

我的能量超乎你想象

课堂 点睛

主编 高明俊 加玉杰

一本点睛·点亮一生

英语 | 九年级
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C 目 录

CONTENTS

| 经 | 典 | 教 | 辅 |
JINGDIANJIAOFU

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)
Section A 阅读提升	(3)
单元语法精讲专练	(4)
第三课时 Section B (1a—1d)	(5)
第四课时 Section B (2a—2b I)	(6)
第五课时 Section B (2b II—Self Check)	(7)
Section B 阅读拓展	(8)
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)
Section A 阅读提升	(12)
单元语法精讲专练	(13)
第三课时 Section B (1a—1e)	(14)
第四课时 Section B (2a—2b I)	(15)
第五课时 Section B (2b II—Self Check)	(16)
Section B 阅读拓展	(17)
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)
Section A 阅读提升	(21)
单元语法精讲专练	(22)
第三课时 Section B (1a—1e)	(23)
第四课时 Section B (2a—2b I)	(24)
第五课时 Section B (2b II—Self Check)	(25)
Section B 阅读拓展	(26)
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)
Section A 阅读提升	(30)
单元语法精讲专练	(31)

第三课时 Section B (1a—1e)	(32)
第四课时 Section B (2a—2b I)	(33)
第五课时 Section B (2b II—Self Check)	(34)
Section B 阅读拓展	(35)
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)
Section A 阅读提升	(39)
单元语法精讲专练	(40)
第三课时 Section B (1a—1e)	(41)
第四课时 Section B (2a—2b I)	(42)
第五课时 Section B (2b II—Self Check)	(43)
Section B 阅读拓展	(44)
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	(50)
Units 7—9 单元自我评价	(54)
Units 10—14 单元自我评价	(58)

专题复习(一) 动词专练

动词词义	(62)
动词短语	(65)
情态动词	(69)
非谓语动词	(71)
动词时态	(73)
被动语态	(76)

专题复习(二) 易混易错点专练

宾语从句	(78)
定语从句	(80)
状语从句	(81)
Unit 10 综合测试卷	(83)
Unit 11 综合测试卷	(95)
Unit 12 综合测试卷	(107)
期中综合测试卷	(119)
Unit 13 综合测试卷	(131)
Unit 14 综合测试卷	(143)
期末综合测试卷	(155)
参考答案	(167)



Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.

第一课时 Section A (1a-2d)

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (青岛市中考) Jack's mother was so tired. She fell asleep _____ she lay down on the bed.
A. until B. as soon as C. unless D. although
- () 2. Jack has never been to the Great Wall before. Today he visited it _____ the first time.
A. at B. for C. in D. by
- () 3. —How was your life in England?
—Quite different from here. _____, people there drink tea with milk.
A. In my opinion B. To my surprise
C. At the beginning D. At the end
- () 4. (2017年安徽省) Our geography teacher told us to _____ more information about our city and share it next week.
A. find out B. keep away C. turn off D. use up

二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. How do Chinese people g _____ (问候) someone when they meet for the first time?
2. Different countries have different c _____ (风俗).
3. The father often k _____ (吻) his son goodnight before going to bed.
4. You are e _____ (期盼) to bow when you meet Japanese.
5. Do you remember s _____ (握手) hands with her for the first time?

三、选词填空并注意形式。

call, suppose, kiss, greet, one

1. You are _____ to shake hands when you meet a Chinese friend.
2. Do you know a famous singer _____ Deng Ziqi?
3. She cooks for him for the _____ time.
4. Julie _____ her mother before she went to bed.
5. He is a new student. Don't forget _____ him the right way.

四、(芜湖二十九中单元卷)句型转换。

1. What should you do if you have trouble speaking English? (改为同义句)
What are you _____ do if you have trouble speaking English?
2. The girl greeted her teacher in a loud voice. (改为同义句)
The girl _____ her teacher in a loud voice.
3. My uncle will visit me. He arrives in Beijing. (合并为一句,保持句意不变)
My uncle will visit me _____ he arrives in Beijing.
4. I should greet him politely. (改为被动语态)
He should _____ politely by me.
5. Mr. Wang hopes that we can have a party for the foreigners. (改为同义句)
Mr. Wang _____ us _____ have a party for the foreigners.

名师讲解

1 kiss 作动词,意为“亲吻”,其后接名词或代词作宾语。如 T 二 3, T 三 4

【拓展】kiss 作名词,意为“吻”。常用短语: give sb. a kiss (= kiss sb.) 亲吻某人。

2 greet 迎接;和……打招呼
单三式为 greets,过去式和过去分词为 greeted,现在分词为 greeting,词组 greet sb. 相当于 say hello to sb. 如 T 二 1, T 四 2

3 as soon as 意为“一……就……”,引导时间状语从句。当主句是一般将来时,从句用一般现在时。如 T 一 1, T 四 3

4 be expected to do sth. 被期待做某事。如 T 二 4
expect 动词,意为“预料,期待”。常构成以下几种结构:
(1) expect sth. /sb. 期待……
(2) expect to do sth. 期待做……

(3) expect sb. to do sth. 期待某人做某事。如 T 四 5

5 You're supposed to shake hands. 你们应该握手。
be supposed to 意为“应该,应当”。其否定形式是 be not supposed to。如 T 三 1
相当于 should 或 be expected to do sth. 如 T 四 1

6 其他重点词组归纳
shake hands (with sb.) (和某人)握手 如 T 二 5
for the first time 第一次 如 T 一 2, T 三 3
to one's surprise 令人吃惊的是 如 T 一 3
find out 弄清,查明 如 T 一 4



第二课时 Section A (3a-4c)

名师讲解

1 relaxed 形容词,意为“放松的;自在的”,常用来修饰人。如 T 四 2

be relaxed about ... 对……放松。如 T 三 4

relaxing 形容词,意为“令人放松的”,常用来修饰物/事。

2 eastern *adj.* 东方的,其名词是 east。northern *adj.* 北方的,其名词为 north。如 T 四 4

3 mad 用作形容词,意为“很生气,疯的”。常用短语: be mad at sb. (相当于 be angry with sb.) 生某人的气。get mad 气愤,发疯。如 T 二 4, T 三 3

4 worth *adj.* 值得,有……价值。be worth + 价值数量词,意为“值多少钱”。be worth + *n.* / *v.* -ing “有……的价值”。如 T 一 5, T 四 3

5 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 drop in。如 T 一 1

6 take off 有两个含义:(1)(飞机)起飞;(2)脱下(衣服)。如 T 一 4

7 We're the capital of clocks and watches, after all! 毕竟我们那是钟表之都!

(1) the capital of……的首都。如 T 二 1

(2) after all 意为“毕竟,终归”,可置于句首或句末。如 T 一 2

8 其他重点词组归纳

at noon 在中午 如 T 二 3, T 三 5

clean... off 把……擦掉 如 T 三 5

make an effort to do sth. 努力做…… 如 T 二 5, T 三 2

keep sb. doing sth. 让某人一直做…… 如 T 三 1

avoid (doing) sth. 避免(做)…… 如 T 一 3, T 三 3

一、单项选择。

- () 1. We always _____ our friends' homes without _____ plans.
A. drop by; make B. drop by; making
C. visit; make D. visit; to make
- () 2. Don't ask him to study too late at night. _____, he is only a child.
A. As a result B. After all
C. On earth D. For example
- () 3. _____ important to avoid _____ mistakes.
A. It's; make B. It's; making
C. That's; to make D. It's; to make
- () 4. (白银市中考) The boy likes planes very much and he often goes to see planes land and _____.
A. take care of B. take off
C. take after D. take down
- () 5. —Have you read the book *Jane Eyre*?
—Yes, it's a famous book and really worth _____.
A. to read B. reading
C. to be read D. read

二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. —Do you know the c _____ (首都) of Hunan?
—Yes, I do. It's Changsha.
2. As we know, people in US v _____ (重视) the time, they often arrive for the meeting on time.
3. Students often have a rest at n _____ (中午).
4. He gets m _____ (很生气的) because his son often fights with his classmates at school.
5. Many students in China came up with many ways to make an e _____ (努力) to study English.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 你介意让你久等吗?
Do you mind _____ you _____ for long?
2. 他在努力不迟到。
He is _____ an _____ not _____ be late.
3. 他尽量避免发怒。
He tries to avoid _____.
4. 我对金钱看得淡。
I'm _____ money.
5. 请记得在中午将黑板上的粉笔擦掉。
Please remember to _____ the chalk _____ the blackboard at _____.



四、选词填空并注意形式。

passport, relax, worth, knock, north

1. It's impolite to enter my office without _____ at the door.
2. The relaxing music always makes people feel _____.
3. The book is _____ reading.
4. Beijing lies in the _____ part of China.
5. When you go abroad, you should have a _____.



Section A 阅读提升

一、(六安轻工中学单元卷)完形填空。

People in different countries have different ways of doing things. Something that is 1 in one country may be quite impolite in another. In Britain, you mustn't lift your bowl to your 2 when you are having some liquid(液体) food. But it's 3 in China. And in Japan you even needn't worry about making 4 when you have it. It shows that you are enjoying it. But people in Britain think it is a bad manner. If you are a 5 in Mongolia, they wish you can give a loud "burp"(打嗝) 6 you finish eating. Burping shows that you like the food.

In Britain, you should try not to 7 your hands on the table when you're having a meal. In Mexico, however, guests are expected to keep their hands on the table during a meal. But in Arab countries you must be very careful with your hands. You 8 eat with your left hand. Arabs consider it very 9 manners eating with left hands. So, when you are in other countries, 10 carefully and follow them.

- () 1. A. bad B. useful C. polite D. good
 () 2. A. mouth B. nose C. ears D. foot
 () 3. A. same B. different C. important D. interesting
 () 4. A. faces B. noises C. mistakes D. taste
 () 5. A. farmer B. policeman C. visitor D. driver
 () 6. A. after B. before C. if D. as
 () 7. A. give B. take C. put D. come
 () 8. A. needn't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. can't
 () 9. A. different B. important C. bad D. boring
 () 10. A. see B. look C. watch D. find

二、阅读短文,回答下列各题。(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)

When you introduce people to each other, the first rule is to remember the name of everyone you're introducing. The person whose name you mention first is quite important, and lower status(地位) people are always introduced to higher status people. "High" status should be kept for presidents, prime ministers and your parents.

If you are still not clear, use this example as a way to remember whose name goes first: Mr. CEO, I'd like you to meet Mr. Intern. There are many rules about who is supposed to be introduced to whom. Please remember the rules below.

Men are introduced to women, so the woman's name is said first, "Betty, I'd like you to meet Ben."

Younger people are always introduced to older people, so the older person's name is said first, "Grandma, I'd like you to meet my teenage friend."

At an introduction, a handshake is not always necessary. A man always waits for the woman to hold out her hand, and a youngster always waits for the elder to hold out his or her hand. After being introduced, the person whose name comes second in the

introduction is supposed to start a small conversation. Talk about anything except the others' looks, or politics(政治) and religion(宗教). Talk about the party, or the weather, or the beautiful pictures on the wall. The small talk is not to get information but to set up friendship between people.

1. Who do we usually introduce to higher people? (不超过10个词)

2. If you want to introduce your friend to your grandma, what should you say? (不超过10个词)

3. Can we ask others' private information when we talk? (不超过5个词)

三、阅读理解。

China is a nation of etiquette(礼仪). Chinese people are among the most hospitable people in the world. If foreigners visit a Chinese family, they would be surprised at the warmth that they would receive as guests.

When you visit a Chinese family, the host usually makes tea for you. Then he will serve you snacks(小吃) like biscuits or candy. Someone in the family will also chat with you, never letting you feel lonely.

At the same time, other family members will prepare a meal for you. Chinese people treat(款待) their guests with a big meal. They always present more food than the guest can eat. On the table, the guests must be the first to eat. Perhaps one of the things that surprises a western guest most is that the Chinese host likes to pick food for visitors, which won't happen at western tables. The Chinese family go out of their way to make you feel at home. As you have finished eating, the host usually says, "It seems that you didn't eat much. Please have more." Although you tell them you are full, they still put more food in your bowl.

Being warm and hospitable has long been an important part of Chinese culture and tradition. As Confucius(孔子) said thousands of years ago:

To meet friends from afar.

How happy we are!

() 1. What does the underline word "hospitable" mean in this passage?

- A. 热情友好的 B. 工作勤劳的
 C. 诚实可靠的 D. 聪明机灵的

() 2. As a guest in a Chinese family, you are usually offered _____ by the host.

- A. coffee and snacks B. juice and snacks
 C. tea and snacks D. water and snacks

() 3. Why does a western visitor feel surprised when the host picks food for him?

- A. Because he thinks it's not polite.
 B. Because he thinks it's not necessary.
 C. Because it won't happen in western countries.



单元语法精讲专练



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... 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。
2. 若形容词是描述不定式行为者的性格、品质的,如 kind, good, nice, right, wrong, clever, careless, polite, foolish 等,用 of sb.。



语法专练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (南充市中考) — Mario, your mobile phone is ringing.
— Wait a minute. It's dangerous for us _____ it while crossing the street.
A. answering B. to answer
C. answer D. answered
- () 2. (宜宾市中考) It is _____ for him to get to school on time, because it is raining _____.
A. hard; hardly B. hardly; hard
C. hard; hard
- () 3. 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

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. My parents suppose me to be a singer. (改为被动语态)
I _____ a singer by my parents.
6. Students are supposed to study hard. (对画线部分提问)
_____ are students _____?

三、完成句子。

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



第三课时 Section B (1a-1d)

一、单项选择。

- () 1. It's bad manners to point _____ others _____ chopsticks.
A. at; on B. on; with C. at; with D. to; use
- () 2. When I walked into his house, his family were all _____ the table for lunch.
A. on B. in C. at D. with
- () 3. (绥化市中考) My family will go to Yunnan as soon as the holiday _____.
A. will begin B. begin C. begins
- () 4. You shouldn't kiss her. You are supposed to bow _____.
A. instead B. instead of C. either D. neither
- () 5. Nobody knows if he _____. If he _____ here, I'll call you at once.
A. will come; will arrive B. will come; arrives
C. comes; will arrive D. comes; arrives

二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

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

三、句型转换。

1. I was supposed to arrive at 7:00. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you _____ to arrive?
2. Shaking hands is very common for us. (改为同义句)
_____ for us to shake hands.
3. You shouldn't be late. (改为同义句)
You _____ time.
4. They are supposed to shake hands. (改为否定句)
They _____ shake hands.
5. His father went out and didn't say a word. (改为同义句)
His father went out _____ a word.



四、补全对话。(有两项多余)

根据对话内容,从方框中选择5个恰当的句子完成对话。

A: You look very unhappy, Peter. What happened?

B: 1

A: When did you buy it?

B: Just a month ago.

A: 2

B: No. Actually, I bought it at a high price.

A: Why did you buy this kind of computer?

B: 3 The ad sounded good, so I decided to buy one.

A: Well, not all ads tell the truth. 4 They just want you to buy the products, but they don't tell you anything about their quality.

B: You are right. Next time I must be careful when shopping.

A: Yes. 5 Then you can choose the best one.

- A. It was very cheap, right?
B. Who bought it for you?
C. My computer stopped working this morning.
D. Some are misleading sometimes.
E. You'd better not buy such products any more.
F. You should compare some products first.
G. I saw it in an ad.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

名师讲解

1 empty 形容词,意为“空的;空洞的”。其反义词为 full。如 T 二 1

【拓展】empty 还可作动词,意为“倒空”。其反义词为 fill。

2 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。如 T 一 1, T 二 4

【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。

3 In China, it's impolite to use your chopsticks to hit an empty bowl. 在中国,用筷子敲空碗是不礼貌的。

It's + *adj.* + to do sth. 意为“做某事……”。

【注意】(1) It's + *adj.* + for sb. + to do sth. 对某人来说做某事是……(形容词修饰 to do sth.)。如 T 三 2

(2) It's + *adj.* + of sb. + to do sth. 某人做某事是……(形容词修饰 sb.)。

4 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?

词组: table manners “餐桌礼仪”。如 T 二 2

5 其他重点词组归纳

at the table 在饭桌旁 如 T 一 2
stick... into... 把……插入……中 如 T 二 5



第四课时 Section B (2a-2b I)

名师讲解

1 basic adj. 基础的,基本的,用于修饰名词, basic knowledge 基础知识。如 T 二 3

2 exchange n./v. 交换
由 ex + change 构成, exchange students 意为“交换生”。如 T 二 1

3 granddaughter n. (外)孙女。对应词为 grandson, 类似的还有 grandparents (外)祖父母。如 T 二 2

4 There was no reason to do... 意为“不存在做……的理由”。如 T 四 1

5 thanks for ... 因……而感谢
如 T 三 4
thanks to ... 多亏,由于。如 T 一 4

6 So she actually learned how to make Chinese food! 所以她实际上学会了怎么做中国菜!

【拓展】动词不定式与疑问词 who, which, when, where, how, what 等连用时,常作 tell, show, know, learn, teach, explain, decide 等的宾语,构成“疑问词+动词不定式”结构,可转换成宾语从句。如 T 一 5, T 三 2

7 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 一 2, T 四 2

(2) make sb. feel at home 使某人感到宾至如归。如 T 四 3

8 其他重点词组归纳

because of 因为,由于 如 T 一 1, T 四 4

be comfortable doing sth. 轻松地做某事 如 T 三 3

make sb. do sth. 使……做…… 如 T 一 3

一、单项选择。

- () 1. —Did you have a sports meeting yesterday?
—No, we didn't. It was put off _____ the heavy rain.
A. instead of B. because of C. as for D. because
- () 2. Jane _____ her way to help her new neighbor.
A. got out of B. went out of C. got out D. went out
- () 3. My brother is a humorous young man. He often tells jokes to make us _____.
A. laughing B. laugh C. to laugh D. to laughing
- () 4. (东营市中考) _____ the scientists' hard work, Tiangong II was launched (发射) successfully.
A. As for B. Thanks to C. Instead of D. According to
- () 5. Excuse me. Could you tell me _____ a model robot?
A. how can I B. how to make
C. what to make D. how I could make

二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. Mike is an e _____ (交换) student in our school.
2. Mrs. White often plays with her two g _____ (孙女) on weekends.
3. The girl doesn't have any b _____ (基本的) knowledge about first aid.
4. How does she feel about making m _____ (错误)?
5. I was a bit n _____ (紧张) before exams.

三、用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。

talk, call, big, feel, invite

1. How to learn English well is my _____ problem.
2. I don't know how _____ the police.
3. I'm very comfortable _____ with foreigners in French.
4. Thanks for _____ me to your party.
5. Rock music makes him _____ excited.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 没有理由不信任我。
_____ not to trust me.
2. 老师不厌其烦地给我们讲解这道题。
The teacher _____ way to explain the question to us.
3. 她非常好客,给我一种宾至如归的感觉。
She is very friendly and _____ me _____ at home.
4. Linda 因为粗心大意犯了许多错误。
Linda _____ lots of _____ her carelessness.
5. 我最大的挑战就是学习基本的餐桌礼仪。
My _____ challenge is learning _____ table _____.
6. 尽管我没有时间旅游,我依然感到开心。
_____ I had no time to travel, I still _____ happy.





第五课时 Section B (2b II — Self Check)

一、单项选择。

- () 1. I used to _____ newspapers and watch TV after dinner. But now I am used to _____ a walk.
A. read; take B. read; taking C. reading; take D. reading; taking
- () 2. All of you went to the zoo _____ Wang Hai. He had to look after his grandma.
A. besides B. with C. except D. beside
- () 3. (黄石市中考) Chinese people find _____ our duty to help develop African countries along the Belt and Road(一带一路).
A. it B. this C. that D. these
- () 4. —Could you help me _____ the beef for dinner, Jean?
—OK, Mom. I'll do it right away.
A. take off B. knock off C. cut down D. cut up
- () 5. Could you please give some _____ to the _____ teachers?
A. advice; man B. advices; men
C. suggestion; man D. suggestions; men

二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. Thank you for giving me so many s _____ (建议).
2. I'm free every day e _____ (除……外) Tuesday, so you can't meet me on Tuesday.
3. I don't know how to b _____ (表现) well.
4. Have you learnt F _____ (法语) in France?
5. I find it difficult to r _____ (记住) her telephone number.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 正如你能想象的,情况与他们在家时大不一样。
As you can imagine, things _____ the way they are at home.
2. 在英国你将习惯于靠左行驶。
You'll _____ on the left in England.
3. 他不能再走了,因为他太累了。
He _____ walk _____ because he was too tired.
4. 我发现要把我自己的意思让别人明白并不容易。
I find _____ make myself understood.
5. 起初,你应该把它切碎。
_____, you should cut _____.

四、补全对话。(有两项多余)

- A. Is it polite to speak loudly at table?
B. Would you please tell me something about it?
C. It's really nice of you.
D. Never drink too much during a dinner.
E. And do remember not to laugh all the time.
F. What should I do when I start eating?
G. Never ask questions like "How are you?" etc.

- A: Hi, Mr. Smith. Tomorrow I'm going to hold a western dinner party for the first time. 1
- B: Sure. First, when you sit down at the table, take your napkin, unfold it and put it on your lap.
- A: What does dinner start with? B: A small dish.
- A: 2
- B: You should keep the knife in your right hand and the fork in your left. Don't take more food than you need. It's polite to finish eating everything on your plate.
- A: 3 B: No. You should try to speak quietly and smile a lot. 4
- A: What should I do when I drink to someone's health?
- B: You should raise your glass and take a sip. 5
- A: Thanks a lot. B: You're welcome.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

名师讲解

1 behave 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 二 3

【拓展】behave 也可用作及物动词,意为“行为,举止,表现(得……)”。

2 suggestion 可数名词,建议,提议,其动词形式为 suggest,近义词是 advice,不过它不可数。如 T 一 5, T 二 1

3【辨析】except 与 besides

两者都含有“除了;除……之外”之意,但它们之间有一定的区别:

(1)except 意为“除……外”,表示把某一个人或物排除出某一范围,即不含在内。如 T 一 2, T 二 2

(2)besides 意为“除……外(还有)”。

4【辨析】be/get used to doing sth., be used to do sth. 与 used to do sth.

(1)be/get used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”。如 T 一 1, T 三 2

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

(3)used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”,只能用于过去式。如 T 一 1

5 I have to say that I find it difficult to remember everything. 我不得不说我发现记住每件事是很困难的。

本句包含了句型: sb. find it + adj. + to do sth. 意为“某人发现做某事如何”。如 T 一 3, T 二 5, T 三 4

6 其他重点词组归纳

be different from... 与……不同
如 T 三 1

at first 首先 如 T 三 5

cut up 切碎 如 T 一 4, T 三 5

not... any more 不再 如 T 三 3



Section B 阅读拓展

一、完形填空。

Have you learned about table manners in China? Here I will introduce some.

It is a traditional 1 for Chinese people to eat with chopsticks. Each person at table will have a pair of chopsticks, and there is also an extra pair 2 is for public use.

You should remember that you're 3 to let the elders in the family sit and eat first. If they don't start, everyone else shouldn't start, either. And then you should make a 4 to them.

While eating, it is very rude to eat with a loud 5. And you'd better not speak while food is still in your 6. Do not only eat one dish even if that is your favorite.

- () 1. A. point B. order
C. method D. custom
- () 2. A. which B. who
C. where D. when
- () 3. A. allowed B. considered
C. supposed D. invited
- () 4. A. report B. research
C. bow D. toast
- () 5. A. voice B. smile
C. noise D. cry
- () 6. A. plate B. mouth
C. hand D. bowl

二、(芜湖九中单元卷) 阅读理解。

Do as the Romans Do

The customs in different countries are rather different. If I have dinner with a Chinese host, he always puts more food onto my plates as soon as I have emptied it. That often discomforts (使……不舒服) me greatly. I have to eat the food even if I don't want to, because it is considered bad manners in the west to leave one's food on the plate.

I have already noticed that when a Chinese sits at an American's dinner party, he often refuses the offer of food or drink though he is in fact still hungry or thirsty. This might be good manners in China, but it is not in the west at all. In the United States, it is impolite to keep asking someone again and again or keep on his accepting something. Americans have a direct way of speaking. If they want something, they will ask for it. If not, they will say, "No, thanks." When an American is fed with beer by the host, for example, he might say, "No, thanks. I'll take some diet, cola (可乐) if you have it." That is what an American will do.

So when you go to the United States, you had better remember the famous saying: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

- () 1. From the passage, we can know that the Chinese are usually _____ to the guests.
A. very hot B. rude
C. impolite D. cold
- () 2. When a foreigner has dinner with a Chinese host, he often feels _____.

- A. pleasant B. uncomfortable
C. satisfied D. happy

- () 3. Why does a Chinese often refuse the offer of food or drink at a dinner party?
A. He has had enough.
B. He is shy.
C. He is afraid that others will laugh at him.
D. He thinks it's polite to do that.
- () 4. When an American wants something to eat or drink at a dinner, he will _____.
A. ask for it boldly
B. refuse the offer
C. ask for it directly
D. express himself indirectly

三、阅读短文, 回答下列各题。(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)

The Chinese and Western eating habits are different. In the west, everyone has his or her own plate of food. In China, the dishes are placed on the table and everybody shares. It is always polite to let guests or elderly people at the table taste every dish first.

Though there are no strict rules on how to set chopsticks and spoons, there are some things you should never do during a Chinese dinner.

Firstly, and the most importantly, don't put your chopsticks upright (竖立地) in the rice bowl. The reason for this is that when people die, family members give them a bowl of rice with a pair of chopsticks upright. So if you put your chopsticks in the rice bowl like that, it seems you want someone at the table to die.

Make sure the spout (喷口) of the teapot is not facing anyone as this is impolite. The spout should always face where nobody is sitting.

Don't knock on your bowl with your chopsticks. Beggars (乞丐) knock on their bowls, so this is not polite, especially when you eat in a friend's home.

Though young children are not allowed to drink any wine, you can still say "Ganbei" and drink to the health of your grandparents and parents. This is sure to please them.

1. Who should eat first at the Chinese table according to the passage? (不超过 15 个词)
2. What will others think if you put your chopsticks upright in the rice bowl in Chinese culture? (不超过 10 个词)
3. Is it polite to knock on your bowl at the table in Chinese culture? (不超过 5 个词)
4. What's the passage about? (不超过 10 个词)
5. Are young children allowed to drink wine in China? (不超过 5 个词)



单元主题写作



单元主题剖析

本单元以“Customs”为话题,通过了解不同国家的风俗习惯、文化差异,使学生能够描述自己或他人在不同场合应该做什么,不应该做什么。此话题涉及的内容比较广泛,如餐桌礼仪、各种寒暄的方式、传统习俗、生活方式等。此话题有助于激发同学们的学习兴趣,提高跨文化交际的能力。



经典范文展示

【题目】

假如你是刘华,要去英国参加为期半年的交换生项目。请你根据以下要点提示,写信给外教 Mr. Green,就英国社交礼仪方面的问题向他请教并请他给出建议。100 词左右。

- 要点提示:1. 衣着服饰方面;
2. 接受邀请方面;
3. 馈赠礼物方面。

范文	点评
<p>Dear Mr. Green,</p> <p>I am writing this letter to ask for some information about British customs. I will go to Britain and attend a student exchange program, which will last for half a year. However, I know little about British customs, so I have to ask for your help. Would you like to give me some advice on dressing? In what kind of situation will I need to wear formal clothes and when should I just dress casually? Besides, I also want to know about the manners of accepting invitations and giving gifts.</p> <p>I would greatly appreciate it if you can give me any advice. I'm looking forward to your reply.</p> <p>Yours, Liu Hua</p>	<p>本文层次分明,用词准确,是一篇很好的小文章:</p> <p>第一部分开门见山地表明写信的原因或写信的目的。</p> <p>第二部分,表述自己希望得到哪些方面的建议,即让外教给予衣着服饰、接受邀请和馈赠礼物方面的建议。</p> <p>第三部分,表达了自己的真挚谢意。</p>



单元写作尝试

【题目】

假如你是一个法国的女孩,名字叫 Jane。你的中国笔友 Zhao Ming 想去法国看望你。请你给她介绍一下法国的风俗。

- 要求:1. 80 词左右;
2. 要点完整,层次清楚,上下文连贯;
3. 文章开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇和句式

单词	custom, meet, visit, should
短语	be different from, shake hands, be(not) supposed to, be expected to
句式	I'm looking forward to...

Dear Zhao Ming,

Thanks for your last letter. _____

Yours,

Jane



写作指导

【审题思路】

1. 本文应多使用一般现在时态;
2. 正文应采取先总后分的方式来写;
3. 最后表达自己的祝福;
4. 注意 should, be supposed to, be expected to do sth. ; It's + *adj.* + to do sth. 的运用。

【写作提纲】

1. 总体介绍。可以用: Since the customs in France are different from yours. I'd like to give you some suggestions.
2. 分细节介绍。可以用: You are(not) supposed to... 等。
3. 以祝福的话收尾。可以用: Have a good trip. / I'm looking forward to meeting you soon. 等句子。

【小试身手】

Dear Zhao Ming,

Thanks for your last letter. _____

Yours,

Jane



Unit 11 Sad movies make me cry.

第一课时 Section A (1a-2d)

名师讲解

1 **friendship** *n.* 友谊;友情,多用作不可数名词。如 T 二 2, T 三 1

2 **drive** 其名词为 driver 司机

(1) *v.* 驾驶。

(2) *v.* 迫使。通常搭配 drive sb. + *adj.* / drive sb. to do sth. 迫使某人……/迫使某人做某事。

drive sb. crazy/mad 使某人发疯/发狂。如 T 三 4

3 **leave out** “忽略,不提及”。如 T 三 3

常用被动语态的形式为: be/feel left out 被遗忘/忽略/排斥。如 T 四 1

4 **the more... the more...** “越……越……”,这种用法是把比较级提到句首起强调作用。如 T 一 5

5 **be friends with sb.** 成为某人的朋友。如 T 三 5

make friends with sb. 与……交朋友

6 I'd rather go to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I'm eating. 我宁愿去“蓝海”餐厅是因为我吃饭时喜欢听安静的音乐。

此句中的 'd rather 是 would rather 的缩写形式,意为“宁可;宁愿”。

否定形式是: would rather not do. 如 T 三 2

常见词组:

would do sth. rather than do sth.

would rather do sth. than do sth. 如 T 一 1

prefer to do... rather than do... = prefer doing... to doing... 如 T 一 2

7 **其他重点词组归纳**

make sb. do sth. 使某人做…… 如 T 一 3

so... that... 如此……以至于…… 如 T 一 4

一、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. Sad movies make me _____ leave.
A. want B. want to C. to want D. to want to
- () 4. The movie is _____ wonderful _____ I want to see it again.
A. too; to B. so; that C. as; as D. so; as
- () 5. (青岛市中考) _____ we work at English, the better grades we will get.
A. Harder B. The hardest C. Hardest D. The harder

二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. He fell down from the tree yesterday. The pain nearly d _____ (迫使) him crazy.
2. There was a war happening between the two countries, because they broke off their f _____ (友谊).
3. You haven't made a telephone call to me so far. Are you very busy l _____ (最近)?
4. Don't l _____ (忽略) out the verb in the sentence. It's very important for you to understand the sentence.
5. Sad movies often make me c _____ (哭).

三、根据句意,用方框中所给单词或词组的适当形式完成句子。

} *leave out, friendship, drive sb. crazy, would rather, be friends with* }

1. Our _____ will last forever.
2. If you _____ be alone, we'll all leave here.
3. Mike thought the report was too long, so he _____ the last paragraph.
4. His words _____. I can't stand him any more.
5. Joan _____ Andy. They stay together all the time.

四、句型转换。

1. Tina has few friends in the school so she often feels lonely. (改为同义句)
Tina is _____ because she has few friends.
2. Why not ask Jack to join us? (改为同义句)
Why _____ ask Jack to join us?
3. The boy is so young that he can't go to school. (改为同义句)
The boy is _____ young _____ go to school.
4. The boss made the workers work all day. (改为被动语态)
The workers _____ made _____ work all day.
5. The meeting makes me want to sleep. (改为同义句)
The meeting _____ me _____.



第二课时 Section A (3a-4b)

一、单项选择。

- () 1. When summer comes, a lot of people feel like _____ to have fun.
A. to swim B. swim C. swimming D. swum
- () 2. (襄阳市中考)—Would you like some milk or coffee, sir?
—_____. Just a glass of water, please.
A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. None
- () 3. —_____ can you finish your homework?
—In about an hour.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How far
- () 4. —What's wrong with my little sister, Dr. Lee?
—Well, I have to _____ her first.
A. examine B. review C. spread D. admire
- () 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

二、根据句意及所给的首字母和汉语提示写单词。

1. The q _____ (女王) and the k _____ (国王) have lived in the p _____ (宫殿) for a long time.
2. You look so p _____ (苍白的), anything wrong?
3. Hard seats make me feel u _____ (不舒服的).
4. Do you know these famous b _____ (银行家)?
5. Ma Yun is a man with great w _____ (财富).
6. This is the symbol of p _____ (权力).

三、完成句子,一空一词。

1. 你想取代我的位置吗?
Do you _____ my _____?
2. 那个小女孩无缘无故哭了。
That girl cried _____.
3. 他担心被别人赶上。
He is _____ being _____ by others.
4. 老师为什么把我叫进来?
Why did the teacher _____?
5. 我父亲和母亲都不能失去工作。
_____ my father _____ my mother _____ able to lose their jobs.
6. 让我将它再解释给你听一次。
Let me _____ it _____ you again.

四、补全对话。(有两项多余)

根据对话情景,从方框中选择恰当的句子补全对话,使对话内容连贯、完整。

- A. *Not only is it interesting, but it's meaningful.*
- B. *I wonder who wrote it.*
- C. *How many times have you read the novel?*
- D. *I have the same idea as you.*
- E. *Is it far from here?*
- F. *I disagree with you.*
- G. *How often do you read the novel?*

- A: Hi, Bill! You're reading the novel again?
B: Yes, Tom. I'll never be tired of it.
A: 1
B: Three times. Every time I read it, I can always learn something new.
A: Really? 2
B: Charles Dickens. I think he is a great English writer. What about you?
A: 3 He is also my favorite foreign writer. Please let me have a look at it.
B: OK. Here you are. What do you think of it?
A: 4 I haven't seen such a novel for long. Where did you buy it?
B: In the Rose Bookshop. A: I don't know where it is. 5
B: No, only a few minutes' walk from here. It's next to the People's Cinema.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

名师讲解

1 wealth 财富,不可数名词,其形容词为 wealthy,富有的。如 T 二 5

2 uncomfortable *adj.* 使人不舒服/适的,反义词是 comfortable,使人舒服/适的。如 T 二 3

3 examine *v.* 检查,检验。相当于 look over。如 T 一 4
其名词形式是 exam,意为“考试”。

4 power “权力,力量”,也可译为“电力,电能”。不可数名词。如 T 二 6

【拓展】power 的形容词为 powerful 强大的;权力大的。

5 for no reason 意为“无缘无故;毫无原因。”如 T 三 2

【拓展】for some reason,出于某种原因。

6 to start with “起初,开始”= to begin with。常置于句首。如 T 一 5

7 Neither medicine nor rest can help him. 无论是药还是休息都不能帮助他。

(1) neither “两者中的任何一个都不”,其反义词是 both。如 T 一 2

(2) neither... nor... 当连接两个主语时,谓语的形式依“就近原则”。如 T 三 5

8 其他重点词组归纳

take one's position = take one's place 取代某人的位置。如 T 三 1

explain sth. to sb. 向某人解释……如 T 三 6

call in 叫来,召来。如 T 三 4

feel like doing sth. 想要做……如 T 一 1, T 三 1



Section A 阅读提升

一、完形填空。

My mom used to be a woman who was energetic and liked laughing. All 1 after my dad died about ten years ago. After that, she lived alone and felt very 2. When I came over to see her, she would say, "I have become useless to 3. You don't care enough for me now." And without 4, I would say, "Oh, mom, I have so many things to do. How can you 5 me to do the things we used to do together years ago?" Usually, after hearing this, mom was 6. I knew I had hurt her.

This morning when I went to see her, she was having breakfast alone. She 7 me with a sad look. That made me think a lot: I always try to be 8 to people around me, even strangers. But what have I done for my mom?

So I pulled a 9 and sat next to her. I gave her a hug. It seemed that mom couldn't 10 what she saw. She told me she didn't need anything but just wanted to stay with me for a few minutes.

- () 1. A. changed B. happened
C. continued D. lasted
- () 2. A. free B. guilty C. alone D. lonely
- () 3. A. someone B. everyone
C. everything D. anyone
- () 4. A. moving B. seeing
C. driving D. thinking
- () 5. A. hope B. teach C. expect D. wish
- () 6. A. sad B. calm C. excited D. happy
- () 7. A. gave up B. looked at
C. thought of D. helped out
- () 8. A. kind B. rude
C. important D. cold
- () 9. A. bed B. desk C. chair D. table
- () 10. A. stand B. believe C. mind D. say

二、阅读理解。

Feeling Left out?

A reader wrote in to say that she was feeling lonely at break because her best friend wasn't around. Here's our advice to her—and to all kids who feel lonely sometimes.

It's hard when a best friend isn't around—maybe because she moved to a different school or a different class. You may feel lonely at break or lunchtime. You want to have new friends. But how do you make them? Maybe it seems like everybody else already has their friends. But remember, there's always room for more friends.

Start by looking around your classroom—think about which kids you'd like to play with at break. Look for chances to say hi to them, smile, and be friendly. Offer to share something or express your appreciation (欣赏) to them. Invite someone to play with you or say "Do you want to sit here?" in the lunchroom. When you're at break, walk over to kids you want to play with, act friendly, and say "Hi, can I play, too?" or just join in.

If you have trouble doing this or if you're feeling

shy, ask your teacher to help you make new friends. The best way to make friends is to be a friend. Be kind, be friendly, share, say nice things, offer to help—and pretty soon, you'll have one, or two, or even more new friends.

You might still miss that special best friend. But when you see each other, you can share something you didn't have before she left: You can introduce her to your new friends!

- () 1. According to the writer, some kids feel lonely at break because they _____.
- A. have trouble with their studies
B. don't have their best friends around
C. need their parents to be with them
D. are too young to look after themselves
- () 2. The underlined word "this" in Paragraph 4 refers to (指的是) "_____".
- A. sharing your ideas
B. talking before many people
C. studying better at school
D. developing new friendship
- () 3. Some kids need help from teachers to make friends because _____.
- A. they miss their old friends a lot
B. they have no time to stay with others
C. teachers know who wants a new friend
D. they are shy or not good at making friends

三、(安庆四中单元卷)补全对话。(有两项多余)

A: Tom, look at that girl. Her smile is so nice.

B: 1 I often keep lost in their smiles.

A: 2

B: I can guess something. It can be seen that they are in a good mood (心境) from their smiles. In this way, people live happily and longer.

A: Yes. 3 So it causes a positive influence.

B: Smile is also an important thing in building good relationships between people. 4

A: It is true. We should try our best to keep smiling in our life.

B: Absolutely right. Adding more giggles into our life will be good for us.

A: So, live with smile and we will have unexpected harvest (收获)!

B: 5

- A. I don't think so.
B. Yes, I like smiling girls.
C. I'm afraid I disagree with you.
D. I can't agree more.
E. When you laugh and smile, your body relaxes.
F. Have you heard that smiles can make people live longer?
G. Every time you smile at someone, you give a gift to that person.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____