



■义务教育课程标准实验教材辅导丛书

■初中假期生活编写组 编

HAN JIA SHENG HUO

寒假生活

(配河北教育版)



英语

九年级

北京出版社出版集团
北京教育出版社

寒假生活 九年级 英语(配冀教版)

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北京出版社出版集团 出版
北京教育出版社

(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码:100011

网 址:www.bph.com.cn

北京出版社出版集团总发行

新华书店经销

北京宏大印刷有限公司印刷

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787毫米×1092毫米 1/16开本 3印张 60千字

2005年11月第1版 2005年11月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5303-4862-0/G·4780

定价:3.50元

质量投诉电话:010-58572393



寒假生活开始了！你打算怎样度过呢？也许有些同学会想，在这个寒假应该彻底地放松一下，玩个痛快；也许有些同学会想，好好利用这个十分难得的机会，埋头苦读，伏案解题。这都不是最佳选择，最好的方案是：适当地休息，适当地活动，也适当地学习。利用寒假锻炼身体；出外旅游，亲近大自然；参加社区活动，为他人服务；做些家务活，增强生活自理能力；查漏补缺，弥补自己以前学习上的不足；多读名著，提高文学素养和培养人文精神……最终只有一个目的，那就是全面提高自己的综合素质。

我们正是在“让寒假生活更有意义”这一指导思想下编写了《寒假生活·英语》这本书。本书精心设计了丰富多彩的小栏目，融入了新鲜活泼的时代气息。每套练习分为“多彩天地”和“温故知新”两大板块。同学们除了做一些教材规定的应知、应会的练习外，还可以了解到“Meet You Every Day”“猜一猜”“幽默阅读”“知识窗”“金点子”等内容，便于同学们在学习的同时开阔视野，进一步帮助同学们了解英语文化知识。

最后，祝愿同学们度过一个轻松愉快而又有意义的寒假！



Date _____

Meet You Every Day

Week _____

Confidence in yourself is the first step on the road to success.

Weather _____

自信是走向成功的第一步。



★ ★ 多彩天地

【幽默阅读】

In class, the teacher assigns his students to write a composition—If I Am a Manager. All the students begin to write except a boy. The teacher goes to him and asks the reason. “I am waiting for my secretary.” the boy answers.

★ 温故知新

一、根据句意和首字母补全单词。

1. Why don't you read a _____ the new words?
2. Different people have different learning s _____.
3. I learn grammar by p _____ a lot of exercises.
4. It will help you c _____ on the most important parts.
5. I think you should j _____ an English club.

二、选择填空。

- () 1. You will remember the new words by _____ them.
A. use B. to use C. using D. used
- () 2. Have you ever _____ America?
A. gone to B. been in C. been to D. come
- () 3. My father has already given up _____.
A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoked D. smoking
- () 4. They try _____ English all the time.
A. use B. to use C. uses D. used
- () 5. _____ you study, the more progress you will make.
A. Hardly B. Hard C. Difficult D. The harder

三、根据提示翻译句子。

1. 很多学生认为他们是通过使用英语来学会英语的。(think, learn, English)

2. 只记语法规则既没有帮助也没有益处。(neither... nor...)

3. 对我们来说学好英语很重要。(important, well)

4. 你用得越多,学得就越好。

四、阅读理解。

Did you ever stop to think what reading really is? What happens when you read? You look at words and say, or pronounce them when you read out loud. You look at each word and think of its name when you read to yourself. But reading is more than saying or thinking words. It understands the message the words have for you.

There are certain things you must do if you wish to understand what you read. The first thing you must do is to keep your mind on what you are reading. You cannot read history and think about football at the same time.

One day the teacher asked Dan to read aloud from his history book. Dan pronounced each word correctly. But when Miss Gray asked him to tell in his own words what he had read, Dan looked surprised. Then he said, "I'm sorry, Miss Gray, but I was not listening."

Dan had tried hard to pronounce the words correctly—so hard that he forgot to pay attention to the message the words had for him. He had not kept his mind on what he was reading.

If you keep your mind on what you are reading, you will become a better reader.

() 1. What is reading?

- A. Reading is saying and thinking words.
- B. Reading is more than saying and thinking words.
- C. Reading understands the message the words have.
- D. Reading is both B and C.

() 2. Why was Dan not a good reader?

- A. Dan couldn't pronounce the words correctly.
- B. Dan was not listening while he was reading.
- C. Dan saw many new words.
- D. Dan couldn't read well.

() 3. What must you pay attention to?

- A. I must pay attention to the message the words have for me.
- B. I must keep my mind on what I read.
- C. Either A or B.
- D. Both A and B.

Date _____

Meet You Every Day

Week _____

Success belongs to the persevering.

Weather _____

坚持就是胜利。



★ ★ 多彩天地

【猜一猜】

1. What time is it when a man is chased by ten dogs?
2. Why don't you take the bus home?
3. Does your watch tell the time?

★ 温故知新

一、连线。

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. make mistakes | A. 结束 |
| 2. end up | B. 嘲笑 |
| 3. laugh at | C. 根本不 |
| 4. take notes | D. 做笔记 |
| 5. not at all | E. 犯错误 |

二、完成下列句子。

1. 你在这所学院工作多长时间了?
How long have you _____ this college?
2. 请谈谈你学习英语的方法。
Please _____ me _____ your method of learning English.
3. 用语法点练习写句子。
Practise _____ sentences _____ that grammar _____.
4. 还有别的事要告诉我吗?
Is there _____ tell me?
5. 他学习英语有两年多了。
He has been studying _____ two years.

三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. He goes to see his grandparents _____ (two) a month.
2. How many _____ (hour) do you sleep every night?
3. Women like _____ (shop).
4. I think I'm kind of _____ (healthy).
5. Can you find five _____ (different) in the two pictures?

四、从 II 栏中找出 I 栏中相应的答语。

- | I | II |
|--|------------------------------|
| () 1. What are you going for vacation? | A. That sounds nice. |
| () 2. How's the weather in Beijing? | B. Every morning. |
| () 3. Where are you going for vacation? | C. On Monday. |
| () 4. Let's go bike riding. | D. We are going fishing. |
| () 5. When are you going? | E. I've a sore throat. |
| () 6. What's the matter? | F. It's windy. |
| () 7. How often does she drink milk? | G. We are going to Shanghai. |

五、完形填空。

When you are learning English, you find 1 stupid to translate an English sentence, word for word, into your 2 language. Take the sentence "How do you do?" as an example. If you 3 each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation? It must be a 4 sentence in your own language.

Languages don't just have different sounds, they are different in many 5. It is important to master the rules for word order in the 6 of English, too. If the speaker puts words in a very wrong order, the listener doesn'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. Let's see the difference between the 7 pairs of sentences:

I visited only my teacher in the city.

I visited my teacher only in the city.

I have a desk light.

I have a light desk.

So when you are learning English, you 8 try your best to grasp the spirit of the language and use it as the native speaker does.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. you | B. that | C. it | D. somebody |
| () 2. A. written | B. foreign | C. spoken | D. native |
| () 3. A. look up | B. look down | C. look for | D. look out |
| () 4. A. good | B. correct | C. wrong | D. long |
| () 5. A. words | B. sentence | C. books | D. ways |
| () 6. A. study | B. book | C. idioms | D. course |
| () 7. A. above | B. below | C. over | D. two |
| () 8. A. may | B. can | C. will | D. must |

六、书面表达。

Xiao Ming 在学习英语上存在一些问题。请你以专家的身份给他提几点建议。

Xiao Ming's problem: I am always nervous when I listen to English, what should I do?

Date _____

Week _____

Weather _____

Meet You Every Day

Custom makes all things easy.

有个好习惯,事事皆不难。



【知识小网吧】

“英国”的叫法



英国全称的英文是 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 从它的全称可以看出,它由两大部分组成,即 Britain 和 Northern Ireland. 前者无论从人口数量,还是从首都所在地的重要性来说,都是主要部分。所以人们一般称英国为 Great Britain 或 Britain. 而 Britain 又包括 England(英格兰), Scotland(苏格兰)和 Wales(威尔士)。而这其中 England 又是英国的主要部分。所以也有人用 England 代表英国加以称呼。



温故知新

一、根据句意和首字母补全单词。

1. China has won many g _____ medals in diving since 1984.
2. Did you use to p _____ the piano?
3. The room is so d _____ that I can't see anything.
4. It t _____ him an hour to do his housework every day.
5. The Great Wall of China is the l _____ structure in the world.

二、选择填空。

- () 1. His story sounded _____.
A. interested B. interesting
C. interest D. to be interested
- () 2. Mother _____ us stories when we were young.
A. were used to tell B. is used to telling
C. used to telling D. used to tell
- () 3. _____ is necessary to learn at least one foreign language.
A. That B. As
C. It D. This
- () 4. The joke made us _____.
A. laugh B. to laugh
C. laughing D. laughs

三、完形填空。

Fruit is good 1 people. Many people eat some 2 every day. Mr and Mrs Black 3 fruit very much and every Monday Mrs Black goes to buy some fruit in the 4 near her house. The man in the shop knows her well and helps a lot. She can buy all 5 of fruit there: apples, pears, 6 and bananas. In different time of the year, the price of each kind of fruit is not the 7, sometimes 8, sometimes low(低的). Mrs Black 9 to buy cheap fruit. But Mr Black likes bananas only. 10 buys bananas for him every week. She only buys cheap fruit for herself.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| () 1. A. to | B. of | C. for | D. with |
| () 2. A. pear | B. egg | C. apple | D. fruit |
| () 3. A. want | B. like | C. have | D. think |
| () 4. A. shop | B. shopping | C. street | D. room |
| () 5. A. kind | B. pieces | C. / | D. kinds |
| () 6. A. orange | B. oranges | C. meat | D. fish |
| () 7. A. good | B. bad | C. some | D. same |
| () 8. A. dear | B. high | C. much | D. little |
| () 9. A. tries | B. wants | C. likes | D. goes |
| () 10. A. He | B. She | C. Him | D. Her |

四、阅读下表并回答问题。

Charlie Chaplin :

1889	Born in London Mother; Dancer Father; Actor with no money
1894	Started dancing and singing for money.
1904	Joined a traveling theatre company and went to America.
1910	Someone offered him a part in a film. Went to Hollywood.
1914	Became a film director.
1914—1966	Made many funny films.
1977	Died in Switzerland. Public—very sad.

1. How old was Charlie Chaplin when he died?

2. When did he go to America?

3. Was he an actor or a film director in 1910?



Date _____

Week _____

Weather _____

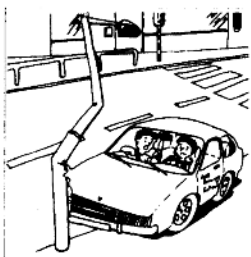
Meet You Every Day

Do as you would be done by.

己所不欲，勿施于人。



【猜一猜】



为上图找出最适当的说明。

- (a) Will I fail my test if I do that?
(b) I thought you said, "Turn left."
(c) That's the fifth time I've done that this week.



一、英汉词组互译。

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. be afraid of _____ | 5. 尽最大努力 _____ |
| 2. be able to _____ | 6. 担心 _____ |
| 3. day after day _____ | 7. 组成 _____ |
| 4. up and down _____ | 8. 做鬼脸 _____ |

二、短文改错。

Once there lived a boy was very fond of reading, but he was so poor to buy any books. So he had to borrow from a rich man who lived away. The boy always tried hard to finish read the books and returned them to the owner within the giving time. So the rich man is ready to lend him any of the book he wanted them. In this way he read a lot and late became a well-known writer of his time. And the rich man's son who didn't like to study remained a man with little knowledge.

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

三、补全对话, 每空一词。

- Hello, Ms Liu. How are you today?
 — I feel 1.
 — What's the matter 2 you?
 — I'm 3.
 — Hmm. Why are you so tired?
 — I just can't 4 at night.
 — OK. Let's take a 5 at you.
 — I'm going to 6 you some pills. Take one 7 every night after dinner.
 — OK.
 — And don't 8 coffee, tea or soda.
 — 9 soda?
 — No. And don't work too 10.
 — All right. Thanks, Dr. Li.

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

四、阅读理解。

Lucy is an American schoolgirl. She is now in Beijing with her mother, but she is trying(试着) to learn and speak Chinese. She often tries to speak to her Chinese friends. Sometimes they don't understand her because she can't speak Chinese well.

It's Sunday morning. She goes out. She is walking in the street and she's going to the zoo to see the elephants and monkeys, but she doesn't know the way. She asks a Chinese schoolboy. The boy can't understand her. Then she takes out a pen and some paper. She draws an elephant on it, and shows to the boy. The boy smiles and then shows Lucy the way to the zoo.

- () 1. Lucy is a(an) _____.
 A. American B. English C. Chinese D. Japanese
- () 2. Lucy's friends don't understand her because she knows _____.
 A. much Chinese B. little Chinese
 C. a little Chinese D. many Chinese
- () 3. She is going to the zoo to see _____.
 A. the elephants B. the monkeys
 C. the flowers D. A and B
- () 4. Lucy _____ the way to the zoo.
 A. knows B. don't know C. knew D. doesn't know
- () 5. She shows the picture of _____ to the boy.
 A. a monkey B. the zoo C. the tree D. the elephant

Weather

金无足赤，人无完人。



★ ★ ★ 多彩天地

校园巴士

在美国,许多小学、初中、高中都有接送学生专用的校园巴士,颜色为醒目的黄色。当这种巴士停车让学生上、下车时,周围的其他车辆都必须停车。

Pupil: Walking would take too long.

[注:goose (复数 geese) 天鹅]

 温故知新

5. Sometimes, business English is hard to u .

D. will be looked after well

三、补全对话, 每空一词。

—Can I help you?

—Yes, please. I need to _____ my friend. He's _____ in the hospital. I have a map, but it's _____ Chinese, and I only _____ English. _____ do I get there?

—Don't _____. Let me _____ your map. OK, first _____ to the bus stop. Next take a _____ to the subway. Then _____ the subway.

—_____ is it from here?

—It's about five miles.

—How _____ will it take?

—About an hour.

—OK, thank you very much.

—You are _____.

四、阅读理解。

There was a boy. He thought himself very clever(聪明). He took two cakes in his hand and told his younger brother there were three cakes.

Older brother: There are three cakes in my hand.

Younger brother: But I see only two cakes in your hand.

Older brother: How can it be? There are three cakes here. This is number one and this is number two, one and two is three, you are a foolish(笨的) boy.

The "clever" brother was teasing(取笑) the younger brother. Their father came and understood(明白) what they were doing.

Father: Very well. Give me cake number one and give your brother number two. You may eat the third one.

() 1. The boy had _____ cakes in his hand.

A. only one B. only two C. three D. five

() 2. The boy thought _____.

A. he was much cleverer than his younger brother

B. he was foolish

C. he could really change(变) two cakes into three

D. he was not cleverer than his father

() 3. The younger brother _____.

A. believed(相信) his brother's words

B. didn't believe his brother's words

C. asked to have a cake

D. told his father all about it and asked for help



Date _____

Meet You Every Day

Week _____

Time cures all things.

Weather _____

时间是医治一切创伤的良药。



★ 多彩天地

【幽默阅读】

Bad or Worse

"How is business?" asked Mike, as he walked into his friend's dress shop.

"Terrible," complained John. "Business is awful. Yesterday I sold only one dress, and today it's even worse."

"How could it be even worse?" asked Mike.

"Today the customer returned the dress she bought yesterday."



★ 温故知新

一、英汉词组互译。

1. learn from _____
2. the same as _____
3. be proud of _____

4. 信任 _____
5. 目前 _____
6. 气馁, 泄气 _____

二、完成下列句子。

1. 青少年不允许吸烟。

Teenagers shouldn't be _____.

2. 一些学生认为校服很难看。

Some students _____ the school _____ are _____.

3. 去北京旅行你兴奋吗?

Are you _____ travelling to Beijing?

4. 你敢肯定你不会再犯同样的错误吗?

Are you _____ you will not _____ the same _____ again?

5. 劳拉四岁时开始滑冰。十岁时她就成了滑冰冠军。

Laura _____ ice skating when she was four. She _____ a skating champion when she was ten.

三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My friend is _____ (calm) than me.
2. John is a little _____ (short) than Peter.
3. She has _____ (many) than one brother.



4. Who looks _____ (serious), Tina or Tara?
5. Paul is _____ (intellectual) than Mike.
6. Who is the _____ (good) student in your class?
7. This bag is heavy. That one is _____ (heavy) than this one.
8. I think action movies are _____ (exciting) than thrillers.
9. I think that's not very _____ (important) for me.
10. My brother enjoys _____ (tell) stories.

四、阅读下表并回答问题。

Big Sale! This Week Only!

	Were	This Week	Will Be
Pencils	10 cents	5 cents	15 cents
Pens	120 cents	60 cents	79 cents
Exercise Books	89 cents	60 cents	85 cents
Letter Paper (100 pieces)	2.59 dollars	2.00 dollars	2.99 dollars
All Story-books		30% off	
T-shirts	4.98 dollars	3.50 dollars	6.00 dollars
Jackets	22.50 dollars	18.00 dollars	25.99 dollars

1. How much did two hundred pieces of letter paper cost last week?

2. How much will you pay for three exercise books next week?

3. If a story-book cost 15.00 dollars, how much does it cost today?

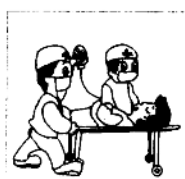
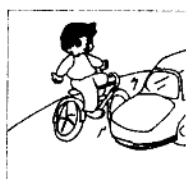
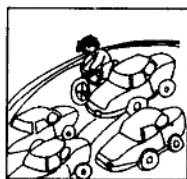
4. If you buy a T-shirt this week, how much more money can you save than last week?

5. How much were two jackets last Monday?

五、书面表达。

根据所给的四幅图画，写一篇英语短文，词数 60~80。

要求：1. 意思连贯；2. 要点突出。



Date _____

Meet You Every Day

Week _____

All things are difficult before
they are easy.

Weather _____

凡事总是由难而易。



★ ★ 多彩天地

【知识窗】

英美人的体态语

和我们中国人一样,英美人在日常生活中也常用某种手势或身体动作来表达一定的语言含义。下面就介绍一些常见的体态语。

1. 大拇指伸向嘴,半握拳,表示要喝酒或饮料,相当于“Drink!”
2. 大拇指和食指组成圆,其余三指伸直,表示“太好了”,相当于“OK!”或“Very good!”
3. 伸出大拇指,往上翘,表示“好”,相当于“It's OK.”或“It's good.”
4. 手心向外,伸出食指和中指呈“V”字形,表示“胜利”,相当于“Victory”。
5. 用手指指向前额一边,表示“让我想想”,相当于“Let me see/think.”
6. 手指指向手表,表示“时间到了,该走了”,相当于“It's time to go.”
7. 耸肩,双臂下垂,手心向外,表示“不知道”,相当于“I don't know.”



温故知新

一、根据句意和首字母补全单词。

1. What w _____ you do if you have a lot of money?
2. If you pass the final e _____, we give you a certificate.
3. I get n _____ before exams.
4. You look worried. What's your t _____?
5. All of our teachers speak E _____ as their first language.

二、选择填空。

- () 1. You should play as _____ as you can.
A. well B. good C. better D. best
- () 2. Could you tell me _____ it snows in winter in Australia?
A. that B. if C. which D. how
- () 3. Can you _____ me how to use this machine?
A. see B. find C. show D. talk
- () 4. We weren't sure we could _____ them.
A. win B. beat C. hit D. fight

三、补全对话, 每空一词。

A: Oh, you come home on time, Mingming. Have a cup 1 tea.
 B: 2 3 on the table?
 A: It's your birthday 4 . Please guess 5 it is.
 B: Is it a cake?
 A: No, it isn't.
 B: 6 shirt?
 A: No, it isn't.
 B: An English-Chinese dictionary?
 A: 7 . You are 8 . Happy birthday to you.
 B: Thank you, mother. I want to 9 an English-Chinese dictionary very much.
 A: You must work hard 10 English and try your best to learn it well.
 B: Yes, Mum. I will.

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

四、完形填空。

Museums are often full 1 interesting and beautiful things, but in most museums you can only 2 the things there. You can't touch them. This is not very interesting for all of us. People want to touch things. They want to use them and 3 them. That is 4 we learn about things. If we are interested in something, we learn about it 5 . If we are bored, we don't learn very much. But some museums are 6 . For example, at the Boston Children's Museum, young people can use computers and 7 modern machines. They can 8 make films or play games there. In this kind of museum, children are not bored. They can 9 a lot 10 the museum.

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|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. of | B. with | C. in | D. by |
| () 2. A. look | B. look at | C. looked | D. look on |
| () 3. A. play | B. make | C. play with | D. eat |
| () 4. A. why | B. where | C. when | D. how |
| () 5. A. much easily | B. more easily | C. much easier | D. more easier |
| () 6. A. different | B. same | C. difficult | D. difference |
| () 7. A. these | B. that | C. other | D. another |
| () 8. A. also | B. too | C. then | D. either |
| () 9. A. see | B. watch | C. look | D. learn |
| () 10. A. of | B. at | C. from | D. in |