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第一步

导练大课堂[®]
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九年级英语 (上)

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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

Section A



课前自主练

I. 英汉互译

1. make flashcards _____
2. listen to the tape _____
3. do a survey _____
4. practice conversations _____
5. improve speaking skills _____
6. 大声读 _____
7. 更具体的建议 _____
8. 认为不同 _____

II. 把单词和相应的释义搭配起来

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. grammar | a. in a quick manner |
| 2. frustrating | b. rules for |
| 3. quickly | c. go on to say |
| 4. memorize | d. disappointing |
| 5. add | e. learn by heart |



课堂巩固练

III. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

1. I often listen to tapes to i _____ my listening skills.
2. The teacher let us remember all the words in the v _____.
3. He likes to learn words by making f _____.
4. The foreigner can't understand me because my p _____ is different from his.
5. He fell into the river. He called a _____ for help.

IV. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I think the best way _____ (learn) French is by working with a group.
2. His father got angry because his grades were _____ (frustrate).
3. He shook his head, for he thought _____ (different).
4. I think reading is very _____ (help).

5. Have you ended up _____ (draw) the picture?

V. 单项选择

- () 1. —What about _____ flashcards?
—Good idea!
A. make B. makes
C. makeing D. making
- () 2. He asked me about the best ways _____ more English words.
A. to memorize B. memorizing
C. of memorize D. for memorizing
- () 3. —This box is _____ heavy for me _____ carry.
Can you help me? —Certainly.
A. so; to B. much; to
C. very; to D. too; to
- () 4. Sam got _____ about the words and ended _____ in a low voice.
A. frustrating; speaking
B. frustrated; up speaking
C. frustrate; to speak
D. frustrating; up speaking
- () 5. Liu Ye got _____ about the _____ news.
A. exciting; exciting B. exciting; excited
C. excited; exciting D. excited; excited



课后提高练

VI. 根据汉语完成句子

1. He finds watching movies _____ (令人失望的) because the people speak too quickly.
2. He thinks studying grammar is _____ (学英语最好的方式).
3. She likes to watch Englihs movies because she can _____ (看到演员们说话).
4. She _____ (补充说) that having conversations with friends was _____ (根本没有帮助).
5. The best way to learn new words is by _____ (读英语杂志).

VII. 句型转换

1. Linda learns English by reading the textbook. (对



划线部分提问)

- _____ Linda _____ English?
2. Why don't you watch English-language videos?
(改为同义句)
_____ watch English-language videos?
3. He's been singing for five years. (改为同义句)
He's been singing _____
_____.
4. He often asks the teacher questions. (改为否定句)
He _____ often _____ the teacher questions.
5. Kate has already had lunch. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Kate _____ lunch _____?

VIII. 阅读理解

Reading for pleasure is the easiest way to become a better reader in English. It is also the most important way.

Some students say they don't want to read for pleasure. They say they want to use their time to learn the rules of the language and new words. They say that pleasure reading is too easy.

Many experts(专家) say pleasure reading is very important for learning English. Dr. Stephen Kreashen, a famous expert on learning languages, says that pleasure reading helps you learn many important things about English. Students learn more grammar and more words when they read for pleasure. They also learn about good writing.

Dr. Kreashen tells us that pleasure reading helps each student in a different way. Each student needs to learn something different. Pleasure reading makes it possible for each student to learn what he or she needs.

Reading for pleasure is not the same as studying. When you read for pleasure, you choose your own books, and you don't have to remember everything. There are no tests on your pleasure reading books.

Pleasure reading will help you:

- * learn how English speakers use English
- * read faster in English
- * find examples of good writing in English
- * learn new words
- * learn about the cultures of English speakers

1. Is pleasure reading important for learning English?

2. Which is the easier way to become a better reader, pleasure reading or studying?
3. What do some students think of pleasure reading?
4. How can we become better readers?
5. What's the greatest advantage of pleasure reading?
We can _____.

Section B



课前自主练

I. 英汉互译

1. writing practice _____
2. spoken English _____
3. first of all _____
4. be afraid to do sth. _____
5. make a sentence _____
6. 做笔记 _____
7. 以后,随后 _____
8. 英语语法 _____
9. 决定做事 _____
10. 尽力做某事 _____

II. 根据句意和首字母提示完成句中所缺单词

1. Tractors go very s _____, but can carry many things.
2. What about reading aloud to practice p _____?
3. If you make the same m _____ again, others will laugh at you.
4. Later on, I r _____ that it is important to speak with friends in English.
5. This kind of cloth feels very s _____.



课堂巩固练

III. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I can't understand _____ (speak) English.
2. I don't know how _____ (use) commas.
3. I read very _____ (slow).
4. I can't _____ (pronunciation) some of the words.



5. Why don't you _____ (join) an English club?

IV. 用方框内所给短语的适当形式填空

write down, at all, take notes, around the world, make up

1. I learn English by _____ conversations with my friends.

2. He doesn't like playing computer games _____ because he thinks it's boring.

3. When I grow up, I'll travel _____.

4. _____ in class is very important. It can help us remember what the teacher says in class.

5. The teacher asked us to _____ the words on the blackboard.

V. 单项选择

() 1. — _____ does Pierre study for a test?
— By reading the textbook.

- A. Why B. What
C. Where D. How

() 2. If you are in trouble, don't be afraid of _____ help.

- A. asking B. asking for
C. ask D. to asking

() 3. It's _____ to accuse anyone without evidence(证据).

- A. fair B. able
C. right D. unfair

() 4. Now Mr Xu has become _____ expert _____ teaching English.

- A. an; at B. the; in
C. a; of D. laugh at



课后提高练

VI. 补全对话

- A. Why don't you borrow the teacher's tapes?
B. What's the problem?
C. Which is the way?
D. But what about all the new words?
E. You should find a pen pal.
F. You should practice speaking English.
G. I'm having trouble learning English.

A: How long have you been learning English, Wang Hai?

B: For six years. 1 _____

A: Really? 2 _____

B: I can't get the pronunciation right.

A: Well, listening can help. 3 _____ You can listen to them at home and repeat the sentences that are difficult for you.

B: That's a good idea. 4 _____ I forget a lot of new words.

A: You can always write the new words in your notebook and study them at home. You can even study in the train on the way to school.

B: That might really help! The only other problem I have is that I don't get much writing practice.

A: 5 _____.

B: That sounds like a fun way to practice writing. Thanks, Mr White.

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

VII. 阅读对话, 完成短文

A: Good morning, Dick.

B: Good morning, Jim. Come in, please.

A: Thank you. Your room is very nice. Oh! A bookshelf and many books. I know why you study so well then.

B: Thank you. I like reading, you know.

A: Did you do well in your exam?

B: Yes. I just learned I passed the English exam and the result is good. I have got an "A".

A: Congratulations!

B: Thank you. But you look worried today. Why?

A: We will have a maths exam next Monday. I'm afraid I may fail the exam. So I've come for some help.

B: Don't worry. I am good at it and I can help you with it.

A: That's great. Thank you very much.

B: Not at all. It was a pleasure. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A: That's true. When shall we start?

B: Right now.

Dick was a good pupil. He liked 1 _____ very much and there were a lot of books in his room. He was better at his lessons 2 _____ his friend, Jim. He studied quite well. He had just 3 _____ the English exam and the result was quite good. He had got an "A". Jim would 4 _____ his maths exam the next Monday. He was



afraid that he might 5. So he went to Dick for some help. He wanted Dick very much to help him 6 his maths. Dick would like to help him at once and said that a friend in need 7 a friend indeed.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

Self check & Reading



课前自主练

I. 英汉互译

1. look up _____
2. deal with _____
3. be angry with _____
4. time goes by _____
5. try one's best _____
6. break off _____
7. 听流行歌曲 _____
8. 编对话 _____
9. 解决问题 _____
10. 对……抱怨 _____

II. 写出下列词的反义词

1. happy _____ 2. important _____
3. young _____ 4. poor _____
5. remember _____ 6. better _____
7. fair _____ 8. agreement _____



课堂巩固练

III. 用方框中所给词的适当形式填空

interest, pronounce, exact, excite, take, learn,
solve, decide, different, speak

1. When I was a child, I was _____ in music.
2. We are learning English, so we are all English _____.
3. I'm afraid of _____ exams. What about you?
4. The girl was _____ about the result of the test.
5. You must tell us _____ what you would like to do.
6. Sorry, my _____ is so poor. Can you help me?
7. The little boy is quite shy. He is terrified of _____

in public.

8. It may take a long time to find a _____ to the problem.
9. We need a _____ on this by next week.
10. How could she act _____?

IV. 单项选择

- () 1. That's a hard problem. It's very hard to deal _____.
A. of B. with
C. off D. out
() 2. You won't succeed _____ you work harder than before.
A. if B. whether
C. unless D. why
() 3. He's often late for school. Our teacher is angry _____ him.
A. to B. about
C. of D. with
() 4. We should try our best _____ that work.
A. to finish B. finishing
C. finish D. doing
() 5. —How is "ed" _____ in the word "stopped"?
—/t/.
A. pronounce B. pronounced
C. pronunciation D. pronouncing
() 6. More and more people in Beijing are able to talk and write _____ English these days.
A. on B. in
C. to D. at
() 7. "Tom, _____ afraid of speaking in public. You are no longer a small boy." said Mum.
A. not be B. not to be
C. be not D. don't be
() 8. She has a good singing _____. It _____ very beautiful.
A. sound; sounds B. voice; voices
C. sound; voices D. voice; sounds
() 9. I need a partner _____.
A. to speak B. to talk
C. to speak of D. to talk with
() 10. It is impolite _____ others.
A. to laugh B. laughing to
C. to laugh at D. laughing



V. 补全对话

- How are you?
—I'm _____.
- Shall I call you Jim or James?
—It doesn't _____.
- I didn't win in the sports meeting.
—Bad _____.
- What does that word mean?
—_____ one?
- I think foreign languages are more important than science.
—I really can't _____ with you.
- What were you doing at that time when your father came back yesterday?
—I was _____ the floor.
- Thank you for your help.
—That's all _____.
- Have you found my ruler yet?
—I'm _____ I haven't.
- Is Bill as tall as Li Lei?
—No, he isn't _____ tall as Li Lei.
- Well _____. Congratulations.
—Thank you.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| C. eraser | D. pencil |
| () 2. A. hers | B. his |
| C. ours | D. yours |
| () 3. A. exam | B. job |
| C. book | D. chance |
| () 4. A. suggest | B. like |
| C. hate | D. finish |
| () 5. A. slow | B. slowly |
| C. hard | D. hardly |
| () 6. A. ended | B. began |
| C. went on | D. took place |
| () 7. A. good | B. wrong |
| C. easy | D. difficult |
| () 8. A. agreed with | B. searched for |
| C. took up | D. looked at |
| () 9. A. and | B. also |
| C. so | D. but |
| () 10. A. drive | B. move |
| C. count | D. study |

Ⅶ. 阅读理解

Let children learn to judge (判断) their own work. When children learn to speak, other people do not correct (纠正) their mistakes all the time. If we correct too much, they will stop speaking. Let themselves understand the difference between the language they speak and the language other people around them speak. Day after day, they will make some changes to make their language like other people's language. In the same way, children can learn to do many other things without others' help. For example, to walk, run, climb, and ride a bike—make themselves understand how they should do it. Slowly they can make some changes they need.

But in school we never let a child himself find out his mistakes and correct them for himself. We usually think he never knows his mistakes if we do not tell him or he never corrects them if we do not make him do it. We should try to let him find out the answers to the problems, and the good ways of working them out with the help of other children if he wants.

Can teachers give the students answer books if they do maths problems? Let them correct their homework all by themselves. When the students tell their teachers that they can't find the ways to get the right answers, the teachers should help them. Let the



课后提高练

Ⅵ. 完形填空

When we were having an English test this morning, I felt somebody was watching me a little too closely. I turned my 1 quickly and saw Jack, who sat just behind me. My eyes caught 2 and he said very quietly. "I hope you studied for this 3 !"

"What am I going to do?" I thought to myself. I 4 cheating (作弊) in exams. Besides, I'd studied 5 for the test. Clearly Jack hadn't. During the exam, I tried several ways to guard my answers so that Jack wouldn't be able to see them. When the exam 6, I felt I should let him know cheating was 7. And I didn't want to destroy (破坏) our friendship. My mind 8 the right words.

"Sorry, Jack, 9 you know how I feel about cheating." I said slowly and gently. "Maybe I could help you 10 before the next test." "OK, Bob," he smiled slightly. "It might not be easy, but I'll have a try."

- () 1. A. head B. hand



students know what they must learn, how to judge their own understanding (理解力), how to know what they know or what they do not know. These are the most important.

1. The text tells us that the children should learn things by(通过) _____.
A. listening to other people
B. doing what other people do
C. making mistakes and then correcting them
D. asking other people many questions
2. Which of the following is right? The teachers _____.
A. never give the students answers
B. don't let the students make mistakes
C. don't always correct the students' mistakes

when they make mistakes

- D. only give the students the answers when they do problems
3. The writer thinks the teachers in school should _____.
A. let the students help each other
B. teach the students less good ways
C. correct more of their homework
D. teach the students more book knowledge
4. This text shows that learning to speak is _____.
A. different from learning other things
B. a very important thing
C. more important than learning other things
D. just like learning other things

真题感悟练

I. 单项选择

- () 1. (青岛中考)—What's the matter?
—I'm having trouble _____ who has taken my book.
A. finding B. looking for
C. finding out D. looking up
- () 2. (浙江舟山中考)—_____ do you study for a test?
—I study by working with a group.
A. What B. Whom
C. How D. Where
- () 3. (徐州中考)You can improve your English _____ reading more.
A. in B. with
C. by D. of
- () 4. (德州中考)Lin Lin often practices English _____ chatting with her American friend.
A. in B. by
C. for D. with
- () 5. (宜昌中考)—All of us are proud of the progress he's made during the past few years.
—Yes, we're sure he will be even _____.
A. successful B. more successful
C. most successful D. successfully

II. 用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. (徐州中考)Nancy is patient and she doesn't give

up _____ (easy).

2. (无锡中考)Many Chinese have trouble using a knife and fork _____ (correct).
3. (安顺中考)I sent a letter to my friend Tom yesterday morning. And now I am looking forward to _____ (hear) from her.
4. (广州中考)He did the work very _____ (care). Everybody said he had done a good job.
5. (襄樊中考)I don't understand what they are saying because they speak too _____ (quick).

III. (福建福州中考)从 II 栏中选出与 I 栏中每句话相对应的正确答语

I

1. Is that Ann speaking?
2. What does your teacher look like?
3. I'm sorry for losing your pen.
4. I've passed the English exam.
5. Would you please turn down the music?

II

- A. Congratulations!
- B. Sorry, she isn't in right now.
- C. It doesn't matter.
- D. All right. I'll do it at once.
- E. How are you doing?
- F. She is tall with long hair.
- G. She is friendly and easy-going.



Unit 1 综合练

I. 单项选择(20 分)

- () 1. If you have questions, you should ask the teacher _____ help.
A. from B. on
C. for D. to
- () 2. He speaks too quickly _____.
A. understand B. write them down
C. to understand D. and write
- () 3. 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
- () 4. You are late again. Why _____ a little earlier?
A. not you come B. do you come
C. don't you come D. you don't come
- () 5. If you want to learn English well, you should practice _____ English.
A. speak B. to speak
C. speaking D. speaks
- () 6. Lucy is a little shy, and she is afraid _____ in front of the whole class.
A. speak B. to speak
C. speaking D. spoke
- () 7. How many English words _____ you _____ since you came to this school?
A. do; learn B. have; learn
C. did; learn D. have; learnt
- () 8. —Where's Mr. Green?
—Oh, he _____ Canada.
A. has been to B. has gone to
C. have gone to D. have been to
- () 9. I have met many friends _____.
A. since two years B. for two years ago
C. since two years ago D. before two years
- () 10. My brother is going to look for another job _____ the company offers (提供) him more money.

- A. after B. when
C. unless D. besides

II. 完形填空(20 分)

How to practice spoken English?

How can we practice our spoken English?

The first and the most important thing is to believe in 1. You should always be full of confidence or you 2 be able to improve your English. You should often encourage yourself, "Come on, don't be afraid!"

You should never lose heart and never give up.

Maybe you are afraid of losing face, but you should think since we are students and we're 3 English, there's no need to worry 4 anything. You must always be active in practice. There's no problem that your pronunciation and intonation (语调) can't be as good 5 the native people because we are Chinese, and we don't have chances to live in foreign countries and talk with the people there 6. But you must know that the main way to study English is to make ourselves understood and 7 other people. You should believe that native speakers will not laugh at you, 8 they will encourage you. So if you are brave enough, you'll certainly make a rapid progress in your 9 English.

10 be shy or afraid! Just have a try.

- () 1. A. itself B. yourself
C. themselves D. myself
- () 2. A. can't never B. are never
C. will D. will never
- () 3. A. learning B. saying
C. students D. teaching
- () 4. A. [DW] B. to
C. about D. for
- () 5. A. so B. with
C. as D. than
- () 6. A. for some time B. sometime
C. sometimes D. all the time



- () 7. A. too be understood B. understand
C. understood D. understanding
- () 8. A. so B. instead
C. or D. nor
- () 9. A. speaking B. speech
C. spoken D. spoke
- () 10. A. Don't B. Not
C. No D. Do

III. 阅读理解(30分)

When you are learning English, you find it not clever to put an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence "How do you do?" for example, if you look up each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation(翻译)? It must be a wrong sentence in your own language.

Languages don't just have different sounds; they are different in many ways. It's important to master (掌握) the rules for word order in the study of English, too. If the speakers put words in a wrong order, the listener can't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes. But sometimes the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Let's see the difference between the two pairs of sentences. "She only likes apples." "Only she likes apples." "I have seen the film already." "I have already seen the film." When you are learning English, you must do your best to get the spirit of the language and use it as the English speaker does.

- () 1. From the passage we know that _____ when we are learning English.
A. we shouldn't put every word into our own language
B. we should look up every word in the dictionary
C. we need to put every word into our own language
D. we must read word by word
- () 2. The writer thinks it is _____ in learning English.
A. difficult to understand different sounds

- B. possible to remember the word order
C. important to master the rules for word order
D. easy to master the rules for word order
- () 3. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. the meaning of an English sentence always changes with the order of the words
B. the order of words can never change the meaning of an English sentence
C. sometimes different order of words has a different meaning
D. if the order of words is different, the meaning of the sentence must be different

- () 4. "She only likes apples." _____.
A. is the same as "Only she likes apples."
B. is different from "Only she likes apples."
C. means "She likes fruit except apples."
D. means "She doesn't like apples."
- () 5. Which is the best title(标题) for this passage?
A. Different Orders, Different Meanings
B. How to Speak English
C. How to Put English into Our Own Language
D. How to Learn English

B

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day. You may fail in an exam if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the exam. If you are taking an English exam, don't only learn rules of grammar. (1) Try to read stories in English whenever you can. (2) A few days before the exam, you should start going to bed early. Before you start the exam, read carefully over the question paper. Try to understand the exact meaning of each question before you pick up your pen to read over your answers, and correct the mistakes which you find and make sure that you have not missed anything.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)

- () 6. The best way to pass the exam is not to



work hard all the year around.

() 7. You should read lots of English stories whenever you can.

8. 将画线(1)处改为否定句

9. 翻译画线(2)处的句子

10. 写出 carefully 的形容词形式

IV. 根据句意和所给词首字母提示完成句中所缺单词

(15 分)

1. Practicing conversations with friends can improve your speaking s _____.

2. Do you think we can learn English well by u _____ English?

3. Is studying grammar a great w _____ to learn a language?

4. If you join the English club, you can get lots of p _____.

5. Some students found learning g _____ boring.

V. 用所给短语的适当形式完成句子(10 分)

laugh at, look up, make up, at all, deal with, be angry with, instead of, take notes

1. I was afraid to speak English in class, because some of my classmates always _____ me.

2. Li Hong decided to _____ lots of grammar _____ in every class.

3. I learn English by _____ conversations with my classmates.

4. I don't like to watch English movies _____, and I think it helps little.

5. If you meet new words, you can _____ them _____ in a dictionary.

6. My father _____ me because I did badly in the math exam.

7. He has learnt to _____ all kinds of problems.

8. You are too busy. He will go _____ you.

VI. 阅读短文,在空白处填入适当的词(10 分)

Students learn their lessons in class. They sit in the classroom 1 to the teacher. This is a way of learning. Is this the 2 way for students to learn? Of course not. There is another way to learn. That is

students can teach themselves. For 3, if you can't remember something when you are doing your homework, what will you do? You can look at your book to 4 the answer.

How to teach yourself? The first thing you must do is reading. Read something you are 5 in, or you have to read. The second is that you must ask yourself questions. A clever student is usually 6 at asking questions. The third is to answer the questions yourself by 7 hard, by reading books, and sometimes by asking 8 people. These are the ways of teaching yourself. If you keep doing 9 these for a long time, you are sure to have great 10 in your study.

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

VII. 书面表达(15 分)

假设你是英语报社的一名编辑,请给学英语有困难的 Jack 写一封回信,帮助他解决问题,开头已给出。注意:1. 信的格式要正确。

2. 针对问题提出合理的建议。

3. 词数 100 左右。

Dear Editor,

I'm a schoolboy. And I'm very interested in English. I think English is very useful and important to us.

I try to listen to English on the radio and write diaries every day. But I find that it's not easy for me to remember words. We have many chances to speak English, but I'm very shy. So when it's my turn to speak, I often feel very nervous. And I'm afraid of making mistakes. I work very hard, but I still can't improve my English.

What should I do now? Please give me some good advice. Thank you very much for helping me.

Yours,

Jack

Dear Jack,



Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

Section A



课前自主练

I. 英汉短语互译

- used to _____
- wait a minute _____
- 对……感兴趣 _____
- 弹钢琴 _____
- 在游泳队 _____
- be afraid of _____
- 在那边 _____
- straight hair _____
- be terrified of _____
- go to sleep _____

II. 词语释义,从II栏中选出I栏给单词或短语的正确释义

I

- hardly
- terrify
- dark
- be interested in
- used to

II

- with no or little light
- to make sb. feel frightened
- almost not
- often happened in the past, but not happen now
- to give a lot of attention to sth. because you enjoy it



课堂巩固练

III. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

- She used to be quiet, but now she is o _____.
- Mr Zhang is very s _____. He never laughs.
- You used to have black hair, d _____ you?
- She used to have c _____ hair, but now she has straight hair.
- Can I borrow your ruler?
—S _____. Here you are.

IV. 单项选择

- () 1. Jim used to _____ ice cream when he was a child.

A. ate B. eating

C. eats D. eat

- () 2. Jack is good at basketball. He is _____ the city basketball team.

A. at B. on

C. of D. with

- () 3. I was _____ the drawing and bought it for 300 yuan.

A. good at B. bad at

C. interested in D. afraid of

- () 4. —Don't you remember me?

—_____.

A. No, I do B. Yes, I do

C. No, I didn't D. Yes, I don't

- () 5. My father got used to _____ at week-ends.

A. fish

B. fishing

C. fished

D. fishes

V. 按要求变换下列句式,每空一词

1. Philip used to play soccer very well. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Philip _____ to play soccer very well?

2. Your English teacher Miss Sun used to be easygoing. (改为反意疑问句)

Your English teacher Miss Sun used to be easygoing, _____?

3. Alice shows great interest in playing the violin. (改为同义句)

Alice _____ in playing the violin.

4. I used to be outgoing. (改为否定句)

I _____ to be outgoing.

5. Li Jun is funnier than other two. (改为同义句)

Li Jun _____ of the three.



课后提高练

VI. 完成句子

1. 你过去常常弹钢琴吗?

_____ you _____ play the piano?

2. 我过去不喜欢穿红色的衣服。



- I _____ wearing red clothes.
3. 请等一会,汤姆马上来。
Please _____. Tom is coming at once.
4. 没有什么奇怪的。人们当然会改变的。
There's nothing strange. People _____.
5. 难道你不记得我的名字了?
_____ you _____ my name?

Ⅶ. 完成对话

根据对话内容及首字母提示补全单词,使对话完整、通顺。

A: What did you use to be afraid of?

B: I used to be afraid of h 1 places, but now I can climb tall trees.

A: You used to be very quiet, right?

B: Yes, but now I'm very o 2. I like talking with others.

A: You didn't w 3 jeans two years ago, right?

B: Yes. But now I do. I like jeans very much.

A: You used to play the guitar, d 4 you?

B: Yes, but now I'm more i 5 in sports. People can really change.

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

Ⅷ. 阅读理解

Timetable		
Monday 19:00—21:30 Space and Man Dr. Thomas West Would you like to know more about the universe? (4 weeks)	Wednesday 18:30—21:00 Computer Science Prof. Harry Morison from Harvard University Learn to use Windows 2000 (12 weeks)	Friday 19:00—21:00 Modern Medicine Prof. Lucy Green Would you like to know medical science? (6 weeks)
Saturday 14:00—17:30 Technical English Prof. Rose Beet Do you want to learn technical words and read technical articles? (16 weeks)	Sunday 8:30—11:30 Exhibition of Personal Inventions You can see many inventions by the students. You may also bring your own inventions. (2 weeks)	

- () 1. The person who teaches computer science is

from _____.

- A. Canada B. England
C. America D. New Zealand

- () 2. You may have a chance to introduce your invention on _____.

- A. Monday B. Sunday
C. Wednesday D. Friday

- () 3. The Technical English class may last for about _____.

- A. 4 weeks B. 35 days
C. 12 weeks D. 4 months

- () 4. You may learn something about a disease called TB from _____.

- A. Dr. West B. Prof. Morison
C. Prof. Green D. Prof. Beet

- () 5. If you want to learn something about satellite, you can go to the class from _____.

- A. 19:00 to 21:30 on Monday
B. 8:30 to 11:30 on Sunday
C. 14:00 to 17:30 on Saturday
D. 18:30 to 21:00 Wednesday

Section B



课前自主练

I. 英汉短语互译

1. all the time _____
2. walk to school _____
3. 担心 _____
4. 嚼口香糖 _____
5. gym class _____
6. not... any more _____
7. 和某人聊天 _____
8. 油画 _____

II. 词形转换

1. terrify(形容词) _____
2. friend(形容词) _____
3. quiet(反义词) _____
4. worry(形容词) _____
5. fly(现在分词) _____



6. interest(形容词) _____
7. real(副词) _____
8. (be) made up of(同义短语) _____



课堂巩固练

III. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

1. My _____ (big) problem is that I can't memorize the English words.
2. Would you mind not _____ (smoke)?
3. Tony used to spend too much time _____ (play) computer games.
4. E-mail English is great for _____ (write).
5. Carol used to be _____ (terrify) of the dog.

IV. 单项选择

- () 1. He used to play the piano, _____?
A. don't he B. didn't he
C. wasn't he D. doesn't he
() 2. He often worries _____ his tests.
A. at B. with
C. in D. about
() 3. If you are famous, people will follow you _____.
A. all the time B. the all time
C. all time D. time all
() 4. They often play soccer after _____ homework.
A. finish B. to finish
C. finished D. finishing
() 5. Tom plays basketball well and he is _____ the basketball team.
A. in B. on
C. at D. with

V. 完成句子

1. 昨天他一整天呆在家里。
Yesterday he stayed at home _____.
2. 我喜欢和祖父聊天。
I like to _____ my grandparents.
3. 明天爸爸要带我去听音乐会。
My father will _____ me _____ concert tomorrow.
4. 在过去的几年里,我的生活改变了许多。

My life _____ a lot in the _____.

5. 她过去留短发但是她现在把它留长了。

She used to have short hair but now she _____ it _____.



课后提高练

VI. 用 used to 或 anymore 的正确形式填空

My grandmother complains about how things have changed, and she says that life 1 be better.

Families aren't families the way they 2 be. Everyone's divorced(离婚). If a husband and wife are having problems with their marriage, they don't stay together 3. And mothers 4 stay at home and take care of their children, but not 5. Everyone's working. No one has time for children 6.

And the cars! No one walks 7; everybody drives. We 8 walk five miles to school every day, even in winter.

And people don't talk to each other 9. They are too busy to talk, too busy to eat, too busy to think...

Life 10 be simple, but it isn't 11.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____

VII. 补全对话

Jenny: Wow! Kate, you have changed a lot!

Kate: Why do you think so?

Jenny: 1 But now you are very thin.

Kate: So did you. You used to have long hair but now you have short hair.

Jenny: How is your school life?

Kate: 2 I go to the classroom after breakfast. I go to the dining hall at noon. I go to the dormitory(宿舍) after school, classroom, dining hall, dormitory, classroom... every day!

Jenny: By the way, you used to play basketball after school. 3

Kate: No, I hardly do that.

Jenny: Why?



Kate: Because I don't have time any more, I have to do a lot of homework after school every day.

Jenny: Oh, poor Kate!

Kate: 4

Jenny: We are in the same boat! I love music and my father used to take me to the concerts. But now I only do in my dreams.

Kate: How, I miss my old days!

Jenny: 5

- A. How about you, Jenny?

B. Do you often play basketball now?

C. You used to have short hair.

D. It's boring.

E. You used to be very fat.

F. So do I.

G. It's very interesting.

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

VIII. 阅读理解

It was Sunday and Tom was staying at home. After breakfast he went out into the garden and played quietly by himself. There were no kids around and he was used to playing alone quietly. He played with Bobby, the dog. He climbed up and down the tree. Sometimes a bird would come down to perch(栖息, 停留) on top of the doghouse. Then Tom would have the greatest fun by throwing a stone or something at it. Though he never made it, he did like doing this kind of thing.

Now Tom had been in the garden for half an hour. Suddenly a crack(爆裂声) was heard and the little boy began crying.

"What's the matter, Tom?" his mother looked through the kitchen window. Tom ran into the kitchen. "Mum," he sobbed. "I broke Bobby's plate. I didn't know it was so fragile(易碎的)."

His mother put her arms round him and said, "Don't feel so sad, Tom. We have other plates for Bobby. But how did you break that one?" "I threw it at a bird but missed, and it went straight to the plate."

In Tom's hand was his father's gold pocket-watch(金怀表)!

- () 1. When did the story happen?
- A. On a Sunday afternoon.
- B. On a Sunday morning.
- C. At noon.
- D. In the evening.
- () 2. When a bird perched on top of the doghouse, Tom _____.
- A. would like to play with it
- B. was very interested in it by throwing a stone at it
- C. would like to give it something to eat
- D. would smile
- () 3. There were no kids around and he was used to playing alone quietly. Here "kids" means _____.
- A. men B. dogs
- C. children D. birds
- () 4. How long had Tom been in the garden when his mother heard him cry?
- A. An hour. B. A day.
- C. Two hours. D. Half an hour.
- () 5. "Though he never made it" means "_____".
- A. Though he couldn't hit a bird with a stone or something
- B. Though he couldn't catch the bird
- C. Though he couldn't have fun from the bird
- D. Though he couldn't eat the bird

Self check & Reading



课前自主练

I. 英汉词组互译

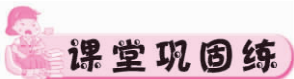
1. in the end _____
2. to one's surprise _____
3. pay attention to _____



4. 对……感到自豪 _____
5. 放弃 _____
6. 作决定 _____
7. even though _____
8. afford to do _____
9. 惊奇地 _____
10. be able to do _____

II. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

1. My aunt is a good nurse. She is very p _____ with sick people.
2. —Why don't you buy the sweater? It looks beautiful on you.
—It's too expensive. I can't a _____ it.
3. In the modern world, it's n _____ for us to learn English well.
4. He worked out the problem by h _____. No one helped him.
5. Please pay a _____ to your pronunciation.



课堂巩固练

III. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I'm _____ (terrify) of dogs.
2. Lily is _____ in the _____ cartoons. (interest)
3. Look at Bob. He is tall now. He is not what he used _____ (be).
4. It took the man two hours _____ (write) the letter to his wife.
5. They made a decision _____ (learn) English well.

IV. 单项选择

- () 1. On summer evening, Grandpa used to _____ funny stories to us children.
A. speak B. say
C. tell D. talk
- () 2. With the development of the society, parents _____ more and more money on their children's education.
A. take B. cost
C. pay D. spend
- () 3. It _____ Yang Liwei about 21 hours _____

_____ the earth 14 times in his spaceship.

- A. spent; circling B. took; traveling
C. spent; to travel D. took; to circle

- () 4. Wei Ming, _____ worry about things so much. It will make you stressed out.
A. aren't B. isn't
C. don't D. doesn't
- () 5. —Do you have to study for a test?
—No, I _____.
A. haven't to B. don't have to
C. am not D. can't
- () 6. Mr Li has been afraid of _____ alone since he was young.
A. be B. being
C. to be D. is
- () 7. Before I came, Mr Zhao _____ a good decision.
A. has made B. has maked
C. has made of D. had made
- () 8. It took us a long time _____ a composition yesterday.
A. write B. wrote
C. writing D. to write
- () 9. That T-shirt is very expensive. He _____ 280 yuan _____ it.
A. cost; for B. spent; in
C. paid; for D. took; on
- () 10. John can do it _____, even not better than you.
A. as well as B. as well
C. so well as D. so well

V. 英汉互译

1. I used to be a afraid of _____ a group. (当众演讲)
2. 天色渐渐变暗, 不能再拍照了。
It's getting _____ to take photos.
3. 人总是会变的。_____.
4. I go to sleep _____ my bedroom _____. (开着卧室的灯)
5. 难道你不觉得奇怪吗?
_____ you _____?



课后提高练

VI. 补全对话

- A. I used to dance.
B. Now I enjoy fishing.
C. You had to get a good camera and buy films(胶卷).
D. Did you use to collect stamps, Frank?
E. You've changed a lot.
F. It helps me to be more patient and it gives me a lot of fun.
G. You used to listen to music, didn't you?

A: 1

B: Yes, I did. But now I am interested in listening to music and playing the violin. When I am free, I enjoy playing it.

A: 2

B: That's right. What about you, Jack?

A: 3

B: That's a good hobby. What do you think of it?

A: 4

B: What did you use to do?

A: I used to take photos.

B: I think taking photos is expensive. 5 Am I right?

A: You can say that again. So I gave it up.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____

VII. 阅读理解

An English traveler found himself in Norway with only enough money to buy the ticket for his journey back home. As he knew that it would take him only two days to get to England, he decided that he could easily spend the time without food. So he bought a ticket and got on the ship. The man closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell. When dinnertime came, he didn't go to dining room, saying that he was not feeling very well.

The next morning he still didn't have breakfast and at lunch time he again stayed in his room. But at

dinnertime he was so hungry that he went to the dining room and ate everything the waiter put in front of him. He got ready for the quarrel.

"Bring me the bill," he said. "The bill, sir?" said the waiter in surprise. "There isn't any bill. On our ship meals are included (包括) in the money for the ticket," said the waiter.

() 1. The story happened _____.

- A. in England
B. on a ship from Norway to England
C. in Norway
D. on a ship from England to Norway

() 2. Why didn't the traveler go to the dining room first?

- A. Because he had no money.
B. Because he didn't feel very well.
C. Because he didn't want to eat anything.
D. Because he didn't hear the sound of the bell.

() 3. The traveler went to the dining room to eat something because _____.

- A. his friend had given him some money
B. the waiter had asked him to change his mind
C. he learned that there was no bill on the ship
D. he was too hungry

() 4. How many meals did the traveler have on the ship?

- A. Only one. B. Two.
C. Three. D. None.

() 5. After the traveler finished eating, _____.

- A. he had a quarrel with the waiter over the bill
B. he drank a lot
C. he asked the waiter to bring him the change(零钱)
D. he came to know that travelers on the ship had free meals