

新课标

江苏版



漫游课堂奇境 探寻考试法宝

课堂 笔记

课后练



英 语

九年级上册

凤凰出版传媒集团



江苏文艺出版社

JIANGSU LITERATURE AND ART
PUBLISHING HOUSE

魔法学校系列丛书

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班级

姓名

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魔法学校校长的话

你也许属于魔法学校,埋藏在你心底的勇敢、智慧和胆识,能使你在魔法学校课堂上变得出类拔萃,拥有无穷的魔力。

学习有魔法吗?有人不信。然而,

工匠有奇技,

武士有高招,

艺人有绝活,

医生有偏方,

学习当然也有诀窍。

经验丰富的名师们手中就像拥有魔杖一样,多么愚钝的学生在他们的导引下也会变得聪慧起来;

久经考场的优生们怀里就像藏有宝典一样,无论多难的考试也难不住他们,分数总是那么遥遥领先。

魔法学校的宗旨就是集名师优生之所长,探寻学习奥秘,收罗高分法宝。《魔法学校系列丛书》之《课堂笔记》就是我们奉献给每一位学员的第一部宝典。

欢迎来到魔法学校,《课堂笔记》将指引你去体验精彩而富有挑战性的魔法之旅,相信你的学习魔力会不断升级!



用法指南

问：设计此书的目的是什么？

答：解决学生课堂学习的一个两难矛盾：以听为主，听而不记则忘，考试时望着空空的笔记本，一点抓手和依据都没有；以记为主，记而不思则罔，忙于记录必然挂一漏万，拣了芝麻丢了西瓜。《课堂笔记》较好地解决了这一难题；它呈现了教材的知识脉络，同时它又提供了空白，让学生补记教师授课的闪光点和自己的学习感悟。

问：此书的功能有哪些？

答：一方面，它可以在课堂上作为笔记本使用，学生不必机械地抄录板书，充分提高课堂学习的效率；另一方面，它又拥有强大的知识梳理功能，借助它，学生能迅速把握知识脉络，要点、考点一览无遗。

问：此书的结构有什么特点？

答：全书设计成三大模块。中间是书的主干部分，是课堂教学的纲要；第二模块是教师的旁注，主要是提醒学生应注意的问题，提示学生知识的延展；第三模块是学生的备注，留有空白供课堂记录。

问：此书的栏目名称非常新奇，它们有什么寓意吗？

答：既然是魔法学校的宝典，当然有点神秘、魔幻色彩了。

主栏目

飞天杖——从背景知识或实际问题引入，骑上它可以九天漫游；

精华地——萃取、浓缩、提炼的都是教学内容的精华；

破釜吧——重点问题、例题剖析，要动一番脑筋才能解决的噢；

魔法石——也即试金石，看看你对这些难题能解决多少。

小栏目

沉思阁——我思故我在，没有经过思考的知识是不可靠的；

真假镜——真理与谬误往往只有一步之遥，你能辨析出来吗？

古灵苑——点滴的知识、必备的资料和解题的诀窍尽收苑中；

点金鼎——巧妙的方法能够点石成金，愚钝变聪慧；

百变箍——万变不离其宗，把握了要点后还要能举一反三；

3/4 站台——虚拟站台开出的魔幻列车将直接链接考点和要点；

禁林——望文生义就知道是容易犯错误的地方，别进去吧；

火龙令——急急如令，提醒注意；

好望角——翘首远望，你将会有新的发现。



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快速练习

1. Long ago, people thought the stars could make up _____ in the sky.
A. names
B. pictures
C. telescopes
D. calendar
2. People in the past thought the stars could _____.
A. bring people good luck or bad luck
B. make up star pictures
C. help us plan space trips
D. bring us bad luck
3. The main idea of the whole story is that _____.
A. there are too many stars in the sky
B. telescopes are very useful
C. man has learnt something about the stars
D. people like watching stars

答案: 1-3 BAC

记忆棒

bring sb. sth. = bring sth. to sb. 给某人带来某物

注意

Bring it/ (them) to me. 把它/它们带给我们。(这里我们不能说 Bring me it/ (them).)



飞天杖

Do you know about the Stars?

When you look at the sky at night, what can you see? Can you see a dog or a bear? Can you see a horse with wings?

Long, long ago, people watched the sky, too. They could see the stars and planets, but they knew nothing about them. Some people thought stars could make up pictures in the sky, and they gave the stars interesting names. We still use those names now.

In those days, people thought stars could tell people what their life would be like. Times and times again, they looked at the sky through telescopes. The telescopes helped them learn much about the stars. People learned that the stars did not bring good luck or bad luck, but knowing about stars has helped men in many other ways.

It can help man make the calendar. It helps man tell about the seasons. It helps man plan space trips.

People are still learning more about the stars. What they are learning now may help you go to another planet someday.



精华地

Welcome to the unit

重点句型

1. bring vt. 拿来, 带来

Bring me the book. (= Bring the book to me.) 把书拿来给我。

Bring me some salt. (= Bring some salt to me.) 拿些盐给我。

bring 与 take 是一对反义词, bring 表示“带来”, 强调把东西带到说话的地方来; “take”表示“带走”, 强调把东西带离说话的地方。

Don't forget to take the homework. 别忘了把作业带走。
Don't forget to bring the homework tomorrow. 别忘了明天把作业带来。

2. worry v. 担心, 担忧, 发愁

Don't worry. We have a lot of time. 别担心, 我们有很多时间。

worry about sth. / (not) doing sth.

My father is worrying about his health. 我父亲正在为他的健康担忧。

You don't worry about not passing the exam. 你不必担心无法通过考试。

◎ 重点句型

1. I'll have lots to eat and drink today.

1) lots = a lot of things

2) 不定式做后置定语。类似的结构有:

I have a lot of homework to do. 我有很多作业要做。

There are many places of interest to visit. 这里有很多名胜去参观。

This month, you will have a lot to celebrate. 这个月, 你将会有很多事情去庆祝。

Reading

◎ 重点单词

1. energetic adj. 充满活力的

The man is so energetic that he never feels tired. 这个人如此充满活力的以致于他从不知疲倦。

2. successful adj. 成功的, 做定语修饰名词或放在be 动词后做表语

be successful in sth. / doing sth.

They were successful in winning the contract. 他们终于争取了那份合同。

success n.

[C] 成功之事 (具体某一件事)

注意

worried adj. 担心的, 担忧的

be worried

be worried about sth.

I'm worried about you. 我正担心你。

扩充

energy n. (U) 能量

拓展

用 success / succeed / successful / successfully 填空:

1. I wish you _____.
2. Will it be a _____? I kept asking myself.
3. This time I _____ in passing the exam.
4. You are lucky and often _____.

5. Another two pupils _____
(succeed) swam across the
Qiongzhou Channel on June 2,
2005. (2005, 无锡卷)

答案:

1. success
2. success
3. succeeded
4. successful
5. successfully

扩充

peaceful adj. 安静的

连接中考

How many of your friends
_____ (invite) to the
party last week? (2005, 连
云港卷)

答案: are invited

[U]成功(泛指任何事)

succeed vi.

succeed in doing sth. 成功做某事

successfully adv. 成功地 修饰动词

3. fair adj. 公正的, 公平的

A teacher should be fair to every student. 一个老师
对每个学生都应该公平。

unfair adj. 不公正的, 不公平的

It's unfair for me to pay the bill every time. 每次由
我付账单, 这不公平。

4. patient adj. 耐心的

You must be patient when you talk to a young child.
当你和一个小孩子交谈时, 你必须有耐心。

impatient adj. 没耐心的

She became very impatient while waiting for others.
当她在等别人时, 她变得很没耐心。

5. practical adj. 实际的, 有实际经验的

He is not practical because he always dreams of
becoming a superman. 他一点也不实际因为他总是
幻想成为一名超人。

6. peace n. 安静, 平静, 和平

love peace 喜欢和平

She likes to enjoy the peace of the summer evening.
她喜欢享受夏夜的宁静。

◎ 英语知识链接

1. A year is divided into 12 different star signs.

be divided into... 被分成.....

A year is divided into four seasons. 一年被分为四个
季节。

被动语态: be + (及物动词)过去分词

This watch is made in Switzerland. 这块表是瑞士生
产的。

2. Some people think that you are selfish at times.
at times 有时

It rains a lot at times in June in my hometown. 我家
乡六月份有时雨水很多。

3. You are patient and do not give up easily.

give up (sth. / doing sth.) 放弃某事/做某事

He tried but gave up in the end. 他尝试了但最后放
弃了。

Don't give up your ideas if you think they are right.
如果你认为你的想法是正确的, 别放弃。

My father decided to give up smoking. 我父亲决定
戒烟。

**4. You like your home and family and like to take care
of others.**

take care of sb. = look after sb. 照顾, 关心某人

You should take good care of yourself. 你应当好好
照顾自己。

5. You like saving money and cooking.

save money 存钱

I'm saving money to buy a Walkman. 我正在攒钱买
一个随身听。

save v. 把……(从危险中)救出来

She saved her neighbour out of a fire. 她从火中把她
的邻居救了出来。

6. You worry too much at times.

too much 太…… 用法同 much, 可修饰不可数名词。

You always talk too much. 你总是说得太多。

We have too much homework to do every day. 我们
每天有很多作业要做。

**7. You are practical and you always pay attention to
details.**

pay attention to... 注意, 留意

扩充

at times = sometimes =
from time to time

拓展

give in 屈服, 让步

give away 泄露

give back 归还

注意

take good care of... = look
after... well

注意“good”, “well”的位置

扩充

safe adj. 安全的

safety n. 安全

safely adv. 安全地

When he saw the boy in
danger, Edison rushed out
and carried him to

(safe). (2005. 南京卷)

答案: safely

注意

much too 太…… 用法同

too, 只做副词, 用来修饰形
容词或其他副词。

He is driving much too
fast. 他开车开得太快了。

拓展

pay no attention to... 别注
意

意

拓展

argue against 反对

argue for 赞成

Don't pay attention to a person's appearance. 别在意一个人的外貌。

8. You love peace and do like to argue with others.

argue with sb. about sth. 与某人辩论某事

My brother likes to argue with me about Maths problems. 我哥哥喜欢和我辩论数学问题。

9. However, sometimes it is silly of you not to forgive others for their faults.

forgive sb. for sth. /doing sth. 原谅某人/某事

Forgive me for coming so late. 请原谅我来晚了。

I will never forgive her for what she did. 我决不原谅她所做之事。

10. You enjoy life and have a good sense of humour.

a sense of humour 一种幽默感

My uncle has a good sense of humour and he often makes us laugh. 我叔叔很有幽默感,他经常把我们逗笑。

11. You like to dream about everything.

dream about sth. / doing sth. 梦想某事/做某事

When I was young, I often dreamt about being a superstar. 小时候我经常梦想成为超级明星。

Vocabulary

重点单词

1. explain vi. 解释,说明

Would you please explain this point to us? 你能把这一点给我们解释一下好吗?

短语和句型

1. Daniel is very clever, but he never shows off.

show off 炫耀,卖弄,显示

He likes to show off how well he studies. 他喜欢向人显示他学得有多好。

扩充

humorous adj. 富有幽默感的,诙谐的,可笑的

扩充

dream n. 梦想

Our dream will come true one day.

我们的梦想有一天会实现的。

记忆

explain sth. to sb.

向某人解释某事

Grammar

重点句型

1. artist *n.* 艺术家

He wants to be an artist when he grows up. 他长大后想成为一名艺术家。

2. pack *vt.* 把……打包; 把……装箱

He packed some books into a bag. 他把一些书打包装进了一个包里。

重点短语

1. It is typical of Simon to make such a mess.

1) typical *adj.* 典型的, 代表性的

a typical example 一个典型的例子

It is typical of sb. to do sth. (某人) 做……是他的特征

It is typical of him to be late. 迟到是他的特征。(他总是迟到。)

2) mess *n.* 杂乱, 纷乱

make a mess 弄的一团糟

The children have made a mess in the sitting room.
孩子们把起居室弄得一团糟。

2. Simon is passing the football to Peter.

pass *v.* 传递

Pass me the salt, please. 请把盐递给我。

pass *v.* 经过, 走过, 通过

When he passed the building, he saw a lot of smoke from the building. 当他经过这幢大楼时, 他看到大楼里冒出许多烟。

I hope to pass the exam. 我希望能通过考试。

3. Daniel is kind enough to help his friends at all times.

at all times 任何时候 (= at any time)

I can help at all times. 我任何时候都可以帮忙。

扩充

art *n.* 艺术

类似的:

science *n.* 科学

scientist *n.* 科学家

拓展

be in a mess (处于) 一团糟
(的状态)

clear up the mess

清扫脏乱

注意:

pass *prep.* 介词

go/walk past = pass

When he passed/walked past the building, he saw a lot of smoke from the building.

扩展:

all the time 总是

at a time 一次

at the same time 同时

Integrated skills

能力训练2

1. mixture *n.* 混合; 混合物

a mixture of... 的混合

The city is a mixture of old and new buildings. 这座城市是新老建筑兼而有之。

2. otherwise *adv.* 要不然, 否则

Hurry up, otherwise you will miss the bus. 快点, 否则你要错过公共汽车了。

能力训练3

1. remember to give it to

remember to do sth. 记得将要做某事

Remember to call us as soon as you get there. 记得一到那里就打电话给我们。

2. However, I may have problems with my health.

have problems with sth. 在……有问题

I have some problems with my computer.

(= There is something wrong with my computer.)

我的电脑出故障了。

3. Who else would be suitable?

1) be suitable for 适合…

She is suitable for the job. 她适合这份工作。

2) who else 还有什么其他人

else *adj.* 别的, 修饰不定代词, 例如: everything, something, anything, nothing, everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, all, much, little 等), 疑问代词 (who, which, what 等) 和疑问副词 (when, where 等), 必须位于这些词之后。

Do you have anything else to say? 你还有别的事情要说吗?

What else did you do yesterday? 你昨天还做了什么?

注意

remember doing sth. 记得过去曾经做过某事

I remember telling you about it once. 我记得曾告诉过你这件事。

注意

如果表语形容词只是说明不定式的特征而不表示人的性质或特征时, 用 "It is + *adj.* + for sb. + to do sth." 句型。常用此句的形容词有: hard, difficult, easy, important, useful, necessary, possible, impossible 等。

无论是哪个句型, 这里 it 只是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。

连接中考

1. It's very nice _____ you to give me the chance.
A. of B. for C. to D. at
(2005, 天津卷)

2. It's _____ for your health to eat less food and take more exercise.
A. good B. nice
C. well D. fine
(1999, 浙江卷)

答案:

1. A 2. A



Grammar

1. It is + *adj.* + of sb. + to do sth.

表示对某人行为的看法。在这种结构中,作表语的形容词既说明不定式的特征,又表示逻辑主语“人”的特征。常用此句型的形容词有: kind, good, nice, wrong, clever, polite, foolish, selfish, silly, careless, generous, thoughtful 等。

It is kind of you to help me. 你能帮我真是太好了。

It is clever of him to work out this question. 他做出这道题目真是太聪明了。

It is wrong of her to say so. 她这样说是错的。

It is careless of you to leave the keys at home. 你真粗心,把钥匙落在家里了。

It is generous of her to donate money to the needy people. 她真慷慨,把钱捐给贫穷的人。

It is selfish of Eddie to eat all the cakes. 埃迪真自私,把所有蛋糕都吃光了。

2. ... to be + (not) *adj.* + enough to do sth.

表示某人的品质和能力。enough 放在形容词之后,表示“达到必要的程度”。

He is old enough to go to school. 他已到了上学的年龄了。

He isn't old enough to go to school. 他还没到上学的年龄。

enough *adj.* 足够的 修饰名词,放在名词前

I don't have enough books to read. 我没有足够的书来阅读。

enough *adv.* 足够地 修饰形容词或副词,放在形容词或副词后

Now more and more people are rich enough to buy cars. 现在越来越多的人富裕得可以买车了。

注意

这个句型的否定式还可写
too...to (太...而不能
...) 陈写。

He is too young to go to
school. 他太小了而不能去
上学。

连接中考

This road is not _____ for
heavy trucks to pass through.

- A. widely enough
B. enough wide
C. wide enough
D. enough widely

(2005, 连云港卷)

答案: C

扩展

系动词是表示不完全谓语
关系的动词, 常与后面的表
语一起构成系表结构充当
谓语。

1. be 动词是最常见的系动
词, 可以有多种表语。

2. seem, appear, look 看起
来, 看上去

3. go, get, turn, become,
grow 变得, 变成

4. 感官系动词表示感觉:

feel 感觉

smell 闻起来

taste 尝起来

sound 听起来

look 看起来

5. 表示状态:

remain 保持, 仍然

stay 停留

keep 保持

stand 位于

lie 位于

3. 句子成分

一般说来, 一个句子由两大部分组成: 主语部分和
谓语部分。具体说来, 一个句子可细分为主语、谓
语、表语、宾语、补语、定语、状语等。

1) 主语: 主语一般由名词(相当于名词的词、短语或
者从句)、代词充当。

在主动语态中, 主语表示“谁或者什么”做出了动作,
是动作的执行者。

在被动语态中, 主语表示“谁或者什么”受到动作的
影响, 是动作的承受者。

The time of your birthday decides your star sign.

你的生日决定了你的星座。

2) 谓语: 一般位于主语之后, 由动词或者动词短语构
成。说明主语“做什么, 是什么或怎么样”。谓语和
主语在“人称”和“数”上要保持一致。

Some people think that you are selfish at times.

有些人认为你有时有点自私。

3) 表语: 表示主语的身份、状态、特征等。

表语位于系动词之后, 与之构成所谓的系表结构。

可以用作表语的有名词、代词、形容词、副词、介词短
语、不定式、动名词、分词等。

He finally became a successful doctor. 他最后成为
了一名成功的医生。

You are seven. 你七岁。

The dream will come true. 梦想将会实现。

It sounds great. 听上去不错。

He has been away from his hometown for many
years. 他离开他的家乡已经好几年了。

I am on duty today. 我今天值日。

My job is to introduce each star. 我的工作介绍每
位明星。

The news is surprising. 这条消息令人吃惊。

4) 宾语: 位于及物动词之后, 表示主语动作、行为的
对象, 由名词(相当于名词的词、短语)代词充当。

宾语分为直接宾语(direct object)和间接宾语(indi-
rect object)

直接宾语指受到谓语动词直接影响的人或者事物。

间接宾语强调动作的受益者,通常是人。

Your friend is showing you her new dress. (you 是间宾, her new dress 是直宾) 你的朋友正在向你展示她的新衣服。

You bought your friends nice presents. (your friends 是间宾, nice presents 是直宾) 你给你的朋友们买了漂亮的礼物。

5) 定语: 用来修饰名词或者代词, 通常由形容词、代词、数词、名词充当。

You are a hard-working person. 你是一个努力工作的人。

6) 状语: 用来表示动作发生的时间, 地点, 目的, 程度等, 由副词、介词短语表示。

I was born in 1990. 我出生在 1990 年。

He goes to school by bike. 我骑车去上学。

I met my friend in the bus yesterday. 昨天我在公共汽车上遇到我的朋友。

课后练习

一、用“of”或“for”填空。

1. It is necessary _____ students to achieve a balance between their homework and hobbies.
2. It is good _____ us not to look down on the poor.
3. It isn't polite _____ you to say bad words about others.
4. It is good _____ you to take exercise every day.
5. It is careless _____ him to make such a mistake.

二、请指出划线部分在句中充当什么成分。

1. The ORBIS is an international charity.
2. I think it difficult to speak English fluently.
3. Sandy is only a 3-year-old girl and she knows nothing.
4. Tom is out.
5. Billy has all kinds of different ideas.

答案

1. for
2. of 这里指的是人的品质好
3. of
4. for 这里是指每天锻炼对你的身体有好处, 指的是事情的特征
5. of

答案

1. subject (主语)
2. adverbial (状语)
3. attributive (定语)
4. predicative (表语)
5. object (宾语)
6. predicate (谓语)
7. indirect object (间接宾语)

6. Amy is talking to her friend Kitty.

7. Pass me the ball, please.

三、按要求找出下列句子的各个成分。

1. Clothes are used to keep warm. (predicative)

2. People born under Aries is said to be energetic and active. (subject)

3. We arrived here the day before yesterday. (adverbial)

4. Peter gave me a good suggestion just now. (direct object)

5. Do you want to try the light blue one? (attributive)

6. We stayed at home because of the rain. (predicative)

7. Would you please show me the way to the nearest post office? (indirect object)

8. I believe he is suitable for this job. (object)

9. My mother used to be a teacher. (predicative)

10. He hates to be like anyone else. (predicate)

四、以下句子中划线部分一样,但在句中所表示的成分不同,请你说出各自的成分。

1. I feel better today.

I have a better idea for you.

2. Do you like taking exercise?

Taking exercise is good for our health.

3. People should wear hard hat in space to protect their heads.

Work hard and you'll get success.

4. This story is moving.

Look! The stone is moving.

五、根据所给句子的意思,写出意思相同或相近的句子。

1. You are very kind to help me with my homework.

It is _____ you _____
_____ with my homework.

答案:

1. warm 2. people
3. the day before yesterday
4. a good suggestion
5. the light blue
6. at home 7. me
8. he is suitable for this job
9. a teacher
10. hates to be like anyone else

答案:

1. predicative (表语);
attributive (定语)
2. object (宾语);
subject (主语)
3. attributive (定语);
adverbial (状语)
4. predicative (表语);
predicate (谓语)