

MINGSHI
DianBo

● 随堂练系列丛书

M I N G S H I

名师点拨

D I A N


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九年级英语 课课通

教材全解析 (9B)

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编者的话

亲爱的老师、家长和学生朋友,呈现在您面前的这套“名师点拨”丛书是一套紧密联系师生教、学过程的助学读物。在全国广泛推行新课程改革的背景下,我们特地组织省内一批工作在教学一线的特、高级教师,编写了这套与“义务教育课程标准实验教科书”相匹配的教辅丛书,旨在弘扬课改精神,帮助师生扫除教学、学习中的障碍。它具有以下三大特色:

内容新颖。本丛书以课标最新教材为蓝本,充分体现新课标的指导思想,紧扣教材,层层深入,讲解、例释、练测三位一体,力求在内容讲解和训练中渗透“知识和能力”、“过程和方法”以及“情感态度和价值观”。丛书栏目设置科学新颖,融入了大量具有时代气息和贴近生活实际的新材料。书中选用的题型都是按照最新小升初或者中考要求精心设计的,让读者超前介入,耳目一新。

讲解透彻。本丛书能够紧紧地把握教材,既细致入微地讲解教材,又不拘泥于教材,深入浅出。重点难点详细讲析,基本问题讲解透彻。通过一个知识点的讲解,可以延伸到知识背景、专题、特例、反例等等。并且特别注重知识“点”与“面”的联系,“教”与“学”的联系。

点拨到位。本丛书能围绕重点,突破难点,引发思考,启迪思维,点拨到位。在问题设置上注重典型性,避免随意性;注重迁移性,避免孤立性。实现由知识到能力的过渡,既有思路点拨又有解题过程,使学生能够举一反三,变通训练,总结规律,从而培养学生求异思维和创新思维的能力。

本丛书不仅力求内容取胜,而且注重形式领先。设计的时尚化,行文的轻松化,编撰的人文化,处处都在为读者着想,是老师的好助手,家长的好帮手,学生的好朋友。

编者

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Unit 1 Life on Mars

第一单元 火星上的生活



单元概述

本单元的主要内容是在火星上的生活。让学生学习并思考在另一个行星上生活的前景和可能性,同时学习衡量和比较不同环境的优缺点。



要点预览

I. 语法聚焦

1. 学会用 can, could, may 和 might 来讨论允许或许可。
2. 学会运用 that 引导的宾语从句。
3. 学会运用 if/whether 引导的宾语从句。

II. 语言技能

1. 在听力方面能辨别大意,完成有关一档电视节目的笔记,并能确定这档电视节目中的主要观点,完成相关笔记,而且能从这档电视节目中提取信息,补全对话。
2. 在说的方面要求学生讨论在火星上生活的优、缺点,并对在其他星球上生活表达自己的想法和意见。
3. 在阅读方面要求学生学习有关太空旅行的关键词,并了解在火星上生活可能是什么样子,而且了解未来在另一个星球上生活的语境。
4. 在书面表达方面,能完成一份流程图,能借助流程图组织观点,用流程图中的信息完成草稿并能写一份在另一个星球上生活的指南。

III. 词汇家园

1. 本单元要求四会的单词





helmet, robot, form, pill, guitar, sunglass, tent, imagine, planet, crowded, polluted, hopefully, transport, journey, speed, human, scientist, develop, settler, float, fashionable, connect, medicine, star, task, enjoyable, frightening, breathe, tie, taste, quality, energy, dried, park, astronaut, certain, percent, completely, Martian, condition, guide, describe, public, specially, rest, relax

2. 重要词组

ask sb. a question, life on Mars, be able to, travel in space, find out, care for, help sb. with, in the form of pills, make sb. feel ill, dream about camping on the moon, names of items, at the moment, by the year 2100, more and more crowded, at present, first of all, large numbers of people, in space shuttles, at half, the speed of light, three-eighths of, float away into space, in many ways, connect to an inter planet, computer network, take exams in online schools, online teachers, the journey to Mars

IV. 重点语句

1. How do you like life on Mars?
你觉得火星上的生活怎么样?
2. I thought you liked Mars.
我原以为你喜欢火星的。
3. Daniel is thinking about what life will be like in the future.
Daniel 正在考虑将来生活是什么样的。
4. Maybe people will be able to travel in space and live on the other planets.
也许人们将能在太空旅游并居住在其他行星上。
5. Write your own guide to living on Mars.
写出你自己在火星上的生活指南。
6. We will be cared for by robots.
我们将被机器人照顾。
7. We must wear helmets to go outside.
我们必须戴头盔出去。
8. Food will be in the form of pills.
食品将是片状的。
9. Space travel will make people feel very ill.
太空旅行将使得人们感到很不舒服。





10. At the moment, it may be difficult to imagine, but many people believe that by the year 2100, we will live on the planet Mars.
此时,去想象可能是困难的,但许多人相信到 2100 年,我们将居住在火星上。
11. Here is what life would be like.
以下是生活将是什么样子的。
12. At present, our spacecraft are too slow to carry large numbers of people to Mars—it takes months.
现在,我们的宇宙飞船太慢以至于不能运送大量的人去火星——因为它要花几个月的时间。
13. However, by 2100, the journey might take only a very short time in space shuttles that travel at half the speed of light.
然而,到 2100 年,在以光速一半飞行的宇宙飞船里那个旅行只花很短的时间。
14. However, it is not sure if these plants could produce water.
然而,还没有把握这些植物是否能生产水。
15. The gravity on Mars is only about three-eighths of the gravity on Earth.
火星上的重力大约只有地球重力的八分之三。
16. To prevent this, humans on Mars have to wear special boots to make themselves heavier.
为了防止这事情(的发生),火星上的人们必须穿特殊的靴子使他们变重。
17. Life on Mars will be better than life on Earth in many ways.
在许多方面,火星上的生活将比地球上的生活好。
18. Living in a dome with ten bedrooms is highly possible.
住在一个有十间卧室的宏伟建筑物里是很可能的。
19. Every student will have a computer at home connecting to an inter-planet computer network.
每个学生在家有台联在行星之间网络上的电脑。
20. Each student will also have their own online teacher called e-teacher.
每个学生也将有他们自己的被称作网上老师的在线老师。
21. The space shuttles travel fast, but the journey to Mars will probably be very uncomfortable.





航天飞机飞行很快,但去火星的行程将很可能是很不舒服的。

22. We have many kinds of food with different tastes and flavours.

我们有许多种不同风味的食品。

23. I think the space sleeping bag is the least important.

我想睡袋是最不重要的。

24. Scientists are working hard to make this dream become true.

科学家们正在努力工作使得梦想成真。

25. Settlers usually keep these animals away with laser light.

移居者们通常用激光驱走这些动物。

26. If you want to drive, you can buy a car which floats in the air.

如果你想开车,你可以买一辆在空中漂的小汽车。



知识梳理

Section I

Comic strip & Welcome to the Unit

第一部分 连环漫画及进入新单元



要点精析

1. Life on Mars.

火星上的生活。

on Mars 在火星上。当我们提到行星时,通常在它前面加上 on, on Earth, on Venus(金星),注意行星的首字母要大写。

Do you think people on Earth will move to Mars in the future?

你认为地球人将来将移到火星上去吗?

2. Can I ask you a question?

我能问你一个问题吗?

ask sb. sth. 问某人某事,注意 sb. 用宾格。

Our teacher often asks us a lot of questions in class.

我们的老师在课上经常问我们许多问题。

3. How do you like life on Mars?

你觉得火星上的生活怎样?

How do you like...? 你觉得……怎样?





How do you like the film we saw last night?

你觉得我们昨晚看的那部电影怎么样?

How do you like...? 同义句: What do you think of...?

What do you think of the film last night?

你觉得昨晚的电影怎么样?

4. I thought you liked Mars.

我原以为你喜欢火星呢。

这句是一个主从复合句, 主句是 I thought, 从句是 you liked Mars, 中间的 that 被省略。

I thought... 开头的句子表示过去认为……常译成“我以为……”。

I thought you had finished the work.

我原以为你已经完成了那工作。

I didn't think he would come.

我原以为他将不会来了。

5. I can't get to my food.

我不能吃到我的食物。

get to... 原意是到达, 这儿代表“吃到”的意思。

Eddie can't get to his food because he wears a helmet.

Eddie 吃不到食物因为他戴着头盔。

6. Daniel is thinking about what life will be like in the future.

Daniel 在考虑将来的生活将是什么样的。

(1) think about... 考虑……

They are thinking about having a meeting next week.

他们在考虑下周开个会。

I'm going to think about your plan for the trip.

我将考虑你的旅行计划。

(2) what life will be like 将来生活是什么样。what 后按陈述语序, 作宾语从句。

What is the weather like today? (What 后加一般问句语序, 是简单句。)

今天天气怎么样?

Can you tell me what the weather is like today? (what 后加陈述语序, 作宾语从句。)

你能告诉我今天的天气怎么样吗?





7. Many people will be able to travel in space and live on other planets.

许多人将能在太空旅行并居住在其他星球上。

- (1) travel in space 在太空旅行, space 前一般不加 the, 但被其他形容词修饰时可以用 the。

He is the first man to walk in outer space.

他是在太空漫步的第一个人。

We are able to travel in the wide and black space some day.

总有一天我们能在宽广黑暗的宇宙里旅行。

- (2) live on other planets 住其他行星上。注意 other 前无 the, 词尾无 s, the other 常指两个中的另一个, 而 others 指其他人或物后不加名词。

The old man has two daughters. One is a doctor, the other is a nurse.

那老人有两个女儿, 一个是医生, 另一个是护士。

8. We will be cared for by robots.

我们将被机器人照顾。

- (1) will be cared 是一般将来时的被动语态。

French will be studied in that school.

那个学校里学生们将学法语。

- (2) care for 照顾。同义词组 look after 和 take care of。

The old man is cared for by his neighbour.

那位老人被他的邻居照顾。

Can you care for my dog when I am not at home?

我不在家时你能照顾我的狗吗?

9. We must wear space helmet to go outside.

我们必须戴太空头盔出去。

- (1) wear space helmet 戴太空盔, wear 强调状态。

We are asked to wear a helmet when we ride motorbikes.

当我们骑摩托车时, 要求我们戴头盔。

- (2) go outside 出去, 和 go out 同义。

Don't go out/outside alone at night.

夜里别单独出去。

10. Robots will help us with our homework.

机器人将在我们的家庭作业方面帮助我们。

help sb. with sth. 在某方面帮助某人, 同义词组 help sb. (to) + v.





Mr Black will help us with our English. 同义句: Mr Black will help us (to) learn English.
Black 先生将帮助我们学英语。

11. Food will be in the form of pills.
食物将是片状的形式出现。
in the form of pills 片状
I don't think food will be in the form of pills.
我认为食物不会是片状的。

12. Space travel will make people feel very ill.
太空旅行将使得人们很不舒服。

(1) make sb. + v. 使得某人…… 注意: sb. 后应用动词原形。

The boss often makes the workers work 10 hours a day.

老板经常让工人们一天工作 10 小时。

当用被动语态表示此句时, 必须在 work 前加 to。

The workers are often made to work 10 hours a day.

工人们常被迫一天工作十小时。

(2) feel very ill 感到很不舒服, feel 后常加形容词作表语。

He often feels sick when he takes a bus.

当他乘汽车时, 常感到恶心。



名师点拨

考题 1 Eddie doesn't like life _____.

- A. on the Mars B. in the Mars
C. on Mars D. on the mars

答案 C

点拨 在火星上应用 on 而且首字母要大写, 前不加冠词。

考题 2 We _____ a lot of questions by our teacher in class and we _____ him many questions after class.

- A. ask, ask
B. are asked, ask
C. are asked, asked
D. ask, are asked

答案 B





点拨 前一句是被动语态,后一句是主动语态,两句都应用一般现在时。

考题 3 — _____ the film yesterday afternoon?

— It's very interesting.

- A. How do you like
- B. What do you think of
- C. How do you find
- D. A, B & C

答案 D

点拨 询问“……怎么样”三个答案都正确无误,所以选 D。

考题 4 Eddic hates life on Mars, _____?

- A. doesn't he
- B. does he
- C. isn't it
- D. is it

答案 A

点拨 这是一个前肯后否的反意问句,前后要呼应,前有 hates,后用 doesn't。

考题 5 I thought he _____ living on Mars.

- A. likes
- B. liked
- C. like
- D. to like

答案 B

点拨 主句和从句时态要呼应、一致,主句是 I thought,从句里也应用过去时 he liked。

考题 6 When will the visitors _____ Beijing?

- A. get to
- B. arrive in
- C. reach
- D. A, B & C

答案 D

点拨 表示到达某地时 A, B, C 三个答案都正确无误。

考题 7 Let's talk about _____ in the future.

- A. what will life be like on Earth
- B. what life will be like on Earth
- C. what life would be like on earth
- D. what's the life like on Earth

答案 B

点拨 (1) 主句是一般现在时,从句应根据实际情况确定时态。(2) 宾语从句 what 后应用陈述句语序。





考题 8 Daniel is going to write his guide _____ on Mars tomorrow.

- A. to live B. to living
C. of live D. for living

答案 B

点拨 guide 后应跟介词 to, to 后面应加动名词而不是动词原形。

考题 9 The children _____ by their teachers at school.

- A. are looked after well
B. are taken good care of
C. are cared for well
D. A, B & C

答案 D

点拨 表示“照顾”而且用被动语态时三个答案都正确无误。

考題 10 Amy's father often helps her _____ her maths.

- A. at B. in C. on D. with

答案 D

点拨 在某方面帮助某人用 help sb. with...。

考题 11 Food won't be made _____ the form of pills.

- A. with B. in C. on D. of

答案 B

点拨 以片状的形式出现, form 前应用 in。

考题 12 What makes you he is a doctor?

- A. to think B. thinking
C. think D. thought

答案 C

点拨 make sb. + 动词原形, 表示“……使某人……”, sb. 后只能用不带 to 的不定式。

考题 13 The mother looked _____ at her son and felt very _____

- A. sad; sadly B. sadly; sad
C. happy; happily D. sadly; happy

答案 B

点拨 “难过地看着……”用 look sadly at sth./sb. 而 feel 后应加形容词, D 虽是形容词, 但句意前后矛盾。

考题 14 Andy is dreaming about _____ on Mars now.





A. to travel

B. travelling

C. travel

D. to travelling

答案 B

点拨 介词 about 后应加名词、代词或动名词(v.-ing)。



拓展练习

一、根据提示写出单词。

1. We should wear our h _____ when we ride our motorbikes.
2. They will be looked after well by r _____ on Mars.
3. In Summer, people often wear _____ (太阳镜) when they go out.
4. Daniel won't take his _____ (吉他) to the party.
5. There is no water on the moon. So they aren't going to take a _____ /net/ there.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. We'll find out more about _____ (live) on the planet Mars.
2. It was the _____ (bad) weather last week.
3. He is even _____ (ill) now. He must be taken to the hospital.
4. Daniel won't take _____ (fish) nets to the moon in his dream.
5. How many _____ (Walkman) are there in the shop?

三、用所给动词的正确时态填空。

talk help hate be move

1. I think many people _____ to Mars in the future.
2. Eddie _____ life on Mars because he can't eat tasty food.
3. The Class 1 Grade 9 students _____ about what life will be like by the year 2100.
4. They _____ Daniel compare living on Mars to living on Earth yesterday.
5. — _____ humans _____ to Mars?
— No, never.

四、互译下列词组。

1. life on the planet Mars _____
2. ask sb. a lot of questions _____





3. How do you like...? _____
4. care for sb. carefully _____
5. help sb. with sb's homework _____
6. make sb. feel very ill _____
7. wear a pair of sunglasses _____
8. in the form of pills _____
9. 学弹吉他 _____
10. 七盒火柴和一些随身听 _____

五、单项选择。

- () 1. Humans can't live _____ the moon because there is no water on it.
A. up B. on C. over D. in
- () 2. Our English teacher makes us _____ English in class.
A. to speak B. speaking
C. speak D. to say
- () 3. Amy is good at maths. She _____ a lot of questions by our maths teacher in class.
A. asks B. asked
C. is asked D. is asking
- () 4. _____ the football match between Class 1 and Class 2?
A. How do you like
B. What do you like
C. What do you find out
D. How do you think of
- () 5. Your cousin likes listening to music, _____?
A. isn't she B. doesn't she
C. is she D. does she
- () 6. We _____ think they _____ living on Mars.
A. didn't; liked B. /; don't like
C. didn't; like D. /; didn't like
- () 7. What time does Tom usually _____ school in the morning?
A. get B. arrive in
C. arrive to D. reach





- () 8. We often discuss _____ when we grow up.
A. what are we going to do
B. what are we going to be
C. how we are going to do
D. what we are going to be
- () 9. The baby is only 5 months old. She must _____ by her parents.
A. look after
B. take care of
C. be cared for
D. be looking after
- () 10. Andy does well in physics. He often helps his classmates _____ their physics.
A. at B. with C. on D. in
- () 11. The boring story didn't make the children _____ at all.
A. to laugh B. laughing
C. laugh D. laughed
- () 12. After he heard the good news he felt _____.
A. happily B. sadly
C. happy D. sad

六、完形填空。

"If you want a friend, be one." Have you ever heard 1 this saying? What does it mean?

There are many different things that you can do to make friends. You may find out 2 they are if you watch someone make friends.

Here is how a new teacher made friends with the students in her class on the first day of school. When the bell rang, the teacher smiled at all the students. Then she said, "Good morning. How 3 it is to have all of you in my class 4 year! I want to know 5 of you very much. I am sure we all will enjoy working together."

The teacher smiled and used a pleasant 6. She told the students her name and 7 it on the blackboard. Then she told them something she liked to do. The students knew that she liked many of 8 things they liked.





Everyone felt that she meant what she said. All of them wanted to know her better and 9 her friend.

Then she let the students tell something about 10. So they felt that the teacher knew them. Could you make friends 11 the teacher did?

How do you know and like your classmates in the school? One way is to 12 more about them. During the 13, you can talk to them. You may ask them their names and the things they like. They want to know you, too. You may tell them about your hobbies and holiday experiences. It is often easy to be friends with people who have the same hobbies and play the same games. As you talk, the others may be 14, "I like to do the same things as you do. It should be fun to be friends with you."

Remember! Just talking together in a 15 way is one good way to make friends.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. for | B. of | C. at | D. from |
| () 2. A. where | B. who | C. what | D. how |
| () 3. A. nice | | B. strange | |
| | C. important | D. interesting | |
| () 4. A. this | B. that | C. last | D. next |
| () 5. A. some | B. few | C. none | D. each |
| () 6. A. word | B. sound | C. voice | D. mouth |
| () 7. A. draw | B. wrote | C. drew | D. write |
| () 8. A. different | B. the same | C. good | D. strange |
| () 9. A. is | B. are | C. be | D. being |
| () 10. A. them | B. themselves | C. her | D. herself |
| () 11. A. when | B. after | C. before | D. as |
| () 12. A. look for | B. find out | C. think of | D. do with |
| () 13. A. holiday | B. class | C. break | D. weekend |
| () 14. A. listening | B. asking | C. saying | D. thinking |
| () 15. A. lively | B. funny | C. lovely | D. friendly |

七、阅读理解。

(A)

Stop reading for a minute and think about what you see when you look up at the sky on a clear night. You may see many stars. Long long ago, farmers





watched some stars to know when to plant their crops(庄稼). Travellers did so to find their ways in the dark. Today stars are still important to some people.

People found out that most are very big, and they are so far away that it would take millions of years to get to them even by spaceship.

Another thing we know today about stars is that there are hot gases(气体) on these stars. The gases are so hot that they give out light. If you watch a star carefully, you may find that it twinkles(闪烁) sometimes. As you may understand, light from a star must shine through the air before you can see the star. Air is always moving. It makes light from the star move, too. When the light moves, it makes the star twinkle. Stars also have different colours. The colour of a star depends on(取决于) how hot it is. To our surprise, the cool stars are red and the hottest are blue white.

() 1. In the past on a clear night, the stars in the sky could tell people

- _____.
- A. when to plant their crops
 - B. how to find their ways in the dark
 - C. how to plant their crops
 - D. Both A and B

() 2. The stars look small, because _____.

- A. they are too hot
- B. they are too cold
- C. they are too far away
- D. they are not as big as our earth

() 3. The stars look bright at night, because _____.

- A. there are lights on these stars
- B. there is something wrong with our eyes
- C. the earth is too dark at night
- D. the hot gases on the stars can give out light

() 4. What makes the stars twinkle?

- A. Gas.
- B. Light.
- C. Air.
- D. Colour.

(B)

Australia is nearly as large as the United States, but most of it is too dry for people to live in. Around the edge of this huge dry part are large sheep and

