

与义务教育  
课程标准教材同步



学习加油站丛书



XIN FUJIAO DAOXUE

# 新辅教导学

新目标 **英语**

九年级（全一册）

教材解读  
课时同步  
学案设计

XUESHENG YONGSHU

学生用书

南方出版社

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**R**

(人教版)

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《学习加油站丛书》编委会 编

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

新辅教导学: R 版. 九年级英语 /《学习加油站丛书》  
编委会编. —海口: 南方出版社, 2008.7  
(学习加油站丛书)  
学生用书  
ISBN 978-7-80760-164-7

I. 新... II. 学... III. 英语课 - 初中 - 教学参考资料  
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 069907 号

**新辅教导学—学生用书      九年级英语(全一册)R**

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责任编辑: 何 洁  
出版发行: 南方出版社  
邮政编码: 570208  
社 址: 海南省海口市和平大道 70 号  
经 销: 新华书店  
电 话: (0898)66160822  
印 刷: 杭州飞达工艺美术印刷厂  
开 本: 787×1092      1/16  
印 张: 90  
字 数: 1980 千字  
版 次: 2008 年 7 月第 1 版 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号: ISBN 978-7-80760-164-7  
全套定价: 130.00 元(共 5 册)

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# 编者语



《新辅教导学》以全新面貌又出现在您的面前啦。新面貌体现在体例新、思路新、题型新。全书以“教材目标解读”、“教材同步导学”、“课外同步精练”三大栏目为轴心，辐射教材全过程，居高临下把握教材。立足于教材，又不拘泥于教材，真心做到教与学的紧密互动和统一。

本丛书分教师用书和学生用书编写。两本用书的区别在于，教师用书中有详细的分析、解答，而在学生用书中解答部分留空，让学生自己动手完成。

一般教辅用书只能供师生课外使用，本丛书的最大特点是既能供师生课外使用，同时能供师生课内同步使用。

教参不是教案，一般的教案又缺乏系统性。备好一个教案，需要找大量参考资料，还得做好课前准备（如写投影片、抄小黑板、翻印等）。备好一堂课不容易，尤其是那些既要上课，又要做学生教育、管理的班主任有时会感到力不从心。而我们的教师用书每一课时都是经过精心设计的教案，具有系统性、规范性、科学性和可操作性，教师使用后便可感知其实用价值。

在学生用书中，每一课时都是一个完整的学案，不仅能节省摘记时间，解决既要摘记又要听讲“顾此失彼”的矛盾，而且能明白一堂课的重难点、突破口，能完整地完成一堂课的学习，从而大大提高课堂学习效率。

丛书的编写以义务教育课程标准教材为依据，以课时讲练为切入点，突出重、难点，精心设计，引发思考，积极探索，力求做到扎扎实实地增强能力，切切实实地提高素质。

本丛书的作者都是教学经验丰富，一直在浙江省名校一线任教的名师。以名师成功的经验，十分投入地编写，编委会精心策划、组织，本丛书的质量不仅可靠，更堪称优良。

希望这套书能成为师生和家长们的良师益友。虽然从策划、编写到成书，精心设计，细致操作，可谓尽心尽力，但疏漏之处在所难免，恳望广大教师和学生批评指正。

亲爱的同学们：

为了增进我们之间的相互了解和交流，以便我们今后出版的图书能够更有效地满足你的需求，请抽出宝贵时间填写这份读者反馈表，只要填满全部有效信息并寄给我们，你将有可能成为最幸运的读者，精美的图书等着你来拿。数量有限（每学期50名），赶快行动，加入我们的活动，让我们的思想在交流中碰撞！

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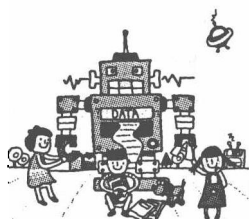
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1. 您知道“学习加油站”系列丛书吗  
☐知道 ☐不知道
2. 您通过何种途径了解到这套丛书  
☐一直使用 ☐媒体介绍 ☐他人推荐 ☐其他
3. 您购买本书的理由  
☐老师介绍 ☐他人推荐 ☐同学购买 ☐价格便宜 ☐体例较好 ☐内容全面 ☐答案详尽 ☐其他原因
4. 您对本书的总体印象  
☐很好 ☐好 ☐一般 ☐差 ☐很差
5. 本书与您的学习  
☐同步 ☐基本同步 ☐不同步
6. 本书的习题量  
☐太多 ☐适中 ☐太少
7. 习题的难易程度  
☐太难 ☐较难 ☐适中 ☐简单 ☐太简单
8. 本书试题的答案解析详细吗  
☐详细 ☐一般 ☐不详细
9. 本书设置最好的栏目是：\_\_\_\_\_
10. 本书设置最差的栏目是：\_\_\_\_\_
11. 本书存在的错处有：\_\_\_\_\_

12. 您知道“学习加油站”丛书标识  代表什么具体含义吗？

13. 您认为一本好的教辅书应该是什么样的？本书作哪些地方的调整会对您的学习提供更有益的帮助？

14. 请列举您及您同学最喜欢、最常用的教辅书的名字。并说说理由。



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# Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

## 教材目标解读

本单元围绕“Learning how to learn”这一核心话题,让学生通过与老师、同学、朋友的交流,探讨学习英语的方法策略,并能作出恰当评价;同时让学生学会面对困难,学会解决问题,提高自己的学习效率,养成良好的学习习惯。

### 语言结构

1. 熟练运用 by doing sth. 结构谈论学习方法。

2. 熟练运用 Why don't you...? /You should/You can.../Maybe you should(can)... 等句型向他人提出如何学好英语的建议。

### 语言功能

1. 能介绍并评价自己的学习方法。
2. 能谈论自己学习中的困难。
3. 能给学习有困难的同学提建议。

## 温馨提示

### 交际用语:

1. —How do you study for tests?  
—Well, I study by working with my classmates.
2. —Have you ever studied with a group?  
—Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
3. What(How) about...?
4. Why don't sb. do...? = Why not do...?
5. Maybe you should join an English club.

### 交际功能:

Talk about how to study.

## 课时安排

- 第1课时 Section A(1a—2c)  
第2课时 Section A(3a—4)  
第3课时 Section B(1a—2c)  
第4课时 Section B(3a—Self check)  
第5课时 Reading & Revision

## 第1课时 Section A(1a—2c)

## 教材同步导学

### 语言知识

#### 1. 生词和短语:

flashcard, vocabulary, aloud, pronunciation, make vocabulary lists, work study with a group, make flashcards.

#### 2. 重点句子:

①What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

②It's too hard to understand the voices.

③—How do you study for a test?

—I study by listening to tapes.

④—Have you ever studied with a group?

—Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

### 教学重点与难点

Talk about the ways of learning English.

### 课堂互动设计

#### 【情景导入】

Ask some students about their holiday.

Talk about how they learn English during the holiday. (By watching TV/surfing the Internet/reading newspapers/watching the English videos/working with friends...)

#### 【合作互动】

##### Step I

Listen to Section A 1b.

##### Step II

Pairwork:

—How do you study for a test?





—I study by working with a group. (Ask the students to tell the ways of learning English as many as possible.)

### Step III

Finish Section A 2a/2b.

### Step IV

Interview:

Interview your friends about the ways of learning English. Finish the form below. Then give the whole class a short report.

S<sub>1</sub>: How do you study English?

S<sub>2</sub>: I study English by listening to English songs.

S<sub>1</sub>: Do you learn English by working with others?

S<sub>2</sub>: Yes, I do. /No, I don't.

Name	Ways of learning English	Comments

Report: In my group, everyone learns English in different ways. For example, Jim studies by listening to English songs. He thinks it helps a lot....

### Step V

Homework: Talk about the new ways of learning English.

### 课堂活动

通过第1课时的学习,要学会与同学们交流和讨论学习方法,并能对一些学习方法作出恰当的评价,培养自己正确、科学的学习方法,明白“一分耕耘,一分收获”的道理。

### 教与学

1. by working with friends 通过与朋友一起学习的方式

点拨 by 是介词,表示方法、方式等,意为“由,靠,根据”,后接名词或动名词。

travel by boat/train 坐船/火车旅行

He gets the information by surfing the Internet. 他通过冲浪得到信息。

拓展 ①by 的其他含义:

在……旁边 by the road 在路边

到……为止 by the end of... 到……末为止

被,由 Some articles were written by Lu Xun. 一些文章是由鲁迅写的。

逐个 one by one

②by 的其他词组: by the way 顺便问/顺便说一下 little by little 渐渐

by oneself 独自一人

巩固 ① The old man makes a living by \_\_\_\_\_ waste paper. 这位老人以收集废纸谋生。

② Some students go to school \_\_\_\_\_ bike every day. 一些学生每天骑车上学。

2. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? 通过大声朗读练习发音怎么样?

点拨 句中的 aloud 是副词,重点在出声能让人听见,但声音不一定很大,常用在读书或说话上,通常放在动词之后。aloud 没有比较级形式。

如: He reads the story aloud to his son.

他朗读那篇故事给他儿子听。

辨析 ①loud 可作形容词或副词。用作副词时,常与 speak, talk, laugh 等动词连用,多用于比较级,须放在动词之后。

②loudly 是副词,与 loud 同义,有时两者可替换使用,但往往含有令人讨厌或打扰别人的意思,可位于动词之前或之后。

巩固 ① He never laughs \_\_\_\_\_ in public. 他从不 在公共场所大笑。

② She told us to speak a little \_\_\_\_\_. 她让我们说话大声点。

3. What about...? 关于……怎么样?

点拨 这是一个固定句式,相当于 How about...? 常用于征求意见和提建议等,后接名词、代词或动名词。如: What/How about a glass of milk? 来杯牛奶怎么样?

What/How about going shopping? 去购物怎么样?

拓展 类似含义的句式结构还有:

Why don't you do sth. ?

Why not do sth. ?

Shall I/we do sth. ?

Let's do sth.

Would you please do sth. ?

Would you like to do sth. ?

**巩固** 用所给词的适当形式填空。

① Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the door? It's so cold.

② Why not \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a snowman?

③ Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the game together, shall we?

④ How about \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie with me tonight?

4. It's too hard to understand the voices. 要听懂这些话太难了。

**点拨** too... to... 是一个固定结构,意为“太……而不能……”,表示否定含义,可以与 enough to... 及 so(such)... that... 结构转换。

My brother is too young to go to school. 我弟弟太小不能去上学。

**巩固** 写出以下句子的同义句。

① My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ he can't go to school.

② My brother is not \_\_\_\_\_ go to school.

③ My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ a young boy \_\_\_\_\_ he can't go to school.

5. I do that sometimes. 我有时那样做。

**点拨** Sometimes 意为“有时”,是一个表示频率的副词。

**辨析** 注意与以下几个词或短语的区别:

some times 若干次,倍数

sometime 未来某时;常用于将来时

some time 一段时间

**巩固** ① I'm going to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ this year. I'll stay there for \_\_\_\_\_.

② Da shan has been to Zhejiang \_\_\_\_\_.

③ I often walk to school, but \_\_\_\_\_ I go by bike.

**课外同步精练****基础过关****I. 单词拼写**

1. —How do you learn to sing? —I learn by \_\_\_\_\_ (听) to tapes.

2. Jim likes making \_\_\_\_\_ (抽认卡). He thinks it's a good way.

3. —Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (学习) with a group? —Yes, I have.

4. Mary often reads \_\_\_\_\_ (大声) to practice Chinese.

5. My teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ (发音) is very great.

**II. 单项选择**

( ) 1. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you learn English?  
—I learn by working with a group.

- A. When                      B. How  
C. What                      D. Where

( ) 2. What about \_\_\_\_\_ aloud to practice pronunciation?

- A. reading                      B. make  
C. listening                      D. read

( ) 3. You can know the news by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. studying grammar  
B. using them  
C. watching TV  
D. watch

( ) 4. When you don't know the way in a new place, you can ask the police for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help                      B. money  
C. answer                      D. way

( ) 5. Be careful! The traffic is moving fast. It's \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street.

- A. so; that                      B. too; to  
C. to; too                      D. too; that

( ) 6. Jim Green has been \_\_\_\_\_ China for about a year.

- A. in                      B. to  
C. gone                      D. come

( ) 7. He bought a new machine a week \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ago                      B. before  
C. in front                      D. just

( ) 8. Li Hong \_\_\_\_\_ the photo yet.

- A. have seen                      B. has seen  
C. haven't seen                      D. hasn't seen

( ) 9. Have you finished reading the novel \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. now                      B. already  
C. yet                      D. before

( ) 10. —Do you learn French with friends?  
—Yes. I do that \_\_\_\_\_.



A. sometimes  
C. some time

B. some times  
D. sometime

C. air

D. temperature

( ) 7. A. still

C. ever

B. even

D. yet

( ) 8. A. Or

C. So

B. Because

D. Often

( ) 9. A. go out

C. go home

B. go to school

D. stay in

( ) 10. A. books

C. stones

B. magazines

D. newspapers

( ) 11. A. dirty

C. broken

B. bright

D. small

( ) 12. A. leave

C. reach

B. finish

D. miss

( ) 13. A. should

C. could

B. must

D. would

( ) 14. A. afraid

C. worried

B. angry

D. hungry

( ) 15. A. get

C. know

B. change

D. like

## 知能提升

### I. 完形填空

There was no blackboard in the black children's schoolroom. There were no 1. When they wrote, the children had to sit on chairs, holding their copybooks 2 their knees. The 3 of the black children often build the schools for their children themselves, 4 the state builds very very few schools for black children. They build them of old boards that the 5 people throw away.

There was very little 6 in the schoolroom 7 in the middle of the day. There were no pictures on the walls. The windows were broken. 8 when it rained, the children had to 9. When the wind blew, it was very cold in the schoolhouse. The teacher and the children put 10 into the holes of the walls. They stuck (粘) newspapers on the 11 windows too, but when the wind blew hard, the paper fell out.

Most black children 12 school after the fourth grade because they 13 work. Most of them can't go to school when it is cold, because they have no warm clothes. They must stay at home on cold days. Often the children are so 14 that they can't learn their lessons. But they want to study. They want to 15 everything. Their parents are often hungry, too, but they say, "Our children must study. They must have a better life."

( ) 1. A. desks

B. chairs

C. seats

D. rooms

( ) 2. A. over

B. between

C. on

D. around

( ) 3. A. parents

B. workers

C. teachers

D. headmasters

( ) 4. A. when

B. and

C. because

D. but

( ) 5. A. American

B. English

C. black

D. white

( ) 6. A. water

B. light

### II. 阅读理解

The best way of learning a language is by using it. The best way of learning English is talking in English as much as possible. Sometimes you will get your words mixed up and people will not understand you. Sometimes people will say things too quickly and you can't understand them. But if you keep your sense of humor, you can always have a good laugh at the mistakes. Don't be unhappy if people seem to be laughing at your mistakes. It is much better for people to be laughing at your mistakes than to be angry because they don't understand what you are saying. The most important rule for learning English is: "Don't be afraid of making mistakes, everyone makes mistakes."

( ) 1. The best way of learning a language is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to remember the grammar rules

B. to use it as often as you can

C. to try not to get your words mixed up

D. to make a lot of mistakes

( ) 2. When people laugh at your mistakes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you should be angry with them

B. you must stop talking at once

- C. you should keep your sense of humor  
D. you must be very careful next time
- ( ) 3. The most important rule for learning English is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to try to make fewer mistakes  
B. not to be afraid of making mistakes  
C. to be brave to talk to others in English  
D. both B and C
- ( ) 4. Wu Dong, Liu Ying, Xiao Ming and Li Ping are learning English. Who do you think is correct?  
A. Wu Dong tries to use English as much as he can.  
B. Liu Ying is always shy of speaking English.  
C. Xiao Ming is afraid that others may laugh at him.  
D. Li Ping never tries to talk to others in English.
- ( ) 5. The passage seems to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that you should learn to laugh at

mistakes

- B. that it's interesting to learn English  
C. what to do when you make mistakes in talking  
D. how to make others understand you

## 挑战自我

请列举出你平时使用的 5 条学英语的方法,并作出相应评价。

ways:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

(答案:略)

## 第 2 课时 Section A(3a-4)

## 教材同步导学

## 语言知识

1. 生词和短语:  
specific, memorize, grammar, differently, frustrate, frustrating, quickly, add, feel differently, get excited, end up doing sth, have fun.
2. 重点句子:  
① The best way to learn new words was by reading English magazines.  
② He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language.  
③ He finds watching movies frustrating.

## 教学重点与难点

1. Find some suitable ways of learning English.
2. 正确运用动名词(doing)结构。

## 课堂互动设计

## 【情景导入】

T: Nowadays more and more people are learning English. Why do they learn English? And what are the best ways to learn English? How do they learn English?

S<sub>1</sub>: They learn English by practice speaking.

T: What's the best way to learn English?

S<sub>1</sub>: I think talking with foreigners is the best way.

## 【合作互动】

## Step I

Listen to Section A 3a.

Read and fill in the chart in 3a.

## Step II

Interview:

—Good morning. I'm a reporter from Shaox-



ing Evening paper.

I'm doing a survey about learning English.

May I ask you some questions?

—Sure.

—Great! Do you like English?

—Of course. I like it very much.

—How do you learn English?

—I learn English by reading English newspapers.

—How often do you read English newspapers?

—Sometimes.

—Does it help a lot?

—Yes, it's very successful.

### Step III

Fill in the form below according to your interview and give a report.

Ways of learning English.			
Name	Successful	OK	Not successful

Report: Different people have different ways of learning English. Sam thinks reading English newspapers is successful. He does that often. But doing exercises is OK. It only helps a little. ...

### Step IV

Homework:

Learn the passage by heart.

Try to find the best ways of learning English.

### 课堂寄语

通过第2课时的学习,要学会总结归纳学英语的方法,并且能谈论最适合自己的学习方法,以提高学习效率。



### 教与学

1. He thinks studying grammar is a great way to learn a language. 他认为学习语法是学会语言的有效方法。

点拨 句中 studying grammar 是动名词短语作主语。文中还有其他例句, She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little.

巩固 \_\_\_\_\_ (参加) the English club is the best way to learn English.

\_\_\_\_\_ is believing. 眼见为实。

\_\_\_\_\_ (照看) care of the environment is very important.

(以上3句都用到动名词作主语,填写时注意其适当形式,不能根据中文思维直接填动词原形)

2. He finds watching movies frustrating because the people speak too quickly. 他发现看电影很令人沮丧,因为人们说得很快。

点拨 句中 frustrating 是由现在分词转化而来的形容词,意为“令人灰心的,令人沮丧的”。

如:①I failed the exam and I spent a frustrating day at school. 我考试失败了,在学校度过了令人沮丧的一天。

②What a frustrating message! 多么令人沮丧的一条短信!

拓展1 同词根的-ing形式与-ed形式意义不一样,-ing形式常修饰事物,-ed形式常修饰人。如:

frustrating 令人沮丧的

frustrated 感到沮丧的

exciting 令人激动的

excited 激动的

interesting 有趣的

interested 对...感兴趣的

worrying 令人担心的

worried 感到担心的

tiring 令人疲倦的

tired 累的

boring 枯燥的

bored 感到厌烦的

surprising 令人吃惊的

surprised 感到吃惊的

巩固 ①It was a \_\_\_\_\_ day. All of us felt \_\_\_\_\_. (累的)

②We are all \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ news. (吃惊)

拓展2 这个句子是一个主从复合句,从句是由连词 because 引导的表示原因的状语从句。这



个句子主句的结构是“主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语”，其中宾语是由动名词 Watching movies 充当的。这种结构的简单句很常见。如：

① I think doing sports every day is very necessary. 我认为每天运动很有必要。

② We find reading English in the morning important. 我们发现早晨读英语很重要。

**巩固** I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ (制作) flashcards very successful.

3. We get excited about something and then end up speaking in Chinese. 我们对此很激动,后来以说中文而告终。

**点拨** end up doing sth. 意为“以……而结束,结果为……”。

如: He was going out for a walk, but ended up watching TV at home. 他打算出去散步,但结果却在家看电视。

**拓展** ① end up with sth. 以……而告终。

如: The party ended up with a beautiful song 晚会以一首美妙的歌曲而告终。

② end 有关词组:

in the end 最后,终于, put an end to sth. 终止做某事

at the end of... 在……末/尽头, by the end of... 到……末为止

**巩固** I wanted to do my homework last night, but ended up \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema. (由词组 end up doing sth. 可知)

### 课外同步精练

#### 基础过关

#### I. 单词拼写

- Many people say they learn languages by \_\_\_\_\_ (use).
- Some students often have their specific \_\_\_\_\_ (suggest).
- Mother said that \_\_\_\_\_ (memory) the new words was important.
- I find losing money very \_\_\_\_\_ (frustrate).
- The story \_\_\_\_\_ (end) up with a happy ending. Everyone was very glad.

#### II. 单项选择

- The film is too \_\_\_\_\_. I don't like it at all.  
A. interesting      B. boring  
C. interested      D. bored
- How do you learn English?  
—We learn new words \_\_\_\_\_ reading papers and magazines.  
A. by      B. through  
C. from      D. with
- It's best \_\_\_\_\_ English like this.  
A. learning      B. to learn  
C. learns      D. learned
- Do you really understand the answer?  
—No, I don't \_\_\_\_\_ understand it.  
A. quite      B. very  
C. so      D. too
- How do you learn English?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I learn English for the people  
B. I learn English by working with some students  
C. I don't like English  
D. I like English
- I want to improve my spoken English.  
—It's better to \_\_\_\_\_ an English club.  
A. join      B. join in  
C. take part in      D. take in
- I found \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to understand what he said.  
A. it is      B. its  
C. it      D. that
- Betty thinks \_\_\_\_\_ grammar is very \_\_\_\_\_, so she uses it a lot.  
A. study; useful  
B. studying; useless  
C. studying; useful  
D. study; useless
- When you practice, you should not end up \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. speak      B. say  
C. speaking      D. saying
- \_\_\_\_\_ English is very important in the modern world, so you'd better



improve your \_\_\_\_\_ skills.

A. Speaking; speak

B. Spoken; spoke

C. Spoken; speaking

D. Speak; speaking

### 知能提升

#### I. 完形填空

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective(有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study hard 1 long hours. This is very good, but it doesn't 2 a lot. If you want to study effectively, you must have enough sleep, enough food, enough rest and 3. Every day you need to go out for a 4 or visit some friends or some places. It's good for your 5. When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed and you'll 6 more and study better. Here take English learning as an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel 7, then your language study seems to stay the same and you may 8 it. This can last for days or even weeks, 9 you needn't lose hope. At some point your language study will 10 take another big jump. You'll see that you really have been learning 11. 12 you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 13. 14 drop it along the way. Learn slowly and you are sure to get 15 result.

- ( ) 1. A. at B. for  
C. on D. in
- ( ) 2. A. spend B. keep  
C. help D. look
- ( ) 3. A. homework B. exercise  
C. housework D. time
- ( ) 4. A. walk B. swim  
C. dinner D. sleep
- ( ) 5. A. study B. healthy  
C. sleep D. life
- ( ) 6. A. hear B. ask  
C. think D. learn
- ( ) 7. A. surprised B. worried  
C. happy D. strange
- ( ) 8. A. forget B. miss

- C. leave D. drop
- ( ) 9. A. and B. yet  
C. or D. till
- ( ) 10. A. again B. not  
C. never D. always
- ( ) 11. A. all the time B. all time  
C. no time D. on time
- ( ) 12. A. Then B. Before  
C. If D. Unless
- ( ) 13. A. useful B. helpful  
C. interesting D. important
- ( ) 14. A. Do B. Not  
C. Never D. Ever
- ( ) 15. A. a bad B. a good  
C. an unhappy D. an unknown

#### II. 阅读理解

Small children often laugh at the short ones or at someone who isn't dressed as well as they are. But as they grow up, they learn not to hurt people's feelings by laughing at their problems. They learn to laugh at other things. Most important they learn to laugh at themselves.

Suppose you're playing a game. You make a mistake and lost. Do you become angry? Or can you laugh at yourself and hope to do better next time? Suppose you are at a special dinner. You at times spill(溅) some food. Why keep worrying about how clumsy(笨拙) you looked? Why not laugh it off and enjoy yourself any way? If you can, It's a good sign you've really grown up.

- ( ) 1. This article is mostly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why laughter is good for your body  
B. what you should laugh at  
C. where you may laugh  
D. who you may laugh
- ( ) 2. The writer says small children laugh at people who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have problems  
B. not to be worried  
C. dress well  
D. play games
- ( ) 3. Next the writer shows how laughter could help you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to spill food

- B. not to be worried  
C. not to enjoy yourself  
D. to grow up
- ( ) 4. The most important thing is to learn how to laugh at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jokes                      B. pictures  
C. children                  D. yourself

- ( ) 5. The writer shows how laughter could help you not to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make a mistake  
B. lose game  
C. become angry  
D. try again

### 第3课时 Section B (1a-2c)

#### 教材同步导学

##### 语言知识

##### 1. 生词和短语:

pronounce, spoken, slowly, mistake, comma, challenge, solution; make mistakes, spoken English, get the pronunciation right, practice doing sth.

##### 2. 重点句子:

- ① I make mistakes in grammar.  
② Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?  
③ I have trouble learning English.

##### 教学重点与难点

1. Talk about the difficulties in learning English.

2. Learn how to deal with the difficulties.

##### 课堂互动设计

##### 【情景导入】

T: Everyone is trying to learn English well, but he may have difficulties in listening, speaking, reading and writing. What things are difficult for you?

S<sub>1</sub>: I can't. ...

S<sub>2</sub>: I don't know how to. ...

##### 【合作互动】

##### Step I

Listen to Section B 2a/2b. Finish the chart.

##### Step II

Pairwork:

①—I don't get much writing practice.

—You should find a pen pal.

②—I forget a lot of new words.

—Why don't you write them in your notebook and study them at home.

...

##### Step III

Interview: Find out your classmates' problems and give them some solutions in learning English. Write them in the chart.

Name	Problems	Solutions

##### Step IV

Homework: Talk about the problems of learning other subjects and try to find some solutions.

##### 课堂总结

通过第3课时的学习,要学会谈论学习中遇到的困难与挑战,互相交流,取长补短;并能针对同学遇到的困难,提出一些解决办法。

##### 教与学

1. I make mistakes in grammar. 我经常犯语法方面的错误。

点拨 mistake 作名词,意为“错误,过失”,有



词组 make a mistake, make mistakes, by mistake (因误会而做错某事)。

**拓展** ① mistake 作动词,意为“弄错,误解,错认”,有词组 mistake... for... 意为“把……错当成……”。

如: People often mistake the twins for each other. 人们常把这对双胞胎搞错。

I mistook what he said. 我误解了他的话。

② make 构成的常用短语:

make friends 交朋友

make a mistake 犯错误

make phone calls 打电话

make faces 做鬼脸

make the bed 整理床铺

make noise 吵闹

make cakes 做蛋糕

make dumplings 包饺子

make bread 做面包

make sentences 造句

make peace 讲和

make dinner 做饭

make a fire 生火

make money 赚钱

make a plan 制定计划

make one's way to... 朝……走去

make up one's mind 下定决心

make sure 务必,确信

make into 制成

make up 弥补;打扮

**巩固** ①对不起,我错拿了你的钢笔。

I'm sorry. I have taken your pen \_\_\_\_\_.

②你错把我妹妹当成我了。

You \_\_\_\_\_ my sister \_\_\_\_\_ me.

③不要怕犯错。

Don't be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Paul can't get the pronunciation right. 保罗不能做到正确发音。

**点拨** get... right 意为“使……正确,纠正……”。这里 get 是使役动词, right 是形容词作宾语补足语。这种“get+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构

通常表示使某人或某事物处于某种状态或位置。如:

The work got everyone tired. 这工作使每个人都都很疲劳。

**拓展** 这一结构中的宾语补足语可以用动词-ing形式、过去分词、不定式或介词短语等。

如: Can you get the truck started? 你能使这辆卡车发动起来吗?

**巩固** ① Please get the work \_\_\_\_\_ (do) as soon as possible.

② The news gets everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise).

3. Why don't you join an English languages club to practice speaking English? 你为何不加入一个英语俱乐部来练习口语呢?

**点拨1** Why don't you...? = Why not...? 形式上是否定的,但实际上是建议对方做某事,也相当于 You'd better do sth.

**巩固** ① Why not \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) an English film?

② What about \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to an English song?

③ You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) here and not move.

**点拨2** practice+名词/代词/动名词意为“练习做某事”,在美国英语中 practice 可作动词,与 practise 同义。如: He practices/practises the piano every day. 他每天练习钢琴。

**辨析** practice/exercise

practice“实践,实习”;指有规律的练习,特指反复练习,不断练习,如: Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

exercise“练习”;一般用语,可指训练、锻炼、操练等,如: spelling exercises 拼写练习; a field exercise 野外练习; lack of exercise 缺乏锻炼; do one's exercise 做练习(或做功课)等。

**巩固** ① My daughter practices \_\_\_\_\_ (play) chess every day.

② I need a lot of writing \_\_\_\_\_ (实践) because I do badly in compositions.