



名校课时互动计划

知行天下 策划

# 集优 方案

## 英语

九年级 **全** 人教版

从基础开始，去虚存实，讲练结合，遵循素质教育的要求，梳理归纳课本知识，使掌握课本内容更加容易。以各种题型使学生开拓思维，明确知识重点，提高学习效率，提供思路或学习方法、技巧，排除学习中的障碍，引导学生走出困境。提倡研究性学习，在举一反三中引导学生自己发现问题、提出问题、解决问题，从而使课本知识转化为内在的技能，并逐步培养学生的自主学习能力和终身学习能力。

甘肃教育出版社  
GANSU JIAOYU CHUBANSHE

## 创新

依据素质教育,提倡研究性学习,引导同学们对教材核心内容的学习有的放矢,使课本知识转化为内在知识和技能,增强创造性学习能力是其目的所在。

## 解析

抛砖旨在引玉,解析所提供供给同学们的不仅仅是一种方法、技巧,更重要的在于拓展思路,开阔思维。解要害、析事理,微观上可提供解决具体问题的具体方法,宏观上则可引导同学们对已有知识进行综合思考和思维发散。

★全新教材

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## 重点

文求详略得当,事分轻重缓急。学习必须抓住重点,才能有的放矢。只有这样才能减少学习的盲目性,提高学习效率,增强学习效果。本书的重点讲解将使同学们明确学习重点,使学习更具针对性。

## 精练

遵循新课标的教学要求,以各种题型的灵活运用开拓思维,考核教材知识和能力范围以内可以达到的要求,排除学习障碍,引导同学们走出学习困境,找到盲点和突破口,推动学习和研究能力的进一步提高。

## 难点

每一门学科都是一个整体、系统,其内在的知识点环环相扣,任何一个知识点的学习缺失都会成为后面学习的拦路虎。难点部分往往不易弄懂,最容易成为后续学习的障碍。本书的难点讲解将使同学们心中的疑惑迎刃而解,使学习更轻松,更愉快。



知行天下 策划

## 基础

基础知识的归纳是学习的主要方法。对于大多数学生而言,难以把握基础知识主要是因为对课本的掌握不够。梳理和归纳课本所包含的基础知识以及课外知识,使知识系统化、条理化。

## 资料

学无止境。课本知识总是有限的。扩大视野,掌握更多的课外知识无论是对同学们学习课本知识还是培养自学能力和学科兴趣都是十分有益的。资料部分旨在给同学们提供一个更大的平台,使同学们能够放眼于课本之外的知识,为进一步学习打下良好的基础。

本册作者:赫小花

# 甘肃教育出版社隆重推出精品教辅

从基础开始,去虚存实,讲练结合,遵循素质教育的要求,梳理归纳课本知识,使掌握课本内容更加容易。以各种题型使学生开拓思维,明确知识重点,提高学习效率,提供思路或学习方法、技巧,排除学习中的障碍,引导学生走出困境。提倡研究性学习,在举一反三中引导学生自己发现问题、提出问题、解决问题,从而使课本知识转化为内在的技能,并逐步培养学生的自主学习能力和终身学习能力。

**巩固提高    启发点拨    解惑释疑    拓展深化**

## — 集优方案 —

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|------|-------|----|-------|----|--------|----|
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# Unit 1 How do you study for a test?



## 目标瞭望

1. 学习目标——学会讨论各种学习方法和策略。
2. 需要掌握的重点词汇及惯用表达。

flashcard n. 抽认卡 frustrate adj. 令人沮丧的

memorize v. 记忆, 背诵

aloud adv. 出声地、高声地 comma n. 逗号

pronunciation n. 发音

solution n. 解决办法

not at all 根本(不) / 全然(不)

end up 结束, 告终

make mistakes 犯错 later on 以后; 随后

be afraid to 害怕去做

laugh at sb. 笑话; 取笑(某人)

take notes 做笔记, 做记录

enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事

native speakers 说本族语的人

make up 组成, 构成

## 3. 语言目标

①—How do you study for tests?

你是怎样准备考试的?

—Well, I study by working with my classmates.

哦, 我和同学们一起学习。

②—What about reading aloud to practice

pronunciation?

大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?

—Why don't you join an English language club?

你为什么不能参加一个英语俱乐部?

## 4. 语法目标

①介词by + 动名词“通过……途径, 方法”;

②复习一般现在时及现在完成时。

## 要点集优

1. —How do you learn English? —I learn English by

A. listen to cassettes

B. speak it

C. listening to cassettes

D. ask the teacher

2. What about \_\_\_\_\_ conversations with friends?

A. practice

B. practices

C. to practice

D. practicing

3. The man gave a \_\_\_\_\_ shout, and then ran away.

A. loud

B. aloud

C. loudly

D. louder

4. Why don't have a try by yourself? (单句改错)

5. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the news.

A. excite

B. excited

C. exciting

D. excites

6. He speaks too quickly \_\_\_\_\_.

A. understand

B. write them down

C. to understand

D. and write

7. I can't make him \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) me, though

I have explained many times.

(用所给词适当形式填空。)

8. Sam enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ stamps, and now he has 226 of

them.

A. to collect

B. collected





C. collects

D. collecting

9. If you have questions, you should ask the teacher

\_\_\_\_\_ help.

A. from

B. on

C. for

D. to

10. He told us that he would come back \_\_\_\_\_.

A. soon

B. quickly

C. fast

D. quick

## 名师指津

1. by 用法小结:

① 在……旁边,靠近。如:

He is sitting by the window. 他坐在窗户旁边。

② 不迟于,到……时为止,相当于not later than。如:

by the end of last week; by 5 o'clock; by then.

③ 被,由,后面加动作的执行者。如:

The letter is written by him. 这信是他写的。

④ 按……,以……为准。如:

They pay by the week in America. 在美国领周薪。

Oil is sold by the kilogram. 油是按公斤来卖的。

⑤ 通过,以……为手段;后面接动词-ing形式(动名词),还可以加交通工具名词,注意名词前不能加冠词。如:

He lives by writing. 他靠写作为生。

My father went to Shanghai by plane.

我父亲乘飞机去的上海。

区分:

by, with, in 均是介词,用how来提问。

by + v-ing; with + 工具名词; in + 材质名词。如:

He stays in the big city by singing.

I write with a pen.

She draws in pencil (= with a pencil).

2. 动词的-ing(动名词)是非谓语动词的一种。它具有名词和动词的特征,可以作主语、表语和(介词或某

些动词的)宾语。如:

What about going for a walk?

非谓语动词是指除了不能作谓语,其他成分都可以充当,常见的非谓语动词有v-ing, v-ed和to-v三种形式。

3. aloud, loud, loudly

aloud 是副词,意为“出声地,大声地”,强调为使他人能听见而发声,常与read, think, call等词连用,无比较级。

loud意为“大声地,大声的”既可作形容词修饰名词,也可作副词修饰动词。主要指说话声和笑声等,有比较级形式louder。

loudly是副词,意为“大声地,喧闹的”,可指敲门声或其他各种声音,强调声音大,不悦耳,吵闹,无比较级。

4. 提建议的句式:

① What/ How about +doing sth.?

What/ How about going shopping?

② Why don't you + do sth.?

Why don't you go for a walk?

③ Why not + do sth.?

Why not take a rest?

④ Let's + do sth.

Let's go swimming.

⑤ Shall we/ I + do sth.?

Shall we/ I go now?

5. excited/exciting

excited修饰人,表“感到激动的、兴奋的”;

exciting修饰物,表“令人激动的、兴奋的”。如:

I am / get excited about going to Beijing. = I am excited to go to Beijing.

我对去北京感到兴奋。

The visit to the Great Wall was really exciting.

去长城游玩让人真的很激动。

类似的还有:

frustrated/frustrating;

interested/interesting;

disappointed/disappointing; surprised/surprising;

6. too + 形容词/副词to + 动词原形,意为“太……而不能”有时可以在to do前面加上for sb,表示“对谁来

说”。如:

The box is too heavy for me to lift. = The box is so heavy that I can't lift it.

7. 某些动词后常接动词的ing形式作宾语。常见的动词有:

practice(练习), enjoy(喜欢), finish(完成), mind(介意), miss(错过), keep(坚持), escape(逃避), consider(考虑), suggest(建议), advise(劝说), can't help(禁不住), give up(放弃), put off(推迟)

8. make 是使役动词,其后接复合宾语sb. do sth.,意为“让某人做某事”。动词不定式不带to。注意:被动语态中to要还原,be made to do sth.。类似的表达还有:一感(feel),二听(listen to, hear),三让(have, let, make),四看(watch, see, look at, notice)。

9. ask, ask for, ask about

ask既可用作及物动词也可作不及物动词,意为“问,询问”,后跟名词。

ask for意为“要求,请求”,后跟名词,可以连起来使用,也可分开使用,ask sb for sth.,向某人要某物。

ask about 通常分开使用,ask sb about sth./sb.,向某人询问有关某人或某物的情况。

10. quickly, fast, soon “快”

quickly强调反应敏捷,动作迅速;

fast强调速度快;

soon表示时间上“很快,即将”。如:

The police quickly arrived at the site the moment they got the call.

一接到电话,警察就迅速赶到现场。

The man ran so fast that nobody could catch up with him.

那个人跑得太快了,没有人能赶上他。

It gets dark soon. 天很快就暗下来了。

## 典例精点

1. — Can I get you a drink?

— That's very nice of you. I've already got

A. it

B. one

C. that

D. this

【解析】答案是B。考查代词。it指代是上文所提到的同一个事物,而one指代的是同类事物中的某一个,在这里表示“我已经喝过一杯了”。再如:Where did you buy your scarf? It's beautiful, I want to buy one, too. 如果用it,就成了“我想买你的那条围巾了”。

2. — have you been here?

— For two weeks.

A. How long

B. How soon

C. How often

D. How far

【解析】答案是A。本题考查疑问词how的用法。How often询问频率,通常用次数来回答,如:once a week/three times a day等;how long 提问时间段,通常用“for + 一段时间”(for three years)或“since+过去的时间点”(since two years ago)来回答;how soon询问将来的时间,意为“还要多久”,和一般将来时连用,通常用“in + 一段时间”来回答,如in three days(三天之后);how far提问距离,用具体的距离回答,如10 kilometers。

how many/much提问数量,many后接可数名词,much后接不可数名词。

## 集优导练

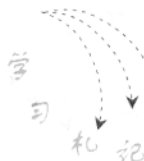
### 基础巩固题

1. 翻译短语

1. 根本不

2. 犯错

3. 随后





4. 求助 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 取笑(某人) \_\_\_\_\_
6. 做笔记 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 说本族语的人 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 结束(做某事) \_\_\_\_\_
9. 学习语法 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 首先 \_\_\_\_\_
11. 详细的建议 \_\_\_\_\_
12. 记忆单词 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 由于某事而兴奋 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 玩得高兴 \_\_\_\_\_
15. 解决问题 \_\_\_\_\_
16. 害怕做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

17. I study by \_\_\_\_\_ (make) vocabulary lists.
18. He hasn't arrived. He may, however, \_\_\_\_\_ (come) late.
19. Do you know how \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
20. Tim is a basketball fan and he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) almost every game.
21. He thinks \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English grammar is too boring.
22. It is fine today. What about \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to swim.
23. I was too \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) to sleep last night.
24. I heard them \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) songs yesterday.
25. He was made \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the work by himself.
26. On hearing the joke, we can't help \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh).

III. 单项选择。

27. Beijing, the capital of China, is one of \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world.  
A. the biggest B. bigger  
C. much bigger D. big
28. Tom is strong and he \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.

- A. walked B. walks  
C. will walk D. has walked
29. — \_\_\_\_\_ did you go to England?  
— By air.  
A. How B. What  
C. When D. Where
30. It's a beautiful, sunny day!  
There \_\_\_\_\_ many people here on vacation.  
A. be B. am  
C. is D. are
31. — What \_\_\_\_\_ listening to music?  
— Good idea.  
A. of B. about  
C. around D. for
32. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ his suggestions?  
A. following B. listen  
C. follow D. listening to
33. Many students asked the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the time of the test.  
A. for B. to  
C. with D. about
34. We don't think she is \_\_\_\_\_ honest girl.  
A. a B. an  
C. the D. /
35. I have learned \_\_\_\_\_ by studying with a group.  
A. a few B. lot  
C. a lot D. a lot of
36. \_\_\_\_\_ of the two new boys are funny.  
A. All B. Both  
C. Any D. Either
37. After hearing her words, my teacher was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. impressed B. impressing  
C. to impress D. impresses
38. We can't do well in examination \_\_\_\_\_ we study hard in school time.  
A. if B. and  
C. since D. unless



39. They tell us some ways \_\_\_\_\_ English well.

- A. teach B. learning  
C. to learn D. to teaching

40. When she was a child, she \_\_\_\_\_ piano

- A. enjoys playing B. enjoyed play  
C. enjoy play the D. enjoyed playing the

41. His mother is strict \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with him B. with he  
C. in him D. in he

42. My English teacher was angry \_\_\_\_\_ me.

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

43. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the boy's mistakes.

- A. laugh at B. smile  
C. laugh D. laugh down

44. There is \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in the room.

- A. much too B. many  
C. too much D. too many

45. He often practices \_\_\_\_\_ English in his room.

- A. speak B. speaking  
C. to speak D. spoke

IV. 按要求完成下面句子。

46. Ann often writes vocabulary lists.

(改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Ann often \_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary lists?

47. The best way to learn English is using English.

(对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the best way to learn English?

48. Alice studies for a test by listening to tapes.

(对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Alice \_\_\_\_\_ for a test?

49. I think we need a cheaper one, too. (改为否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ think we need a cheaper one, \_\_\_\_\_.

50. Can you tell me how I use the computer?

(同义句转换)

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ use the computer?

V. 完形填空。

People seem to have a secret for learning language. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language 51 than others. Perhaps if we 52 a close look at these successful language learners, we may discover a few 53 which make language learning 54 for them.

First of all, 55 language learners are independent (独立的) learners. 56, successful language learning is active learning. They 57 every chance to 58 the language bravely. 59, successful language learners are learners with a purpose (目的).

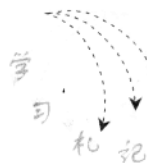
What kind of language learner 60 you?

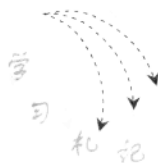
51. A. more quickly B. quickly  
C. slowly D. more slowly  
52. A. take B. make  
C. go D. put  
53. A. skill B. skills  
C. books D. book  
54. A. more difficult B. more easier  
C. much easier D. much difficult  
55. A. unsuccessful B. successful  
C. beautiful D. outgoing  
56. A. Next B. First  
C. In the end D. At last  
57. A. look at B. look into  
C. look after D. look for  
58. A. use B. make  
C. dance D. teach  
59. A. Final B. In the end  
C. Finally D. At last  
60. A. is B. was  
C. are D. were

VI. 阅读理解。

How I study English

I often hear some students say English is difficult,





and it gives them a headache. So they can't learn it well. But English is very easy for me. I'm good at it. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think an interest in English is very important. When I was in Grade One, we had a new subject—English. It was fresh for me. I was interested in it, so I worked hard at it. Soon we had an English exam and I got a very good mark. How happy I was! After that, I learned English harder and harder. Our English teacher often teaches us English songs, the songs sound nice. I often think how interesting English is!

Second, I think English is a foreign language. I should learn it well in the following ways: Listen to the teacher carefully, speak bravely, read aloud and have a good vocabulary. Then practice again and again, never be tired. And I also have a good habit: Asking whenever I have a question, I must make it clear by asking our English teacher. How happy I am when I understand!

Besides this, I often read English stories, jokes and easy novels. From these I know English is not only interesting, but also useful. They help me understand a lot of things. So to do more reading is an important way to learn English well.

And I also do some exercises from our class magazines, and I often write English diaries. English has become a close friend of mine.

Now I have learned English for more than two years. I always keep the first position in our school. From these words, I hope every student can learn English well.

61. Why do some students often "have a headache"?

- A. Because they are easy to catch a cold.
- B. Because it's often very cold
- C. Because they think English is easy.
- D. Because they don't think English is easy.

62. The writer tells us that we should be \_\_\_\_\_ in English if we want to learn it well.

- A. interest
- B. interested
- C. interesting
- D. strict

63. The sentence "I got a very good mark." means

- A. I got a good way
- B. I had a good idea
- C. I did badly in the exam
- D. I did well in the exam

64. The writer thinks English is interesting because

- A. English is full of stories.
- B. English is full of jokes.
- C. his teacher often teaches them nice English songs.
- D. of nothing

65. Which of the following is NOT the way the writer studies by?

- A. Speaking bravely
- B. Writing to foreign friends
- C. Reading aloud
- D. Writing English diaries

#### VII. 情景交际

A: Jenny, your English 66 \_\_\_\_\_ very good.

67 \_\_\_\_\_ do you learn it 68 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: I learn English 69 \_\_\_\_\_ using English.

A: 70 \_\_\_\_\_ the best way of learning new words?

B: You should 71 \_\_\_\_\_ English magazines and memorize the 72. \_\_\_\_\_ of pop songs.

A: It helps me a 73 \_\_\_\_\_. 74 \_\_\_\_\_ you very much.

B: 75 \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasure.

#### VIII. 单句改错(每句中有一处错误, 请画出并改正)

76. There are many ways of study English well.

77. Sometimes listening to cassettes help me with my English study.

78. Have you ever studied English with watching videos?

79. You'd better to read aloud to practice your pronunciation.

80. Students in school might feel they have too many work to do.

强化提高题

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示写出单词。

1. It's f \_\_\_\_\_ (令人沮丧的) for me to fail in the test.
2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (视为) Beijing as his second hometown because he has been here for over ten years.
3. We should learn to change the problems into \_\_\_\_\_ (挑战).
4. Most of the girls are a \_\_\_\_\_ to go out at night.
5. If I make a m \_\_\_\_\_, don't laugh at me.
6. What's the s \_\_\_\_\_ (解决方法) to your trouble?
7. They have t \_\_\_\_\_ in making complete sentences. It's too difficult for them.
8. The girl is very clever. She can m \_\_\_\_\_ (记忆) the words in ten minutes.
9. It's my d \_\_\_\_\_ to report it to the police.
10. Boys and girls may behave \_\_\_\_\_ (不同地).

II. 单项选择。

11. My clothes are the same as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she B. her  
C. hers D. she is
12. I'm sorry, but I have to go. My mother told me to be at home \_\_\_\_\_ 9 p.m.  
A. by B. on  
C. after D. until
13. Just now I saw Jim \_\_\_\_\_ the internet in his room.  
A. surfs B. surfing  
C. surfed D. to surf
14. She says she \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing twice.  
A. has been in B. has been to  
C. has gone to D. has come in
15. Maria is from France. She studies English by \_\_\_\_\_ English movies.  
A. watch B. watching  
C. to watch D. watched

16. We still couldn't decide \_\_\_\_\_ with our difficulties in learning English.  
A. how to do B. how to deal  
C. what to deal D. what to solve

17. There \_\_\_\_\_ some rubbish in the dustbin.  
A. am B. is  
C. are D. were

18. —How often do you go home?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. For two weeks B. In two weeks  
C. Once a week D. After two weeks

19. We'll go to Qinghai Lake either \_\_\_\_\_ or on foot.  
A. by car B. take a taxi  
C. car ride D. take a bus

20. I found \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to learn English grammar.  
A. it B. that  
C. it is D. that is

21. —Can you solve the problem?  
—Sorry, I can't. Why \_\_\_\_\_ ask the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ help?

- A. don't, for B. not, about  
C. don't, about D. not, for

22. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. helping, a lot of B. help, lot  
C. helping, a lot D. help, lots of

23. We feel very \_\_\_\_\_ because the movie is not \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

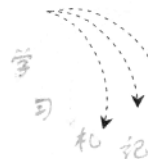
- A. frustrated, exciting  
B. frustrating, exciting  
C. frustrated, excited  
D. frustrating, excited

24. The sports meet will be held out of doors \_\_\_\_\_ it rains tomorrow.

- A. if B. if not  
C. whether D. unless

25. \_\_\_\_\_ new English words in a vocabulary list is a good way to improve English.

- A. Getting down B. Looking down  
C. Turning down D. Writing down





26. If you don't know how to pronounce new words, \_\_\_\_\_ in a dictionary, please.

- A. look up      B. look it up  
C. look them up      D. look up them

27. Chinese English learners often talk about topics in English at first but \_\_\_\_\_ up in Chinese at last.

- A. finish      B. start  
C. end      D. add

28. —Tina didn't go to school yesterday, did she?

- \_\_\_\_\_. Because she was badly ill.  
A. Yes, she did      B. Yes, she didn't  
C. No, she didn't      D. No, she did

29. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you study English?

- By making flashcards.  
A. Why      B. How  
C. What      D. When

30. —Thank you for helping me a lot.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Never mind  
B. You are welcome  
C. It doesn't matter  
D. No problem

III. 根据汉语提示完成下面句子。

31. 当人们和Bob说话时他总是听不懂。  
Bob \_\_\_\_\_ always understand \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

32. 为什么你不参加英语俱乐部来练习你的英语呢?  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ an English club to \_\_\_\_\_ your English?

33. 她根本不读英语书。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ English books at all.

34. 我通过与朋友练习对话提高我的口语。  
I improve my \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_ practicing conversations \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

35. Lydia 因一件小事跟她朋友生了好长时间的气。  
Lydia \_\_\_\_\_ with her friend for a long time \_\_\_\_\_ a small problem.

36. 看英语电影也是学习英语的好方法。  
\_\_\_\_\_ English movies \_\_\_\_\_ also a good

way to learn English.

37. 我听不到你说话,你能说得再大点儿吗?

I can't hear you, can you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

38. 我已经坚持两个星期写日记了。

I \_\_\_\_\_ kept writing English diary \_\_\_\_\_ two years.

39. 他们害怕在课外讲英语。

They are \_\_\_\_\_ speak English out of class.

40. 对我来说好像学英语并不是很困难。

\_\_\_\_\_ isn't difficult for me \_\_\_\_\_ learn English.

IV. 完形填空。

Mr. Johnson was having trouble with his stomach, 41 he went to see a doctor. The doctor examined his stomach 42 but couldn't find any problem. Then he said, "Well, Mr. Johnson, take it easy. There is 43 serious. Stop smoking and then you'll be all right very 44."

"But, doctor," answered Mr. Johnson, "I 45 . I don't like smoking at all."

"Oh, I see," said the doctor, "then stop drinking alcohol(酒) 46 ."

"But I don't drink alcohol," answered Mr. Johnson. "Don't drink 47 tea or coffee then," the doctor said to him.

"I 48 drink water," answered Mr. Johnson, "I don't like tea or coffee."

The doctor 49 for a while and then said, "Well, what do you like to eat then?"

"Potatoes. I like potatoes very much," Mr. Johnson answered at once.

"All right, then stop 50 potatoes," said the doctor as he got up to say goodbye to Mr. Johnson.

41. A. so      B. but

C. of      D. for

42. A. slowly      B. happily

C. quickly      D. carefully

43. A. anything B. something  
C. nothing D. everything
44. A. early B. soon  
C. late D. much
45. A. won't smoke B. never smoked  
C. couldn't smoke D. needn't smoke
46. A. from now on B. just now  
C. from then on D. until now
47. A. any B. many  
C. some D. little
48. A. will B. won't  
C. don't D. only
49. A. thinks B. thought  
C. is thinking D. though
50. A. cutting B. buying  
C. eating D. washing

V. 阅读理解

A

House of Pizza

We have three kinds pizzas, small, medium and large. A small pizza with pepperoni, onions and olives is \$3.5. A medium pizza with mushrooms, tomatoes and cheese is \$4.7. A large pizza with olives and cheese is \$4.

Lunch Special

We have some great special. The pizza has cheese and tomatoes is just \$2.50. The cheapie \$1.5 has green peppers and onions. The pizza and salad lunch special is \$2.90.

Time: 11:00~2:00 pm

Welcome.

Pizza Express

Tel: 825-3933

The Californian pizza has mushrooms, olives and green peppers is just \$3.00. The pizza has pepperoni and olives is \$2.50. The hot dog is \$1.50. The

lemonade is \$1.00. The juice is \$0.50.

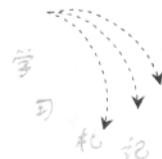
Order a meal today!

51. If you want to buy a small pizza, a medium and a large pizza, you can pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. \$8.20 B. \$12.20 C. \$8.70 D. \$12.70
52. If you go to the house of pizza, you can buy a medium pizza with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pepperoni, onions and olives  
B. olives and cheese  
C. a pizza with cheese and tomatoes on it  
D. a pizza with pepperoni and cheese
53. If you only have \$1.50 with you, you can buy \_\_\_\_\_ at lunch time.  
A. a pizza with green peppers and onions on it  
B. the pizza and salad lunch  
C. a pizza with cheese and tomatoes on it  
D. a pizza with pepperoni and cheese
54. If you want to order a pizza, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to the house of pizza  
B. get a lunch special  
C. call 825-3933  
D. go to the pizza Express
55. In the house of pizza, you can buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lemonade B. juice  
C. iced tea D. a large pizza

B. 阅读短文选择适当的词填空,有些词形式需要做适当的变化。

but a has down for read or once change  
what do at

A good 56 \_\_\_\_\_ is very much like a driver. He must 57 \_\_\_\_\_ his reading speed(速度) to fit what he is reading and 58 \_\_\_\_\_ he is reading for, just as a driver to fit the road situation (状况). A good reader may read 59 \_\_\_\_\_ 1000 WPM (词/每分钟) when he looks 60 \_\_\_\_\_ something for a report in the library. But 61 \_\_\_\_\_ he finds what he needs, he may slow 62 \_\_\_\_\_ to 100 WPM. A good reader may read





newspapers and storybooks at 600 WPM. 63 \_\_\_\_\_ he may read his science maths books at 150 WPM. Just as a driver 64 \_\_\_\_\_ a wide change of driving speed, so a good reader has 65 \_\_\_\_\_ wide change of reading speed.

## VI. 书面表达。

请用50词左右为你的同龄人写一篇关于提高英语水平的短文,题目自拟。

- 主要包括:
1. 要对英语学习有浓厚的兴趣;
  2. 学唱英语歌曲有助于记单词;
  3. 记英语日记(diary);
  4. 用英语交流,表达自己的观点。

## 中考回望

1. You can study the grammar \_\_\_\_\_ memorizing it. (2007兰州中考题)

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

2. The river is 10 meters wide. (对画线部分进行提问) (2007兰州中考题)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the river?

3. More and more people are busy \_\_\_\_\_ about the Internet now. (2007天水中考题)

- A. learn      B. learning  
C. to learn      D. learned

4. What about go out for a walk? (改错) \_\_\_\_\_

- A B C D (2007天水中考题)

5. Mother asked you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with me. (用所给词的适当形式填空) (2007庆阳中考题)

6. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to lift the heavy box. (2007武威中考题)

- A. too weak      B. weak too  
C. weak enough      D. enough weak

7. -- \_\_\_\_\_ something to drink? (2007武威中考题)

— Good idea! I'm thirsty.

- A. What about      B. Shall we  
C. Would you      D. Why not

8. She enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ TV at home. (2006天水中考题)

- A. watches      B. watched  
C. watching      D. watch

9. Why don't you ask your teacher for help when you are in trouble? (改为同义句) (2006兰州中考题)

\_\_\_\_\_ ask your teacher for help when you are in trouble?



## Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

### 目标期望

1. 学习目标——学会陈述自己过去的爱好、常做的事情及现在和过去的变化等。
2. 需要掌握的重点词汇及惯用表达。

dark adj. 黑暗

sure adj. 无疑, 确实

terrify v. 使害怕, 使恐惧

generous adj. 大方的

outgoing adj. 开朗的

chat v. 聊天

right adv. 立即, 马上

comic n. 连环漫画

hardly adv. 不十分, 简直没有

used to do sth. 过去经常

be interested in 对……感兴趣

be on the swim team 是游泳队成员

be afraid of 害怕

be terrified of 害怕

with the light on 灯开着做……

worry about 担心

chew gum 嚼口香糖

these days 目前, 如今

not...anymore 不再

3. 语言目标:

① I used to be short when I was young.

我年轻时个子很矮。

② — Did you use to play the piano?

你过去弹钢琴吗?

— Yes, I did. 是的, 我过去弹。

③ — Did you use to be afraid of being alone?

你过去害怕独自一人呆着吗?

— No, I didn't. I didn't use to be afraid of being alone. 不, 我不害怕一人呆着。

4. 语法目标:

掌握used to的用法。

### 要点集优

1. \_\_\_\_\_ work in Microsoft?

A. Did you used to

B. Did you use to

C. Do you used to

D. Do you use to

2. The old man lived \_\_\_\_\_ but he didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

A. lonely; alone

B. alone; alone

C. alone; lonely

D. lonely; lonely

3. His grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

A. dies

B. dead

C. has died

D. has been dead

4. My brother has a \_\_\_\_\_ son.

A. four-years-old

B. fourth-year-old

C. four-year-old

D. four-year-olds

5. To the surprise of him, some of his students become engineers. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_, some of his students become engineers.

6. We want \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to Guilin this summer vacation.

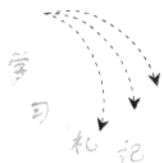
A. take

B. takes

C. taking

D. to take





7. \_\_\_\_\_ of the street there is a big book store.

- A. At the end      B. In the end  
C. At last      D. Finally

8. You are no longer a child. (改为同义句)

You \_\_\_\_\_ a child \_\_\_\_\_  
(=You aren't a child any longer.)

9. \_\_\_\_\_ seems that she doesn't get on well with her classmates.

- A. That      B. It  
C. This      D. She

10. I'll try to finish it as early as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I possible      B. my can  
C. I can      D. possibly

### 名师指津

1. used to do sth/ used to be + adj.

意为“过去经常做……;过去曾是……”常用于指过去的习惯,表示过去经常发生或反复发生的动作(现在并非如此),这种句式只用于过去时态。

其否定式: didn't use to do sth. 或 used not/usedn't to do sth. 如:

It used not to be so hot in summer in former years.  
前几年夏天没有这么热的。

其一般疑问句式: Did... use to do...? 或 Used ... to do ...? 如:

Used you to make those stories up out of your own head? 你过去常自己编故事吗?

Did you use to live in the countryside?

你过去常住在乡下吗?

其反意疑问句式: did ...? didn't ...? 或 usedn't ...?

如: You didn't use to live in London, did you?

你过去不是住在伦敦的,是不是?

There used to be some trees in this field, usedn't/ didn't there?

这块地里过去有几棵树,是不是?

注意: be/get used to doing sth., be used to do sth., be used for doing sth., be used as 的区别。

① be/get used to doing sth. 意思是“习惯于做某事”,可用于现在、过去、将来的多种时态, to 是一个介词,后面接名词、代词或动词的-ing形式, get used

to doing sth. 强调动作, 而 be used to doing sth. 强调状态。

② be used to do sth. 表示“被用来做某事”, 不定式表目的, 可用于多种时态。

③ be used for doing sth. 表示“被用来……”表用途, for 是一个介词, 其后接名词, v-ing形式。

④ be used as 表示“被用作……” as 是介词, 其后接名词。

2. alone, lonely

alone 相当于 by oneself, 意为“独自地”, 强调单独做某事。既可作形容词, 也可作副词; lonely 有感情色彩, 表示“孤独的, 寂寞的”, 是形容词。

3. die, dead, death, dying 均是死亡的表达。

die 意为“死亡, 断气”, 是终止性动词, 指生命的结束, 强调动作, 不能与 for + 一段时间连用。

dead 意为“死的”, 是形容词, 表示“死的, 无生命的”, 常与 be 动词连用, 指死的状态。可以和 for + 一段时间搭配。

death 是 die 的名词, 意为“死亡”。

dying 是 die 的现在分词, 通常作形容词使用, 是“要死的, 垂危的”, “濒临死亡的”的意思。

4. 作定语和表语的年龄表达

The boy is fifteen years old now. (作表语, 中间的名词用复数形式, 不加连字符)

He is a fifteen-year-old boy. (作定语, 中间的名词用单数形式, 加连字符)

5. to one's surprise 意为“令某人惊奇的是”, 相当于 to the surprise of sb. 一般位于句首, 并用逗号将其与句子的主干部分分隔开, 注意 one's 后面应该接名词形式。可替换 surprise 的词有: joy (高兴), delight (高兴), annoyance (烦恼, 恼火), disappointment (失望), regret (遗憾), sorrow (悲伤), satisfaction (满意) 等。

比较: in surprise 意为“惊奇地”。如:

The two men looked at each other in surprise.

那两个人惊奇地互相看着。

6. 有些动词后面要用动词不定式作宾语。如:

hope, plan, decide, want, would like 等。

7. at the end, in the end, at last, finally 均表示“最后”。

at the end 可与 of 连用, 表示“……的尽头, 末端”, 常与时间或地点名词连用;

in the end 与 at last 可互换使用, 表示“经过努力的最终/后”;

finally 通常表示顺序上的最后。如:

first... next... finally...

8. no longer可以与not...any longer替换,主要用来表示时间或距离的“不再”,意在对比现在的情况和过去的情况加以比较,故多用于现在时。类似的表达还有no more(not... any more)。如:

You are no longer a child. (=You aren't a child any longer.) 你已不再是个孩子了。

9. It seems that...是一个固定句型,可以转化成“名词/代词+seems+动词不定式短语”这一简单句型,如果动词不定式短语是“to be+形容词”,to be可以被省略。如:

It seems that his temperature is all right.

=His temperature seems (to be) all right.

他的体温似乎很正常。

10. as + adj./adv.原级+as sb. could/can相当于as + adj./adv.原级+as possible,尽某人的能力。

### 典例精点

1. My teacher has been at this school \_\_\_\_\_.

A. for two years ago B. in 1998

C. after two years D. since two years ago

【解析】答案是D。考查与现在完成时态搭配的时间状语。B和C很容易排除,常与过去时搭配。注意after和in与一段时间连用时时态不一样,in+一段时间与一般将来时连用。A是错误的表达,for后只能接一段时间,不能接时间点,所以A如果去掉ago就正确了;而since后必须跟过去的时间点。

2. It is a very interesting story. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ interesting story it is!

【解析】答案是What an。考查感叹句的构成。How + adj./adv. + 主语 + 谓语; What + 形容词 + 名词(复数或不可数)/What + a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语;有时候后面的主语和谓语部分可以省略。

How fast he runs! 他跑的真快啊!

How sweet her voice is! 她的嗓音真甜!

What terrible days they are! (What terrible weather it is!) 天气可真糟糕呢!

What a nice girl she is! = How nice a girl she is!

多么好的一个女孩儿啊!

### 集优导练

#### 基础巩固题

- I. 根据句意及首字母写出所缺单词。

1. Her family is poor and can't a \_\_\_\_\_ her school life.

2. I u \_\_\_\_\_ to get up very late, but now I get up early.

3. I like to c \_\_\_\_\_ with my grandmother, she tells me a lot about her childhood.

4. His parents asked him to make a d \_\_\_\_\_ by himself.

5. You should pay a \_\_\_\_\_ to your pronunciation when speaking English.

- II. 按要求完成下面句子。

6. I used to \_\_\_\_\_ with my parents, but now I'm used to \_\_\_\_\_ alone. (sleep)

(用所给词的适当形式填空)

7. He used to go to school on foot.

(改为否定句和一般疑问句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school on foot.

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ go to school on foot?

8. 我们不得不工作到深夜。(根据汉语提示完成句子)

We \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ late in the night.

9. 院子里的一间小房子被用作了厨房。

The room in the yard is \_\_\_\_\_ a kitchen.

10. 你会很快习惯于这里的天气。

You will soon \_\_\_\_\_ to the weather here.

- III. 根据句意选出正确解释画线短语的选项。

11. Tom didn't attend classes today, he was ill.

