

培
优
提
高
班

PEIYOU TIGAOBAN

《培优提高班》编写组 编

九年级（外研版）

英语



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浙江大学出版社

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编写说明

中学教材的内容和要求是以大多数学生的学习能力为基础的,没有充分考虑学生的个性化要求,仅仅考虑普适性,这对于那些学有余力的学生来说是一个缺憾。经过反复征求广大中学师生的意见和充分进行市场调研,我们觉得很有必要策划一套既适合大多数学生使用,又能满足那些“吃不饱”的学生要求的教辅图书。基于此,我们组织中学一线的资深教师和教育专家反复论证,策划了“初中各学科培优提高班”丛书。丛书包括语文、数学、英语和科学四种,其中七、八年级分上下两册,九年级为全一册(科学九年级仍分上下册)。

丛书的栏目设计和编写的特色是:

丛书各分册与相应的学科教材同步配套,以课时为单元编写。每个课时包括学习要求、典型问题剖析与点评,以及三级课外训练。例题典型,能触类旁通;点评富有启发性,能举一反三;三级练习层次分明,依次递进,引导学生循序渐进。

丛书注重学生个性发展,设计了相当数量的提高训练,为那些学有余力的学生提供了优秀的学习素材。

丛书选材精练,所有素材都选自各地中考试题,具有相当的典型性、科学性、指导性、预测性和训练价值。

丛书实用性强,训练部分留有空白,既可以作为学生学习的指导用书,又可以作为作业本使用,同时还可以作为教师教学的参考用书。

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九年级(上)

Module 1 Wonders of the world



单元导读

本模块通过讨论金字塔引入话题,利用图片、听对话、读游记等形式介绍了埃及金字塔、美国科罗拉多大峡谷、中国珠穆朗玛峰等世界奇观。本模块没有涉及新的语法内容,主要复习初中阶段所学的现在进行时态、一般过去时态、过去进行时态、一般现在时态、一般将来时态和现在完成时态。



重点短语

1. have a meeting 开会
2. listen up 注意听
3. get out of 从……内出来; 离开
4. reply to sth./sb. 答复某事/某人
5. on the edge of 处于……的边缘
6. at the bottom of 在……的底部
7. write down 写下,记下
8. tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人某事
9. do some reviews about... 对……做评论
10. do an interview with sb. 采访某人
11. How/What about sth./sb./doing sth.? 某人/某物/做某事怎么样?
12. how to do sth. 怎么做某事
13. a boy called Tom 一个名叫汤姆的男孩
14. suggest doing sth. 建议做某事
15. go through 走过,穿过
16. in front of 在……的前面
17. in five minutes 五分钟后,在五分钟内
18. too... to... 太……而不能
19. look down 往下看,俯视
20. arrive at/in 到达
21. faster and faster 越来越快
22. be afraid of 害怕……
23. more and more people 越来越多人

24. in the future 在将来
25. all kinds of 各种各样
26. look forward to doing sth. 盼望做某事
27. thousands of 成千上万的
28. as... as possible/ one can 尽可能……
29. be able to do sth. 能/会做某事
30. because of + 名/代/动名词 由于/ 因为



相关链接

初中英语动词时态复习

◆一般现在时

一、动词的第三人称词尾变化

当主语是第三人称单数时,谓语动词需加-s 或-es:

规 则	动词原形	第三人称单数形式
一般在词尾加-s,(清辅音后读/s/,在浊辅音后读/z/;在 t 后读/ts/,在 d 后读/dz/。)	play leave swim	plays leaves swims
以字母 s, x, ch, sh, o 结尾的词加-es,读/iz/,如果动词原形词尾已有 e,则只加-s。	pass fix teach wish do	passes fixes teaches wishes does
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词,先变 y 为 i,再加-es,读/z/。	study carry fly	studies carries flies

二、一般现在时的用法

1. 表示经常的或习惯性的动作,常与表示频度的副词连用。常用的频度副词有: always, often, usually, seldom, never。频度副词在句中通常放在行为动词之前,系动词、助动词之后。

如: He often goes swimming in summer. 他夏天经常游泳。

2. 表示现在的状态。

如: My father is at work. He is very busy. 我父亲在工作,他很忙。

3. 表示主语具备的性格、特征和能力等。

如: All my family love football. 我全家人都喜欢足球。

4. 表示客观真理,客观存在,自然现象。

如: The earth moves around the sun. 地球绕太阳转动。

5. 表示按计划或安排好的,或将要发生的动作,可用一般现在时表将来。但只限于 start,

begin, leave, go, come, arrive, return, take place 等。

如: The train leaves at six tomorrow morning. 火车明天早上六点开。

◆一般过去时

一、动词过去式的规则变化

构成规则	动词原形	动词过去式
一般在动词原形末尾加-ed, 在清辅音后读/t/; 在浊辅音和元音后读/d/; 在/t/, /d/后读/id/。	look play work	looked played worked
结尾是e的动词在末尾加-d。	like live hope	liked lived hoped
末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节, 先双写这个辅音字母, 再加-ed。	plan stop drop	planned stopped dropped
结尾是“辅音字母+y”的动词, 先变“y”为“i”再加-ed。	study worry cry	studied worried cried

二、一般过去时的用法

- 表示过去某个时间所发生的动作或存在的状态。常和表示过去的时间状语 yesterday, last week, an hour ago, just now, the other day, in 1982 等连用。在一般过去式中, 要表达“过多少时间之后”, 一般用 after。

如: Where did you go just now? 刚才你上哪儿去了?

After a few years, she started to play the piano. 几年后, 她开始弹钢琴。

- 表示在过去, 经常或反复发生的动作。常与 often, always 等表示频度的副词连用。

如: When I was a child, I often played football in the street.

我是个孩子的时候, 常在马路上踢足球。

◆一般将来时

一、一般将来时的构成: 助动词 will + 动词原形

在口语中, will 在名词或代词后常缩写为 'll, will not 常简缩写为 won't。在疑问句中, 主语为第一人称(I 和 we)时, 常用助动词 shall。

如: She'll go to play basketball. 她要去打篮球。

Shall we go to the zoo? 我们要去动物园吗?

二、一般将来时的用法

- 表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态, 常与 tomorrow, next year 等连用。如:

I'll meet you at the school gate tomorrow morning.

- 表示将来经常或反复发生的动作。

如: I'll come and see you every Saturday next year. 明年我将在每个星期六来看你。

3. 表示说话人对于将来的看法、假设和推测,通常用 be afraid, be/feel sure, hope, know, think 等,后面的从句或与副词 perhaps, possibly, maybe 等连用。

如: I think she'll go back home for supper. 我想她会回家吃饭。

Maybe she'll go to the gym. 也许她会去体育馆。

三、be going to+不定式,表示将来

1. 表示主语进行某一行动的打算意图。这种打算常经过预先考虑并含有自己做好某些准备的意思。即计划,安排要发生的事。

如: What are you going to do tomorrow? 你明天打算做什么呢?

The play is going to be produced next month. 这出戏下月开播。

2. 表示说话人确信如此或有某种迹象表明某事即将发生。

如: Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm. 看那乌云,快要下雨了。

◆现在进行时

现在进行时的构成: am/is/are+动词的现在分词。

一、动词 V-ing 的构成形式

规 则	原 形	-ing 形式
一般在动词原形末尾加-ing。	listen spend stay	listening spending staying
以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词,先去掉 e,再加-ing。	have prepare close	having preparing closing
以重读闭音节结尾的动词,如果末尾只有一个辅音字母,应先双写这个辅音字母,再加-ing。	sit begin run put	sitting beginning running putting
以 ie 为重读音节结尾的动词,先去掉 e,把 i 改为 y,再加-ing。	lie die	lying dying
以 er 结尾的动词,如是重读音节结尾,先双写 r,再加-ing;如不是重读音节结尾,就直接加-ing。	prefer water	preferring watering

二、现在进行时的用法

1. 表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生或进行的动作。常与 now, right now, at this moment 等时间状语连用。

如: We are waiting for you now. 我们正在等你。

2. 表示现阶段(说话前后一段时间内),一直在进行的活动。说话时动作未必正在进行。

如: Mr. Green is writing another novel. 格林先生正在写另一部小说。(说话时并未在写,只处于写作的状态。)

He is thinking about this problem. 这些天来他一直在考虑这个问题。

3. 表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态,常与 *always, constantly, forever* 等词连用,往往带有说话人的主观色彩。

如: *You are always changing your mind.* 你老是改变主意。

◆过去进行时

一、过去进行时的构成

was/were + 动词的现在分词(-ing)

二、过去进行时的用法

1. 表示在过去某时刻正在进行或发生的动作,通常与表过去的时间状语连用。

如: *At this moment yesterday, I was packing for camp.* 昨天这个时候,我正在收拾东西去露营。

2. 表移动的动词,如 *come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return* 等词的过去进行时,可以表示过去将要发生的动作。

如: *She told me that she was going to Hainan for her holiday.* 她告诉我她将去海南度假。

◆现在完成时

一、现在完成时的构成

助动词 *have/has* + 动词的过去分词

二、过去分词的构成

过去分词的规则变化与动词过去式的变化相同,在动词词尾加-ed;不规则变化的过去分词见九年级下册教科书《不规则动词表》。

三、现在完成时的用法

1. 表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果,常与 *already, yet, ever, never, just, before* 等词连用。

如: *Have you ever cooked at home?* 你在家做过饭吗?

You have already grown much taller. 你已经长高了许多。

2. 表示过去已经开始,持续到现在的动作或状态,并可能还要延续。往往和表示一段时间的时间状语连用,常用的有: *for* + 一段时间; *since* + 过去时间点或从句。(Since 用来说明动作起始时间, *for* 用来说明动作延续时间长度),提问用 *How long*。

如: *It has been five years since he joined the army.* 他参军五年了。

They have learned English for eight years. 他们已学了八年的英语了。

◆过去完成时

一、过去完成时的构成

助动词 *had* + 动词过去分词

二、过去完成时的用法

1. 表示在过去某一时间或动作以前已完成的行为或存在的状态。即发生的时间是过去的过去。常与“*by/before* + 过去时间”构成的短语连用。

如: The train had already left before we arrived. 在我们到达之前, 火车已经开走了。

He said that he had learned some English before. 他说过他以前学过一些英语。

2. 表示在过去某一时间点之前已经持续了一段时间的动作或状态, 常与 for/since 引导的表示过去的时间状语连用。

如: I had lived in America for two years before I came here.

我来这儿之前在美国住过两年。

3. 表示过去未曾实现的计划、愿望等。这种用法中常用的动词为 hope, want, plan, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等。

如: We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't.

那时我们希望你能来, 但是你没有来。

I had thought that they all knew about it. 我以为他们都知道这件事呢。



重难点分析

1. Well, she started a school magazine called New Standard when she was a pupil here.

a school magazine called + 名称或内容 “一本名叫……的校园杂志”

如: a boy called Jim / a city called Arnwick / a machine called ATM

call “打电话”:

如: I called him just now but he didn't answer the phone.

2. So, why don't we start a school magazine, too?

Why don't we / you do sth.? 表示建议的句型 = Why not do sth.?

如: Why don't you visit the Great Wall first? = Why not visit ... first?

其他还有哪些表示建议的句型呢?

如: Shall we ...? / Let's (do) ... / Would you like to do sth.? / How about (doing) sth.? / What about (doing) sth.?

3. We'll write a diary of school events, and tell everyone about the school concert and the dance club.

events “事件, 比赛项目”

如: About 2,000 players took part in 20 events in this sports meeting.

the dance club “舞蹈俱乐部”

4. I'll do some reviews about our favourite bands and movies!

do some reviews about ... “对……做评论”

do some / the -ing sth. “做一些……”

如: — Would you like to do some reviews on the new film?

— OK, but I must do some reading about the story in the film first.

5. I'll do an interviews with Becky Wang!

do an interview with sb. “和……做个采访”

如: When can we do an interview with S. H. E?

6. some ideas on how to get good grades

on “关于……” = about

如: Have you ever read the book on Chinese medicine?

how to get... “……疑问词+to do sth.”

如: He always asks me what to do next.

7. the greatest wonder of the natural world

wonder 作为名词“奇迹”,作为动词“想要知道”。

如: I wonder how many great wonders we can see in China.

natural“自然的”; nature “大自然”

如: The country's natural resources (资源) are very rich.

8. I got out of the car, went through a gate and walked along a path.

get out of “从……出来”; get into “上(taxi / car)”

get on / off “上或下(plane / ship / train...)”

go through “穿过” walk along “沿着……走”

9. In the east, the sky was becoming light, but beside the path, it was still very dark.

light 的用法: 作形容词“明亮的”=bright, 或者“轻的, 淡的”。

light 作名词“灯(光)”。

如: They had to turn on all the lights because of the poor light.

10. “Yes”, he replied, “you’ll get there in five minutes.”

reply=answer “回答”(动词名词形式一样)

reply to sb.

如: Should I reply to his email? He replied that he knew nothing.

“in+一段时间”一般将来时, 提问时用“How soon”。

如: “—How soon will John come to Beijing?”

“—In three days.”

11. Suddenly, the clouds cleared and the rain stopped.

clear 作动词“(云)散开, 打扫干净”; 作形容词“清晰的”。

如: The clouds slowly cleared and the sun came out.

We cleared the paper from the desk.

You can see many clear photos in that book.

12. I looked carefully over them, but it was still too dark to see anything.

look over sth. “向……远处望去”

look over sb. “仔细检查某人”

如: What did you see when you looked over the mountain?

Tomorrow let the doctor look you over again.

too... to do sth. “太……而不能”

如: He is too young to know anything about our history.

13. The sun rose behind me and beyond the rocks.

rise—rose—risen “上升, 升起”

如: We all know that the sun rises in the east and goes down in the west.

14. **I saw that the ground fell away and down to a river, far below me.**
fell away and down to... “沉降到……”
far below “在……远处下面”
15. **If you put the three tallest buildings in the world at the bottom of the canyon, they still won't reach the top.**
at the bottom of “在……底部”; at the top of “在……的顶部”。
如: He was at the bottom of his class, he should work harder.
reach “到达, 拿到”
如: She is too short to reach the book on that tall shelf.
16. **Then I looked across to the other side of the canyon. How far is it?**
look across to “眺望”
the other side of... “在两边(面)中的另一边(面)”
如: I saw a girl standing at the other side of the road.
Every coin(硬币) has two sides.
17. **Finally, I looked to my left and to my right, and on both sides the canyon disappeared into the distance... over 400 kilometers long.**
disappear “消失”, appear “出现”(反), disappearance (名)。
如: The MP3 has disappeared for 2 weeks.
When will he appear in front of me?
into the distance “在远处”
如: What is the distance between Hangzhou and Beijing?
18. **The Grand Canyon is not just big. It's huge!**
huge “巨大的”通常指代面积、体积、容量和数量上, 程度高于 large。
如: He lived in a huge house.
The elephant is a huge animal.
19. **It's not “How deep is it?” or “How wide is it?” or “How long is it?”.**
How+形容词 多(深、宽、长……)?
如: —How deep and wide is this river?
—80 feet deep and 240 feet wide.
20. **a man-made wonder of the world**
man-made “人造的”
如: The Great Wall is one of the most fantastic man-made wonders all over the world.
21. **It was built about 5,000 years ago.**
was built “被建造”
如: This old building was built thousands of years ago.



知识拓展

各种已经学过的时态用法中的一些注意点。

◆一般现在时

在复合句中,当主句是一般将来时,时间或条件状语从句的谓语动词只能用一般现在时来表示将来要发生的动作。

如:I'll tell him the news when he comes back. 他回来时,我将告诉他这个消息。

◆一般过去时

一般过去式也可与 today, this week, this month, this year 等表现在的时间状语连用,但这些时间状语须指过去的时间,绝不包含“现在”、“此时此刻”的意思。

如:Did you see him today? 今天你看见他了吗?

◆一般将来时

(1) 注意:be going to 和 will 之间的区别。

①两者都用于预测时,be going to 指有迹象表明某件事将要发生,属客观的推测;will 则指说话人认为/相信某件事将要发生,属主观的推测。

②两者在时间的发生上,be going to 通常表示马上要发生或相当快就要发生的事情;而 will 不指明任何具体时间,可以指遥远的未来。

如:He is going to be better. 他的病就要好起来了。

He will be better. 他的病会好起来的。

③两者都表示意图时,be going to 含有预先计划、准备的意思;will 则指未经过预先思考或计划,是临时的一种决定。

④在条件状语从句中,be going to 表将来,will 表意愿。

如:If you are going to make a journey, you'd better get ready for it as soon as possible.

如果你将要去旅行,最好尽快做好准备。

(2) be+不定式表将来,表示客观安排或受人指示而将要做某事。

如:We are to discuss the report next Saturday. 我们下星期六讨论这份报告。

(3) be about to+不定式,意为马上做某事。不能与 tomorrow, next week 等表示明确将来时的时间状语连用。

◆现在进行时

表示渐变,这样的动词有:get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin 等。

如:The leaves are turning red. 叶子在变红。

It's getting warmer and warmer. 天越来越热了。

表示按计划或安排要发生的动作。

表移动的终止性动词(come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 等)用于现在进行时,表示即将要发生的动作。

如:I'm leaving tomorrow. 明天我要走了。The train is arriving soon. 火车要到了。

◆过去进行时

在含有时间状语从句的复合句中,表示一个过去的动作发生时或发生之后,另一个动作正

在进行。

如:It was raining when they left the station. 他们离开车站时,正下着雨。

When I got to the top of the mountain, the sun was shining. 到达山顶时,阳光灿烂。
在叙述或描写过去的事情时,过去进行时经常与其他过去时态,特别是一般过去时连用。
但是过去进行时往往是表示背景。

如:One night, he was typing in his study. Suddenly, a man broke into his house and cut off the electricity ... 一天晚上,他正在书房里打字。突然,一个人闯进屋来,切断了电源……

◆现在完成时

现在完成时需注意的问题:

表示短暂性的动词不能与表示一段时间的状态连用,如 appear, begin, borrow, lend, buy, close, come, die, fall, find, finish, join, kill, leave, sell, stop 等。

如:He has joined the army for five years. (错误)

He has been in the army for five years. (正确)

注意:非延续性动词的否定形式可以与表示延续时间的状语连用。即动作不发生的状态是可以持续的。

(错)I have received his letter for a month.

(对)I haven't received his letter for almost a month.



单元培优练习

I. 单项填空(15分)

- () 1. —Do you keep _____ diary?
—Yes, I began to do so when I was _____ pupil.
A. a; a B. the; the C. /; a D. a; /
- () 2. —What did you see when you looked _____ your right?
—A tall building _____ front.
A. on; for B. at; by C. in; on D. to; in
- () 3. —Don't worry! I'll speak to _____.
—Thank you.
A. her myself B. me himself C. them yourself D. him herself
- () 4. —Do you think he is _____ to go to the party this evening?
—Sorry, I have no idea.
A. pleasant B. possible C. likely D. probable
- () 5. —When did your father _____ the company?
—In 2002.
A. make B. start C. invite D. arrive
- () 6. —_____ and see a film this afternoon?
—That's a good idea.

- A. Why don't go B. Why not go C. Why not to go D. Why doesn't go
- () 7. While I _____ my homework in my room, my mother _____ in the kitchen.
A. did; cooked B. was doing; cooked
C. did; was cooking D. was doing; was cooking
- () 8. — _____ my pen?
—Yes, I _____ it on your desk five minutes ago.
A. Have you seen; saw B. Did you see; have seen
C. Will you see; am seeing D. Do you see; will see
- () 9. —Look! Linda's parents _____ apples over there. Let's go and join them.
—All right.
A. have picked B. are picking C. were picking D. picked
- () 10. —Are there any trees on _____ sides of the new street?
—Yes, there are.
A. other B. another C. both D. each
- () 11. —Have you found your watch?
—No, it is _____ to see anything in the hole.
A. too dark B. dark enough C. very dark D. so dark
- () 12. —When did you _____ the top of the mountain?
—At 11:45 a.m.
A. arrive B. reach C. get D. climb
- () 13. Listen up, everyone! I have _____ to tell you.
A. anything important B. important something
C. something important D. important anything
- () 14. —Do you know _____ it is from Guangzhou to Beijing?
—About 2,200 kilometres.
A. how wide B. how soon C. how much D. how far
- () 15. —It is said that his father has gone to Africa.
—_____.
A. Really? That's news to me B. Sorry to hear that
C. That's all right D. You are welcome

II. 完形填空(15分)

An angry woman stood outside the ticket office of the station when she had returned from her round trip. "The 16 owes(欠) me \$ 12," she said to Harry, the young man who was working at the office. "You 17 me a ticket for May 22nd, but there was no train coming from Jersey that night. So my 18 and I had to stay in a hotel. It 19 me \$ 12."

Harry was 20. He remembered selling the woman a return ticket. "Come into the office, Madam," he said 21. I'll check the Jersey timetable for that day.