

● 浙江省著名品牌教辅 ●

浙江省每个好学生应该必备的教材学习用书

跟我学英语[®]

九年级上
新课标人教版

教材知识剖析

学习方法指导

课后习题全解

全面接轨中考

已申请国家专利

冀 山 考 社

著名品牌助学读物

每个好学生应该必备的教材学习用书

跟我学英语

九年级上 新课标人教版

教材知识剖析

学习方法指导

课后习题全解

全面接轨中考

学 校: _____ 班 级: _____

学 号: _____ 姓 名: _____

我的座右铭: _____

原 主 编 徐 纯

主 编 《跟我学》丛书编委会

编 委 (含曾参加编写的排名不分先后)

傅长安	蒋焕明	钱丽萍	宣田丰
武洪民	董雨菁	赵建忠	房军礼
丁伟剑	傅瑞奇	叶葵花	何春花
郑池爱	杨 春	徐宝青	金志飞
宣 波	冯炯炯	卢佩华	刘相宜
钱志军	何仲权	王建英	应德放
石 眉	金 英	谷忠海	周瑞芳
陈家毅	郭丽青	陈芸燕	蒋少群
陈媛英	楼水苗	赵国红	陈逸萍
何彩芳	李龙德	徐 纯	范良帮

书 名 | 跟我学英语

出 版 | 黄山书社

发 行 | 黄山书社

印 刷 | 芜湖新欣传媒有限公司印刷

开 本 | 880×1230 1/32

印 张 | 120

字 数 | 1850 千字

版 次 | 2010 年 8 月第 2 版

印 次 | 2010 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 | ISBN 978-7-80707-930-9

定 价 | (共 12 册)180.00 元

前 言

同学们,这是一本实用的好书,打开它,使用它,你的成绩定会有一个大的飞跃。

新版《跟我学》在各地教师和教研员的不懈努力下,理论联系实际,根据学生学习的实际需要进行重新编写。新版《跟我学》从内容上设计了**联想情景导入、重点知识详解、经典例题解析、考点应试必备**等几大板块,多角度、全方位地指导你学好课本,透彻理解教材。

新版《跟我学》之所以受到广大读者的欢迎,正是因为本丛书有着不同于其他教辅的改进、超越和剖析。其特色在于:

1. 本丛书从教材出发,剖析大纲,明确方向,归纳总结,并集**工具性、资料性、科学性、趣味性**于一体,真正让你“一册在手,学习无忧”。
2. 本书特邀**特级教师、高级教师**编写,其中部分撰稿者是新课标教材的编写者和审稿者,保证了本书的高水平、高质量。

3. 本书根据知识点和考点,设置了题量适中、题型新颖、难度适中的练习。练习与现行教材同步,又跳出教材,内容上有适当的延伸和拓展,紧扣中考命题的方向,全方位接轨中考。

不通则解,能解则通。解好才是真正好。求规律、理思路、讲方法、看过程是本书的核心竞争力所在,也是本书与其他教辅书相比能独树一帜的原因所在。总之,新版《跟我学》理念新颖,立足于培养同学们钻研课本、吃透教材的自主学习精神,希望同学们边读边练,以读为导;边读边想,以想为重,那么你一定受益匪浅。

亲爱的同学,你是不是已经迫不及待地想体验书中的精彩内容?那么请你选择它作为自己的学习伙伴吧。

鉴于作者水平有限,疏漏地方在所难免,恳请行家和读者批评指正。

《跟我学》编委会

MULU

Unit 1	How do you study for a test?	1
Unit 2	I used to be afraid of the dark.	39
Unit 3	Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.	72
Unit 4	What would you do?	105
Unit 5	It must belong to Carla.	138
Unit 6	I like music that I can dance to.	165
Unit 7	Where would you like to visit?	196
Unit 8	I'll help clean up the city parks.	227
Unit 9	When was it invented?	259
Unit 10	By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.	290





Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

你是怎样学习英语的?所用的方法有哪些?效果如何?你的同伴呢?请就这些问题相互交流一下吧!

课文导入

Can you swim? Do you like swimming? Yes? Well, how can you learn to swim? I think the best way is to go into the water and learn. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. It's the same with the English study. We must practice, practice and practice.

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. The children in English-speaking countries first listen to others. Then they try to imitate and speak. We can listen to English programs on radios, you may just understand a few words. It doesn't matter. Just be relaxed, try to catch every word.

Somebody may be a good listener, but he dare not speak. He's afraid of making mistakes. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak Chinese. Don't be afraid. If you really want to learn English well, you must try to speak with everyone so long as he knows English. Whether you know him or not is not important. When there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to yourself in English. Remember, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

Reading and writing are more important for students. First, we must choose the books we're interested in. Lots of reading will improve your language sense(语感). This is the most important.

Keep writing English diaries. We can also write English articles. You may even post them to English magazines. Don't be afraid of failure. Failure is the mother of success.

Easier said than done. Well, let's do more practice from now on. I'm sure you'll learn English well in this way.

Section A

扫除词汇障碍

1. aloud

解析: *adv.* “出声地、大声地、高声地”, 无比较级和最高级, 同义词是 *loud* 和 *loudly*.



例如: The teacher asked him to read the text aloud. 老师让他朗读课文。

比较: *aloud*, *loud* 和 *loudly*

(1) *aloud* “出声地、大声地”, 只作副词用, 强调发出的声音使人能听得见, 以区别于默读, 常与动词 *read*, *say* 等动词连用。

例如: She cried aloud in protest. 她大声抗议。

Miss Zhao listened to the students reading aloud. 赵老师听着学生们朗读。

(2) *loud* *adj.* or *adv.* “响亮的、大声的、吵闹的/大声地、响亮地、喧闹地”, 主要指说话声或笑声等, 比较级和最高级分别为 *louder*, *loudest*。

例如: He spoke in a very loud voice. 他声音宏亮地讲了话。(*adj.*)

That music's too loud—please turn it down. 那音乐太吵了, 请调低一点。
(*adj.*)

Please speak a little louder. 请再大声点讲话。(*adv.*)

Xiaoshenyang tried to sing louder. 小沈阳尽量用更大的声音歌唱。

(*adv.*)

(3) *loudly* *adv.* “大声地、吵闹地”, 可指人声、敲门声以及机器声等, 含有“喧闹、嘈杂、不悦耳”之意。

例如: Someone knocked loudly at the door. 有人大声地敲门。

He shouted as loudly as he could. 他拼命地呼喊。

2. pronunciation

解析: *n.* “发音, 发音法”, 可作可数名词; 动词为 *pronounce* “发音, 读音”。

例如: Whose pronunciation is the best? 谁的发音最好?

Very few people can pronounce my name correctly. 很少有人能把我的名字读正确。

3. memorize

解析: *v.* 也可以写成 *memorise*, 意为“记忆、记住、背诵、熟记”, 其名词形式是 *memory* “记忆、记忆力”; 同义词是 *remember*, 意为“记住、记得”。

例如: Can you memorize this poem in ten minutes? 你能在 10 分钟内背诵这首诗吗?

I have a bad memory for names. 我不善于记名字。

I still remember her name. 我还记得她的名字。

4. differently

解析: *adv.* “不同地, 有区别地”, 其形容词是 *different* “不同的、差异的”; 名词形



式是 difference“区别、差异”。

例如: Boys and girls may behave differently. 男生和女生的表现可能不同。

This visit is very different from/to last time. 这次访问与上次访问大不相同。

We can never tell the difference between the twins. 我们从来都没分清这对双胞胎。

5. frustrate, frustrating

解析: frustrate *v.* “使失望, 使沮丧, 使厌烦”, 其形容词有两种形式, 即 *frustrated* 和 *frustrating*。

比较: *frustrated* 和 *frustrating*

frustrated 和 *frustrating* 都是形容词, 均可作表语或定语, 但 *frustrated* (即 *-ed* 形容词) 作表语时, 主语应由人担当, 作定语时应修饰人; 而 *frustrating* (即 *-ing* 形容词) 作表语时, 主语应由物担当, 作定语时, 应修饰物。

例如: They felt frustrated at the lack of progress. 没有进展, 他们感到沮丧。

It's frustrating to have to wait so long. 要等这么长时间, 真令人懊恼。

我们学过的此类形容词有很多, 其用法与此相同, 现归纳如下:

(<i>excite</i> (<i>v.</i> 使兴奋) <i>excited</i> (<i>adj.</i> 激动的) - <i>exciting</i> (<i>adj.</i> 令人兴奋的))
(<i>bore</i> (<i>v.</i> 使厌烦) <i>bored</i> (<i>adj.</i> 厌烦的) - <i>boring</i> (<i>adj.</i> 令人厌烦的))
(<i>relax</i> (<i>v.</i> 使放松) <i>relaxed</i> (<i>adj.</i> 放松的) - <i>relaxing</i> (<i>adj.</i> 令人放松的))
(<i>surprise</i> (<i>v.</i> 使惊讶) <i>surprised</i> (<i>adj.</i> 吃惊的) - <i>surprising</i> (<i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的))
(<i>worry</i> (<i>v.</i> 使担心) <i>worried</i> (<i>adj.</i> 担心的) - <i>worrying</i> (<i>adj.</i> 令人担心的))
(<i>interest</i> (<i>v.</i> 使感兴趣) <i>interested</i> (<i>adj.</i> 感兴趣的) - <i>interesting</i> (<i>adj.</i> 令人感兴趣的))

例如: I think English is very interesting. I'm very interested in learning it. 我认为英语很有趣。我对学习它很感兴趣。

全文翻译

Language Goal 语言目标

• Talk about how to study 讨论学习

1a Check (✓) the ways you study for an English test. Then add other ways you sometimes use. 用 ✓ 标出你准备英语考试的一些学习方法。然后补充你有时用到的其他方法。



_____ by working with friends 通 过和朋友们一起学习	_____ by listening to tapes 通 过听磁带
_____ by making flashcards 通过 制作抽认卡	_____ by asking the teacher for help 通过向老师寻求 帮助
_____ by reading the textbook 通 过读课文	_____
_____ by making vocabulary lists 通过制作词汇表	_____

I study by making flashcards. 我通过制作抽认卡来学习。

- 1b Listen. How do these students study for a test? Write letters from the pictures above. 听录音。这些学生是怎样为考试作准备的? 写出上面图片中的字母。

a 1. Mei 梅 2. Pierre 皮埃尔
3. Antonio 安东尼奥

1c PAIRWORK 结对活动

Ask your partner how he or she studies for a test. 问问你的伙伴是怎样为考试准备的。

A: How do you study for a test? 你是怎样为考试作准备的?

B: I study by working with a group. 我通过小组合作学习。

- 2a Listen and check(✓) the questions you hear. 听录音, 核对你听到的问题。

Questions 问题		Answers 回答
1. ✓	Do you learn English by watching English-language videos? 你是通过看英语录像来学习英语的吗?	d
2. _____	Do you ever practice conversations with friends? 你平时和你的朋友练习英语对话吗?	_____
3. _____	What about listening to tapes? 听磁带了吗?	_____
4. _____	What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? 大声朗读练习发音了吗?	_____
5. _____	Have you ever studied with a group? 你曾小组合作学习过吗?	_____



2b Listen again. Match each question above with an answer below. 再听一遍, 把上面的每一个问题与下面对应的答案搭配起来。

- a. Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way. 是的, 参加过。通过那种方式我学到了很多。
- b. Oh, yes. It improves my speaking skills. 哦, 是的。那样做提高了我的口头表达能力。
- c. I do that sometimes. I think it helps. 我有时那样做。我想那很有用。
- d. No. It's too hard to understand the voices. 不, 很难听懂他们说的话。

2c PAIRWORK 结对活动

Make conversations using the information from 2a and 2b. 使用 2a 和 2b 中的信息编写对话。

A: Have you ever studied with a group? 你曾经参加过小组学习吗?

B: Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way. 是的, 我参加过。通过那种方式我学到了很多。

Grammar Focus 语法要点

How do you study for a test? 你是怎样学习来准备考试的?

I study by listening to tapes. 我是通过听录音磁带来学习的。

How do you learn English? 你是怎样学习英语的?

I learn by studying with a group. 我是通过小组学习的方式来学习的。

Do you learn English by reading aloud? 你是通过大声朗读来学英语的吗?

Yes, I do. 是的。

Do you ever practice conversations with friends? 你曾与朋友们练习过对话吗?

Oh, yes. It improves my speaking skills. 哦, 是的。那样做提高了我的口头表达能力。

Have you ever studied with a group? 你曾经参加过小组学习吗?

Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way. 是的, 参加过。通过那种方式我学到了很多。

3a Read the article and complete the chart. 阅读文章, 完成表格。

How do you learn best?

This week we asked students at New Star High School about the best ways to learn more English. Many said they learnt by using English. Some students had more specific suggestions. Lillian Li, for example, said the best way to learn new words was by reading English magazines. She said that



memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little. When we asked about studying grammar, she said, "I never study grammar. It's too boring."

Wei Ming feels differently. He's been learning English for six years and really loves it. He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language. He also thinks that watching English movies isn't a bad way because he can watch the actors say the words. Sometimes, however, he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly.

Liu Chang said that joining the English club at school was the best way to improve her English. Students get lots of practice and they also have fun. She added that having conversations with friends was not helpful at all. "We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese," she said.

你怎样学得最好?

本周我们就进一步学习英语的最佳方法询问了新星中学的学生们。许多同学说他们是通过使用英语来学习英语的。有些学生有更具体的建议。例如李莉莲说,通过阅读英语杂志来记生词是最好的办法。她说,记流行歌曲的歌词也起点作用。当我们问到有关语法学习时,她说:“我从来不学习语法,语法太乏味了。”

魏明感受却不同。他学习英语已经有六年了,而且他的确喜爱英语。他认为学习语法是语言学习的一个效果显著的方法。他也认为看英语电影不失为一个好方法,因为他能观察演员说话。然而,有时他发现看电影令人灰心,因为演员讲话语速太快了。

刘畅说,在学校参加英语俱乐部是提高她英语水平的最佳方法。学生们能获得大量练习,而且他们也感到很愉快。她还补充说,跟朋友交谈毫无帮助。“当我们遇到某事而激动时,结果我们往往会转而说汉语,”她说。

Ways of learning English 学习英语的方法			
	Not successful 不成功的	OK 还可以的	Successful 成功的
Lillian Li 李莉莲	studying grammar 学习语法		
Wei Ming 魏明			
Liu Chang 刘畅			



3b PAIRWORK 结对活动

Role play. Student A, pretend to be one of the people in 3a. Student B, interview Student A about learning English. 分角色表演。学生 A 扮演 3a 中的一个人物。学生 B, 就怎样学习英语采访学生 A。

A: I'm doing a survey about learning English. Can I ask you some questions?

我正在作一个关于英语学习的调查。我能问你一些问题吗?

B: Sure. 当然可以。

A: Great! What's your name? 好极了! 你叫什么名字?

B: Wei Ming. 魏明。

A: And how do you learn English, Wei Ming? 魏明, 你是怎样学习英语的?

B:

4 PAIRWORK 结对活动

Check(✓) what you do to learn English. Then interview your partner. 核对你学习英语所做的事情。然后采访你的伙伴。

A: Do you write vocabulary lists? 你写词汇表吗?

B: Oh, yes. I do it often. 是的, 我经常写。

	I do this... 我做这……			My partner does this... 我的伙伴做这……		
	often 经常	sometimes 有时	never 从不	often 经常	sometimes 有时	never 从不
write vocabulary lists 写词汇表	✓					
read English books/magazines 阅读英语书/杂志						
study grammar 学习语法						
keep an English notebook 记英语笔记						



listen to tapes 听 磁带						
ask the teacher questions 问老师问题						
watch English language TV 观看英语电视 节目						

语法讲解

1. I study by working with a group. 我通过小组合作学习的。

解析:by doing sth“通过做什么”,在句中作方式状语,by的意思是“通过,以……方式”等。由于by为介词,后跟动词时,须用v-ing形式。

例如:This building is heated by gas. 这幢楼房是煤气供暖。

We can travel to Taiwan by plane. 我们可以乘飞机去台湾旅行。

Does he study by asking the teacher for help? 他是通过向老师寻求帮助来学习的吗?

注意:介词by还有许多其他含义,如“在……旁边;被;由;由于;不迟于,在……之前;经过;依,按照”等。

例如:Come and sit by me. 过来坐我旁边。

She was frightened by the noise. 她被那响声吓坏了。

I did it by mistake. 我误做了这件事。

Can you finish the work by two o'clock? 你2点前能完成这项工作吗?

He walked by me without saying anything. 他一声不吭地从我身边走过。

What time is it by your watch? 你的表儿点了?

2. What about listening to tapes? 听录音磁带(学习)怎么样?

解析:What about相当于How about,意为“……怎么样?”是用来表示建议或询问有关情况的一种句型,由于about是介词,其后跟名词、代词或动名词形式作宾语。

例如:How about going out for dinner? 出去吃晚餐怎么样?

What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? 大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?



What about your English spelling? 你的英语拼写怎么样?

3. I've learned a lot that way. 我通过那种方式学到了很多。

解析:句中 a lot 是副词作状语用,意为“非常、十分、很多”,修饰动词、形容词或副词比较级表示程度;a little 可作为 a lot 的反义词,意为“一点儿”,可修饰动词、形容词和副词的原级及比较级作状语,表示程度。

例如:We swim a lot in the river in summer. 夏天我们经常在这条河里游泳。

Does she wear glasses a lot? 她常戴着眼镜吗?

She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little. 她说记流行歌曲的歌词也起一点作用。

注意:a lot of“许多、大量”,相当于 lots of,可修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词作定语,用于肯定句,在否定和疑问句中则多用其同义词 many 或 much。

例如:A lot of people lost their jobs in the financial crisis. 许多人由于金融危机失业了。

There isn't much water left. 没剩下多少水。

4. It's too hard to understand the voices. 很难听得懂他们讲的话。

解析:too...to...意为“太……而不能”,它是一个固定的词组,可以与...enough to do 或 so...that 结构相互转换。

例如:He is too young to join the army.

= He is not old enough to join the army.

= He is so young that he can't join the army.

他年龄太小,不能参军。

5. ...the best way to learn new words was by reading English magazines.通过阅读英语杂志记生词是最好的办法。

解析:the best way to do(或 of doing)sth 意为“做某事的最好方法”,句中不定式 to learn... 作定语用,修饰名词 way。

例如:“Quick” is another way to say “fast”.

= “Quick” is another way of saying “fast”.

Quick 是 fast 的另外一种讲法。

He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language. 他认为学习语法是语言学习的一个效果显著的方法。

6. He's been learning English for six years and really loves it. 他学习英语已有 6 年了,他的确喜爱英语。

解析:句中 has been learning 是现在完成进行时态,它表示动作从过去某一时间



间开始一直持续到现在,且该动作仍将继续进行下去,后跟 for 或 since 引导的时间状语。其结构是 have/has+been+v-ing。

例如: The meeting has been lasting for three hours. 会议已经持续了三个小时。

The Smiths have been living in Ningbo since five years ago. 史密斯一家自 5 年前起就一直住在宁波。

7. ... because he can watch the actors say the words. 因为他能观察演员们说话。

... he finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly. 他发现看电影让人打不起精神, 因为演员的语速太快了。

解析: 第 1 例中的 say the words 是省略 to 的动词不定式, 位于动词 watch 后面作宾语补足语。英语中, 动词 make, let, see, watch, have, hear, feel 等后面跟不定式作宾语补足语时, 须省略 to。

第 2 例的结构是“主语+及物动词+复合宾语(宾语+宾语补足语)”, 其中宾语是由动名词短语 watching movies 充当, 形容词 frustrating 则作宾语补足语。

例如: I often hear her practice speaking English after lunch. 午饭后我经常听到她练习讲英语。

What he said made us laugh. 他讲的话使我们发笑。

He found it difficult to sleep last night. 昨晚他发现很难入睡。

You should keep your classroom clean and tidy. 你们应该保持你们的教室下净整洁。

8. Liu Chang said that joining the English club at school was the best way to improve her English. 刘畅说在学校参加英语俱乐部是提高她英语水平的最佳方法。

解析: joining the English club... 是动名词短语在句中作宾语从句的主语。动名词及动名词短语可用作主语和宾语等, 本单元中这样的例子有很多。

例如: She added that having conversations with friends was not helpful at all. 她补充说和朋友交谈毫无帮助。(作主语)

I'm doing a survey about learning English. 我正在做一个有关英语学习的调查。(作介词宾语)

We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese. 我们对此变得很激动, 然后又以讲汉语而告终。(作动词宾语)



实践运用

一、单项填空

- () 1. The radio is too _____. Please turn it down.
A. loud B. aloud C. louder D. loudly
- () 2. - How do you learn Japanese?
- I learn it _____ listening to the tape.
A. at B. on C. by D. from
- () 3. The most comfortable way _____ is _____ plane.
A. of travel; on B. to travel; on
C. of travel; by D. to travel; by
- () 4. She spent the whole afternoon _____ the flashcards.
A. make B. made C. making D. to make
- () 5. You needn't tell her about it. I _____ her about it already.
A. told B. will tell C. am telling D. have told

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. This is an _____ film. I feel very _____ about it. (excite)
2. After a _____ breakfast, he went to school _____. (quick)
3. The girl has a good _____ (pronounce).
4. What're the _____ (different) between the twin sisters?
5. They were all very _____ at the _____ news. (surprise)

Section B

扫除词汇障碍

1. spoken

解析: *adj.* “口语的, 口头的”, 与之相对应的是 *written*, 意为“笔头的, 书面的”,
spoken English 口语英语, written English 书面英语。

例如: She is good at spoken English. 她擅长口语英语。

2. mistake

解析: *n.* “错误, 过失, 误解”, 是可数名词, 多用于指日常生活中判断、看法或者行为的错误, 常见词组有: by mistake 错做了某事; make a mistake/make mistakes 犯错误。

例如: I'm sorry I took your bag by mistake. 对不起, 我错拿了你的包。

Don't worry, we all make mistakes. 没关系, 我们都会犯错。