。 2. 恰当使用英语中的称谓语、问候语和告别语。 3. 了解、区别英语中不同性别常用的名字和亲昵的称呼。 4. 了解英语国家的饮食习俗。 5. 对别人的赞扬、请求、致歉等做出恰当的反应。 6. 用恰当的方式表达赞扬、请求等意义。 7. 初步了解英语国家的地理位置、气候特点、历史等。 8. 了解英语国家的人际交往习俗。 9. 了解世界上主要的文娱和体育活动。 10. 了解世界上主要的节假日及庆祝方式。



第二部分 课程内容

Unit	Title	Topic	Functional Items	Structures	Target language	Vocabulary
1	The Changing World	1. My hometown has become more and more beautiful.	Talking about the children's vacation experiences, changes and their effects on society	Present perfect: have/has done... have/has gone to... have/has been to...	Where have you been, Jane? I have been to Mount Huang with my parents. She has gone to Cuba to be a volunteer. Have you cleaned rooms for the disabled children? Yes, I have. /No, I haven't.	proper, bell, shut, rope, describe, develop education, communication, quick, sort, rapid, progress, succeed, consider, tool, granny
		2. Which country has the largest population?	Talking about population growth, country life and city life	Present perfect: already, yet, just, ever, never	I have just called you... I've never been there before... Have you found him yet? China has developed a lot already.	probably, European, population, recent, policy, neither, increase, difficulty, percent, unless, couple, market, excellent, relation
		3. The world has changed for the better.	Talking about social services	Present perfect: for, since Word formation	You have been in New York for a long time. The city has improved a lot since I came here a few years ago.	discover, direct, invention, medical, provide, conversation, engineer, dead, fire, stairs, skill, purpose, mention, war, social, abroad.
2	Saving the Earth	1. Pollution causes too many problems.	Expressing blame and complaint Talking about different kinds of pollution	Direct speech and Indirect speech	Mrs. Zhou said, "I'm feeling even worse." Mrs. Zhou said that she was feeling even worse.	bee, waste, stream, breathe, influence, weak, produce, chest, anyway, coal, deaf, print, disturb, rubbish, create, industry, blood
		2. All these problems are very serious.	Talking about the harm caused by pollution	Indefinite pronoun and adverb	None of us likes pollution. Don't spit anywhere in public. Everyone should care for wild animals and plant more trees.	behavior, sand, prevent, although, law, period, rise, level



续表

Unit	Title	Topic	Functional Items	Structures	Target language	Vocabulary
2	Saving the Earth	3. What kinds of things can we do to protect the environment?	Talking about environmental protection Giving advice	Compound sentence: or, and, while, but	About 35% of the garbage in Hong Kong can be recycled every year while the rest can't. People produce power from coal, but it is very dirty and causes acid rain.	plastic, suppose, nod, agreement, shake, action, technology, electric, wheel, steel, towel, offer
3	English Around the World	1. English is widely spoken throughout the world.	Talking about English around the world	Passive voice (I) am/is/are + past participle	Disneyland is enjoyed by millions of people from all over the world. Is English spoken as the official language in Cuba? English is widely spoken throughout the world.	language, translate, company, general, besides, whenever, divide, tongue, state, speaker, communicate, conference, tourist, position
		2. English is spoken differently in different countries	Talking about sign language and body language Discussing the differences in English around the world	Showing the future by present continuous	I'm flying to Disneyland tomorrow. When are you leaving for Disneyland? I'm leaving this afternoon.	Australian, difference, autumn, victory, pronounce, pronunciation, force, cent, accent
		3. Could you give us some advice on how to learn English well?	Talking about language learning strategies	Wh- + to do	I don't know what to do. Could you give us some advice on how to learn English well? I don't know where to find a pen pal.	dare, grammar, copy, repeat, aloud, ability, toothpaste, discussion, review, method, whom, wise, complete, text
4	Amazing Science	1. Spaceships are mainly controlled by computers.	Learning about popular science. Discussing the use of computers	Verb + object + complement	Tiny computers inside patients' bodies can keep their hearts beating normally. They are also making the workplace safer and better. Mr. Lee told us not to spend too much time playing games.	hero, prove, achieve, master, introduction, expect, dry, doubt, tiny, cancel, connect, screen, reply, search
		2. When was it invented?	Expressing hopes and wishes and learning about new technology and inventions. Discussing the advantages and disadvantages of new inventions	Passive voice (II) was/ were + past participle	Where was it developed? It was developed in Korea. When were they invented? They were invented in 1985.	metal, toothbrush, ink, recorder, clone, experiment, servant, housework
		3. What do you know about Mars?	Talking about aliens Talking about flying to Mars and outer space Expressing possibility and impossibility	Passive voice (III) Modal verb + be + past participle	I don't think aliens can be found in space. Other planets may be visited in the future. More satellites must be sent into space.	research, basic, coach, storm, beyond, separate



续表

Unit	Title	Topic	Functional Items	Structures	Target language	Vocabulary
5	Knowing About China	1. How much do you know about China?	Learning about the geography of China	Attributive clauses (I) that, which	China is a great country that/which has about 5000 years of history. It's Mount Tai that/which lies in Shandong Province. That's the most fantastic place (that) I have ever heard of.	fetch, introduce, fantastic, tale, island, enemy, flat, below, freeze, thick, wheat, plain, license, giraffe
		2. I'm becoming more and more interested in china's history.	Learning about China's Historical persons and historic events	Attributive clauses (II) who, whom, whose	He was a great thinker who had many wise ideas about human nature and behavior. He was a Ming Dynasty explorer (who/whom) the Chinese people are proud of. He was a great man whose sayings are still famous now.	pioneer, captain, sail, coast, pride, trade, prize, fear, president, leader, safety, pupil, owner, instruction, private
		3. The dragon has become a symbol of the Chinese nation.	Learning about China's history and culture	Connectives and Agreement of Subject and Predicate Either ... or Both ... and Neither ... nor Not only ... but also	We can go to either Beihai Park or Shichahai. Both my father and I like it a lot. Neither my mother nor my father likes it, but I like it very much.	tail, correct, promise, chess, thirsty, hungry, memory, dismiss, discovery
6	Entertainment and Friendship	1. I would rather watch sports shows than those ones.	Talking about TV programs Talking about star signs. Talking about the differences between western culture and Chinese culture		I would rather watch sports shows than those ones. Every dog has its day. I prefer Human and Nature to The Same Song	voice, upon, sudden, shoulder, honest, compare, soap
		2. Who is your favorite character in Literature?	Talking about painters and their paintings. Talking about characters in literature Talking about forms of literature and art.		I have made up my mind to be a painter. One tree can't make a forest. Perhaps that is the reason why we admire them.	figure, fly, kiss, argument, golden
		3. I will remember our friendship forever.	Talking about a graduation ceremony Expressing farewell		It's a piece of cake. Where there is a will, there is a way. It's the thought that counts. If so, I beg your pardon.	handwriting, chalk, dozen, pound, penny, bottom, period, awake, alive



第三部分 课程评价要点

1. 听力技能的教学目的：培养听的习惯；培养听的策略；特别强调培养在听的过程中获取和处理信息的能力。

听懂与课本内容难度相当的对话，并能从中提取信息	听大意和主题，对相关信息作出选择
能理解说话人的意图和态度	克服口音、生词障碍

2. 口语技能的教学目的：培养说的习惯，提高说的流利性和连贯性，增强语感。

利用语音、语调表达意思	引起注意
根据话题进行情景对话	倾听他人观点，表达简单个人意见
请求帮助	

3. 阅读技能的教学目的：培养阅读策略；培养语感，特别强调培养学生在阅读过程中获取和处理信息的能力。

略读	理解指代关系
找读	理解逻辑关系
理解大意	理解作者意图
猜测词义	了解重点细节
推理判断	

4. 写作技能的教学目的：表述事实、观点、情感、想象力，交流信息，培养规范的写作习惯。

整理思路	遣词造句
组织语言	列出提纲
组织素材	正确使用标点符号和字母大小写



Unit

1

The Changing World

Section A

I. 翻译

1. 你的旅行如何? _____
2. 发生 _____
3. 曾去过……(去而复返) _____
4. 太……以至于…… _____
5. 到……去了(去而未归) _____
6. 上课铃响了 _____

II. 单项选择

- () 1. —Where is Zhao Ming? Mr. Lee asks him to go to the office.
—He _____ the playground. He is playing football there.
A. has been to B. has gone to C. have been to
- () 2. _____ diet and exercise are both important for health.
A. Proper B. Bad C. Rich
- () 3. Hi, Kangkang, where have you _____?
A. gone B. been to C. been
- () 4. He got up _____ late that he was late for work today.
A. such B. so C. very
- () 5. —Hello, this is Lily speaking. Could I speak to Mr. Black?
—Sorry. He _____ Xuanwu Lake Park.
A. has been to B. went to C. has gone to
- () 6. —_____.
—I have been to Shanghai.
A. Where did you go? B. Where have you been?
C. Have you been to Shanghai?
- () 7. —Where has your sister _____, Ann? I want to tell her about her exam.
—She has _____ to London.
A. gone; been B. been; gone C. gone; gone
- () 8. Can't you see them _____ football?
A. play B. playing. C. played



Section B

I. 基础运用

- () 1. — _____ you ever _____ to Beijing? —Yes, we have.
A. Have, gone B. Have, been C. Did, go
- () 2. I _____ a new car.
A. didn't afford B. afforded C. am not able to afford
- () 3. _____ he is too young to describe the accident in detail (详细地), _____ the police tells him to go home with his friends.
A. Because; so B. Because; / C. Because; for
- () 4. _____ it rains heavily, _____ farmers are still working in the fields.
A. Though; but B. Though; still C. Though; /
5. He told me that he _____ (take part in) an English party last night.
6. We were busy at that time, so we had no time _____. (think)
7. We studied hard in order to _____ (pass) the final exam.

II. 完形填空

"Thanks for our government. Thanks for providing us with such a good training program. The training program will help us live well. I will study hard and learn different skills. After that I can 1 my family difficulties and do good to others." a learner on the job training program said, feeling 2.

The learner's father is disabled, and his mother is 3 in bed. The family is very poor. So he has to find a job to make money. The learner graduated from high school and didn't have the 4 to go to the college. The job training program can help him to learn the skills that he'll need in the work place.

The story makes me think of another 5. It goes like this: Long long ago, there was a man who liked fishing a lot, and he was 6 to catch a lot of fish every day. He was a kind-hearted man, and he always 7 his fish with his neighbors because they didn't know how to fish. One day, he thought that it would be great if he taught them how to fish. So he called them together to show them how to fish. Everyone was happy as they could 8 the fish they caught by themselves.

Now, there are still many poor people in the world. But it's not good if we give only 9 to them. Instead, we should give them a chance to learn new skills. Therefore, technical training is very important to people in need and they will learn the skills to 10 money. People can learn lots of useful things in the training program and what they learn can help them find jobs.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. solve | B. change | C. study | D. find |
| () 2. A. surprise | B. excited | C. relaxed | D. interested |
| () 3. A. alone | B. ill | C. silent | D. well |
| () 4. A. chance | B. reform | C. machine | D. report |
| () 5. A. learner | B. family | C. story | D. program |
| () 6. A. able | B. spare | C. sorry | D. afraid |
| () 7. A. shared | B. hid | C. gave | D. cooked |
| () 8. A. save | B. touch | C. eat | D. feed |
| () 9. A. time | B. fish | C. clothing | D. food |
| () 10. A. give | B. pay | C. make | D. use |



Section C

I. 翻译

1. keep in touch with _____
2. make rapid progress _____
3. succeed in doing sth. _____
4. 居住条件 _____
5. 环形路 _____
6. 受到一种良好的教育 _____
7. 遥远的亲戚朋友 _____
8. 主要通过信件和电报 _____
9. 自从改革开放以来 _____
10. 不但……而且…… _____
11. 有更多种类的食物和服装供选择 _____
12. 记住过去，立足现在，展望未来 _____

II. 单项选择

- () 1. We _____ here for many years.
A. lived B. live C. have lived
- () 2. Xiao Ming will have a chance _____ Beijing in 2009.
A. to visit B. visiting C. visit
- () 3. She has seen everything _____.
A. myself B. yourself C. herself
- () 4. Are you keeping _____ touch _____ your classmates?
A. to , in B. in , with C. with , in
- () 5. I think _____ is important _____ what the teacher said in class.
A. that; remember B. that; to remember
C. it; to remember
- () 6. Our city is becoming _____ , welcome to our city!
A. more and more beautiful B. more beautiful and more beautiful
C. more beautiful and beautiful

III. 阅读理解

When Mencius (孟子) was a little boy , his father died. Mencius and his mother were quite poor. One day Mencius returned home from school and found his mother making some cloth. It was very beautiful and expensive.

“How much of the book have you read today?” Mencius’ mother asked him. “I haven’t read any of it yet.” Mencius replied, “I played with some friends of mine in the fields.”

When his mother heard this , she picked up a pair of scissors and cut the cloth.

“Why did you cut your cloth?” Mencius asked, “It was beautiful but now you’ve wasted (浪费) it.” “You have wasted your time ,” his mother said, “now I have wasted mine. Look what terrible things we have done.”



Mencius learnt a lot from this lesson. After that ,he always studied hard.

根据短文内容，选择正确答案。

- () 1. When did this story happen?
- A. Not long before liberation (解放) . B. More than 2,000 years ago.
- C. About 400 years ago. D. In the 18th century.
- () 2. What was Mencius doing while his mother was cutting the cloth?
- A. He was reading his book. B. He was playing in the fields.
- C. He was trying to help her. D. He was watching strangely.
- () 3. The mother cut the cloth because _____.
A. she thought making cloth was wasting time.
B. she wanted to give her son a lesson.
C. she wanted to use more beautiful and expensive cloth.
D. she wanted her son to do his lessons at once.
- () 4. Why Mencius and his mother were quite poor?
- A. Because his father died when Mencius was a child.
B. Because his father was ill in bed.
C. Because his mother cut the cloth.
D. Because the cloth his mother made was very cheap.
- () 5. How did Mencius' mother feel when she knew Mencius haven't read any book?
- A. She felt very happy. B. She felt very sad.
- C. She felt very excited. D. She felt very pleased.



Section D

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Both his parents look sad. Maybe they _____ what's happened to him.
A. knew B. have known C. must know
- () 2. —Our country _____ a lot so far.
—Yes. I hope it will be even _____.
A. has changed; well B. changed; good
C. has changed; better
- () 3. —These farmers have been to the United States.
—Really? When _____ there?
A. will they go B. did they go C. do they go
- () 4. Miss Green isn't in the office. She _____ to the library.
A. has gone B. went C. will go
- () 5. The students have cleaned the classroom, _____?
A. so they B. don't they C. haven't they
- () 6. I saw his parents _____ on the playground this morning.
A. run B. running C. runs
- () 7. He failed in the English exam. I _____ him.
A. felt sorry for B. felt happy for C. felt angry for
- () 8. _____ the teacher's help, I have made great progress.
A. Because of B. Thank for C. Thanks
- () 9. We now _____ him by writing letters.
A. keep away from B. keep on C. keep in touch with
- () 10. _____ the help of my teacher, I got _____ good education.
A. Under; a B. With; a C. Under; an
- () 11. China is a _____ country while America is a _____ country.
A. developing; developed B. developed; developing
C. develop; developed

II. 翻译

1. 吉姆已做完作业, 他现在有空了。

2. 我父亲到长城去了。

III. 阅读理解

One day, I saw a man struggling (费劲) to tie his shoes. I stopped to help him. "Thank you." He said.

"I'm glad I could help. I just thought it would be easier for me to reach." I said.

He is a disabled man, and is forced to look down most of the time. His arms and legs are twisted (扭曲的)