



■ 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

(配人教版)



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(配人教版)

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寒假寄语

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”“知识窗”“幽默阅读”“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 _____

The first step is the only difficulty.

Weather _____

迈出第一步是最艰难的。



【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.



一、根据句意和首字母补全单词。

1. Don't be a _____ to make mistakes.
2. There are a number of ways to help improve your m _____.
3. You should r _____ the words by using them.
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. All of us think _____ important to learn a foreign language.
A. that B. it C. this D. /
- () 2. Have you ever _____ America?
A. gone to B. been in C. been to D. come
- () 3. My father has already give 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、根据提示翻译下列句子。

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?

【幽默阅读】

On Class of Maths

Teacher: If your brother has 5 apples, and you take two, what is the result?

Boy: He will beat me.



温故知新

一、连线。

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. make mistakes | A. 结束 |
| 2. end up | B. 嘲笑 |
| 3. laugh at | C. 关掉 |
| 4. take notes | D. 根本不 |
| 5. not at all | E. 以后 |
| 6. later on | F. 做笔记 |
| 7. fit in | G. 使适应 |
| 8. turn off | H. 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、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 7 wrong order, the listener doesn't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is 8, the meaning of the sentence changes. Let's see the difference between the 9 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 10 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. much | B. more | C. very | D. many |
| () 8. A. spoken | B. written | C. used | D. changed |
| () 9. A. above | B. below | C. over | D. two |
| () 10. A. may | B. can | C. will | D. must |

四、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?

Your advice: _____

Date _____

Week _____

Weather _____

Meet You Every Day

One never loses anything by
politeness.

讲礼貌不吃亏。



★ 多彩天地

【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. My sister used to be a _____ of dogs.
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. He is i _____ in collecting stamps.

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

- () 5. The teapot was used for _____ water hot.
A. keep B. keeping C. to keep D. kept
- () 6. He spoke slowly _____ we could hear him clearly.
A. so that B. for C. while D. because

三、完成下列句子。

1. 她过去很文静,但现在很开朗。

She _____ quiet, but now she is very _____.

2. 他似乎变化很大。

It _____ that he _____ a lot.

3. 他过去曾是历史老师。

He used _____ teacher.

4. 她一直努力地学习英语。

She _____ at English _____.

5. 读这部小说要花一些时间。

It _____ some time _____ this novel.

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 travelling 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 _____

Meet You Every Day

Week _____

Truth needs no colour.

Weather _____

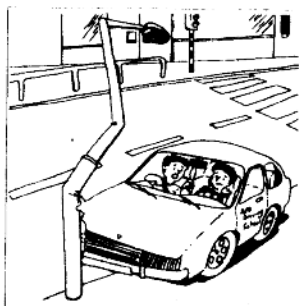
真理不需要打扮。



★ ★ 多彩天地

【猜一猜】

为下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.



温故知新

一、英汉词组互译。

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. a kind of _____ | 5. 害怕 _____ |
| 2. be able to _____ | 6. 组成 _____ |
| 3. sound like _____ | 7. 担心 _____ |
| 4. by the way _____ | 8. 做鬼脸 _____ |

二、句型转换。

1. We used to grow vegetables. (改为否定句)
We _____ to grow vegetables.
2. He seemed to have known it. (改为同义句)
_____ seemed that he _____ known it.
3. She didn't know how she did next. (改为简单句)
She didn't know _____ do next.
4. He is unhappy, _____? (改为反意疑问句)
5. What time did the plane leave? He didn't know. (合并为一句)
He didn't know _____ the plane _____.



This is part of a lesson with a girl:

Girl; (*pressing buttons*) Mary, 206.

Girl: (after thinking) $x=1; y=2$

Computer: Try again.

Girl: $x=2; y=1$

The computer knows Mary. This is not their first lesson. The computer can give Mary the right lesson, neither too fast nor too slow. And the computer can do this with many students at the same time.

Students can also learn a foreign language with a computer. The computer gives lessons in pronunciation, grammar and the correct usage of words and phrases.

Computer classrooms are very helpful and most students like their new computer teachers.

Date _____

Meet You Every Day

Week _____

Hope is life and life is hope.

Weather _____

希望就是生活, 生活也就是希望。



★ 多彩天地

【知识窗】

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。

【幽默阅读】

Teacher: Why do wild geese fly south in autumn?

Pupil: Walking would take too long.

[注:goose (复数 geese) 天鹅]

★ 温故知新

一、根据句意和首字母补全下列单词。

1. Teenagers shouldn't be allowed to t _____ alone.
2. She is too young to c _____ her own clothes.
3. We have a lot of r _____ in our school.
4. He wasn't a _____ to go to school late.
5. I don't a _____ your idea.
6. Parents should not be too s _____ with their children.

二、选择填空。

- () 1. The classroom should _____ every day.
A. kept clean B. be kept clean
C. keep cleaned D. be keep cleaning
- () 2. Don't touch anything _____ I tell you to.
A. if B. and
C. until D. after
- () 3. He asked me what was _____ in the street outside.
A. going on B. happened
C. taken place D. come about

- () 4. If the small trees _____, they'll grow up quickly.
 A. take good care B. are taken good care of
 C. look after well D. will be looked after well
- () 5. My sister _____ the radio when I got home.
 A. was hearing B. is hearing
 C. was listening to D. is listening to
- () 6. The tall trees _____ many years ago.
 A. planted B. have been planted
 C. was planted D. were planted

三、补全对话。

- A. So it is.
 B. You have bought a new bike
 C. How do you like it?
 D. Where is it made?
 E. What colour do you like?

A: Hi. 1, haven't you?

B: Yes, I have. I bought it three days ago. 2

A: Not very much. I'm afraid I don't like the yellow colour.

B: 3

A: I prefer dark blue. I think it's more beautiful than yellow.

B: 4 I agree with you, too, but there weren't any dark blue ones in that shop.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. By the way, 5

B: It's made in Guangdong.

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

四、根据要求完成句子。

1. About one thousand stamps have been collected. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ stamps _____ collected?
2. We must send her to a hospital at once. (改为被动语态)
 _____ must _____ to a hospital at once.
3. Your homework should be handed in today. (改为主动语态)
 _____ in your homework today.
4. the boy, the glass, by, broken, was (连词成句)

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."



【猜一猜】

1. If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you?
2. What number has nothing left if you take a half from it?

★ 温故知新

一、英汉词组互译。

1. be strict with _____

4. 代替 _____

2. learn from _____

5. 目前 _____

3. be proud of _____

6. 有益 _____

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?

三、短文改错。

When we talk with the universe, we mean the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars and the space among them. Many of the stars can't see because they are too

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

far away. Man-made satellites have been sent out up 4. _____
 in space by many countries. They are used for 5. _____
 helping us learning more about the earth, the weather 6. _____
 and other things. They also are used for sending 7. _____
 and receive message. It makes people from different 8. _____
 countries to understand each other much better. So 9. _____
 people say the world itself is becoming a more smaller place. 10. _____

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

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

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

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

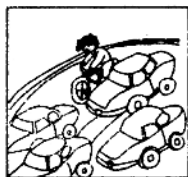
- If you buy a T-shirt this week, how much more money can you save than last week?

- 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。

要求：1. 词数 60~80；2. 意思连贯；3. 要点突出。



Date _____

Week _____

Weather _____

Meet You Every Day

God helps those who help themselves.

天助自助者。



★ ★ 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 I were you, I'd j _____ the football club.
3. I get n _____ before exams.
4. You look worried. What's your t _____?
5. I am c _____ that you would succeed as a singer.
6. The room is p _____ clean.

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

- () 5. A hard-working student deserves to _____.
- A. success B. succeed
- C. successful D. successfully

- ()6. We were just in time _____ the bus.
- A. on B. to
- C. with D. for

三、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. When I was young, I used (swim) in that river.

2. We all thought that it (be) an easy game the next day.

3. There seems to be no reason (postpone) the class meeting.

4. By the time I got there, the plane (leave) already.

5. School was over, but Andrew still carried on _____ (read) English alone in the classroom.

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.

- ()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