

教育部人文社会科学项目“中小学全效学习方案研究与实验”研究成果

全效学习

衔接教材

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《全效学习》编写组 编



CTS 湖南教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全效学习·衔接教材·英语九年级·上册：人教版/
《全效学习》编写组编. —长沙：湖南教育出版社，2016.7
ISBN 978-7-5539-4282-7

I. ①全… II. ①全… 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 (2016) 第 195213 号

全效学习·衔接教材 英语 九年级上册 (人教版)

《全效学习》编写组编

责任编辑：赵匡莉

封面设计：田园

出版发行：湖南教育出版社

地 址：长沙市韶山北路 443 号

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客 服：电话 0731 - 85486979

经 销：湖南省新华书店

印 刷：长沙鸿发印务实业有限公司

开 本：880 mm × 1230 mm 1/16

印 张：7.5

字 数：264 千

版 次：2016 年 7 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号：ISBN 978-7-5539-4282-7

定 价：19.50 元

本书如有印刷、装订错误，可向承印厂调换

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第2课时 Section A(3a-3b)



基础过关

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

- I can't tell what he's thinking about only by the e _____ on his face.
- Who is the first European to d _____ America?
- Could you lend me your d _____? I want to look up some words.
- The _____ (秘密) of success is honesty.
- If you read more and more, you'll naturally have a better understanding of the _____ (语法) rules.

II. 将下列句子改成同义句。

- He got up very early to catch the first bus.
He got up very early _____ he could catch the first bus.
- There are many difficulties ahead, but we will realize our dream.
_____ there are many difficulties ahead, we will realize our dream.
- He was late because it snowed heavily.
He was late _____ the heavy snow.
- He is such a clever boy that everyone likes him.
He is _____ everyone likes him.
- Mother's watching a TV series. The name of it is *The Legend of Miyue* (《芈月传》).
Mother's watching a TV series _____ *The Legend of Miyue*.



综合提升

III. 完形填空。

贝壳导学号 63160001

Everyone has his or her own dream and everyone is trying his or her best to realize it.

On the morning of May 20th, 1927, Charles took off from the muddy (泥泞的) airfield in New York and 11 Paris. Fourteen hours later, he was still 12. During the fourteen hours he had some nervous 13. The fog was so thick that he could hardly see anything. 14, he was not afraid. He had flown a plane many times and knew 15 to deal with the problems. Now he had 16 to do but go on.

It was not easy for him to 17 this trip. He waited for a long time. However, he never 18 his dream. At last he told himself that a non-stop flight between New York and Paris was possible. And now he was above the Atlantic. As he flew 19 to the surface of the water, he could see the waves in the moonlight. The 20 of the water seemed like music in his ears. He 21 his plane as his partner.

After thirty-seven hours in the air 22 sleep, Charles successfully landed in Paris. He began to 23 a little. He smiled and spoke to himself, "I made it. My dream came true." More than a thousand people were there to 24 him as a hero. He became 25 overnight. His name was on everyone's lips and he even appeared on TV.



知识管理

重点单词

☆ **find, find out, invent** 和 **discover** 用法辨析

• find 强调在经过“寻找”后“找的结果”(找到或找不到),也可表示“(偶然地)发现……”。如:

I found my pen under my bed at last. 最后我在我的床底下找到了我的钢笔。

• find out 弄明白,搞清楚,查明……如:

I want to find out who broke my cup. 我想搞清楚谁打碎了我的杯子。

• invent 发明。即原来没有而后来发明创造的东西。如:

Who invented the first clock? 谁发明的第一台钟表?

• discover 发现某种本来存在,而以前不为人所知的东西。如:

I discovered that she was a good cook. 我发现她是一个好厨师。

☆ **improve** *vt.* 改善,增进,提高; *vi.* 增加,变得更好。如:

I often have conversations with friends in English. It really improves my speaking English. 我经常和我朋友用英语对话,这确实提高了我的英语口语水平。

常用短语有: improve in sth. 在某方面好转; improve on... 对……作出改进,比……有改进; make an improvement in... 在……作出改进。

重点短语

☆ **look up** 查找,查阅。注意:当接名词作宾语时,该名词一般紧跟其后,也可置于 look up 之间;当接代词作宾语时,该代词只能放在 look up 之间。如:

You can look up the word in the dictionary, if you don't know its meaning. = You can look it up in the dictionary if you don't know its meaning. 如果你不知道这个单词的意思,你可以在字典上查一下。



☆ **because of** 因为。注意: because 后面跟句子, 构成原因状语从句; because of 其后跟名词、代词或是名词短语。如:

I didn't buy it because it was too expensive. 我没买是因为它太贵了。

They didn't go out because of the heavy rain. 因为大雨他们没有出去。

☆ **as well** 也。通常位于肯定句中或句末, 与 too 用法相似, 但 too 前常用逗号来与前面的句子分开, 而 as well 则无需用逗号与句子分开。如:

If you go there, I will go as well. 如果你去那里, 我也会去。

He likes playing the guitar, too. 他也喜欢弹吉他。

重点句型

☆ **Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?** 为什么魏芬发现学习英语很难?

• 句中的 it 是 find 的形式宾语, 真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式 to learn English。如:

I find it impossible for me to achieve the goal. 我发现对我而言, 实现这个目标是不可能的。

☆ **The teacher spoke so quickly that I did not understand her most of the time.** 老师说得太快以致多数时候我都听不懂。

• so... that ... 句型意为“如此……以致……”, so 后跟形容词或是副词的原级形式。如:

I was so busy that I had no time to write a letter. 我如此忙以致没时间写信。

☆ **I want to learn more words so that I can have a better understanding of English movies.** 我想学习更多的词汇, 如此我就可以对英语电影有更好的理解了。

• so that 引导目的状语从句, 意为“为了, 以便”。如:

They got up early so that they could catch the early bus. 为了赶上早班车, 他们早早就起床了。

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 11. A. broke off | B. set off | C. headed for |
| () 12. A. climbing | B. running | C. flying |
| () 13. A. times | B. speeches | C. moments |
| () 14. A. Instead | B. Also | C. However |
| () 15. A. how | B. what | C. when |
| () 16. A. everything | B. nothing | C. anything |
| () 17. A. make | B. refuse | C. catch |
| () 18. A. took up | B. began with | C. gave up |
| () 19. A. near | B. close | C. up |
| () 20. A. sound | B. noise | C. voice |
| () 21. A. lost | B. flew | C. regarded |
| () 22. A. with | B. for | C. without |
| () 23. A. worry | B. relax | C. explain |
| () 24. A. see | B. watch | C. welcome |
| () 25. A. happy | B. worried | C. famous |

IV. 阅读回答问题。

贝壳导学号 63160002

In the past, many students practiced English with their pen friends — they sent letters to people all around the world. However, we now send e-mails to others and chat with people who live quite far away on the Internet.

Here's some advice on how to succeed in your online language exchanges:

★ How to start a conversation when speaking English online

When you speak to somebody online, start by asking “Yes or No” questions. Use questions such as “Do you like...?” or “Can you...?” or “Have you ever...?”

Remember your goal. You are trying to learn about the other person. Think about things you enjoy and try to find some common ground between you. And share your own experiences to show that you have similar interests. If you only ask questions, you will sound like a policeman or a policewoman!

★ How to keep a conversation going

“Listen” carefully. In that way, you can get to know somebody well. When you know him or her well, you will have more to talk about.

Then ask follow-up questions. After you “listen”, use what you “hear” to learn more about that person. Use “open ended” questions, such as “What do you think of...?” or “What was the most interesting experience...?”

★ Remember some basic rules for online language exchanges

Be patient. Do not try to find a good friend right away.

Be careful. Don't give any personal information on the Internet, especially your address, telephone number, and even your real name. It's dangerous.

26. How did many students practice English with their pen friends in the past?

27. How should you start a conversation when speaking English online?

28. Can you share your own experiences online with other people?

29. What does the writer think of giving personal information online?

30. What is the passage mainly about?



第3课时 Section A (Grammar Focus-4c) 单元语法精讲



语法精讲

一、动名词

定义	它是一种兼有动词和名词特征的非谓语动词形式。		
形式	v. -ing	否定形式	not + v. -ing
作用	作主语	所表动作比较抽象, 或者泛指惯性的动作	Playing with fire is very dangerous. 玩火很危险。
		动名词作主语, 有时用 it 作形式主语, 动名词短语充当真正的主语	It's no use crying over spilt milk. 覆水难收。
	作宾语	作动词的宾语; 常见动词有 practice, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, miss 等	How do you practice speaking? 你怎样练习口语?
		作介词的宾语	I learn English by listening to a radio. 我通过听收音机学英语。
	作表语	动名词作表语时, 句子主语常是表示无生命的事物的名词或 what 引导的名词性从句	Your task is cleaning the windows. 你的任务是擦窗户。
作定语	表被修饰名词的作用、用途等	The flying kite is high in the sky. 风筝在空中飞得很高。	

二、by + v. -ing 结构

1. 该结构表示“通过某种方式得到某种结果”, 即表示行为的方式或手段。如:

Mr. Li makes a living by driving taxis. 李先生靠开出租车为生。

2. 介词 by + v. -ing 结构常用来回答 How do you...? 或 How can I...? 之类的问题。如:

—How can I turn on the computer? 我怎样才能打开电脑呢?

—By pressing this button. 按这个按钮。



基础过关

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Do you often memorize new words by _____ (make) vocabulary lists?
- Can you finish _____ (do) your homework before nine o'clock?
- Don't worry about _____ (make) mistakes when you talk to foreigners in English.
- _____ (help) each other at school is a way to improve our friendship.
- We have worked for three hours. Let's stop _____ (work) and have a rest.

II. 根据汉语意思完成句子, 每空一词。

- 他们通过网上聊天的方式交朋友。
They make friends _____ on the Internet.
- 学习英语的最好办法是听磁带。
_____ is the best way to learn English.
- 你是通过大声朗读来学习英语的吗?
Do you learn English _____?
- 我通过和朋友练习对话的方式来提高英语。
I improve my English _____ with my friends.
- 写英文日记能提高我们的英语水平。
_____ a diary _____ can improve our English.

III. 单项选择。

贝壳导学号 63160003

- Dad learns English _____ reading English stories every day.
A. from B. by C. with
- When can he finish _____ the report?
A. to write B. writes C. writing
- Keep _____ after listening to the tape, and you will be perfect with your pronunciation.
A. practicing speaking
B. practicing to speak
C. to practice speaking
- I often practice speaking English by having conversations _____ my roommates in English.
A. to B. with C. of
- _____ notes is a good way to memorize English words.
A. Taking B. Take C. Takes



第 4 课时 Section B(1a-1e)



知识管理

重点单词

☆ **increase** *v. & n.* 增长, 增加, 增大。常用于短语: increase by + 倍数或百分数 增加了……倍/百分之…… 如:

The price of the rice has increased by 20%. 大米的价格已经增长了 20%。

☆ **speed** *n.* 速度。可构成短语: at a/the speed of 以……的速度。如:

That night he drove the car at the speed of 200 km/h. 那天晚上他开车的速度达到了每小时 200 千米。

重点短语

☆ **make mistakes** 犯错误。常与介词 in 连用, 表示“在……方面犯错误”。如:

You shouldn't make mistakes in spelling. 你不应该在拼写方面犯错误。

与 mistake 相关的短语有:

• by mistake 错误地, 无意地。如:

I took her umbrella by mistake. 我错拿了她的伞。

• mistake A for B 把 A 错当成 B。如:

She mistook the old man for the professor. 她把那个老男人错当成教授了。

重点句型

☆ **I don't have a partner to practice English with.** 我没有练习英语的同伴。

• 句中的动词不定式短语 to practice English with 作名词 a partner 的定语, 从逻辑上讲 partner 作 with 的宾语, 即: to practice English with a partner. 不定式作定语时, 若不定式部分的动词是不及物动词, 则其后需加适当的介词。如:

I want a seat to sit on. 我想找个位子坐。



基础过关

I. 根据句意及首字母完成句子。

- Bob was very surprised to find that he made five m _____ in his homework.
- Don't drive at a very high s _____. It's dangerous.
- You can j _____ an English club to improve your English.
- Will you be my p _____ in the next dance?
- The population of the earth is i _____ very fast.

II. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Please tell me how to _____ (pronunciation) the word.
- You'd better find a pen pal if you don't get much _____ (write) practice.
- I can't understand _____ (speak) English sometimes.
- My grandpa often practices _____ (play) Taichi by the river.
- Mike is good at soccer. He plays it very _____ (good).

III. 单项选择。

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- () 11. Lisa was so careless that she made many spelling _____ in her homework.
A. plans B. decisions C. mistakes
- () 12. I haven't decided when _____ a holiday yet.
A. took B. taking C. to take
- () 13. It's said that house prices in our city _____ by 11% in 2015.
A. increased B. raised C. improved
- () 14. Lin Tao practices _____ English every day.
A. speaking B. speak C. speaks
- () 15. We have two rooms _____, but I don't know _____.
A. to live; to choose which one
B. to live in; which one to choose
C. live; which one to choose



综合提升

IV. 根据语境补全对话。

- A: Wendy, do you know you won first prize in the writing competition?
B: Did I? 16. _____ I made several spelling mistakes.
A: No, I am serious. I saw the result on Mrs. Lin's desk. 17. _____
B: Thanks. But I know I need to do better.
A: But you've made great progress. 18. _____
B: Well, I just practice it by keeping diaries.
A: I keep diaries, too. But it seems I am not doing much better in writing.
B: 19. _____ The more you read, the better you'll do in writing.
A: 20. _____
B: That's not enough. You should read other materials like newspapers and magazines. That way, you can improve your English quickly.



第5课时 Section B(2a-2e)



基础过关

I. 用方框内所给单词的适当形式填空。

active, wise, bear, know, learn

- The old man is poor in money, but rich in _____.
- We have colorful school _____ every day.
- What _____ habit do you have to help you become successful?
- As long as you learn _____ in grammar, you will learn it well.
- Some people are lucky enough to be _____ with a good sense of direction.

II. 根据汉语意思完成句子,每空一词。

- 杰克更关心看电视而不是学习。
Jack _____ watching TV instead of his studying.
- 好好休息之后,大脑就会更加活跃。
The _____ will _____ after a good rest.
- 打开电脑,连接因特网。
Turn on your computer and _____ the Internet.
- 不管你是否告诉他们,他们都会查明真相的。
They'll find out the truth, _____ you tell it to them.
- 当今社会终身学习非常重要。
_____ is very important in modern world.

III. 用适当的介词或副词填空。

- My brother and I share a lot because we have much _____ common.
- We need to create interest _____ our lives so that we will not get bored.
- Please pay special attention _____ your pronunciation and your handwriting.
- Don't be afraid _____ making mistakes. A good learner always learns _____ mistakes.
- My teacher often looks _____ new ways to give us chances, and you can depend _____ him.



综合提升

IV. 阅读选择。

贝壳导学号 63160005

Can you remember the day when you spoke your first words? If you can, you are unusual. Try to think what the first few months of your life were like. I'm sure you just spent most of your time eating, sleeping and crying. As you grew older, you were awake more of the time. It took your parents more to play with you and talk to you. You watched and listened. You began to know that people make some sounds to go with some things.

Then you began to try to make sounds you heard. And step by step you were able to make the right sound for one thing.



知识管理

重点单词

☆born

• *n.* 出生。常用于短语 be born in... 出生于…… 如:

She was born in Hebei Province.
她出生于河北省。

• *adj.* 天生的。常用于短语 be born with... 有……的天赋/生而具有…… 如:

The baby was born with a serious disease. 这个婴儿出生就患有严重疾病。

☆ability *n.* 能力,才能。常用于短语: have the ability to do sth. 有做某事的能力。如:

I have the ability to overcome this challenge. 我有能力完成这项挑战。

【拓展】able

able *adj.* 能,有能力的。常用于短语: be able to do sth. 有能力做某事。如:

She is able to solve the math problem. 她有能解决这个数学题。

☆knowledge *n.* 知识,学问。常用于短语: a knowledge of... 某方面的知识。如:

I think a knowledge of English is a must in international trade today. 我认为在当今的国际贸易中英语知识是必要的。

☆interest

• *vt.* 使某人感兴趣,引起某人注意。如:

Geography doesn't interest him.
地理引不起他的兴趣。

• *n.* 兴趣。常用于短语: show/have interest in (doing)... 对……表现出/有兴趣。如:

She showed great interest in the meeting. 她对这次会议表现出极大的兴趣。

【拓展】interested, interesting 用法辨析

• interested *adj.* 感兴趣的。常用于短语: be interested in (doing) sth. 对(做)……感兴趣。如:

He is interested in drawing pictures.
他对画画感兴趣。



• interesting *adj.* 有趣的, 引起兴趣的。既可以作表语, 也可以作定语。如:

The story is very interesting. 这个故事很有趣。

☆ **active** *adj.* 活跃的, 积极的。常用于短语: take an active part in 积极参加。如:

Although he is over 80, he is still very active. 虽然他 80 多岁了, 但仍旧非常活跃。

Alen takes an active part in the volunteer activity. 艾伦积极参加志愿者活动。

重点短语

☆ **pay attention to** 注意, 关注。to 是介词, 后面跟名词或动名词作介词宾语。如:

You'd better pay attention to this word in the English exam last time. 你最好注意上次英语考试中的这个单词。

☆ **depend on** 视……而定, 取决于, 依靠。后加名词、代词、动名词, 不能用于进行时态和被动语态。如:

It all depends on whether she likes the boss or not. 一切都取决于她喜欢还是不喜欢这个老板。

☆ **connect... with...** 把……和……连接, ……和……有关/联系。如:

He is connected with the murder. 那件谋杀案与他有关。

• connect... to (in to) ... 把……连接到…… 如:

Please connect the computer to the Internet. 请把电脑联到因特网上。

重点句型

☆ **But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.** 但是你能否做好取决于你的学习习惯。

• whether or not 是英语从句的一个连词结构, 意思与功能均相当于 whether, 表示“是否”, 常出现在宾语从句或主语从句中。使用时, 也可把 whether 和 or not 分开, 将 or not 放到句尾。如:

Whether you like the idea or not, I'm going ahead with it. 无论你是否喜欢这个意见, 我将继续做下去。

On that day you came to understand the secret of the language. The secret is that a certain sound means a certain thing. One sound might be as good as another. But it is not as good as a word unless everyone agrees on its meaning. Only when a group of people use the same set of sounds of things, they can understand each other, so these people have a language.

After you found the secret of language, you learned words. Some of the words meant things, such as books, chairs and shops. Some of the words meant actions such as go and swim. And other words describe things such as good or dirty. Soon you learn to put words together to express your idea, such as "I want to go out and play with my friends." This is language. By the way of language people can communicate. So we say languages mean communication.

- () 16. _____ can remember the day when we spoke our first words.
A. Few of us B. No one C. Most people
- () 17. When you were a little baby, you _____.
A. made sounds to let people know that you wanted to eat
B. spent most of your time eating, playing and sleeping
C. could not hear any sounds around you
- () 18. The secret of language is that _____.
A. one sound might be as good as another
B. a certain sound is for a certain thing
C. people can understand each other
- () 19. You could learn words _____.
A. before you knew what language was
B. when you were a baby
C. after you knew what language was
- () 20. The use of language is _____.
A. to get everything one wants from another
B. to say what one wants to know
C. to share ideas, opinions, news, etc. with one another

V. 根据语境补全对话。

A: Hello?

B: Hello! 21. _____

A: This is Bill speaking.

B: Hi! Bill. This is John. 22. _____

A: I am busy studying with my English exam these days.

B: 23. _____

A: I usually study for the exams by reciting texts and doing exercises.

B: 24. _____

A: Yes. Maybe I will go to Shanghai. Many classmates will go together.

B: Can I go there with you together?

A: 25. _____ Our teacher is also going with us.

B: That's great. I can't wait.



第6课时 Section B(3a-Self Check) 单元写作链接



话题剖析

本单元话题为“学会学习”，与之相关的话题作文主要为谈论英语学习方法，这是各地中考英语最常考的话题之一。写作时可以根据具体要求或提示，描述学习中存在的困惑并对相关的学习方法提出建议。写作此类话题作文的常用表达有：

1. 能用“have some trouble in doing sth. /I can't.../ my biggest problem is that... /I don't know how to... /it's difficult for sb. to do sth. /another thing I find difficult is... /I find it difficult to do sth. /I want to improve... /I want to have a better understanding of...”等句型描述学习中存在的困惑。

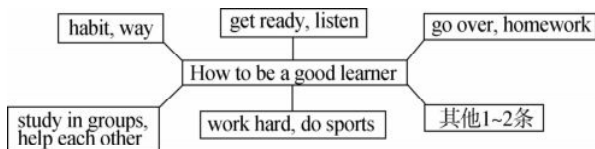
2. 能用“you can/could... by doing... /I think you should... /what about...? /it's a good idea/way to do... /the best way to... is... /doing sth. is a good way to... /doing sth. is the secret to...”等句型表达建议。



典题链接

为了交流学习经验，提高学习效率，某初中英语学习报正在举办以“How to Be a Good Learner”为题的征文比赛，请踊跃投稿。

提示：

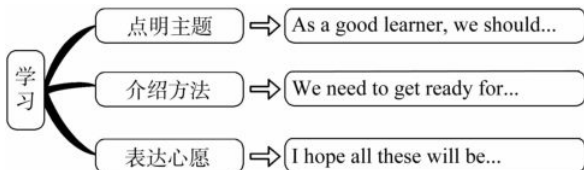


要求：

1. 必须用上所有的提示，语句通顺，书写规范；
2. 词数 80 左右。

【写作点拨】

这是一篇提示性命题作文，时态以一般现在时为主，根据题目提示可考虑采用下面的模板来作文。



One Possible Version :

How to Be a Good Learner

As a good learner, we should have good habits and ways of learning. We need to get ready for our lessons before class and always listen carefully in class. After

class, we must go over the lessons and finish our homework on time. It's good to study in groups and help each other. As a student, working hard is important, but don't forget to do sports and keep healthy. We should do more reading in our free time. If we have any problems, we'd better ask others for help.

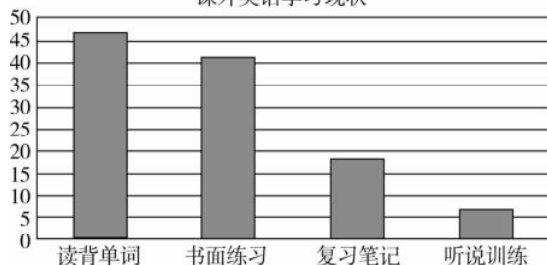
I hope all these will be helpful to you.



综合提升

最近，你随机调查了你校 50 名同学的课外英语学习现状(结果见下面的图表)。请你就此用英语写一篇短文并谈谈你的看法和建议，在英语课上进行汇报。

课外英语学习现状



注意：1. 文章必须包括图表中四项内容，可适当增加细节；

2. 看法和建议至少两条；

3. 文章开头已给出，不计入总词数，你只需接着写；

4. 词数：80~100。

参考词汇：背诵 recite

I have recently done a survey about how students learn English out of class. _____



Unit 2 I think that mooncakes are delicious!

第 1 课时 Section A(1a-2d)



知识管理

重点单词

☆ **throw (threw, thrown)** *v.* 投掷。与 throw 相关的短语有:

• throw...at 掷向,投向。如:

The monkey threw a stone at me.
猴子朝我扔了一块石头。

• throw away 扔掉。如:

Don't throw away the rubbish,
we can recycle it. 不要把废品扔掉,我们可以回收再利用。



重点短语

☆ **put on** 增加(体重),发胖;穿上,戴上;上演,演出。如:

He has put on ten pounds so far.
到目前为止他长胖了 10 磅。

• 与 put 相关的短语有: put away 放好,收起来; put off 延期,拖延; put out 熄灭,扑灭,使……停止燃烧; put up 挂起,张贴,搭建。

☆ **be similar to** 与……相似/相仿。如:

My problems are similar to yours.
我的问题与你的类似。

【拓展】 be similar in 和 be similar to 用法辨析

• be similar in 意为“在……方面相似”,主语为同类的人或事物。be similar to 意为“与……相似/相仿”,主语与 to 后面的宾语是同类事物。



重点句型

☆ **What a great day!** 多么好的天气啊!

• 此句是 what 引导的感叹句。其结构为: What + a/an + 形容词 + 名词! 如:

What wonderful news! 这是多么好的消息!

☆ **Bill thinks that the races were not that interesting to watch.** 比尔认为这些比赛看上去不是那么的有趣。

• 本句是由 that 引导的宾语从句。其中第二个 that 是副词,常用于口语中,表示程度,意为“那么,非常,很”,相当于 so。



基础过关

I. 用适当的介词或副词填空。

- I met a lot of friends _____ my vacation this spring.
- Let's eat out this evening.
— Wow, sounds _____ fun.
- Christmas is similar _____ Chinese Spring Festival.
- Don't throw stones _____ others if you live in a glass house.
- How long will the sports meeting last?
— 3 days, from June 13th _____ 15th.

II. 用方框内所给单词的适当形式填空。

mooncake, pound, relative, strange, lantern

- My father made a beautiful _____ with bamboo for me yesterday.
- We often visit _____ and friends on the Spring Festival.
- I ate two _____ because they were delicious.
- The panda weighs thirty _____.
- Don't talk to a _____ when you are at home alone.

III. 单项选择。

贝壳导学号 63160006

- () 11. I have to _____ my coat because it's very cold outside.
A. put on B. wear C. dress
- () 12. — What programme is so attractive?
— The guard of honor (仪仗队) of the PLA are taking part in the parade on Red Square.
— _____ exciting event!
A. How a B. What an C. What a
- () 13. It is an English _____ to have afternoon tea.
A. drink B. festival C. tradition
- () 14. I think the movie is interesting _____.
A. see B. to see C. seeing
- () 15. I have some tickets for the basketball match. I wonder _____.
A. where you buy the tickets
B. why you like to go there
C. if you'd like to come along

IV. 双向翻译。

16. 第一周是制定一学年的计划的时候。(is a time for doing)
- _____

17. What do you like best about your school?
- _____

18. 这首歌很容易学。(sth. is + adj. + to do)
- _____

19. 我很想知道你明年是否来香港看龙舟节。(I wonder whether...)
- _____



第2课时 Section A(3a-3c)



基础过关

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- We are trying to find out who _____ (steal) the camera from the house.
- _____ (who) leaves the room last should turn off the lights.
- Chinese _____ (tradition) medicine is very popular in western countries.
- Miss Wang _____ (fly) to France for business last night.
- When did people start the tradition of _____ (share) mooncakes with their families?

II. 单项选择。

贝壳导学号 63160007

- () 6. There are many beautiful flowers in the _____.
- A. bathroom B. garden C. bedroom
- () 7. I looked for my bike everywhere, but I couldn't find it. Maybe someone _____ it.
- A. bought B. stole C. borrowed
- () 8. My brother _____ to move the heavy box, but I didn't give up.
- A. considered B. agreed C. refused
- () 9. It is _____ a beautiful garden _____ we like to play in it.
- A. so; that B. such; that C. too; to
- () 10. — I think Yang Liwei, Yuri Gagarin and Neil Alden Armstrong are all heroes.
— Yes. I _____ them.
- A. admire B. connect C. invite

III. 双向翻译。

11. Mooncakes carry people's wishes to the families they love and miss.

12. 我多么希望他会给我们带来好消息呀!

13. 关于这个节日有很多传统的民间故事。

14. After this, people started the tradition of admiring the moon and sharing mooncakes with their families.

15. 无论谁第一个完成这个工作都将得到一个奖品。



综合提升

IV. 完形填空。

贝壳导学号 63160008

Qingming, meaning clear and bright, is the most important festival in spring. It is also called Tomb Sweeping Festival. It comes 16 early April. On that day, people visit tombs (墓) to honor (纪念) the dead. They always 17 some time cleaning the tombs' area. They usually plant some trees near the tombs and decorate them with fresh 18.

But it is not 19 a day for honoring the dead. It is also a good time to celebrate the 20 of spring. With the coming of spring, nature 21, dressing the world in green. All is new, clean and fresh. Birds begin to 22 houses for their babies. In forests and fields, many animals have babies



知识管理

重点单词

☆ **steal** *v.* 偷, 窃取。其过去式为 stole, 过去分词为 stolen, 常用于短语 steal sth. from sb./sp. 从某人那里/某地偷某物。如:

The thief stole the purse from the old woman yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午这个小偷偷了那个老妇人的钱包。

☆ **admire** *vt.* 欣赏, 仰慕。常用于短语: admire sb./sth. 羡慕某人/某物; admire sb. for sth. 钦佩某人某物。如:

I admire his workmanship. 我佩服他的工艺。

I admire her for her bravery. 我佩服她的勇气。

☆ **plan** *v. & n.* 计划。与 plan 相关的短语有: make a plan for 为……制订计划; plan to do sth. = plan on doing sth. 计划做某事。如:

I plan to go hiking this weekend. 我计划这个周末去徒步旅行。

☆ **refuse** *v.* 拒绝。与 refuse 相关的短语有: refuse to do sth. 拒绝去做某事。如:

She refused his invitation to the tea party. 她拒绝了他参加茶会的邀请。

重点短语

☆ **as a result** 结果。与 result 相关的短语有: as a result of... 由于……; the result of ... 的结果。如:

He was late for the meeting as a result of the heavy storm. 因为强暴雨, 他会议迟到了。

☆ **shoot down sth.** 射下某物。其中 shoot 的过去式及过去分词分别为 shot, shot。

重点句型

☆ **Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night.** 后羿伤心至极以致每夜面对月亮呼喊着她(嫦娥)的名字。

• 本句是由 so ... that ... “如此……以至于”引导的结果状语从句。如:



第 4 课时 Section B(1a-1d)



知识管理

重点单词

☆ treat

· *n.* 款待, 招待, 难得的乐事。如:

It's my treat. 我请客。

· *v.* 招待, 请(客)。常用于短语 treat... as... (把……当作, 将……视为) 相当于 regard/have/look on... as。如:

We treat him as our brother. 我把他当作兄弟看待。

☆ **character** *n.* 为多义名词, 具体有以下释义:

· (人的)品质, 性格, (事物的)性质, 特性。如:

He has a changeable character. 他性格多变。

· (小说、戏剧等的)人物, 角色。如:

They are the two main characters in the play. 他们是该剧中的两个主角。

· 名声, 名誉。如:

He established his character by his honesty. 他靠诚实赢得声誉。

重点短语

☆ **trick or treat** 不招待就使坏, 不请吃就捣蛋。如:

They often play a game of "trick or treat" on Halloween. 他们经常在万圣节玩“不招待就捣乱”的游戏。

重点句型

☆ **I think it's fun to dress up as cartoon characters!** 我认为装扮成一个卡通人物是有趣的!

· 此句是一个宾语从句, 从句的结构为“it's+形容词+动词不定式”。it 作形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。如:

I think it's impossible for us to finish the job on time. 我认为对我们而言按时完成工作是不可能的。

· dress up 是“动词+副词”短语, 意为“装扮, 乔装打扮, 穿上盛装”。dress up as 意为“装扮成……”。如:

They dress up as ghost and witches. 他们装扮成幽灵和巫婆的样子。



基础过关

I. 用方框内所给单词的适当形式填空。

fun, scary, treat, dress, light

- It's _____ to go to a Halloween party when you are with us.
- We turn off the lights and _____ candles.
- Every boy _____ up as fun things like rabbits or black cats or even ghosts.
- So, some things people dress up as look very _____.
- The most interesting part about Halloween is the “trick or _____”.

II. 按要求完成下列句子, 每空一词。

- My teacher said to me, “You write very carefully.”(改为同义句)
My teacher told me _____ very carefully.
- Life of Pi* is an amazing movie. (改为感叹句)
_____ amazing movie *Life of Pi* is!
- Did Tim go to the zoo yesterday? I wonder. (合并为一句)
I wonder _____ to the zoo yesterday.
- She asked me, “Do you know the man over there?”(改为同义句)
She asked me _____ the man over there.
- They are very happy to see each other. (改为感叹句)
_____ they are to see each other!



综合提升

III. 阅读回答问题。

Every day in China, about 200 million children go to school. Many of them take school buses.

Last year, a serious school bus accident happened in China, when a nine-seat minibus crashed. There were 62 children inside, and 21 of them died. To stop such accidents, the Center Government decided to strengthen (加强) the rules for school buses.

On April 5, the Government published new rules about school safety. These new rules are much stricter than the old ones.

Under the new rules, local governments must make sure that students go to nearby schools or boarding (寄宿的) schools to reduce traffic risks (风险). Also, local governments must help kids in the countryside reach their school buses.

From now on, school buses have a speed limit (限速) of 80km per hour on highways and 60km per hour on normal roads. While on the road, other cars must let school bus go first.

The new rules also say that school buses must never be overloaded (超载).

There are many other rules as well. A school bus must have more than seven seats. On each bus, there must be at least one adult (成年人) to keep an eye on the kids. Each school bus must have a fire extinguisher (灭火器), a first aid kit (急救箱) and a GPS.

- How many kids were killed in the accident?
- What is the speed limit for a school bus running on the normal road?
- What safety equipments (设备) must a school bus have according to the rule?
- How many rules for local government are talked about in the passage?
- Are the new rules stricter than the old ones?