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教材

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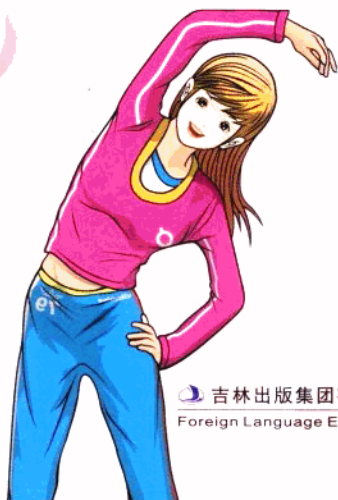
全易通

全面学习方案 + 化难为易之法 + 融会贯通之术

星火研究院学习科学研究所编

初中英语 九年级下

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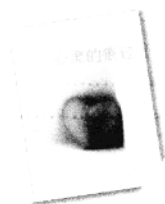
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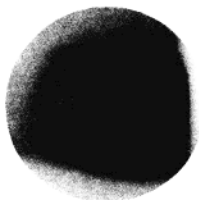
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Unit 1

You Can Write Poetry





步步高

学习目标

读者朋友，
你准备怎样快
乐晋级？



重点句型

情感目标

培养学习英语的兴趣及热爱文学的态度

单元语法

动词不定式

I haven't decided what to write about.
I wish I had a cherry without a stone.
Will someone please help me fill in the blanks in my limerick?
Cherries always have stones in the middle, don't they?

核心词汇

poem, decide, nature, express, pleased, happiness, shut, hill, clear, brave,
pale, golden, softly, kiss, noisy, direction, form, simply, middle, dark,
sleepy, wish, create, awake



Lesson 1

Poetry, Please



探新必备

英汉对照

Just Say It!

JENNY: Have you written your poem yet, Brian?

BRIAN: I've just started it. I'll finish it at home tonight. What about you, Jenny? Have you written yours?

JENNY: No, I haven't decided what to write about.

BRIAN: You love nature. Maybe you could write a description of your favourite place. You could express the way you feel about it.

念吧!

珍妮: 布赖恩, 你写诗了吗?

布赖恩: 刚刚开始。我今晚会在家里完成它。你呢, 珍妮? 你写了吗?

珍妮: 没有, 我还没决定写什么呢。

布赖恩: 你喜欢大自然。或许你可以描述一下你最喜欢的地方。可以写一下你对它的感觉。

拓展空间

诗是什么?

狭义的诗, 就是从巴比伦英雄史诗《吉尔伽美什》以来, 尤其是中国的《诗经》和古希腊的荷马史诗以来, 几千年一直被创作、传播和鉴赏着的, 在中国近代以前一直被奉为文学正宗的那种文体。

DANNY: That's a good idea, Brian! That's what I did in my poem. I described something I love. Would you like to hear my poem?

BRIAN: Have you finished already?

DANNY: Yes! It was easy!

JENNY: We'd love to hear your poem, Danny.

DANNY: Do you really want to hear it?

BRIAN: Yes.

DANNY: Are you sure?

JENNY: Just read it, Danny!

DANNY: No, I'm not going to read it.

BRIAN: What do you mean?

DANNY: I know it by heart. I don't need to read it.

BRIAN: Well, then, JUST SAY IT!!

JENNY: Danny!

DANNY: I'd love to. You don't need to shout.

The Donut

Looks like the surprised, pleased circle of my mouth. Oh!

Smells like waking up in the morning, slowly, from a dream.

Sounds like my stomach, making hungry noises.

Feels like happiness, so wonderful that I shut my eyes.

Tastes so good, even my teeth want to smile.

The road continues beyond the village and up into the hills. Could you write a poem about this photo?

丹尼:好主意,布赖恩!我就是这样写我的诗的。我描述了我喜欢的东西。你们想听我的诗吗?

布赖恩:你已经写完了吗?

丹尼:是啊,太容易了!

珍妮:丹尼,我们想听你的诗。

丹尼:你们真的想听吗?

布赖恩:是的。

丹尼:你们确定?

珍妮:读吧,丹尼!

丹尼:不,我不读。

布赖恩:什么意思?

丹尼:我会背了。我没有必要读它。

布赖恩:好了,念吧!!

珍妮:丹尼!

丹尼:我很乐意念。你们不必大喊。

油炸圈饼

看起来像我的吃惊而又高兴的嘴巴。哦!

闻起来像清晨从睡梦中慢慢醒来。

听起来像我的肚子,饿得咕咕噜叫。

摸起来像幸福,如此美妙以至于我闭上眼睛。

尝起来如此美味,甚至我的牙齿都想笑。

路穿过村庄延伸到小山丘。你能写一首关于这幅画的诗吗?

怎么写诗?

1. 写诗要注意韵律
2. 写诗要有充沛的感情
3. 写诗应有奇特的想象
4. 写诗要选择鲜活的意象
5. 写诗要意蕴丰富
6. 诗歌应运用比喻、象征等表现手法
7. 写诗应追求“大我”

拓展空间

LET'S DO IT!

Discuss this question with a partner: which is more difficult to understand, English poetry or Chinese poetry? You may begin with one of these phrases:

Chinese/English poetry is harder/easier, because...

I prefer Chinese/English poetry, because...

c → 一起做吧!

c → 和一个同伴讨论这个问题:是英语诗难懂,还是中文诗更难懂?你们可以用下面的短语开头:

c → 中文/英语诗更难/简单,因为.....

c → 我更喜欢中文诗/英语诗,因为.....

百宝箱

知识全解

1. No, I haven't decided what to write about. 没有,我还没决定写什么呢。(P2)

- ① 本句中的 what to write about 属于“疑问词+不定式”结构,作动词 decide 的宾语。

I don't know what to do next. 我不知道接下来该做什么了。

- ② **decide** 动词,意为“决定;作出判断”,后可接不定式、从句或“疑问词+不定式”。

He decided to go to Shanghai next week by plane. 他决定下周乘飞机去上海。

We can't decide when to start. (= We can't decide when we should start.) 我们决定不了什么时候动身。

2. Maybe you could write a description of your favourite place. 或许你可以描述一下你最喜欢的地方。(P2)

- ① **maybe** 副词,意为“大概,可能”。在句中作状语,常位于句首。

Maybe you put it in your bag. 也许你把它放在包里了。

Maybe he is right. 也许他是正确的。

▶ **妙辨异同** maybe, may be

maybe	副词,意为“或许,大概”,一般位于句首作状语。
may be	是情态动词 may+动词原形 be,意为“可能是,或许是”,在句中作合成谓语。

▶ Maybe he is a policeman. 也许他是个警察。

▶ He may be a policeman. 他可能是警察。

- ② **a description of** 意为“一个……的描述”。

▶ Can you give me a description of what you have seen in this city? 你能给我

关于大自然的汉语诗句(一)

碧玉妆成一树高,万条垂下绿丝绦。(贺知章《咏柳》)

林花扫更落,径草踏还生。(孟浩然《春中喜王九相寻》)

东风随春归,发我枝上花。(李白《落日忆山中》)

描述一下这座城市里所能看到的情况吗?

She gave us a description of him. 她向我们描述了他的模样。

拓展 describe 动词,意为“描述,形容”

3. You could express the way you feel about it. 你可以写一下你对它的感觉。(P2)

① 本句是一个定语从句,从句 you feel about it 修饰先行词 the way. the way 后面接定语从句时,可用 that 或 in which 引导,也可省略,并在从句中作状语。

I want to know the way (that/in which) you learn new words. 我想知道你记新单词的方法。

② express 动词,意为“表达”。

My brother hasn't expressed himself very well. 我哥哥没把自己的思想表达清楚。

I can't express how grateful I am to you. 我无法表达我对你有多么感激。

搭配 express oneself 表达自己的思想

拓展 expression 名词,意为“表达;表示”

express 后一般不接 that 从句。

4. Have you finished already? 你已经写完了吗?(P2)

① 本句是现在完成时的疑问句,already 一般用于肯定句中,此处疑问句用 already 表示惊讶的意思。

Is he back already? 他怎么已经回来了?

拓展 yet 一般用于疑问句和否定句中

Is breakfast ready yet? 早餐已经准备好了吗?

I haven't seen the film yet. 我还没有看过这部电影。

5. I know it by heart. 我会背了。(P2)

① know... by heart 意为“记住……;背诵……”,此短语还可说成 learn... by heart。

The clever boy knows many poems by heart. 这个聪明的小男孩背下了许多诗。

It's no use learning the text by heart without understanding it. 背诵课文而不理解它是没有用的。

6. Looks like the surprised, pleased circle of my mouth. 看起来像我的吃惊而又高兴的嘴巴。(P2)

① look like 意为“看起来像……”,其中 like 是介词。

That looks like an interesting film. 那好像是一部有趣的电影。

拓展 本课中类似的结构还有 feel like“摸起来像……”;smell like“闻起来像……”;sound like“听起来像……”;taste like“尝起来像……”

I feel like catching cold. 我像是伤风了。

关于大自然的汉语诗句(二)

恰似春风相欺得,夜来吹折数枝花。(杜甫《绝句漫兴九首》)

天街小雨润如酥,草色遥看近却无。(韩愈《早春呈水部张十八员外》)

狂风落尽深红色,绿叶成阴子满枝。(杜牧《怅诗》)

中考链接

— ?

—He's tall and has big eyes.

(2009·湖北襄樊)

A. What does he like

B. What would he like

C. What does he look like

D. What does he do

[解析] C. 题意:“他长什么样?”“他很高,有一双大眼睛。”询问别人的外貌的时候,用固定问句 What does/do... look like? “某人长得怎样?”。

② pleased 形容词,意为“高兴的;满意的;愉快的”。

► Helen was pleased to see him. 见到他,海伦很高兴。

► The boys were very pleased with their presents. 男孩子们很喜欢他们得到的礼物。

► **搭配** be pleased with sb. 对某人满意; be pleased at sth. 对某事满意

► **拓展** pleasant 形容词,意为“令人愉快的”

► **妙辨异同** pleased, pleasant

pleased	常用做表语,一般不作定语,多形容人,表示某人对某事(或某人)感到高兴或满意。
pleasant	既可作表语,也可作定语,多用于修饰事物,表示某事(或某物)令人满意。

► If you jump the queue, others will not be pleased. 如果你插了队,别人会不高兴的。

► This is a pleasant journey. 这是一个愉快的旅程。

7. Feels like happiness, so wonderful that I shut my eyes. 摸起来像幸福,如此美妙以至于我闭上眼睛。(P2)

① happiness 名词,意为“幸福;愉快”。

► Money doesn't always bring happiness. 金钱并不总是带来快乐。

► After they got married, they had many years of happiness. 他们结婚后,过了许多年幸福的生活。

► **拓展** happy 形容词,意为“幸福的;愉快的”

happiness 是由形容词 happy 改 y 为 i 再加名词后缀 ness 构成的。



② so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”,用来引导结果状语从句,其中 so 是副词,后可跟形容词或副词。

► The little girl was so tired that she couldn't walk farther. 这个小女孩太累

关于大自然的英语诗句(一)

Spring passes and one remembers one's innocence; Summer passes and one remembers one's exuberance; Autumn passes and one remembers one's reverence; Winter passes and one remembers one's perseverance.

了,以至于不能再走路了。

► The work is so difficult that we can't finish it on time. 这份工作太难了以至于我们不能按时完成。

拓展 so...that... 有时可用 be not enough to do 及 too...to... 结构互换。

► He's so young that he can't go to school. (=He's not old enough to go to school. =He's too young to go to school.) 他年龄那么小,不能去上学。

中考链接

Alice is _____ young that she can't dress herself. (2009·山东德州)

A. such B. very C. so D. quite

[解析] C. 题意:爱丽丝如此小以至于她自己不会穿衣服。固定搭配 so...that... 引导结果状语从句,意为“如此……以至于……”,so 修饰形容词、副词。such...that... 意同 so...that..., 但 such 修饰名词。故选 C。



I. 用方框内所给单词的适当形式填空。

decide express poem description happiness

1. The poet read some of her recent _____.
2. In the end, we _____ to go to the theatre.
3. The scenery was beautiful beyond _____.
4. His actions _____ his love more than any words could do.
5. She found _____ and peace of mind later in life.

II. 单项选择。

1. I can't _____ which pair of jeans to buy. They both look good on me.
A. like B. prefer C. decide D. follow
2. I was _____ happy on hearing the good news that I couldn't even fall asleep.
A. too B. so C. such D. much
3. —Well, let's go to visit the amusement park this Saturday.
—That _____ great.
A. feels B. looks C. sounds D. smells
4. We had better _____ the text by heart.
A. learn B. knowing C. to learn D. to know
5. I am sure your parents will be _____ with your progress.
A. please B. pleasing C. pleased D. pleasure

关于大自然的英语诗句(二)

Winter is an etching, spring a watercolor, summer an oil painting and autumn a mosaic of them all.





Lesson 2

Poems About Nature



探新必备

——英汉对照

When you read this poem, do you see a picture in your mind?

Hills, loud with new water, running swiftly under ice as clear as glass. Flowers, tiny, brave and bright in the old snow. Trees, smelling fresh with life, leaves opening slowly under the pale blue sky. Sun, warm and golden, softly kissing the earth.

Does the poem make you think of spring? Can you hear the water running down the hills? Do you see the flowers? Can you smell the trees? Do you feel the warmth of the sun? The poem is about nature. It is a description of a spring scene. You can write a poem about nature, too. Here are some ideas for a nature poem: a winter scene, a mountain scene, a forest scene, a desert scene, a morning scene and a storm scene.

Start each line in your poem with a word related to the scene, something you would see: hills, flowers, trees or sun. Then, describe each word. You can express yourself by telling how something looks,

当你读这首诗的时候,你的脑海里浮现出一幅图画了吗?

山涧里,清澈的水在明亮如镜的冰下哗哗地流淌着。花儿,在积雪里纤细挺拔而又艳丽多彩。绿树,生机勃勃散发着清新的味道,树叶在淡蓝色的天空下慢慢舒展开。太阳,温暖而又炫目,温和地亲吻着大地。

这首诗使你想起春天了吗?你能听到沿着山涧流淌的水的声音吗?你看到花了吗?你能闻到树吗?你感觉到太阳的温暖了吗?这首诗是关于大自然的。它描述了一幅春天的景象。你也可以写一首关于大自然的诗。这里是一些关于大自然的诗的想法:一幅冬天的景象,一幅山的景象,一幅森林的景象,一幅沙漠的景象,一幅早晨的景象,一幅暴风雨的景象。在你的诗中,每一行都以一个与景象,你将看到的事物有关的词开头:小山,花,树或太阳。然后,描述每一个单词。你可以描述某物看起来怎么样,感

拓展空间

诗中春(一)

1. 春眠不觉晓,处处闻啼鸟。(孟浩然《春晓》)
2. 谁言寸草心,报得三春晖。(孟郊《游子吟》)
3. 红豆生南国,春来发几枝?(王维《相思》)

feels, sounds, smells or tastes. Before you start writing your poetry, think about your topic. For example, if your poem is about winter, think about what winter is like. Name things about winter that you can say in English. For example: snow, ice, cold, trees without leaves, boots, jackets and mitts. Write these words in a list. Now, describe each word. You can describe how it looks, tastes or smells.

Use your imagination and have fun!

This photo shows a river in spring. Do you think it would be noisy or quiet beside this river?

LET'S DO IT!

Try to write a poem about one of the seasons. Use the poem about spring on this page to help you. Read your poem in a group of four or six. Choose the best poem in your group and read it to the whole class.

觉起来怎么样,听起来怎么样,闻起来怎么样或尝起来怎么样。在你开始写诗之前,考虑一下你的题目。例如,如果你的诗是关于冬天的,考虑一下冬天是什么样子的。确定冬天里你能用英语说出来的事物。例如:雪,冰,冷,没有树叶的树,靴子,夹克和连指手套。把这些词写在一个列表中。现在,你可以描述每个单词了。你可以描述它看起来怎么样,尝起来怎么样或闻起来怎么样。

发挥你的想像力,玩得高兴!

这幅图画展现了春天的一条小河。你认为小河旁边是喧闹的还是安静的?

一起做吧!

试着写一篇关于季节的诗。用这页关于春天的诗来帮助你。以四人或六人一组来读诗。选出你们组内最好的诗并读给全班同学。

百宝箱

知识全解

1. Flowers, tiny, brave and bright in the old snow. 花儿,在积雪里纤细挺拔而又艳丽多彩。(P3)

● brave 形容词,意为“勇敢的;无畏的”。

The Chinese people are a brave and hardworking people. 中国人民是勇敢勤劳的民族。

It was brave of him to enter the burning building to save the child. (= He was brave to enter the burning building to save the child.) 他敢进那幢正在燃烧的建筑救那个孩子,真是勇敢。

诗中春(二)

- 好雨知时节,当春乃发生。(杜甫《春夜喜雨》)
- 野火烧不尽,春风吹又生。(白居易《赋得古原草送别》)
- 春种一粒粟,秋收万颗子。(李绅《悯农》)

拓展空间