



根据最新义务教育课程标准编写

指南针

课堂优化

九年级英语

主编：余杰文



电子科技大学出版社



根据最新义务教育课程标准编写

指南针

课堂优化

九年级英语

主编：余杰文



电子科技大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

指南针·课堂优化·九年级英语/余杰文
主编. —成都:电子科技大学出版社,2017.6
ISBN 978-7-5647-4661-2
I. ①指… II. ①余… III. ①英语课—初中—教学参考资料
IV. ①G634
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 143800 号

指南针·课堂优化·九年级英语

余杰文 主 编

出 版:电子科技大学出版社(成都市一环路东一段 159 号电子信息产业大厦 邮编:610051)
策划编辑:高小红
责任编辑:高小红
主 页:www.uestcp.com.cn
电子邮箱:uestcp@uestcp.com.cn
发 行:全国新华书店经销
印 刷:四川泰吉印刷有限公司
成品尺寸:210mm×297mm 印张 15.5 字数 350 千字
版 次:2017 年 6 月第 1 版
印 次:2017 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
书 号:ISBN 978-7-5647-4661-2
定 价:48.00 元

■ 版权所有 侵权必究 ■

- ◆ 本社发行部电话:028—83202463;本社邮购电话:028—83201495。
- ◆ 本书如有缺页、破损、装订错误,请寄回印刷厂调换。

目 录

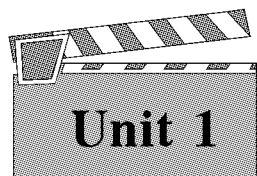
Contents

指南针·课堂优化·九年级英语

Unit 1 How can we become good learners?	(1)
Section A	(1)
第一课时	(3)
第二课时	(4)
语法讲练	(5)
Section B	(6)
第三课时	(8)
第四课时	(9)
写作讲练	(10)
单元综合练习	(10)
中考真题热身赛	(12)
Unit 2 I think that mooncakes are delicious !	(13)
Section A	(13)
第一课时	(15)
第二课时	(16)
语法讲练	(18)
Section B	(19)
第三课时	(21)
第四课时	(22)
写作讲练	(23)
单元综合练习	(24)
中考真题热身赛	(25)
Unit 3 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?	(26)
Section A	(26)
第一课时	(27)
第二课时	(28)
语法讲练	(29)
Section B	(31)
第三课时	(33)
第四课时	(34)
写作讲练	(35)
单元综合练习	(35)
中考真题热身赛	(37)
Unit 4 I used to be afraid of the dark.	(38)
Section A	(38)
第一课时	(39)
第二课时	(40)
语法讲练	(41)

Section B	(42)
第三课时	(43)
第四课时	(45)
写作讲练	(46)
单元综合练习	(47)
中考真题热身赛	(49)
Unit 5 What are the shirts made of?	(50)
Section A	(50)
第一课时	(52)
第二课时	(53)
语法讲练	(54)
Section B	(55)
第三课时	(57)
第四课时	(58)
写作讲练	(59)
单元综合练习	(60)
中考真题热身赛	(61)
Unit 6 When was it invented?	(62)
Section A	(62)
第一课时	(63)
第二课时	(64)
语法讲练	(65)
Section B	(67)
第三课时	(68)
第四课时	(69)
写作讲练	(71)
单元综合练习	(71)
中考真题热身赛	(73)
Unit 7 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.	(74)
Section A	(74)
第一课时	(76)
第二课时	(77)
语法讲练	(78)
Section B	(79)
第三课时	(80)
第四课时	(81)
写作讲练	(83)
单元综合练习	(83)
中考真题热身赛	(85)

Unit 8 It must belong to Carla.	(86)	Section B	(135)
Section A	(86)	第三课时	(136)
第一课时	(87)	第四课时	(137)
第二课时	(88)	写作讲练	(138)
语法讲练	(89)	单元综合练习	(138)
Section B	(90)	中考真题热身赛	(140)
第三课时	(91)	Unit 13 We're trying to save the earth!	(141)
第四课时	(92)	Section A	(141)
写作讲练	(93)	第一课时	(142)
单元综合练习	(94)	第二课时	(143)
中考真题热身赛	(96)	语法讲练	(144)
Unit 9 I like music that I can dance to.	(97)	Section B	(146)
Section A	(97)	第三课时	(148)
第一课时	(98)	第四课时	(149)
第二课时	(99)	写作讲练	(150)
语法讲练	(101)	单元综合练习	(151)
Section B	(102)	中考真题热身赛	(152)
第三课时	(103)	Unit 14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.	
第四课时	(104)	(153)
写作讲练	(105)	Section A	(153)
单元综合练习	(106)	第一课时	(154)
中考真题热身赛	(108)	第二课时	(155)
Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.	(109)	语法讲练	(156)
Section A	(109)	Section B	(158)
第一课时	(110)	第三课时	(159)
第二课时	(111)	第四课时	(160)
语法讲练	(112)	写作讲练	(162)
Section B	(113)	单元综合练习	(162)
第三课时	(114)	中考真题热身赛	(164)
第四课时	(116)		
写作讲练	(117)	指南针·课堂优化·九年级英语检测卷	
单元综合练习	(117)	Unit 1 检测卷	(165)
中考真题热身赛	(119)	Unit 2 检测卷	(169)
Unit 11 Sad movies make me cry.	(120)	Unit 3 检测卷	(173)
Section A	(120)	Unit 4 检测卷	(177)
第一课时	(121)	Unit 5 检测卷	(181)
第二课时	(122)	期中综合检测卷	(185)
语法讲练	(123)	Unit 6 检测卷	(189)
Section B	(124)	Unit 7 检测卷	(193)
第三课时	(125)	Unit 8 检测卷	(197)
第四课时	(126)	Unit 9 检测卷	(201)
写作讲练	(127)	Unit 10 检测卷	(205)
单元综合练习	(127)	Unit 11 检测卷	(209)
中考真题热身赛	(129)	Unit 12 检测卷	(213)
Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.	(130)	Unit 13 检测卷	(217)
Section A	(130)	Unit 14 检测卷	(221)
第一课时	(131)	期末综合检测卷	(225)
第二课时	(132)	九年级英语同步参考答案	(229)
语法讲练	(134)	九年级英语检测卷参考答案	(241)



Unit 1 How can we become good learners?

Section A

? 基础过关

一、Words Transformation 词形变换

- pronunciation *n.* 发音, 读音 → _____ (*v.* 发音)
- patient *adj.* 有耐心的/*n.* 病人 → _____ (*n.* 耐心)
- expression *n.* 表情, 表达方式 → _____ (*v.* 表达)
- discover *v.* 发现, 发觉 → _____ (*n.* 发现; 被发现的事物)
- memorize *v.* 记忆, 记住 → _____ (*n.* 记忆)

二、Phrases 短语词组

- 与朋友一起学习 _____ friends
- 听磁带 _____ tapes
- 向老师寻求帮助 _____ teacher _____ help
- 学习英语的最佳方式 _____
learn English
- 练习英语口语 _____ English
- 与他人进行对话 _____ others
- 查生词 _____ new words
- 一个读书很慢的人 a _____
- 逐词地 word _____ word
- 语言学习的秘诀 the _____ learning
- 爱上 fall in love _____
- 更好地理解 …… have a _____

13. 提高你的写作能力 _____ your writing _____

14. 做笔记 _____

15. 做语法练习 do grammar _____

三、Key Sentences 重点语句

1. 我通过小组学习来备考。

2. 老师说得太快, 以至于我大部分时间都听不懂。

3. 理解英语口语太难了。

4. 你读得越多, 就会读得越快。

5. 我发现听有趣的东西是语言学习的秘诀。

💡 互动探究

1. ask the teacher for help 向老师寻求帮助

ask... for 意为“请求, 询问, 向……要”; 该短语中 ask 为动词, 意为“要求, 请求”, 构成短语还有: ask sb. (not) to do sth. 让某人做(不做)某事; ask for advice 征求建议; ask for leave 请假。

⇒ 讲练互动 ⇐

- () John often asks his teacher _____ help.
A. to B. with C. for D. on
- () Jackie asked me _____ anything.
A. not touch B. not touched
C. not touching D. not to touch

2. What about...? ……怎么样?

(1) “What about...?” 相当于 “How about...?”, 给别人提建议常用此句型, 后常接名词、代词或动名词形式。

(2) 常见提建议的句子:

- ① What/How about + doing sth. ?
- ② Why don't you + do sth. ?
- ③ Why not + do sth. ?
- ④ Let's + do sth. !
- ⑤ Shall we/I + do sth. ?

⇒ 讲练互动 ⇐

- () — What about _____ a rest?
— OK. Let's go for a walk.
A. to take B. take C. taking D. takes

3. aloud, loud 与 loudly 的用法辨析

aloud	副词, 意为“出声地, 大声地”, 可与 read, shout, cry 等词连用。
loud	作形容词, 意为“大声的, 喧闹的”; 作副词, 意为“大声地”, 相当于 loudly, 但常用于比较级。
loudly	副词, 意为“大声地, 吵闹地”, 强调声音大、喧闹、不悦耳, 与 quietly 相对。

⇒ 讲练互动 ⇐

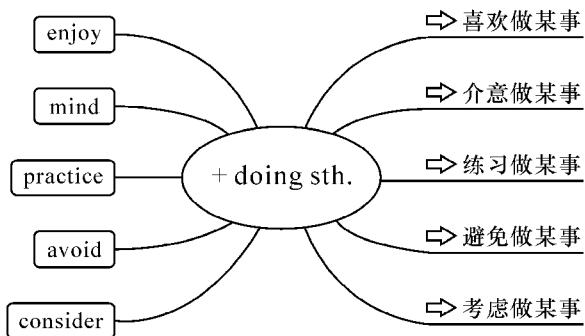
- () Don't talk _____. Your grandmother is sleeping now.
A. louder B. hardly C. loudly D. hard



4. finish reading a book 读完一本书

(1) finish 动词,意为“完成”,finish(=end up)后若跟动词,只能跟动名词。

(2)类似用法的单词:



讲练互动

() Remember to return the book to the library when you finish _____ it.
A. read B. to read C. reading D. reads

5. It takes time. 这需要时间。

(1)动词 take 可用来表示“花费;消耗”时间,常用句型:It takes sb. some time to do sth. 意为“做某事花费某人一些时间”。

(2)take, spend, pay 和 cost 的用法辨析

①take 的语句常用 it 作形式主语,常用句型:It takes sb. 十时间十 to do sth.

②spend 主语是人,宾语通常是金钱或时间,常用句型:Sb. spend(s)十时间/金钱十 on sth. /(in)doing sth.

③pay 主语是人,宾语通常是金钱,常用句型:Sb. pay(s)十金钱十 for sth.

④cost 主语是物,宾语通常是时间、金钱、精力,常用句型:Sth. cost(s)十(sb.)十时间/金钱/精力

讲练互动

①() It takes me half an hour _____ the piano every day.
A. play B. playing C. to play

②() They _____ about two hours cleaning the house.
A. cost B. spent C. took

③() At last, he _____ four dollars for the handbag.
A. took B. cost C. paid

6. The more you read, the faster you'll be. 读得越多,(速度)就会越快。

句型结构为:“The+形容词或副词比较级(十主语十谓语), the+形容词或副词比较级(十主语十谓语)”,使用形容词时,其修饰对象紧随其后。

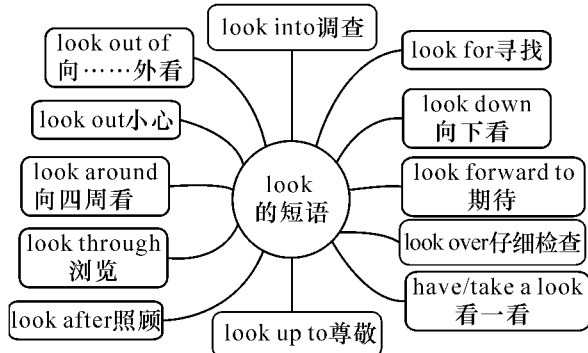
讲练互动

() Remember this, children, _____ careful you are, _____ mistakes you will make.
A. The more; the more B. The fewer; the more
C. The more; the fewer D. The less; the less

7. look up 查找;查阅

(1)look up 的宾语是名词时,可将宾语放于 look up 之后或之间;look up 的宾语是代词时,该代词宾语只能位于 look 和 up 之间。

(2)look 相关短语:



讲练互动

①() Who's going to _____ the baby while her mother is away?
A. look at B. look after C. look like

②() —Where shall I go for the summer holiday?
—How about Xiamen? It is a city worth _____ on a bike.
A. looking for B. looking at
C. looking forward to D. looking around

8. The teacher spoke so quickly that I did not understand her most of the time. 老师说得太快了,以至于大部分时间我都理解不了她的话。

(1)本句是含有结果状语从句的复合句,so... that 表示“如此……以至于”,so 修饰形容词或副词。

(2)so... that, such... that 与 so that 辨析

so... that	表示“如此……以至于”,引导结果状语从句,其中 so 修饰形容词或副词。
such... that	表示“如此……以至于”,引导结果状语从句,其中 such 修饰名词。
so that	表示“以便;为的是”,相当于“in order that ...”,引导目的状语从句,从句中的谓语动词常和 can, may, should 等情态动词或 be able to 连用。

【注意】 ①so many/much/few/little+that 从句;
②such+adj. 十n. 十that 从句。

讲练互动

①() It is _____ a beautiful garden _____ we like to play in it.
A. so; that B. such; that
C. too; to D. very; that

②() The boy is _____ cute _____ everyone likes him.
A. such; that B. too; to
C. so; that D. enough; that



第一课时

基础过关

I. 根据首字母提示填空。

- Do you have c _____ with your friends in English after school?
- Reading a _____ can improve your English.
- Watching English TV has i _____ my English a lot.
- Please make some conversations with the following s _____.
- Well, be p _____. It takes time.

II. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子。

- 学好英语要花很多的时间。
It _____ much time _____ learn English well.
- (通过)大声朗读来练习发音如何?
_____ to practice pronunciation?
- 通过那种方式我学到了许多。
I have learned _____.
- 我们通过向老师寻求帮助来解决问题。
We solve problems by _____ the teachers _____.
- 理解英语口语太难了。
It's _____ hard _____ understand _____ English.

III. 单项选择。

- _____ can we become good learners?
—By working hard and asking the teachers for help.
A. How B. Where C. When D. Why
- When will you finish _____ the book, John?
—In another week. It's _____ hard for me to understand.
A. writing; little B. reading; a little
C. seeing; little D. writing; a little
- Must I return the book today?
—Oh, _____. I will not read it now.
A. take your time B. hurry up
C. sorry to hear that D. with pleasure
- What about listening to music?
— _____
A. It doesn't matter. B. Good idea.
C. That's all right. D. It's my pleasure.
- Watching English language videos really helps me learn _____.
A. a lot of B. lots of C. many D. much

- How do you study _____ a test?
—I study _____ working with a group.
A. for; by B. by; in C. for; from D. /; on
- Many students asked the teacher _____ the time for the test.
A. for B. to C. about D. with
- _____ you practice, _____ your spoken English will be.
A. The more; better B. More; the better
C. More; better D. The more; the better
- The radio is too _____, please turn it down.
A. loud B. loudly C. aloud D. louder
- The old man was _____ tired _____ walk any farther.
A. so; as B. too; to C. so; to D. very; to

能力提升

IV. 完形填空。

Learning Chinese may seem difficult to foreigners outside China. However, Daisy Raffan, an 1 girl in Britain, hopes to bring the language to the young people, so she has 2 an online learning website to teach the language to as 3 people as possible, all over the world.

Daisy has been learning Putonghua 4 the age of five. She said, "People are afraid to learn Putonghua. One of the main reasons is that they think it's an 5 language to learn, but I have had fun 6 it."

Her 7 offers a series of lessons, which are videos from greetings and numbers to Chinese culture. Daisy's website has won the support 8 several important persons.

She said, "I wrote to Gordon Brown, the former British Prime Minister, and told him what I was doing and got a letter 9. He said that what I was doing was a really good idea, I thought it was amazing. I was excited that 10 was supporting what we're doing."

- A. 18 years old B. 18-year-old C. 18-years-old
- A. put up B. showed up C. set up
- A. much B. more C. many
- A. for B. at C. since
- A. impossible B. interesting C. excellent
- A. does B. do C. doing
- A. e-mail B. magazine C. website
- A. for B. with C. of
- A. in B. back C. down
- A. someone such important
B. so important someone
C. someone so important



第二课时



基础过关

I. 用适当的介词填空。

1. Don't hide _____ the door, come out.
2. I don't mind. I think it's _____ to you.
3. Reading word groups can help you _____ your English learning.
4. We all fell _____ love _____ what we saw in Thailand.
5. I improve my writing _____ copying copybook(字帖).
6. I often make mistakes _____ English grammar.

II. 用括号里所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. I watched an English movie _____ (call) *Toy Story*.
2. I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better _____ (understand) of English movies.
3. Reading is a good way _____ (practice) your pronunciation.
4. I _____ (discover) that Nancy always fed the wild cat with her breakfast in the past two years.
5. My teacher spoken so _____ (quick) that I couldn't follow her.

III. 单项选择。

- () 1. —Tommy, you can never let others know what I have told you.
—Don't worry, I will keep the _____.
- A. money B. secret
C. address D. grade
- () 2. *Running Man* is _____ interesting _____ many people like watching it.
- A. such; that B. too; that
C. so; that D. too; to
- () 3. Jack loves gambling so much. His father fell in love _____ gambling(赌博) _____.
- A. with; as well B. with; as well as
C. with; either D. too; to
- () 4. Mo Yan's books have been sold out in many bookstores _____ his winning of the Nobel Literature Prize.
- A. because B. since
C. as D. because of
- () 5. Look at the old man. He makes money _____ selling old books.
- A. in B. for

C. at D. by

- () 6. —How do you improve your English?
—By _____.
- A. read and speak
B. to read and to speak
C. reading and speaking
D. reading and speak
- () 7. We find _____ impossible for us to learn physics well in a short time.
- A. that B. it
C. this D. one
- () 8. These craft arts were all made _____, so they are very expensive.
- A. by the hand B. with the hand
C. with hands D. by hand
- () 9. —I don't know these words. Can you help me?
—Why not _____ in the dictionary.
- A. look it up B. look up it
C. look them up D. look up them
- () 10. —Would you please tell me _____ in today's newspaper?
—Sorry, I haven't read it yet.
- A. something important
B. important something
C. anything important
D. important anything



能力提升

IV. 根据上下文语境和首字母提示填空。

Last year seems like a nightmare(梦魇) to me. When I came to Grade 8, English was quite different and difficult for me. Most of the time, I could hardly understand the teacher. And I was also afraid to ask questions in class because of my poor p 1. So I just pretended(假装) I'm listening. Then one day, I watched one movie c 2 *Call Me Number One*, I f 3 in love with it at once. Then I began to watch more English movies. Although I couldn't understand all, but their e 4 on their faces and body language help a lot. I realized that I should pay a 5 to those key words rather than every word. Finally my s 6 English improved a lot by listening to the c 7 in those English movies. So, I think this is the s 8 to language learning.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____



语法讲练

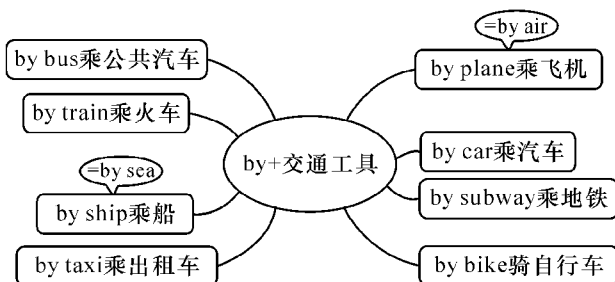


语法导学

by 的用法

1. 构成“by+动名词”结构,表示“通过……的方式;以……的方式”。该结构在句中可以作方式状语,也可以作表语。

2. 构成“by+交通工具”结构,注意在该短语中,交通工具名词之前不加任何冠词。



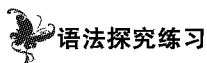
3. 构成“by+抽象名词或具有抽象意义的普通名词”,此类名词前不必加冠词,其中 by 表示“靠……;通过……;由……所致”。如 by mistake(错误地),by hand(手工)等。

4. by 作介词时,还有如下含义。

含义	例句
在……旁;靠近	Our teacher was sitting by the door.
经过	He walked by me without speaking.
用;靠;通过	I know it by heart.
不迟于	I shall be back by 5 o'clock.
被;由(后跟动作执行者)	This bridge was built by the soldiers.

5. 由 by 构成的其他搭配。

by the way	顺便问一下
step by step	一步步地
by oneself	单独;独自
go by	(时光)流逝
by the end of	到……为止
by the time	到……时候;到……之前
by accident	意外



语法探究练习

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. You can improve your English _____ reading new words.
A. by B. with C. of D. in
- () 2. —How do you study for an English test?
— _____
A. By work with friends.
B. By listen to tapes.
C. By asking the teacher with help.
D. By making vocabulary lists.

- () 3. Her mother goes to work _____ bus every morning.
A. by B. at C. on D. in
- () 4. —How do you communicate with your foreign friends?
— _____ writing e-mails, of course.
A. With B. By C. At D. From
- () 5. Tom is sitting _____ the window and reading.
A. for B. by C. in D. on
- () 6. Nancy took my dictionary _____ mistake.
A. for B. in C. at D. by
- () 7. My mother made a coat for me with her own hands. It was made _____ hand.
A. to B. at C. by D. with
- () 8. I read a book written _____ Jones.
A. at B. in C. to D. by

II. 任务型阅读。

My name is Kumar, a little boy. Here is my story.

After I left home, I got a job in a hotel, washing the dishes for two meals a day. At night, I slept on the tables. After a year, I left and walked to the next town. One day, a man, called Mr. Stewart, told me that he could help me get a job. He said that I would be trained to make carpets(地毯) and I could earn lots of money. But he was lying. He took me to a big factory that was full of children, mostly girls. We were locked inside to work every day from 5 a. m. to midnight making carpets without pay. One day, I saw a half-broken window in the bathroom, so I ran away.

After that, I lived on the street. Some of the older boys were thieves(小偷). They ordered me to steal. One time, I was caught and sent to prison for six months.

When I came out, I lived on the streets again. I was the youngest kid in a group of serious thieves. One day, my head was hurt. My friends took me to a hospital by *Child Workers* in Nepal. There, for the first time, I found adults(成人) who cared about me. If it wasn't for that accident, I would probably be a big thief by now.

1. Where did Kumar sleep when working in a hotel?

2. What did Mr. Stewart promise Kumar to do?

3. How long did the children work every day in the factory?

4. How did Kumar run away from the factory?

5. Why was Kumar taken to the hospital?



讲练互动

- () We are planning to go for a picnic this weekend, but it all _____ the weather.
A. keeps on B. puts on C. depends on

5. Studies show that if you are interested in something... 研究表明如果你对某事感兴趣……

(1) interest 作及物动词, 常见用法: ① interest sb. 意为“使某人感兴趣, 引起某人注意”。② interest sb. in (doing) sth. 意为“使某人在……方面感兴趣”。

(2) interest 作名词, 常见用法: ① 意为“兴趣”时, 常作不可数名词, 常见短语: show/have/take interest in (doing) sth. “对……表现出/有兴趣”; have no interest in... “对……不感兴趣”; lose interest in... “对……失去兴趣”; with interest “兴致勃勃地”。② 意为“业余爱好”或“感兴趣的事”时, 常作可数名词。

(3) interest 的形容词形式为: ① interested, 常用结构 be interested in (doing) sth. 意为“对(做)……感兴趣”, 主语是人。② interesting, 意为“令人感兴趣的”, 常用来修饰事或物, 既可以作表语, 也可以作定语。

讲练互动

- () —Do you have any _____ in science?
—Yes, it _____ me a lot.
A. interested; interesting B. interesting; interested
C. interest; interests D. interests; interests

6. pay attention to 注意, 关心

(1) pay attention to 意为“注意, 关心”, 其中 to 为介词, 后常接名词、代词、动名词或从句。

(2) to 作介词时, 常用的短语有:

look forward to... 期待

donate sth. to... 捐出某物给……

be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事

devote oneself to... 献身于……

讲练互动

- () When you visit a museum, you should _____ the instructions and don't be against them.
A. compare with B. look forward to
C. pay attention to D. try out

7. remember 记得, 牢记

remember 是动词, 常用两种搭配:

(1) remember to do sth. “记得去做某事”, 表示事情还没做。

(2) remember doing sth. “记得做过某事”, 表示事情已经做完。

讲练互动

- () Remember _____ off the lights when you leave the room, please.
A. to turn B. turning C. turn D. turns

8. Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it. 即使你学某样东西学得很好, 如果你不用, 你也会忘记。

(1) even if 意为“即使”, 相当于 even though, 常引导让步状语从句。

(2) unless 意为“除非、如果不”, 相当于 if not, 是连词, 引导条件状语从句。

讲练互动

- () The rivers will become dirtier and dirtier _____ we take action to protect them.
A. since B. if C. until D. unless

9. Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

(1) make 此处意为“使, 使得”, 常用于“make+宾语+宾补”结构:

① make sb./sth. + 动词原形, 意为“使某人/某物做……”

② make sb./sth. + 形容词, 意为“使某人/某物处于某种状态”

(2) make 还可意为“做、制作”, 常用句型: ① make sth. 制造某物; ② make sb. sth. 或 make sth. for sb. 为某人做某物。

(3) make 的常用短语有:

make faces 做鬼脸

make a living 谋生

make friends 交朋友

make the bed 整理床铺

make noise 制造噪音

make a wish 许愿

make money 赚钱

make yourself at home 请自便

make progress 取得进步

make up 编造/化妆/组成

讲练互动

- ① () He lost his key. It made him _____ in the cold wind to wait for his wife's return.
A. to stay B. stayed C. stays D. stay
- ② () The good news made everyone in our class _____.
A. sad B. happy
C. to be happy D. felt happy
- ③ He never tries because he is afraid of _____.
_____ (犯错误)

10. instead of 代替; 作为……的替换

(1) instead of 为介词短语, 意为“代替”, 后跟名词、代词以及动词的-ing 形式作宾语, 不能单独使用。

(2) instead 与 instead of 的辨析

① instead 用作副词, 意为“代替、顶替”, 常用于句首或句尾。

② instead of 为复合介词, 后常跟名词、代词或动名词。

二者在句中可以相互转换。

讲练互动

- ① () We've got no coffee. Let's have tea _____.
A. either B. however
C. yet D. instead
- ② () What a nice day! We should go sightseeing; _____ watching TV in the hotel.
A. because of B. instead of
C. together with D. out of



第三课时



基础过关

I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

- I think China's population _____ (增加) quickly in the past.
- Mary will be my _____ (搭档) in the conversation practice.
- Jack is careless. Once again he made many _____ (错误) in the exam.
- Paul can't get the _____ (发音) right.
- Please read the sentences slowly so that I can _____ (重复) them after you.

II. 选择方框中的短语,并用其适当形式完成句子。

have conversations with, make mistakes,
spoken English, memorize many words, take notes

- Some students don't like _____ during class.
- Cici is from America, but she prefers to _____ her Chinese friends in Chinese.
- Don't be afraid of _____ when you talk with foreigners.
- My _____ is quite good now because of my English teacher, Mr. Green.
- It's not difficult for that boy _____ in a short time. What a clever boy!

III. 单项选择。

- () 1. Would you show me _____ iPhone 7, please?
A. where to use B. which to use
C. how to use D. what to use
- () 2. Do you have any trouble _____ English grammar?
A. learn B. learned
C. learning D. to learn
- () 3. George still went to school yesterday _____ he had a bad cold.
A. even if B. if
C. as long as D. unless
- () 4. He can make a wonderful dinner by _____ these meat and vegetables.
A. to use B. use C. using D. uses
- () 5. —Tina, I have cleaned most of the windows.
—That's very kind _____ you. It's difficult _____ me to do it all by myself.
A. of; for B. for; of C. for; for D. of; of
- () 6. Find a partner to practice English _____.
A. / B. for C. to D. with

- () 7. We need to connect the printer _____ the computer.
A. to B. of C. for D. by
- () 8. Maybe you made mistake _____ grammar.
A. on B. with C. in D. at



能力提升

IV. 阅读理解。

When you are learning a language, listening, speaking and writing are important, but reading can also be very helpful. When you read, you can not only learn some new words, but also learn how to use them. When you read a passage, it gives you a good example for writing.

Here are some good reading tips.

Firstly, try to read at the right level (水平). Read something that you can understand. If it is too hard for you, it is not interesting.

Secondly, try to understand the new words. If there are four or five new words on a page, don't use a dictionary. Instead, try to guess their meanings as you read. Mark (标记) them with a pencil. Then look them up in a dictionary when you finish reading, and write them down in your own vocabulary book. Try to remember them.

Thirdly, try to read for a short time once a day. Fifteen minutes or half an hour every day is better than two hours every Sunday. For example, you can read before you go to bed, or after you get up or at lunch time.

Lastly, read something that interests you. Choose a newspaper, a book or a magazine about a subject that you like. It will be easy enough for you to understand.

- () 1. The underlined word "tips" in the passage means "_____ " in Chinese.
A. 末端 B. 小费 C. 处所 D. 建议
- () 2. How many reading tips does the writer give us?
A. Six B. Five C. Four D. Three
- () 3. If you meet a few new words on a page while reading, you can _____.
A. stop reading
B. guess the meanings at first
C. write them down at once
D. look them up right away
- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Reading a lot can help you write better.
B. It is useful for you to read for long once a week.
C. When you read, you can only learn some new words.
D. Try to read something hard.



第四课时



基础过关

I. 用适当的介词或副词填空。

- Chinese students pay little attention spoken English.
- When I get back home, I have no one to talk .
- Knowledge comes practice.
- She made a lot of mistakes grammar.
- Which are you better , English or math?
- The old man makes a living driving a taxi.

II. 根据句意、首字母及汉语提示完成句子。

- Reading is an (积极的) mental process.
- Let us (回顾; 复习) the facts that we have known.
- She was born with the (才能) to dance.
- Bacon said that k is power (力量).
- Becky (明智地) decided to tell us the truth.

III. 单项选择。

- Everyone is born the ability to learn.
A. at B. on C. with D. in
- You can try to create an music.
A. interested in B. interesting on
C. interest in D. interest on
- Even if I have time, I don't know he will come not.
A. if; or B. whether; or
C. whether; / D. whether; and
- Can you tell me your of success?
—There is no easy way to learn English well. Just work hard.
A. duty B. trouble C. secret D. rule
- How can I learn more about computer science?
—You can learn by questions.
A. asked B. asking C. be asked D. ask
- I'm I forgot your book again.
—It doesn't matter.
A. angry B. afraid
C. complete D. unimportant
- It's necessary for us English well.
A. to learn B. learning C. learn D. learns
- You won't pass the exams you work hard.
A. if B. unless C. so D. because
- We should pay attention to our environment.
A. protect B. protecting
C. protects D. protected

- () 10. —Shall we go on a vacation on the National Day?

—It the weather.

- A. connects with B. happens to
C. depends on D. keeps on



能力提升

IV. 完形填空。

Every year students in many countries learn English. Some of these 1 are children, the other students are 2 people. Why do all these people want to learn 3 ? It is not easy to 4 this question. Many boys and girls learn English at school. It is one of their 5 . Many people learn English 6 it is useful in their work. Some young people learn English for their higher studies because some of their books are 7 English. Other people learn English because they want to 8 newspapers in English, or because they want to 9 in the USA, England or Australia. English is very 10 in our life.

- () 1. A. boys B. girls C. students
() 2. A. poor B. young C. rich
() 3. A. English B. Chinese C. languages
() 4. A. answer B. raise C. have
() 5. A. classes B. subjects C. teachers
() 6. A. so B. though C. because
() 7. A. at B. with C. in
() 8. A. read B. see C. collect
() 9. A. live B. leave C. arrive
() 10. A. wonderful B. helpful C. careful

V. 根据短文内容和首字母提示, 完成短文中所缺单词。

Dear Mom and Dad,

First, I want to say I love you. I write the letter to you because in some ways you don't u 1 me and I can't say something before you.

I know you love me, too. Whenever I get h 2 , you always bring me the food I like. You wish me to study better in school. If I watch TV for a long time, you'll be unhappy. You wish me to be a doctor in the f 3 . You think this job is well-paid and safe for a girl. But this is not my dream. I want to do what I like when I g 4 up. You always say, "We are just trying to give you a 5 on your dream. We know what is good for you and your future." But Mom and Dad, Please let me choose my dream myself. I will study hard. Don't w 6 about me.

Yours,
Lan Lan

1. 2. 3.
4. 5. 6.



- () 1. Students are interested in new technologies.
- () 2. Mobile phones are useful but boring in language learning.
- () 3. Teachers should find good websites for students.
- () 4. Mobile phones can be used to record students and take photos in class.
- () 5. The key points to remember are for students.

II. 短文填空。(每词限用一次)

care, show, copy, have, noise,
visit, so, parent, subject, join

Talk to someone if you are having problems with schoolwork. So you can get help right away before you fall behind.

Your 1 are often a great place to start if you need help. Talk with them. They might be able to 2 you how to do a difficult math problem or help you think of a topic to write about for English class. They can also help find perfect place in the house for you to do your homework. They can also cut down on distractions(分心的事) like your 3 younger brothers and sisters!

Teachers are also important to you because they can give you advice about the homework(作业) you are 4 trouble with. Teachers can give you study tips and offer ideas about how to deal with homework. Helping kids learn is their job, 5 be sure to ask for advice.

Many schools, towns and cities offer after-school 6 to kids. They often help kids with their homework and organize kids to 7 in different kinds of activities. There, you will get some help from adults and other kids.

You can also use the Internet to 8 online homework help sites. These sites can lead you to good resources(资源) for research and offer tips and guidance about many 9. But be careful about just 10 the information from an Internet website. Talk with your teachers about how to use the resources properly.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

III. 任务型阅读。

Letter A

Dear Mable,

I have some problems with my study.

In school, I can't listen to teachers carefully because I always feel tired and sleepy. I don't spend time with friends after class either because I think it's a waste of time. I even miss writing some answers in the test.

At home, I can't get my homework done every night. My

parents don't let me stay up. So I have to get up early the next morning to finish it. Lately, I even get a bad headache.

How can I solve these problems?

Yours,
Liu Yun

Letter B

Dear Liu Yun,

When you have trouble listening to teachers carefully in class, you can ask your teachers or deskmate to remind you often. Then spending time talking about many different things with friends can make you happy. It's not a waste of time. As for homework, when it's hard to get finished, one thing you can try is setting goals for yourself. Ask your parents to help you. You must take a break, especially if you don't feel well. You might be surprised but a short break can help you get more done!

Lastly, if you don't worry and have enough sleep, your headache will leave you.

Your,
Mable

1. Why did Liu Yun write the letter to Mable? (No more than 8 words)

2. Does Liu Yun spend time with her friends after class? (No more than 4 words)

3. Why does Liu Yun feel tired and sleepy in class? (No more than 12 words)

4. According to Mable, what can Liu Yun do if she can't listen to teachers carefully? (No more than 11 words)

IV. 按要求完成句子。

1. 你的成功取决于你的努力。

You _____ your hard work.

2. 我经常在拼写方面犯错。

I often _____ spelling.

3. What's the matter with you? (同义句转换)

What's _____ with you?

4. Mary studies hard in order to get good grades. (同义句转换)

Mary studies hard _____ she can get good grades.

5. I study English by watching movies. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you study English?



*** 中考真题热身赛 ***

- () 1. (2016·上海) After she finished _____ the story, Alice wrote a review for her school newspaper.
A. read B. reads
C. to read D. reading
- () 2. (2016·南京)—Are you going camping this afternoon?
—A typhoon is coming. I'm not sure _____ the road to the mountains will be closed.
A. which B. what
C. whether D. why
- () 3. (2016·成都)—I'll have a ten-day holiday. But I don't know _____.
—How about Paris?
A. what to do
B. where to go
C. when to go
- () 4. (2016·沈阳) _____ Simon has done well in his studies, he still works really hard.
A. Although B. Because
C. Unless D. When
- () 5. (2016·河北) We need to do some research to _____ the answer.
A. find out B. look out
C. hand out D. take out
- () 6. (2016·安徽) Don't hurry him. You will just have to be _____ and wait until he finishes the work.
A. active B. careful
C. patient D. famous
- () 7. (2016·长沙)—Jane's spoken English is pretty good.
—Yeah, she works hard and practices _____ it both in and out of class.
A. spoke B. to speak C. speaking
- () 8. (2016·包头) For the first time, I found _____ great fun to achieve something through hard work.
A. it B. that
C. this D. one

*** 重难点加时赛 ***

训练一 discover, find out 与 invent 辨析

- () 1. When Ma Yun got into the classroom, he surprisingly _____ that nobody was there.
A. discovered B. invented
C. memorized D. remembered
- () 2. —Who _____ the phone, do you know?
—I don't know. You can ask Tony for help.
A. invented B. discovered
C. solved D. forgot
- () 3. Can you help me _____ who broke my glass just now?
A. find B. find out
C. discover D. invent

训练二 “特殊疑问词+动词不定式”的用法

- () 1. —Excuse me. Could you tell me _____ get to the nearest People's Bank of China?
—Sorry, I am new here.
A. how can I B. how I could
C. how to D. what I can
- () 2. —There are so many beautiful skirts. I really don't know _____.
—Let's ask the assistant for help.
A. what I choose it B. which one to choose
C. how to choose D. where I choose

- () 3. —Sam, can you tell me _____?
—Try Music World on Binjiang Street.
A. why to buy a CD
B. where to get a CD
C. how to choose a CD
D. when to record a CD

训练三 pay attention to 用法

- () 1. When you visit a museum, you should _____ the instructions and don't be against them.
A. compare
B. look forward to
C. pay attention to
D. try out
- () 2. —What else should we pay attention to _____ building the bridge?
—The change of the weather, I think.
A. finish B. finished
C. to finish D. finishing
- () 3. The teacher told us _____ attention _____ the classroom clean.
A. to pay; to keep
B. to pay; to keeping
C. paying; to keeping
D. to paying; to keeping