

自主 合作 探究 高效



活力课堂

新课程导学案

《活力课堂·新课程导学案》编写组 编

英语

九年级 下册

(人教版)



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编委会 贺春晖 陈名喜 易年树 彭光宇
唐国庆 杨善 陈海云
学科主编 阳丽华
本册主编 周玲美
编者 阳丽华 庞雪花 宁建伟 周玲美
宁红娟 李欢

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网 址: <http://www.hnepb.com>

电子邮箱: hnjycbs@sina.com

微信服务号: 多点学习

客 服: 电话:0731 - 85486979

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本世纪初，国家启动新世纪基础教育课程改革，经过多年的实践探索，新课程改革取得了显著成效，广大教育工作者探索、创造、积累了许多宝贵的经验，推动着这场改革不断向纵深发展。

新课程改革的根本出发点是为了一切学生，而课改的主要落脚点在课堂，“导学案”则是新课程改革成果的一个重要体现。所谓“导学案”是指教师依据学生的认知水平和知识经验，为指导学生进行主动的知识建构而编写的学习方案。“导学案”一方面帮助学生将新学的知识与已有的知识经验形成联结，为新知识的学习提供良好铺垫；另一方面，帮助学生对新学知识进行多方面的加工，以利于学生形成牢固的知识体系；与此同时，还要指导学生掌握学习的有效方式方法。概括起来说，“导学案”既是课堂教学改革的实施方案，又是学生理解教学内容，掌握学习方法，提高学习能力的学习方案。

一些推行课程教学改革的学校，由教师自己动手编写“导学案”，一方面限于教师个体的经验与水平，难以保证“导学案”的质量；另一方面，既加重了教师的工作负担，又增加了学校印制的经济负担。如果这些学校能有一套由课改领军学校一线骨干教师和教研工作者总结多年的经验倾心打造的“导学案”，以它为蓝本，再根据学校和学生的实际，做一些修改和调整，创造性地为我所用，这就便利多了。因此，为有利于课改先进经验的借鉴和运用，有利于课程教学改革的大面积推广，我们组织省内外知名课改学校的骨干教师和教研部门的研究人员，在多年课改研究和实践的基础上，以“能用、实用、好用”为目标精心编写了这套《活力课堂·新课程导学案》，由湖南教育出版社出版发行。

“问渠哪得清如许，为有源头活水来”。课改学校一线教师生动的教学实践和鲜活的教改经验是我们这套“导学案”的生命之水、成长之源。热切期望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见和建议，以期不断修订，日臻完善，使之成为课改教师的好帮手和学生学习的好伙伴，更大的提高教学质量和学习效率。我们相信《活力课堂·新课程导学案》的编辑出版，必将对“导学案”的深入实施起到积极的推动作用，定将掀起新课程改革的新篇章。

本书编写组



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专题一 名词



直击考标

1. 掌握名词的分类。
2. 掌握可数名词单复数的变化规则。
3. 掌握不可数名词的用法。
4. 掌握名词所有格的用法。

预 习 案

◇ 知识梳理

一、名词的分类

名词的概念和分类:名词是表示人或事物名称的词。名词分为专有名词和普通名词。专有名词前一般不用冠词,如“中国,北京,李白”。普通名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。

可数名词:

个体名词 单数名词:table, girl, house

复数名词:tables, girls, houses

集体名词 单数名词:family, team

复数名词:families, teams

不可数名词:

物质名词:oil, book, desk

抽象名词:music, honesty, failure

二、名词的数

1. 可数名词复数的变化规则

(1)一般在词尾加-s

如:pen→pens, ruler→rulers,

girl→girls, boy→boys

(2)以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的词加-es

如:box→boxes, watch→watches,

bus→buses, dish→dishes

(3)以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词,把 y 变为 i, 再加-es

如:dictionary→dictionaries,

factory→factories

(4)以 f 或 fe 结尾的词,一般把 f 或 fe 改为 v, 再加-es

如:wife → wives, knife → knives, shelf →shelves

(5)以 o 结尾的可数名词变复数:

①加-es 变复数:

黑人(negro) 英雄(hero) 吃马铃薯(potato)和西红柿(tomato), 真有意思(-es)。

②加-s 变复数:

我听着收音机(radio),在动物园(zoo)里拍照片(photo),听见用竹子(bamboo)制成的钢琴(piano),只能弹出一个's'调了。

2. 不规则名词的复数形式

①变内部元音字母:

foot→feet, tooth→teeth, goose→geese,

man→men, woman→women

②单复数同形:

fish→fish, deer→deer, sheep→sheep,

yuan→yuan, jin →jin

③完全不同:

child→children, mouse→mice,

ox→oxen(公牛)

3. 巧记各国人的单复数口诀:

中日不变,英法 a 变 e, 其他 s 加后边。

a Chinese → three Chinese,

a Japanese → two Japanese,

Englishman → Englishmen,

Englishwoman → Englishwomen,

Frenchman → Frenchmen,

American → Americans,

Canadian → Canadians,

German → Germans,

Italian → Italians

三、名词所有格

1. 表有生命东西的名词或表时间、空间、距离、价格、重量等名词的所有格用“'s”:

Mary's bag, an hour's ride,

today's newspaper

①两人共有的东西,只在后一个词尾加's;

两人各自有的东西,在每个词尾都要加's。

John and Jimmy's desk is nice.

John's and Jimmy's desks are nice.

②表住宅、商店、诊所等地方,所有格后面的名词可以省略。

at his aunt's (home),

Uncle Tom's (house),

at the dentist's (clinic) (在牙医诊所)

2. 表无生命东西的名词所有格用 of (少数表生命的名词也可如此)。

the map of China, legs of the desk, an old friend of mine, the city of Beijing

3. man / woman + 名词 构成的复合名词变复数,前后都变;但 boy / girl + 名词构成的复合名词变复数,只变后面的名词。

a man teacher → two men teachers,

a woman doctor → two women doctors;

a girl student → two girl students,

a boy friend → two boy friends

四、重点难点

1. clothes(衣服), socks(短袜), trousers(裤

子),作主语时,谓语动词用复数;但形式上是复数,意义上是单数的词 maths, news, physics(物理学), politics(政治学)作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

2. 在短语中,只用复数形式的名词:

shake hands with sb. (同……握手),

make friends with sb. (与……交朋友),

a pair of glasses (一副眼镜)

3. 只能表示复数含义的词,谓语动词也用复数:police, people, cattle(牛,牲畜)。

4. many, a few, few, too many, a number of + 可数名词复数; much, a little, little, a great deal of + 不可数名词; lots of, a lot of, plenty of, a large amount of + 可数名词复数 / 不可数名词。

5. advice(建议), information(信息), homework, housework, rubbish, furniture(家具), health(健康), milk, bread, weather(天气), ink(墨水), money, progress(进步), water, coffee, tea 等词都是不可数名词。

a piece of advice / information 一则建议/信息

◇ 方法技巧

1. 可数名词的单复数形式记忆口诀

(1) 规则变化

名词单数变复数,直接加-s 占多数; s, x, z, ch, sh 来结尾,直接加上-es; 词尾是 f 或 fe, 加-s 之前先变 ve; 辅音字母 + y 在词尾,把 y 变 i 再加-es; 词尾字母若是 o, 常用三个已足够,要加-es 请记好, hero, tomato, potato。

(2) 不规则变化

男人女人 a 变 e, 鹅足牙 oo 变 ee; 老鼠虱婆也好记, ous 变 ic; (mouse—mice) 孩子加上 ren, 鱼鹿绵羊不用变。

2. 名词所有格用法的记忆口诀: 名词所有格, 表物是“谁的”, 若为生命词, 加“'s”即可行, 词尾有 s, 仅把逗号择; 并列名词后, 各自和共有, 前者分别加, 后者最后加; 若为无生命词, of 所有格, 前后须倒置, 此是硬规则。

活 动 案

◇ 主题 1 名词变复数

- () 1. —I can't hear clearly.
—There is something wrong with your _____.
A. ears B. eyes C. hands
- () 2. What does Andy want to be when he grows up?
A. A doctor. B. Doctors. C. Teachers.
- () 3. —Lucy, I guess you are only twenty-five years old. Is that true?
—Oh, it's a _____.
A. suggestion B. secret C. reason

◇ 主题 2 不可数名词

- () 4. Let's get some _____ about tourism on the Internet.
A. information B. invention C. message
- () 5. After moving to the new house, the Greens bought some _____ in the shopping mall nearby.
A. chair B. shelf C. furniture
- () 6. Look! There is some _____ on the table.
A. water B. chocolates C. inks

◇ 主题 3 专有名词

- () 7. He lives in _____ Shanghai.
A. / B. a C. the
- () 8. Tom will visit _____ tomorrow.
A. American B. the Great Wall C. United States

◇ 主题 4 名词所有格

- () 9. We'll have a _____ holiday in May.
A. ten-day B. ten day C. ten-days
- () 10. —How far is it from your home to school?
—It's about twenty _____ walk.
A. minute's B. minutes' C. minutes

点拨:第 1 小题中“听不清楚”应该是耳朵有问题。第 2 小题 doctor 为可数名词,根据题意,是对职业进行提问,题目中主语是 he, 所以用可数名词的单数形式。

点拨:第 4, 5 小题 some 十可数名词复数 / 不可数名词。第 6 小题看! 桌子上有一些 _____。

A. 水 B. 巧克力
C. 墨水

本题考查名词的复数变化。water, ink 均是不可数名词,不能直接在名词后接“s”。

点拨:在表人名、地名的专有名词前不加冠词。但有些地名是由“the + 普通名词”构成。如:“长城”用 the Great Wall, “美国”用 the United States。

检 测 案

◇ 当堂检测

- () 1. —I'm not sure about the meaning of the word.
—You'd better look it up in a (n) _____.
A. letter B. dictionary C. article
- () 2. —What's your favorite _____?
—Physics. It's interesting and useful.
A. job B. fruit C. subject
- () 3. I'm very thirsty. Could you give me some _____?
A. noodles

- B. water
C. meat
- () 4. —How many _____ do we need to make fruit salad?
—Two should be enough.
A. lemon B. bananas C. cabbage
- () 5. Mary's skirt is the same as her _____.
A. brother's
B. sister's
C. sisters'
- () 6. —How far is it from your home to school?
—It's about ten _____ walk.
A. minute'
B. minutes'
C. minutes
- () 7. Kimi enjoys dancing. It's one of his _____.
A. prize B. hobby C. hobbies
- () 8. Failure is the mother of _____. (失败乃成功之母)
A. success
B. succeed
C. successful
- () 9. —June the first is _____ Day. But do you know what day is _____ Day?
—On the second Sunday in May.
A. Child's; Mother's
B. Childrens'; Mothers'
C. Children's; Mother's
- () 10. —What kind of noodles would you like?
—_____.
A. Mutton and tomato noodles
B. Egg and tomatoes noodles
C. Beef and potatoes noodles
- () 11. They got much _____ from those new books.
A. ideas
B. photos
C. information
- () 12. He gave us _____ on how to keep fit.
A. some advices
B. some advice
C. an advice
- () 13. What _____ lovely weather it is!
A. / B. the C. A
- () 14. —Would you like _____ tea?
—No, thanks. I have drunk two _____.
A. any; bottles of orange
B. some; bottles of orange
C. many; bottles of oranges
- () 15. Children should make _____ for old people in a bus.
A. room B. a room C. rooms
- () 16. I wonder why _____ are so interested in action films(武打片).
A. people
B. peoples
C. the people
- () 17. There are sixty-seven _____ in our school.
A. women's teacher
B. women teachers
C. woman teachers
- () 18. They write most of their _____ in English.
A. business letter
B. business letters
C. businesses letters
- () 19. The football under the bed is _____.
A. Lily and Lucy
B. Lily's and Lucy's
C. Lily and Lucy's

- () 20. The post card is sent by _____.
- A. a friend of my father
B. a friend of my father's
C. my father friend
- () 21. Sydney is a city of _____.
- A. America
B. Germany
C. Australia
- () 22. April come before _____ and after _____.
- A. March; May
B. May; March
C. June; May
- () 23. Which of the following is RIGHT?
- A. China has a large population.
B. China has much population.
C. China has many populations.
- () 24. Please do like this. Fold the paper _____ and cut along the fold.
- A. into pieces
B. in half
C. on halves
- () 25. You played the violin wonderfully. Will you please play another _____?
- A. one B. game C. piece

教学反思

本节课主要学习了哪些知识? 有何收获? 有何疑惑?

中考链接

- 【2012 邵阳】() 1. —I can't see clearly.
—There is something wrong with your _____.
- A. mouth B. eyes C. hands
- 【2013 娄底】() 2. —What can I do for you?
—Er, I want a glass of milk, some bread and _____.
- A. some chicken B. any chicken C. some chickens
- 【2014 邵阳】() 3. A _____ player named Li Jianrou from China won China's first gold medal in 2014 Winter Olympics.
- A. 27-years-old B. 27-year-old C. 27 year old
- 【2014 长沙】() 4. —Is the schoolbag under the desk yours?
—No, it is my _____. He left it there just now.
- A. brother B. brother's C. brothers'
- 【2014 衡阳】() 5. Recently people care about the safety of _____. Everyone wants to eat healthily.
- A. foods B. clothes C. buildings



- 【2015 邵阳】() 6. This is _____ room. It's very bright.
 A. Tom's and Tim's B. Tom's and Tim C. Tom and Tim's
- 【2015 邵阳】() 7. Last summer, my family took a _____ to Hong Kong.
 A. travel B. trip C. trips
- 【2015 长沙】() 8. I've been crazy about bungee jumping (蹦极). One day, I found a good place for this exciting _____ in Thailand by surfing the Internet.
 A. task B. sport C. subject
- 【2015 湘潭】() 9. We need _____ to make turkey for a Thanksgiving dinner.
 A. a butter B. some butters C. some butter
- 【2015 黄冈】() 10. —What's your favorite, Jim?
 —My favorite is _____. I often listen to it on MP3.
 A. science B. dance C. music
- 【2015 南通】() 11. —Where are you going to spend your summer holiday, Jenny?
 —I haven't made a _____ yet. I'm going to talk about it with my family tomorrow.
 A. decision B. promise C. suggestion
- 【2015 岳阳】() 12. Do you want to have _____?
 A. two cups of tea B. teas C. two cup of tea
- 【2015 郴州】() 13. —_____ is coming. What can I get for my mother?
 —What about a scarf?
 A. Women's Day B. Woman's Day C. Womens' Day
- 【2015 永州】() 14. Do you know how many _____ you have?
 A. tooths B. toothes C. teeth
- 【2015 湘西】() 15. —What's this in English?
 —It's an _____.
 A. map B. key C. orange



专题二 冠词



直击考标

1. 掌握冠词的分类。
2. 掌握不定冠词 a/an 的用法。
3. 掌握定冠词 the 的用法。
4. 掌握零冠词的用法。

预 习 案

知识梳理

一、冠词的分类

冠词是虚词,放在名词之前,用来说明名词指的人或事物。

冠词分为不定冠词 a / an; 定冠词 the; 零冠词(一)。a 用在辅音之前,an 用在元音之前。

二、不定冠词 a/ an 的用法

1. a / an, 表“某一个 或一类”,在可数名词的第一个音标是元音时,用 an; 辅音因素开头的名词前用 a。

This is an apple / egg / orange / eraser / umbrella.

Yao Ming is an NBA player (运动员).

There is an “e” in the word “thief”.

There is an “a / e / f / h / i / l / m / n / o / r / s / x”.

It is an English book.

A car is more expensive than a bike. (表一类,强调整体)

a university, a uniform, a useful book, a UFO

(1) a 和 an 均用在单数名词之前,表示某一类人或事物。

John is a student.

Mary is an English teacher.

(2) 指某一类人或事物中的任何一个。

A steel worker makes steel.

Pass me an apple, please.

(3) 指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物。

A student wants to see you.

A girl is waiting for you outside.

(4) 表示“每一”的意思,相当于 every。

Take the medicine three times a day.

They go to see their parents once a week.

2. 在词组中的应用: a lot of (许多), a few (一些), a couple of (一对), in a word (简言之), in a hurry (匆忙), have a cold (感冒), have a good time (玩得开心), take/have a rest/break (休息一会), go for a walk (去散步), have a try (试一试), give sb. a hand (帮助), take a seat (坐下), make a face (做鬼脸), take a message for sb. (为

某人捎个口信), just a minute (一会儿)

三、定冠词 the 的用法

(1)表特指,“这个/这些”。

It is an orange. The orange is in the box.

The jacket is blue.

The book on the desk is an English dictionary.

Beijing is the capital of China.

(2)指说话人和听话人都熟悉的人或事物。

Open the door, please.

Jack is in the library.

(3)上文提到过的人或事物。

Yesterday John's father bought him a new bike. The bike cost him 200 yuan.

(4)表示世界上独一无二的事物。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

We should protect(保护) the earth well.

(5)用在序数词和形容词最高级之前。

Shanghai is the biggest city in China.

January is the first month of the year.

He is always the first one to come to school.

Changjiang River is the longest one in China.

(6)用在某些形容词之前,表示某一类人或事物。

The nurse is kind to the sick.

We should take good care of the old.

The rich also have trouble.

(7)用在某些专有名词之前和某些习惯用语中。

the Great Wall, the Summer palace, in the morning, in the open air

(8)表方向、方位。

in the east / west, in the bottom, at the top, on the left/ right

(9)在海洋、江河、湖泊、山脉、海峡、海湾等地理名词前。

The Yellow River (黄河),

the Pacific Ocean (太平洋)

(10)用在姓氏复数之前,表示“某某一家人”,“某某夫妇”。例如:the Browns, the Whites 等。

The Greens are watching TV now.

四、零冠词的用法

零冠词也就是不用冠词。一般在一个人名、地名、颜色,语言前不用冠词;一日三餐前不用冠词;球类/棋类前不用冠词。

(1)某些专有名词,抽象名词和物质名词前一般不用冠词。

China, Canada, Japanese, glass, water, love

(2)名词前已有作定语用的 this, that, my, your, whose, some, any, no, each, every 等代词时,不用冠词。

That is my cap.

I have some questions.

Go down this street.

(3)在表泛指不可数名词前。如:meat, rice, water, tea, coffee 等。

I like to drink coffee.

(4)复数名词表示一类人或事物时,不用冠词。

They are workers.

We are students.

The people in the room are doctors.

(5)称呼语前不用冠词,表示头衔和职务的名词前也不加冠词。

I don't feel well today, Mother.

Bush was made president of the USA

(6)三餐饭的名称前、球类活动、学科名词(Chinese, maths, English, physics)和节目名词

前,常不用冠词。

I have lunch at home.

He often plays football after class.

We have English and maths every day.

(7) 在表季节、节日、星期、月份的名词前:

spring, summer, autumn / fall, winter;

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday, Saturday; January,

February, March, April, May, June, July,

August, September, October, November,

December; Children's Day, Teachers' Day,

Mother's Day, Father's Day

(此处请注意:用 ... Day 表一种节日时,不用冠词,含有国际化的节日之意;但用 Festival 时,要加 the,含有中国所特有的节日之意。如:the Spring Festival 春节)

(8) 在某些固定词组中,名词前常不用冠词:

at home 在家 at school 在上

学 at work 在上

班 at once 立刻

on business 出差 on foot 步行

on time 准时 in time 及时

go to work / school 去上班 / 上学

on fire 着火 listen to music 听音乐

on duty 值日/班 go to bed 上床睡觉

in space 在太空 in hospital 在住院

in danger 处于危险之中

in trouble 有麻烦 at night 在晚上

on show / display 展览

by air / ship / bus / train 坐飞机/轮船/公交车/火车

◆ 方法技巧

1. 不定冠词 a, an 用法的记忆口诀:

a, an 不定冠,单数名前现;

辅音前用 a, an 用在元音前。

泛指人物类似一,词组有 a 是习惯;

复数和不可数,a, an 均不见。

2. 冠词用法的记忆口诀:

世界独一无二现,序词形容高级前;

党派富穷伤病员,方位乐器影剧院;

群岛河山江湖海,普专复合姓氏前;

双知年代击中脸,特指事物及习惯。

3. 零冠词的记忆口诀:

不用冠词有几点,代词限定名词前;

专有名词不可数,复数名词表泛指。

学科球类三餐饭,季节星期月份前;

颜色语种和国名,称呼习语及头衔。

活 动 案

◆ 主题 1 不定冠词 a/ an 的用法

() 1. Tom has _____ ugly toy and he dislikes it.

A. a B. an C. the

() 2. Jack works in _____ university.

A. an B. a C. /

◆ 主题 2 定冠词 the 的用法

() 3. —I enjoyed the performance very much.

—Yes, it was really good. I think _____ boy in white was the best one.

A. a B. / C. the

点拨:可数名词的第一个音标是元音时,用 an; 辅音因素开头的可数名词前用 a。

点拨:表特指,要加 the; 演奏乐器前要加 the。



- () 4. Jenny likes to play _____ piano.
A. the B. a C. /
- () 5. This is _____ song I've told you about. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a

点拨: 题 5 考查的是冠词的用法。第一个空是特指,特指我给你说过的那首歌,第二个空是表示某一个类别。

◆ **主题 3 零冠词的用法**

- () 6. It is a good habit to go to _____ bed early and get up early.
A. a B. / C. the
- () 7. Mary is good at playing _____ chess.
A. a B. the C. /

点拨: 在一些习惯搭配中,不用介词;在棋类、球类前不用冠词。

◆ **检 测 案**

◆ **当堂检测**

- () 1. Tom has _____ MP4 and he is _____ NBA player.
A. an; an B. a; an C. an; a
- () 2. We all know that _____ earth moves around _____ sun.
A. a; a B. a; the
C. the; the
- () 3. —Do you play _____ piano in your free time?
—No, I like sports. I often play _____ soccer with my friends.
A. the; the B. /; the
C. the; /
- () 4. —Who's that man?
—Jeremy Lin. He's _____ American basketball player.
A. the B. a C. an
- () 5. Tom joined an art club at _____ age of six and painted well.
A. the B. an C. /
- () 6. I really like _____ book you lent me yesterday.

- A. / B. a C. the
- () 7. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
A. A B. An C. The
- () 8. It took me half _____ hour to get to Shaoyang.
A. a B. an C. /
- () 9. He wears _____ uniform every day.
A. a B. an C. /
- () 10. I often have _____ lunch at 12:00.
A. a B. an C. /
- () 11. This morning I had _____ egg and a bottle of milk for my breakfast.
A. an B. a C. the
- () 12. —What's the matter with you?
—I caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ bed.
A. a; / B. a; the C. a; a
- () 13. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. a; the

- B. the; the
C. the; a
- () 14. There is _____ “h” and _____ “u” in the word “hour”.
A. an, a B. an, an C. a, an
- () 15. —Did you enjoy your stay in Xi’an?
—Yes. I had _____ wonderful time.
A. a B. an C. the
- () 16. I’m reading _____ novel. It is _____ interesting story.
A. a; an B. a; a
C. the; the
- () 17. Life is like _____ exciting race. You either take _____ lead or fall behind.
A. an; the B. a; the C. an; a
- () 18. We don’t think she is _____ honest girl.
A. a B. an C. the
- () 19. Dalian has _____ population of 5.9 million.
A. a B. / C. the
- () 20. —What colour is this?

- It’s _____ orange. It’s _____ orange shirt.
A. /; an B. an; /
C. an; an
- () 21. —Do you know _____ man standing under the tree?
—Yes, he is _____ popular singer in China.
A. a; the B. the; the
C. the; a
- () 22. John is _____ honest boy. He has _____ interesting book.
A. an; an B. a; a C. an; a
- () 23. Does your brother walk _____ home after _____ school every day?
A. to; the B. to; / C. /; /
- () 24. He likes playing _____ football, so he wants to buy _____ football.
A. a; a B. /; / C. /; a
- () 25. Usually, it’s easier to make _____ decision than to take _____ action.
A. a; an B. /; an C. /; /



教学反思

本节课主要学习了哪些知识? 有何收获? 有何疑惑?



中考链接

- 【2012 邵阳】() 1. Zhang Lili, _____ most beautiful teacher in China, moved us deeply.
A. a B. an C. the

