



# 黄冈名师 点练

主编：洪鸣远

HUANGGANGMINGSHIDIANLIAN

英语

九年级下

配外研版

吉林人民出版社

# 前言

亲爱的老师和同学们：

感谢您在茫茫书海中选择了《黄冈名师点练》！

本书由被誉为“高考状元之乡”的湖北黄冈等地的一线骨干教师倾力编写，是配套新课标的同步题库类丛书。画龙点睛式的精妙答案与点拨使本书从众多的练习类教辅中脱颖而出，故名《黄冈名师点练》！

本丛书具有以下特点：

**科学性：**严格按照最新《课程标准》的理念、规划和要求设计，题型新颖，设题严谨，突出重点难点，注重知识的多角度运用。题目的深度和广度在一定程度上弥补了部分版本教材的不足。

**前瞻性：**遵循新课程教学的要求，构建“主动学习、合作探究”的学习模式，营造学生易于接受的学习气氛，题目内容贴近现实生活，具有鲜明的时代气息，代表了素质教育的发展方向。

**人本性：**突出学生在学习过程中的主体作用，从学生的阶段心理特点和认知、思维规律出发，重视学生良好思维习惯的形成和学习能力的培养，注重知识、能力、方法、价值观的融合。

**实用性：**结合最新的中考信息，精选历年中考真题和经典题。历年中考题目的串联，真实反映出中考的走向、趋势，更有利于把握中考脉搏，让学生面对中考更加从容。

为了更好发挥本书的上述优势，给您以下友情提示：作为一套题库类丛书，本书题目设置全面覆盖知识点，题型新而全，题量大，包括了从易到难的不同层次，为您提供最大限度的选择自由。您可以根据自己的实际和学习的不同阶段，有针对性地选择不同栏目下的题目。如果在选择中有困难，不要急，我们在一些难度较大的题目前标注了“★”，让您的选择更方便。

# 英语学科导读

## 基础巩固提点

涵盖本部分所有知识点，注重基础知识的考查和巩固。对重点知识结合语境从不同角度或切入点进行考查，题型灵活多样。

## 热点题型演练

以近几年中考的热点题型为媒介对重点知识拓展、词汇或短语的辨析、重点语法、句型以及交际用语等语言知识进行全面考查，使学生在运用中切实感受到能力的提高，体验学习的乐趣。

## 思维拓展平台

精心设置各类综合性试题，选文新颖，把握中考命题方向，展现真实生活场景，注重培养学生发散思维和拓展运用的能力，以及分析问题、解决问题的能力。

## 中考同步链接

通过对近两年来全国各地区最新中考真题的练习，加强对每一单元重点内容的认识，把握命题的方向，加强对易错点、易考点的练习。让学生在训练中把握学习的方法，熟知答题的技巧。

## 单元活页测试卷

结合单元的知识目标与能力目标，体现新课标中考的命题趋势，涵盖单元的知识要点，引导学生对单元内容进行系统复习、整合提高。

## 参考答案与点拨

单独成册，随书赠送，方便学生和教师使用。答案准确，点拨详尽到位。更加关注对学习思路和学习方法的指导。

同步练测+单元活页=方便实用

精练精点+科学方法=成功阶梯

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## Module 1 Travel

## Unit 1 The flight was late.

学习札记

## 基础巩固提点

## 一、根据首字母及汉语提示完成单词

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ (飞机) is a very important vehicle in modern times.
2. I went to Huhehaote by c \_\_\_\_\_ (客车) last year.
3. His d \_\_\_\_\_ (航班) was quite unexpected for me.
4. He is waiting for you in the l \_\_\_\_\_ (等候室).
5. —What form of t \_\_\_\_\_ (交通) are you going to take?  
—Train.

## 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Zhang Hong is \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) back next month.
7. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home at once.
8. If anything \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to the patient, let me know at once.
9. There are plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ (flower) in the garden.
10. —Which of these forms of transport do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (much)?  
—Bus.

## 三、用适当的介词填空

11. Train was full \_\_\_\_\_ passengers, and I had to stand \_\_\_\_\_ over three hours.
12. Winter is the busiest season \_\_\_\_\_ one year in China because \_\_\_\_\_ the Spring Festival.
13. We'll have three exams \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the term.
14. There are plenty \_\_\_\_\_ funny things to do this weekend.
15. What has happened \_\_\_\_\_ that passenger?

## 综合能力提升

## 一、单项选择

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ was your trip, Lily?  
—Very good.  
A. How                      B. What  
C. Where                    D. That
2. —Did you enjoy yourself during the holiday?

—Yes, we had \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.

- A. a quite good time
- B. quite a good time
- C. very a good time
- D. very good time

★3. The road was covered with sand \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy sands-torm.

- A. because of                      B. because
- C. for                                  D. as

4. Yesterday he left his village and his home, and began his first long trip \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by train                          B. by the train
- C. on train                          D. in train

5. —I'm going to Beijing for a holiday.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Goodbye
- B. You are right
- C. It's good
- D. Have a good time

## 二、句型转换

6. I didn't catch the first flight because I came late.  
(改为同义句)

I missed the first flight \_\_\_\_\_ coming late.

7. Tom, there is a lot of housework to do. (改为同义句)

Tom, there are \_\_\_\_\_ housework to do.

8. The old man went to the Great Wall by bus. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the old man go to the Great Wall?

9. I flew to England for my summer holiday last year. (改为同义句)

I went to England for my summer holiday \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

★10. The glass is full of water. (改为同义句)

The glass is \_\_\_\_\_ water.

## 三、根据汉语完成句子

11. 春天是旅游的最佳季节。

Spring is \_\_\_\_\_ season to travel.

12. 由于人太多, 所以回家的旅程特别困难。



There are too many people, so \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ home was very difficult.

13. 我们非常盼望再次见到你。

We're so much looking \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ you again.

14. 在展览厅的尽头你将会看到飞机模型。

You'll see the airplane model \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ the show room.

15. 昨天陈玲乘船去广东。

Chen Ling \_\_\_\_\_ to  
Guang Dong yesterday.

### 思维拓展平台

#### 一、从方框中选择合适的选项完成对话

(A student meets his English teacher at the station after the summer holidays begins.)

S: Hello, Miss Li. How are you?

T: Oh, fine, thank you. 1. And how are you and your parents?

S: We're all very well, too. Thanks.

T: 2?

S: My parents and I are going to see my grandparents in Shanghai.

T: Are you? I'm going to Beidaihe. All the teachers are going.

S: 3?

T: For a week.

S: We're coming back in a week, too. 4.

T: Thank you. Have a good trip. There goes the bell. 5. Goodbye.

S: Bye.

- |   |
|---|
| A. Let's go to the classroom<br>B. I hope you'll enjoy your holiday there<br>C. Where are you going now<br>D. Will it take you any time<br>E. I must get on the train now<br>F. Glad to see you here<br>G. How long are you staying there |
|---|

#### 二、阅读理解

New York is a very large city with 8 million people. How do so many people move about the city on their way to work and school? So, we should know something about its transport.

In New York you can travel about the city by subway, bus, taxi and car. The subway runs on the railroad

lines under the city. It crosses the city at different points and goes to all parts of the city. Travelling by subway is the fastest way to get around the city.

The second way to travel around the city is by public bus. It's a slower way to travel. This is because the bus moves in road traffic which is often heavy.

You can also travel around the city by taxi. This is the most expensive way, but the taxi will take you to the very place you wish to go to. If traffic is heavy, the taxi will be slow. During the mornings and afternoons, that is the "rush hour". This is the time when the traffic is very heavy with people going to and from work.

The last way to get around New York is using your own car. However, it's not easy for you to drive, especially when you are driving in the "rush hour". If there is an accident on the road, you will have to wait for a long time.

The best time to travel around the city is from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. This is the time after the morning "rush hour" and before the evening "rush hour". Traffic will be less crowded because most people are already at school or at work.

6. The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the weather of New York  
B. the transport in New York  
C. the people in New York  
D. traffic accident in New York

7. The fastest way to travel in New York is by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. subway B. taxi  
C. bus D. car

8. The most expensive way to travel in New York is by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. subway B. taxi  
C. bus D. car

9. The phrase "rush hour" in the fourth paragraph means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese.

- A. 比赛中的冲刺时刻  
B. 一小时内所跑的路程  
C. (上下班)交通高峰时刻  
D. 匆匆忙忙的一小时

10. If you travel around New York in your own car, which of the following is the best time?

- A. From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.  
B. From 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.  
C. From 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
D. From 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

## Unit 2 You're sitting in my seat.

## 基础巩固提点

## 一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

1. Since I only go home once a year. Mother always sees me off with \_\_\_\_\_ (眼泪) in her eyes.
2. Dr. Dou went to work on time as usual, \_\_\_\_\_ (尽管) he was badly ill.
3. The teacher kept \_\_\_\_\_ (点头) to the girl, as if he was pleased with her answer.
4. The plane is flying \_\_\_\_\_ (朝……方向) the north; maybe it will land in Tianjin.
5. When I got there, he was waiting there and smoking a \_\_\_\_\_ (香烟).

## 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ (come), I'll tell him.
7. A number of students \_\_\_\_\_ (be) planting trees on the playground now.
8. They left without \_\_\_\_\_ (say) goodbye.
9. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (move) my schoolbag?
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (set) off early in order to avoid the traffic.

## 综合能力提升

## 一、单项选择

1. Last night he \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible dream.  
A. dream                      B. dreams  
C. dreamed                  D. dreaming
2. Many passengers were unable \_\_\_\_\_ the lifeboats.  
A. reach                      B. to reach  
C. reaching                  D. to reaching
- ★3. I like to eat every kind of food \_\_\_\_\_ noodles. I hate eating them.  
A. besides                    B. beside  
C. except                      D. except for
4. The teacher is having an English class \_\_\_\_\_ the class-room now.  
A. in front of                B. in the front of  
C. in the front               D. in front
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it is dark now, the workers go on working there.  
A. Though                    B. Because  
C. As                            D. For

## 二、根据汉语完成句子

6. 现在火车就在我前面,马上就要开车了。

Now the train is in front of me and it will \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

7. 我的母亲点点头,说不出话来。

My mother nodded, unable \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 我跳上火车后,发现到处都是人和包。

After I \_\_\_\_\_ the train, I found there were people and bags everywhere.

- ★9. 他手里拿本书跑出了房间。

\_\_\_\_\_ in his hand, he ran out of the room.

10. 他有时梦到自己的女儿。

He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ his daughter.

## 三、句型转换

11. A number of students are playing on the ground. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ students are playing on the ground.
12. Don't forget where you are come from. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ where you are come from.
13. There are many things everywhere. (改为同义句)  
There are many things \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The teacher's desk is in the front of the classroom. (改为反义句)  
The teacher's desk is \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom.
15. I dreamed about you last night. (改为同义句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ you last night.

## 思维拓展平台

## 一、阅读理解

It was last summer, my wife Elsa, our little monkey Katy and I were driving home to Greenwich Village in New York City. We had visited our friends in Washington D. C. It would take us about four hours to get home. Katy was not happy because she had to stay in the car all the way, so she jumped here and there. "Put her in the back seat and give her something to eat," I said to Elsa. Just then she jumped on my right arm and immediately there was a big bang at once. Our car crashed (撞) into the car in front and caught fire. A moment later, the police arrived and they got of the car. "Oh, poor Katy is still in the car!" Elsa screamed and ran back to the burning car before the policeman

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# 学习札记

could stop her. She opened the door but found Katy wasn't there. While she was running back to us, there was a big explosion (爆炸). How dangerous! We looked everywhere but didn't find Katy. So we had to start again for home, feeling rather sad.

Two months passed. It was about half past two in the morning and Elsa was lying awake in bed. She had dreamed about Katy. Suddenly she heard a strange sound. She woke me up and said to me quietly, "Listen! Isn't that a burglar?" We came downstairs with something in our hands. There! The sound was coming from the front door. Then I opened the door and to our great surprise, it was Katy!

- How did the little monkey like the long drive?
  - She liked it very much though she was a little tired.
  - She didn't like to be in the car.
  - She enjoyed playing in the car.
  - She felt so pleased all the way that she jumped here and there.
- The underlined word "screamed" in the story means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - rushed away
  - stood up
  - changed her mind
  - cried out
- Who make(s) the writer crash his car into the car in front?
  - Elsa.
  - Katy.
  - Katy and the driver of the front car.
  - The driver of the front car.

4. How long did the little monkey outside?

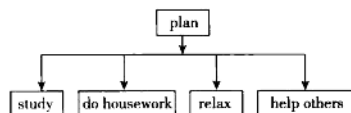
- One month.
- Two months.
- Two weeks.
- One week.

5. At last, does the little monkey go home?

- Yes, she does.
- No, she doesn't.
- Yes, she doesn't.
- We don't know.

## 二、书面表达

初中生活就要结束了,暑假即将开始。假设你是李明,根据图表提供的信息,给你在美国的笔友 John 发封 e-mail,告诉他你的暑假生活安排。



要求:1. 根据上面图表所提供四个方面的内容进行适当发挥;

2. 词数 80 ~ 100, 开头、结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

发件人:John@Englishclub.com

收件人:The Plan of This Summer Vacation

主题:The Plan of This Summer Vacation

Dear John,

How are you? The summer vacation is coming. Now I tell you what I am going to do in the vacation...

I hope you can come to China during the summer vacation.

Yours,  
Li Ming

## Unit 3 Language in use

### 基础巩固提点

#### 一、根据首字母及汉语提示完成单词

- A n \_\_\_\_\_ (喧闹的) environment is harmful to our health.
- Can you tell me what the next s \_\_\_\_\_ (步骤) is?
- Twenty p \_\_\_\_\_ (乘客) lost their lives in the bus accident.
- I want to know if there is a non-stop (直达的) f \_\_\_\_\_ (航班) from Lanzhou to Hainan this Friday.
- He was one of the country's national h \_\_\_\_\_ (英雄).

#### 二、根据汉语完成句子

- 我知道有时我们会变得吵闹,但我们能互相学习到很多。  
I know we \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes, but we learn a lot from each other.
- 我的叔叔在医院工作。  
My uncle works \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我花了半个小时来完成作业。  
It \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.
- 为了赶上早班车,他起得很早。  
He got up early \_\_\_\_\_ he could catch the early bus.
- 让我们帮助这个老太太过桥。  
Let's help the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.



## 综合能力提升

## 一、单项选择

- It's \_\_\_\_\_ nice day, isn't?  
—Yes, what \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather!  
A. a; a                      B. the; the  
C. a; /                      D. the; /
- Our family are traveling to Germany for the Beer Festival.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Congratulations!  
B. See you later!  
C. Have fun!  
D. Take care!
- ★3. It's dark. They can't go \_\_\_\_\_ the jungle.  
A. through                      B. across  
C. cross                      D. crossing
- ★4. —This coat was bought last year.  
—I think it still looks nice, \_\_\_\_\_ it has gone out this year.  
A. as if                      B. so that  
C. even though                      D. ever since
5. —You look upset, Mary.  
—Yeah, I've made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in my exam.  
A. a little                      B. little  
C. a few                      D. few

## 二、句型转换

- I'll help you, even if I don't sleep for a night. (改为同义句)  
I'll help you, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't sleep for a night.
- The questions are very different. The children can't understand them. (合并为一句)  
The questions are \_\_\_\_\_ for the children to understand.
- Allan went to play football with his friends at once after he finished his homework. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ he finished his homework, Allen went to play football with his friends.
9. —\_\_\_\_\_ is Beijing from here? (根据答语写出问句)  
—It's seven hours' flight from here.
10. He was sitting. He looked very tall and strong. (合并为一句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ he was sitting, he looked very tall and strong.

## 思维拓展平台

## 一、完形填空

A white woman, about fifty years old, got on the plane and found her seat next to a black man. She was not happy with this so she 1 the air hostess (a woman who serves food on a plane).

Soon the hostess came, "Madam, what is the matter?" she asked.

"You obviously do not see it then?" the woman said. "You placed me next to a 2. I do not agree to sit next to someone from such a disgusting (unpleasant) group. Give me a different seat."

"Be calm, please," the hostess said. "Almost all the seats on this flight are taken. 3 will go to see if another place is available." The hostess went away and then came back a few minutes 4. "Madam, just as I thought, there are no 5 seats in the economy class (经济舱). I spoke to the captain and he told me that there is 6 no free seat in the business class. But we have one seat in the first class." 7 the woman could say anything, the hostess 8, "It is not usual for our company to allow someone from the economy class to sit in the first class. However, the captain feels that it would not be good to make someone sit next to someone so disgusting." She 9 to the black man, and said, "For that reason, Sir, if you would like to, please take your bag 10 a seat is waiting for you in the first class." At the moment, the other people in the plane stood up and hit their hands together and cheered.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. asked      | B. heard          |
| C. called        | D. told           |
| 2. A. young lady | B. pretty hostess |
| C. white man     | D. black man      |
| 3. A. She        | B. He             |
| C. You           | D. I              |
| 4. A. ago        | B. later          |
| C. before        | D. after          |
| 5. A. free       | B. good           |
| C. small         | D. single         |
| 6. A. already    | B. seldom         |
| C. ever          | D. also           |
| 7. A. When       | B. Till           |
| C. While         | D. Before         |
| 8. A. went       | B. left           |
| C. continued     | D. laughed        |
| 9. A. shouted    | B. pointed        |

## 学习札记



- C. walked D. turned  
10. A. because B. when  
C. while D. though

## 二、阅读理解

Your busy school life is going to end soon. What do you plan to do for your summer holiday? How about going camping? Camping trips can be a great way to relax and learn new things. If you have a good plan for your camping trip, you will have a good camping trip. Of course different places offer different challenges, so start by making a list of things you might need for your trip.

First, consider what kind of trip you want. This will help you enjoy your trip. If you are planning activities, you must be honest with the challenges you will face. If the challenges are too hard, the camping trip will make you feel tired and sad.

You should also think about what to do if you meet some wild animals on your trip, such as bears, snakes or spiders.

You should also think about the weather. You must bring everything you need for the trip. For camping trips in some far places, you may need special vehicles. You must first think about how you are not going to get lost. If you want to camp at different places every day, you will have to carry everything that you take with you. You have to consider food and places where you will sleep. Water is also important, because you need to drink lots of water.

If you'd like more information about camping trips, you can find other articles at <http://www.campingtrips.com>.

11. From the passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after summer vacation, school begins again  
B. after winter vacation, school begins again  
C. final exams will end, and the winter holiday will begin  
D. final exams will end, and the summer holiday will begin
12. The underlined word "vehicles" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. 交通工具  
B. 交通路线  
C. 运输方式  
D. 交通枢纽
13. If you don't want to get lost, you need to take \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. food B. a map  
C. water D. clothes
14. A good camping plan should include \_\_\_\_\_.  
①taking as many things you need as possible  
②considering what your aim is for the camping trip  
③the weather and how to get to a camping site  
④a good report card  
⑤food, water, clothes and places where you sleep  
A. ①②③  
B. ②③⑤  
C. ②③④⑤  
D. ①②③④⑤
15. The passage was written to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give some advice on your camping trip  
B. remind travelers to stay safe  
C. give some advice to people to go to far places for camping  
D. advertise camping trips on the Internet

## 中考同步链接

### 一、单项选择

1. —How was \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at Mike's house?  
—It was great. Mike's mum is \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful cook. (2009, 吉林通化)  
A. a, the B. the, a  
C. the, the D. a, an
2. —Did you have \_\_\_\_\_ great time to Disneyland?  
—Not really, it was too hot. (2009, 四川乐山)  
A. a B. the C. /
3. He climbed up the tree \_\_\_\_\_ he saw the bear. (2008, 天津)

- A. while B. if  
C. until D. as soon as
4. It seems that it is going to rain. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the windows open when you leave the house. (2008, 河南)  
A. not leave B. leave  
C. not to leave D. to leave

### 二、根据中文意思完成句子

5. 北京的援建工人一到什那就开始了工作。  
(2009, 北京)  
The workers from Beijing started working \_\_\_\_\_ they arrived in Shifang.

## Module 2 Education

## Unit 1 It was great to see her again.

学习札记

## 基础巩固提点

## 一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

1. The little girl is very beautiful. I \_\_\_\_\_ (确实) like her.
2. We can learn something about foreign countries in \_\_\_\_\_ (地理) lessons.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (两者都不) of the two boys has passed the Maths examination.
4. To keep healthy, you should have \_\_\_\_\_ (体力的) exercises every day.
5. Many of our students like to have \_\_\_\_\_ (体育).

## 二、用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

6. Our classroom isn't as big as \_\_\_\_\_ (their).
7. I love \_\_\_\_\_ (they) very much.
8. Your school is much \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than ours.
9. There are a few science \_\_\_\_\_ (laboratory) in this school.
10. Our school has a big \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) pool, and we can swim in it.

## 综合能力提升

## 一、单项选择

1. —What a terrible jam! I am late again.  
—Yes, the traffic is \_\_\_\_\_ than it used to be.  
A. very good B. even better  
C. very bad D. even worse
2. —Do you like the pop star Zhou Jielun or the movie star Liu Dehua?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm not their fan.  
A. Both B. Either  
C. Neither D. All
3. Liu Xiang and Yao Ming are world-famous sports stars. \_\_\_\_\_ of them have set a good example to us.  
A. All B. Neither  
C. Both D. None
4. —Will you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ in your city?  
—With pleasure. I think Wu Quan Park is worth visiting.  
A. interesting somewhere  
B. somewhere interesting

- C. anywhere interesting  
D. interesting anywhere
5. He met many problems \_\_\_\_\_ he was going over the lessons.  
A. before B. as soon as  
C. since D. while
6. —Who taught \_\_\_\_\_ French?  
—Nobody. She learned all by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. herself; her B. she; herself  
C. her; herself D. her; she
7. —You look sad, Kate.  
—Yeah, I have made \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in my report.  
A. a little B. little  
C. a few D. few
8. Jane said she \_\_\_\_\_ sending e-mails \_\_\_\_\_ letters.  
A. preferred; to writing  
B. preferred; to write  
C. prefers; writing  
D. prefers; to writing
9. It's exciting \_\_\_\_\_ a football match.  
A. watching B. watch  
C. watched D. to watch
10. Don't just believe the advertisement. That kind of camera is \_\_\_\_\_ it says.  
A. as good as  
B. not as good as  
C. as well as  
D. not as well as
11. “Are you going to eat here \_\_\_\_\_ take it away?” asked the waiter.  
A. and B. so  
C. or D. but
- ★12. —I'd like to go to Beijing for a job. But...  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
—I have no enough courage.  
A. But B. But what  
C. How D. What else
13. —Is this your brother's shirt?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_ is on the chair behind the desk.  
A. he B. him  
C. she D. his
14. —What would you like to eat?



—I don't mind. \_\_\_\_\_ that you've got.

- A. Something B. Everyone  
C. Nothing D. Anything

15. —Tom, could you go and help your father wash the car?

—Why \_\_\_\_\_? I'm busy now. Amy is lying on the bed doing nothing.

- A. me B. I  
C. him D. her

## 二、句型转换

★16. Both Kate and I are going shopping this Saturday. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Kate \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ going shopping this Saturday.

17. My school is beautiful. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ your school \_\_\_\_\_?

18. Computers are very popular now and they are not as expensive as before. (改为同义句)

Computers are very popular now and they are \_\_\_\_\_ before.

19. Your school is nice. My school is nice, too. (合并为一句)

\_\_\_\_\_ schools \_\_\_\_\_ nice.

20. I did something interesting while I was there. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ interesting

while you were there?

## 思维拓展平台

从方框中选择适当的选项完成对话

A: What's in the room?

B: 1

A: Really? 2

B: The one with blue eyes is a guide robot. She can show you around our school.

A: 3

B: He is a cook robot. He can cook something nice for you.

A: Oh, 4

B: Maybe you're right. When he finds waste things, he'll pick them up. He can keep our environment clean.

A: That's a wonderful! What good students! 5

B: So am I.

A. I think that's a cleaning robot.

B. What are they used for?

C. There are some kinds of robots made by the students in our school.

D. How about the taller one?

E. I'm proud of them.

## Unit 2 What's the best thing about school?

### 基础巩固要点

#### 一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

- Most fathers wish to be \_\_\_\_\_ (在场的) at the birth of their (children).
- What would you do if your teacher asked you to give a \_\_\_\_\_ (演讲) in front of the whole school?
- Few candidates (应聘者) had received any \_\_\_\_\_ (训练) in management.
- Please don't smoke or take \_\_\_\_\_ (毒品). It's bad for your health.
- They carried out research into the roles of men and women in today's \_\_\_\_\_ (社会).
- The little girl is \_\_\_\_\_ (缺席的) from school because of illness.
- The police are worried about the \_\_\_\_\_ (安全) of the 12-year-old boy who has been missing for three days.
- In \_\_\_\_\_ (生物学) we study plants and

animals.

- This problem \_\_\_\_\_ (牵涉) us all.
- It is raining. F \_\_\_\_\_ (幸运地), all of us don't go out.

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

- \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) Education is very important for the young children.
- They are discussing the problems of Western \_\_\_\_\_ (society).
- He studies in a \_\_\_\_\_ (second) school.
- Drive carefully, or you will hurt \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
- The pen is \_\_\_\_\_ (she). She wrote \_\_\_\_\_ (she) name with it by \_\_\_\_\_ (she).

### 综合能力提升

#### 一、单项选择

- I am interested in animals, so I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of time playing with my pet dog.

A. pay B. take C. spend D. cost

★2. Stephanie Sun's latest album (唱片) *Blacklight* came out in May, 2007. It \_\_\_\_\_ as expected.

A. was sold as good B. was sold as well  
C. sold as good D. sold as well

3. We have got only one chair, and we need \_\_\_\_\_.

A. five more chairs B. other five chairs  
C. more five chairs D. five another chairs

★4. —How was your climbing on Mount Tai?

—I didn't believe I could do it \_\_\_\_\_ I got to the top.

A. until B. unless  
C. after D. when

5. \_\_\_\_\_ spending our vacation in a hotel, why not try hiking in the country?

A. Instead of B. Because of  
C. Thanks to D. As for

6. We have been good friends \_\_\_\_\_ we joined the same ping-pang team.

A. after B. before C. since D. until

7. —What a hot day! Here you had a drink?

—Yes. But I'd like to have \_\_\_\_\_ after work.

A. it B. one  
C. other D. another

8. You know the way and I \_\_\_\_\_ know it.

A. too B. either  
C. also D. as well

★9. —I haven't seen my grandma for a long time.

—I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ her a lot.

A. visit B. visiting  
C. visited D. visits

10. Do you believe some special dogs can do things \_\_\_\_\_ man?

A. as good as B. as well as  
C. as soon as D. as careful as

## 二、根据汉语完成句子

11. 大多数青少年都认为他们的父母不如他们的朋友了解他们。

Most teenagers think their parents don't \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ their friends do.

12. 她花了大半辈子的时间来照顾残疾人。

She has \_\_\_\_\_ most her life time in \_\_\_\_\_ the disabled.

13. 这个小女孩有点紧张,因为她将作演讲。

The little girl feels a little nervous, because she will \_\_\_\_\_.

14. 在会议上除了其他议题外,他们讨论了亚洲最近发生的事件。

At the meetings they discussed \_\_\_\_\_ recent events in Asia.

15. 他喜欢各种各样的运动。

He likes all \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

## 思维拓展平台

### 阅读理解

These days, more and more students in the UK are taking a "gap year" between their graduation from school and their university studies. This means that they take a year off, to do something else, before they start their studies.

For most students, spending time in foreign countries is the favourite activity—and Australia is the favourite place to go.

Many parents, teachers and business people agree that travelling can teach important values.

"After a year of travelling, I learnt the importance of relationships with people, on all sorts of levels."

There are many companies around the world that welcome these students on their projects—helping people in poorer countries, or even in your home country, although you don't get paid for your work, this kind of work can teach important skills—making decision and finding answers to problems, for example—that will help a student in a job one day.

Finally, the knowledge and experience you get will one day be very useful in an area you hope to study or work in.

If several university graduates are applying for the same job, gap year work experience allows you to say, "I've already had some experience of this kind of work." And that can get you the job.

1. These days, \_\_\_\_\_ students in the UK take a gap year.

A. few B. many C. all D. a few

2. Travelling can teach you values such as learning about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. flights B. money  
C. relationships D. jobs

3. To help poorer people, you have to be prepared \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to live in another country  
B. to be paid very well  
C. to be paid very little  
D. to work for free

4. University graduates with some work experience often get \_\_\_\_\_ than graduates without experience.

A. more money  
B. more important jobs  
C. jobs more easily  
D. more jobs in other countries

学习札记

学习札记

# Unit 3 Language in use

## 基础巩固提点

### 一、用所给词的适当形式填空

- Are these \_\_\_\_\_ (they) bags?  
—No, they aren't \_\_\_\_\_ (their). They are \_\_\_\_\_ (we).
- The boy was so attracted by the computer games that he forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (any) else.
- There was so \_\_\_\_\_ (more) traffic that we were stationary for half an hour.
- You can do it by \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
- Can we put our sports shoes here?  
—Oh, yes. Put \_\_\_\_\_ (they) here, please.

### 二、根据汉语提示完成句子

- I need \_\_\_\_\_ (起床) early tomorrow morning.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (休息) at 11:00 until 11:10.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (要么) you \_\_\_\_\_ (要么) I \_\_\_\_\_ going to visit our grandparents with Mother nest week.
- My younger brother does \_\_\_\_\_ (做得好) maths.
- ★10. She's written hundreds of books but I've only read \_\_\_\_\_ (几本) of them.

## 综合能力提升

### 一、单项选择

- It rained heavily this morning, but \_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates were late for school.  
A. neither B. none C. all D. both
- ★2. —What do you think of your trip to Hainan?  
—Wonderful. We are all \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ trip.  
A. pleased; pleasant B. pleasant; pleased C. pleasing; pleased D. pleasant; pleasing
- What a lovely card! Where did you buy it?  
—I made it by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. me B. himself C. myself D. itself
- Could you tell us \_\_\_\_\_ to do next?  
—Nothing more. Let's have a rest.  
A. what B. when C. why D. how
- The story is so amazing! It's the most interesting story I've ever read.

—But I'm afraid it won't be liked by \_\_\_\_\_.

- everybody B. somebody C. anybody D. nobody
- \_\_\_\_\_ of them has a dictionary and \_\_\_\_\_ one of them can look up new words in the dictionary.  
A. Every; every B. Every; each C. Each; each D. Each; every
  - I saw Tony at the party. But he didn't speak to me \_\_\_\_\_ evening.  
—Maybe he didn't see you.  
A. all B. every C. either D. another
  - We found \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to protect the environment.  
A. it B. this C. that D. what
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I'm free these days.  
A. Both B. All C. Either D. Neither
  - ★10. Neither of the shoes in the shop fit me well. They are \_\_\_\_\_ too big \_\_\_\_\_ too small.  
A. both; and B. either; or C. neither; nor D. not only; but also

### 二、根据汉语完成句子

- 他们太小了, 所以你应该帮助他们做家庭作业。  
They are too young, so you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- 这份英语报纸对于学生来说非常简单, 因为在这里面几乎没有生词。  
This English newspaper is very easy for the students because there are \_\_\_\_\_ new words in it.
- 他决定帮助那些贫穷的孩子们。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ help the poor children.
- 我自己想出了一个解决这个问题的办法。  
I came up with a way to solve the problem \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我不知道下一步该做什么。  
I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ next.

## 思维拓展平台

### 完形填空

Chinese are very generous (慷慨的) when it

comes to educating their children. Not caring about the 1, parents often send their children to the best schools or even abroad—to England, the USA or Australia. The Chinese 2 that the more expensive the education is, the better it is. 3 parents will spend a lot of money on their children's education. Even 4 parents will buy a computer for their son or daughter. Though they're not rich, they would rather pay for the education.

Parents can 5 that their children's skills are different, skilled(有技能的) in the same areas while poor in others. But most 6 fail to realize that the children today need more self-confidence.

The problem is that parents are only educating their children on how to 7 tests and how to study well, but they are not teaching them the most important skills that they need. And these skills are important to help them to be 8, happy and clever.

Parents can achieve this 9 teaching their children the skills like cooking or doing other housework.

Teaching a child to cook will 10 many of the skills that he will need later in life. Cooking needs patience and time. It is an interesting but difficult experience. A good cook 11 tries to improve his cooking, so he will learn to work hard and gradually finish 12 job successfully. His result, a well cooked

dinner, will make him 13 good and give him a lot of self-confidence.

Some old machines, such as a broken radio or TV set that you give your child play 14, will make him interested and want to know more. He will spend hours studying them and trying to fix them. Your child might become an engineer when he 15 these activities are teaching a children not only to study at school, but also to drink, to use his mind. And that is more important.

1. A. money                      B. education                      C. children
2. A. compare                      B. believe                      C. disagree
3. A. Or                              B. So                              C. But
4. A. old                              B. rich                              C. poor
5. A. see                              B. hope                              C. allow
6. A. sons                              B. daughters                      C. parents
7. A. discuss                              B. pass                              C. give
8. A. educational                      B. different                      C. confident
9. A. before                              B. by                              C. of
10. A. improve                              B. choose                              C. miss
11. A. sometimes                              B. always                              C. never
12. A. my                              B. his                              C. her
13. A. sound                              B. look                              C. feel
14. A. with                              B. for                              C. against
15. A. wakes up                              B. grows up                              C. shows up

## 中考同步链接

### 一、单项选择

1. —May I use your bike? \_\_\_\_\_ is broken.  
—Sure. (2009, 贵州黔东南州)  
A. My                      B. Mine                      C. Yours
2. Some rules are almost the same \_\_\_\_\_ in the world, but rules of etiquette can be different from place to place. (2009, 四川绵阳)  
A. somewhere                      B. anywhere  
C. nowhere                      D. everywhere
3. —Who will send you to the new school, your mom or your dad?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'll go there alone. (2009, 重庆)  
A. Both                      B. Either  
C. Neither                      D. None
4. —I think math is \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
—I don't think so. I think English is more difficult. (2008, 海南)

- A. as useful as
- B. as important as
- C. as difficult as

### 二、根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空限填一词

5. 你买东西的时候会不会带着自己的布口袋而不用塑料袋? (2009, 天津)  
Do you take your own cloth bag when shopping \_\_\_\_\_ using plastic bags?
6. 我们应该让孩子们相互学会分享。 (2009, 四川乐山)

Kids should be taught to learn to share what they have with \_\_\_\_\_.

### 三、根据括号内要求完成句子

7. A: It took me three months to finish this kind of creative job. (写出同义句) (2009, 贵州安顺)  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ three months \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of creative job.

学习札记

# Module 3 Now and then

## Unit 1 People are healthier today.

### 基础巩固要点

#### 一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

1. They are organizing a \_\_\_\_\_ (辩论) about life now.
2. I know a little about \_\_\_\_\_ (医学).
3. This is a strange \_\_\_\_\_ (疾病). All the doctors should study.
4. Yesterday he told me he would go to Ireland. I \_\_\_\_\_ (猜想) he has gone there.
5. He stopped the car quickly and \_\_\_\_\_ (阻止) an accident.

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (ill) can make people weak.
7. Wei Hua ran as \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) as Zhang Ming. They were bout neck and neck.
8. Liu Hao writes English \_\_\_\_\_ (well) in the family, but he writes Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (badly) in the family.
9. In order to improve my English, I really do \_\_\_\_\_ (I) best.
10. Everyone wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ (thin) and \_\_\_\_\_ (health).

#### 三、用方框内词或短语的适当形式填空

large, as difficult as, early, do one's best, relax

11. While I'm listening to music, I felt very \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Who used to get up \_\_\_\_\_ in our class during the camping trip?
13. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ this year.
14. I thought the Century Park was the second \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai.
15. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ that one. It's hard to read.

### 综合能力提升

#### 一、单项选择

1. Some studies have shown that students who eat good breakfast stay \_\_\_\_\_ and do \_\_\_\_\_ than those who don't.  
A. thin; well                      B. thinner; better  
C. the thinnest; the best        D. the thinnest; best
2. The water in this river is \_\_\_\_\_ the water in

that one. It can't be used for dinking.

- A. as clean as                      B. not so clean as  
C. as good as                      D. not as dirty as

3. I'm really busy because I have \_\_\_\_\_ home-work to do at the moment.

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

4. —How nice the music sounds!

—It does! The peaceful music will make you feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. excited                      B. bored  
C. moved                      D. relaxed

5. —How can I improve my English?

—Well, I think your biggest problem is \_\_\_\_\_ you don't listen well in class.

- A. what                      B. that  
C. /                      D. because

6. —The dish is delicious!

—Well, at least it's \_\_\_\_\_ the one I cooked yesterday.

- A. as good as                      B. worse than  
C. as well as                      D. as bad as

7. —I knocked into a tree when I went to the railway station for my friend.

—I suppose you \_\_\_\_\_ too fast.

- A. drive                      B. are driving  
C. drove                      D. were driving

8. Children are \_\_\_\_\_ from seeing thrillers.

- A. prevented                      B. stop  
C. prevent                      D. stopping

- ★9. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy has never cared about his own \_\_\_\_\_. He always thinks about other people instead of himself.

- A. sick; illness                      B. ill; illness  
C. sick; ill                      D. ill; ill

10. —Is there anything you want me to get on the bus?

—Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ take the suitcase?

- A. Do you mind                      B. How about  
C. Had you better to                      D. Why don't you

#### 二、根据汉语完成句子

11. 在空余时间我们应该做一些运动。

We should do some sports in our \_\_\_\_\_.

12. 为了提高我的英语水平, 我确实想尽我最大



的努力。

In order to improve my English, I really want to

13. 我希望你做尽可能多的锻炼。

I wish you \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ as you can.

14. 谈到大学,今年夏天郭红要去英国学习。

\_\_\_\_\_ universities, Guo Hong will

go to England to study this summer.

15. 今天的这座城市比50年前是好还是坏?

Is this city today \_\_\_\_\_

than it was 50 years ago?

### 三、句型转换

16. Talking of John, I saw a friend of his last week.

(改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ John, I saw a friend of his last week.

17. Why don't you go fishing with me? (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ go fishing with me?

18. She doesn't sing so well as her sister. (改为肯定句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ well \_\_\_\_\_ he sister.

19. Married women are so busy that they can't continue working. (改为同义句)

Married women are \_\_\_\_\_ things to do at home \_\_\_\_\_ working.

20. Tom jumps very high. Jack jumps high too. (合并为一句)

Tom jumps \_\_\_\_\_ Jack.

## 思维拓展平台

### 完形填空

Life in the 21st century will be different from \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in the 20th century because \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ will take place in the new century. But what will the changes be?

The \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is growing fast. There will be more and

more people in the world and most of them will live longer than before. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. And computer study will be one of the important subjects in the \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

People will work fewer hours than they did in the 20th century. Because scientists will invent many kinds of robots \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ instead of people, and they will have more spare time for sports, watching TV and traveling. And more people will get to other countries \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ vacations.

There will be changes in our food, too. More land will be used \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ building new towns and houses. Then there will be \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ room for cows and sheep, so milk will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day. \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_, they eat more vegetables and fruits. Maybe people will be healthier.

1. A. which B. what  
C. that D. it
2. A. much danger  
B. many changes  
C. many problems  
D. many inventions
3. A. rubbish B. population  
C. pollution D. life
4. A. Trains B. Planes  
C. Computers D. DVDs
5. A. bank B. company  
C. hospital D. school
6. A. to play B. to work  
C. to sleep D. to use
7. A. for B. in  
C. without D. out of
8. A. to B. as C. for D. of
9. A. more B. fewer  
C. less D. little
10. A. instead B. sometimes  
C. still D. however

## Unit 2 We weren't very rich, but we were happy.

### 基础巩固提点

#### 一、根据首字母及汉语提示完成单词

1. The girl m \_\_\_\_\_ (结婚) a man who is 10 years older than her. And now they live a happy life.
2. He went out hunting and came back with a c \_\_\_\_\_ (几个) of rabbits.

3. Several c \_\_\_\_\_ (夫妻) were on the dance floor.
4. My e \_\_\_\_\_ (年龄最大的) sister-in-law is very kind, and we all like her very much.
5. The leaves f \_\_\_\_\_ (掉落) in autumn.

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (old) child in his family.
7. Two years later, they got \_\_\_\_\_ (marry).
8. He carried so many bags that he \_\_\_\_\_ (fall)

### 学习札记