

人教版

湘教
考苑

单元学习
全优用书

一线名师的重要讲义

单元知识梳理

梳理单元知识重点，
对比历年热考题型，
巩固本单元的重点知识。

优生必看的精华笔记

重点知识详解

以教材单元为基本结构，
依据历年热考题型，
汇总本单元的知识重点。

紧贴考点的拓展演练

思维能力拓展

遵循教材和考纲，
以图标概述单元结构，
轻松把握知识要点。

DANYUAN ZHENGHE
YU CEPING

单元整合 与测评

9 英语
九年级上册

本书编写组 编

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Unit 1

How can we become good learners?



单元知识梳理

话题	· Talk about how to study																																																																					
必背单词	textbook conversation aloud pronunciation sentence patient discover grammar repeat note physics chemistry pronounce increase speed partner wisely born secret ability create brain active attention connect review knowledge expression																																																																					
必背词组	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. work with sb.</td> <td>与某人一起学习</td> <td>2. make word cards</td> <td>制作单词卡片</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. listen to tapes</td> <td>听录音磁带</td> <td>4. ask sb. for help</td> <td>向某人求助</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. watch videos</td> <td>看录像</td> <td>6. have conversations with sb.</td> <td>同某人谈话</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. too... to...</td> <td>太……而不能……</td> <td>8. give a report</td> <td>作报告</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. at first</td> <td>起初</td> <td>10. word by word</td> <td>逐词逐句地</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. the secret to</td> <td>……的秘诀</td> <td>12. be afraid to do sth.</td> <td>害怕做某事</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. fall in love with</td> <td>爱上……</td> <td>14. body language</td> <td>肢体语言</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. as well</td> <td>也</td> <td>16. a piece of cake</td> <td>小菜一碟, 很容易的事</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. look up</td> <td>查阅, 查找</td> <td>18. so that</td> <td>以便, 为了</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19. repeat out loud</td> <td>大声跟读</td> <td>20. take notes</td> <td>记笔记</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21. sentence patterns</td> <td>句型</td> <td>22. spoken English</td> <td>英语口语</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23. make mistakes in</td> <td>在……方面犯错误</td> <td>24. the ability to do sth.</td> <td>做某事的能力</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25. pay attention to</td> <td>注意, 关注</td> <td>26. get bored</td> <td>感到厌烦</td> </tr> <tr> <td>27. try to do sth.</td> <td>尽力做某事</td> <td>28. be stressed out</td> <td>焦虑不安的</td> </tr> <tr> <td>29. be afraid of</td> <td>害怕……</td> <td>30. each time</td> <td>每当; 每次</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31. depend on</td> <td>视……而定, 取决于, 依靠, 依赖</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>32. connect... with...</td> <td>把……和……连接或联系起来</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		1. work with sb.	与某人一起学习	2. make word cards	制作单词卡片	3. listen to tapes	听录音磁带	4. ask sb. for help	向某人求助	5. watch videos	看录像	6. have conversations with sb.	同某人谈话	7. too... to...	太……而不能……	8. give a report	作报告	9. at first	起初	10. word by word	逐词逐句地	11. the secret to	……的秘诀	12. be afraid to do sth.	害怕做某事	13. fall in love with	爱上……	14. body language	肢体语言	15. as well	也	16. a piece of cake	小菜一碟, 很容易的事	17. look up	查阅, 查找	18. so that	以便, 为了	19. repeat out loud	大声跟读	20. take notes	记笔记	21. sentence patterns	句型	22. spoken English	英语口语	23. make mistakes in	在……方面犯错误	24. the ability to do sth.	做某事的能力	25. pay attention to	注意, 关注	26. get bored	感到厌烦	27. try to do sth.	尽力做某事	28. be stressed out	焦虑不安的	29. be afraid of	害怕……	30. each time	每当; 每次	31. depend on	视……而定, 取决于, 依靠, 依赖			32. connect... with...	把……和……连接或联系起来		
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必背句型	1. “the more... the more...” 表达法; 2. “so... that...” 引导结果状语从句和 so that 引导目的状语从句; 3. 谈论做事方式: —How do you learn English? —I learn by studying with a group. 4. whether 引导主语从句: But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.																																																																					
语法	1. 疑问词 how 的用法 2. by + 动词-ing 的用法																																																																					

Section A

知识点拨

1 by 与其他介词的辨析

by 表“通过……，靠……”，后接动词时常构成 by doing 结构。

- She learns English by reading English magazines.

她通过看英文杂志学英语。

词语	用法
by	1. by + 交通工具或电讯工具的名词(名词用原形且前面不加冠词)。2. by + doing(表示行为方式)
with	with + 有形的、具体的手段或工具的名词(名词前有冠词或其他修饰词)
in	1. in + 无形的抽象的手段或工具的名词 2. in + 墨水、颜料等原料名词
on	on + 交通工具或电讯工具的名词(名词用单数形式或前面有其他修饰词)

知识点 2 aloud 的辨析

aloud 是副词，表示“出声地、高声地”。例如：

- The teacher asked him to read the text aloud.

老师让他大声地朗读课文。

词语	词性	意义与用法
aloud	副词	“出声地，大声地”。与 read、think 连用表示让人听得见，与 cry、shout 连用意为“大声地”。
loud	形容词或副词	“响亮地/的，大声地/的”。指音量大或声音传得远。作副词用时一般与 speak、talk、laugh 等词连用，位于动词后面。
loudly	副词	“大声地”。表示声音高但喧闹，不悦耳或令人感到讨厌。常位于动词前面，也可位于后面。

知识点 3 too ...to ...的用法

too... to... 意为“太……而不能……”，为典型的隐性否定结构。too 是副词，后接形容词或副词的原级；to 是动词不定式符号，后接动词原形。例如：

- He is too young to join the army.

整合突破

用 in, on, by 或 with 填空。

1. We built a house _____ our hand.
2. He went to school _____ foot.
3. She goes to work _____ bike.
4. They were talking _____ a low voice so as not to be heard by others.

【答案】1. with 2. on 3. by
4. in

整合突破

() 1. Listen! The girls in our class are reading English _____.

- A. loud B. loudly
C. aloud D. noisy

() 2. A young man and a young woman talked _____ in front of me. I could hardly hear the actors' words at all.

- A. loud B. aloud
C. loudly D. quietly

【答案】1. C 2. C

整合突破

同义句表达。

例句：这个箱子太重了，我搬不动。

1. The box is _____ heavy
_____ I _____ carry it.

他太小了，不能参军。

too... to... 结构常与以下结构相互转换：

①so... that...

• The man was too short to reach that button. = The man was so short that he couldn't reach that button. 这个人太矮了，够不到那个按钮。

②not... enough to...

• The girl is too young to go to school. = The girl is not old enough to go to school.

这个女孩太小了，还不能去上学。

知识点 4 at first 与 first of all 辨析

at first	“起初，一开始”，相当于 at the beginning，与后来发生的事相对照
first of all	“首先，第一”，相当于 first，表示顺序，是时间上或一系列行动的开始，后面往往用 next, then 等

例如：• At first I didn't want to go, but I soon changed my mind.

起初我不想去，可是不久我就改变了主意。

• First of all, open the windows, then turn off the gas, and if necessary, call an ambulance.

首先，打开窗子，然后关掉煤气，如果有必要，叫一辆救护车。

知识点 5 “the + 比较级 ... , the + 比较级 ...”

“the + 比较级 ... , the + 比较级 ...”的结构意为“越……，越……”。例如：

• The more you smile, the happier you will feel.

你笑得越多，你就会感觉到越快乐。

还有一种表示程度递进的比较级形式：“比较级 + and + 比较级”，表示“越来越……”。例如：

• The weather gets colder and colder. 天气越来越冷了。

知识点 6 find + it + adj. + to do sth.

find + it + adj. + to do sth. 意为“发现做某事……”find 后接复合宾语，其中 it 在句中作形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式，形容词在句中作宾语补足语。例如：

• I find it very interesting to learn English.

我发现学英语很有趣。

2. The box is _____ heavy _____ _____ carry.

3. The box is not _____ _____ for me to carry.

【答案】 1. so, that, can't
2. too, for me to 3. light enough

整合突破

() We didn't trust him _____, but his charming manner completely disarmed us.

A. first B. at first
C. first of all D. firstly

【答案】 B

整合突破

() The _____ you study, the _____ grades you can get.

A. harder; better
B. hard; good
C. hardest; best
D. harder; good

【答案】 A

整合突破

翻译下面句子。

最后，我们发现在半个小时内完成这些工作是不可能的。

【答案】 Finally, we found it impossible to finish the work in half an hour.

知识点 7 be afraid to do sth.

be afraid to do sth. 意为“害怕做某事”。

例如：· I'm afraid to travel by plane.

我害怕乘飞机旅行。

afraid 其他用法：

1. be afraid of doing sth. 害怕做某事

例如：· I'm afraid of going out alone at night.

我害怕夜晚独自外出。

2. be afraid of sb. /sth. 害怕某人/某物

例如：· Are you afraid of snakes?

你怕蛇吗？

3. I'm afraid + that 从句，其中 afraid 意为“恐怕，担心”。

例如：· I'm afraid that you are wrong.

恐怕是你错了。

知识点 8 discover 的用法与辨析

discover 是动词，意为“发现，发觉”。例如：

· Columbus discovered America. 哥伦布发现了美洲。

词语	词义	意义或用法
discover	发现	指发现原本存在的但一直不为人知的东西
invent	发明	指创造发明出新的、原来并不存在的东西

例如：· Recently they discovered gold in this area.

他们最近在这一地区发现了黄金。

· Edison invented the electric light bulb.

爱迪生发明了电灯泡。

知识点 9 so that 的用法与辨析

so that 引导目的状语从句，意为“以便，为了”，相当于“in order that ...”结构。其从句中的谓语动词常和 can, may, should 等情态动词及 be able to 连用。例如：

· My mother bought me a bicycle so that I can get to school quickly. 我妈妈给我买了一辆自行车以便我能快一点到达学校。

词语	意义或用法
so that	引导目的状语从句，表示“以便，为了”，还可以引导结果状语从句，表示“因此，所以”
so ... that	引导结果状语从句，表示“如此……以至于……”

例如：· Please turn on the light so that we can see clearly.

请开灯，以便我们能看清楚。

· I am so tired that I can't walk any further.

我太累了，不能再走远了。

整合突破

I'm afraid to dive into the swimming pool. (改为同义句)

我不敢在游泳池里跳水。

I'm _____ into the swimming pool.

【答案】 afraid of diving

整合突破

() The whole story was _____.

A. discovered B. found

C. looked for D. invented

【答案】 D

整合突破

() I read more books _____

I can catch up with my classmates.

A. because of B. too much

C. and then D. so that

【答案】 D

【巧学妙记】

目的状语 so that,
从句之中有情态;
结果状语 so ...that,
主从停顿分两排;
主从之间没逗号,
一气呵成连起来。

Section B

知识点拨

知识点 10 join 的辨析

join 作动词，表示“参加，加入”，例如：

- When did you join the League? 你何时入团的？

词语	意义或用法
join	指加入某党派，组织或某社会团体，成为其中一员以及参军等
take part in	参加集体活动，往往指参加者持有积极的态度，起一定作用，有时可与 join in 互换
join in	参加某项比赛或活动，常用于口语中，也可转换为 join sb. in (doing) sth.，表“与某人一起参加活动”

例如：• You can join the English club to practice English.

你可以加入英语俱乐部来练习英语。

- He listens but he never joins in.

他只是听，但从来不发表意见。

• Students should take part in all kinds of activities after class. 学生们课后应该参加各种活动。

知识点 11 need 的用法与辨析

1. need 作及物动词，意为“需要”，后面可跟名词、代词、动词不定式或动词-ing 形式。作实义动词时，既可用于肯定句又可用于否定句和疑问句；构成否定句和疑问句时，要借助助动词 do/does/did。例如：

- I need a lot of money now. 我现在需要很多钱。

- You need to take good care of your mother.

你要好好照顾你妈妈。

2. need 作情态动词时，和 can, may, must 一样，无人称或数的变化，后面跟动词原形。回答 must 引导的一般疑问句，肯定回答用 must，否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to。例如：

- You needn't worry about me. 你不用担心我。

- Need I answer the question? 我需要回答那个问题吗？

- —Must I clean the floor now? 我必须现在扫地吗？

—Yes, you must. 是的，你必须现在扫地。

—No, you needn't. / No, you don't have to. 不，你不必。

【注意】need + v-ing 形式时表被动。例如：• The flowers need watering every day. 花儿需要每天浇水。

整合突破

() The children planted more trees and flowers after they _____ Green China.

- A. joined
- B. took part in
- C. became
- D. joined in

【答案】A

整合突破

() —Do you _____ to go at once?

- No, I _____.
- A. must; needn't
 - B. need; have to
 - C. need; don't
 - D. need; mustn't

【答案】C

知识点 12 forget to do sth. 的用法与辨析

forget 是及物动词，意为“忘记”，其反义词是 remember。后面可跟名词或代词，也可跟动词不定式和动词-ing 形式。

词语	意义或用法
forget to do sth.	“忘记去做某事”，表示事情还没有做
forget doing sth.	“忘记做过了某事”，表示事情已经做过，但是忘记自己做过了。

- 例如：
 • I forgot to turn off the lights. 我忘记关灯了。
 • I forgot turning off the lights. 我忘记已经关灯了。

整合突破

() Sorry, I _____ bring my book today.

- A. remember to
 B. forget not to
 C. forget to
 D. forget

【答案】C



思维能力拓展

一、选择题

- () 1. —How do you learn English words?
 —_____ making words cards.
 A. To B. By
 C. For D. With
- () 2. Mr. Scott made a living by _____ old things.
 A. sold B. sell
 C. selling D. sells
- () 3. He was _____ tired _____ he could not go on walking.
 A. too; to B. such; that
 C. so; that D. much; that
- () 4. _____ children there are in a family, _____ their life will be.
 A. The less; the better B. The fewer; the better
 C. Fewer; richer D. More; poorer
- () 5. Don't forget _____ off the lights when you leave the room, please.
 A. to turn B. turning
 C. turn D. turned

二、阅读理解

Mr. Green made a robot. He could say only one sentence: "There is no doubt (疑问) about it." The robot always repeated the same words when you spoke to him.

One day Mr. Green needed lots of money and he took the robot to the market to sell him. "Who will buy my robot? He is very

答疑解惑

一、选择题

考点溯源【知识点 1】

“by + 动词-ing”结构常用来表示“通过做……的方式”而得到某种结果。

【答案】1. B 2. C

考点溯源【知识点 3】

句意为：“他太累而不能继续走下去”。too...to...本身就带有否定的结果；such...that 和 so...that 表示“如此……以至于”，such 后面接名词，so 后面跟形容词或副词。D 的搭配不对。

【答案】C

考点溯源【知识点 5】

“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”表示“越……, 就越……”。此处表示一个家庭里的孩子越少, 家里的生活条件就越好。

【答案】B

考点溯源【知识点 12】

本题考查的是 forget 的搭配使用, 表示“忘记去做某事”, forget 后面接动词不定式。本题表示“不要忘记关灯”。

【答案】A

smart,” he shouted. “Twenty thousand dollars for my robot!”

A man was surprised that he was asking for so much money. Is it different? He decided to speak to the robot.



“Are you worth (值) twenty thousand dollars?” he asked the robot. “There is no doubt about it,” it answered. The man liked its answer so much that he bought him and carried him home. But very soon he found that the robot could say nothing else. He was sorry he bought the robot. He stood in front of the robot and said, “How foolish (愚蠢的) I was to throw so much money away!” “There is no doubt about it,” said the robot.

- () 1. Why did Mr. Green sell the robot?
- A. Because the robot was bad.
B. Because Mr. Green didn't like it.
C. Because Mr. Green needed much money.
D. Because the robot was old.
- () 2. The man was sorry that _____.
- A. he met Mr. Green B. he went to the market
C. he spoke to the robot D. he bought the robot
- () 3. At the end of the story, the man probably felt the robot was _____.
- A. sorry for him B. afraid of him
C. laughing at him D. trying to surprise him

三、书面表达

假设你校要交流英语学习的感受, 请按照下面的表格写一篇题为“Find your own way to learn English”的英语作文, 80 个词左右, 介绍你学习英语的体会。开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

最初的情况	现在的情况	学习体会
学习困难: 单词拼写、听力差, 语法出错, 阅读速度慢	学习方法: 记单元词汇表(vocabulary list), 多听磁带, 阅读	学好英语的关键: 专心致志, 自有方法

Find your own way to learn English

There are many ways to learn English, but everyone should have his or her own way. At first, I ...

二、阅读理解

【解析】

- 由第二段第一句话可知, 格林先生卖机器人是因为需要很多钱。【答案】C
- 从“How foolish I was to throw so much money away!”可知, 这人买了机器人后感到很后悔。【答案】D
- 由最后两句话可以看出, 这个人感觉到机器人在嘲笑他。【答案】C

三、书面表达

【示范作文】

... I couldn't spell some English words, and couldn't understand what people said when they were talking fast. I often made mistakes in grammar and read slowly. Now I have found some ways to improve my English. I copy down the vocabulary list and keep them in my mind. I listen to English tapes every day and I could understand mostly what people talk about. I often read English books after class. The most important thing to learn English well, I think, is to keep your mind on it, so that you can find your own ways to improve your English.

Unit 2

I think that mooncakes are delicious!



单元知识梳理

话题	• Talk about the festivals																																																																	
必背单词	mooncake stranger relative pound whoever steal lay dessert garden tradition admire tie treat Christmas lie novel dead business punish warn present warmth spread																																																																	
必背词组	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. the Chinese Spring Festival</td> <td>中国春节</td> <td>2. a little</td> <td>有点; 一点儿</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. put on</td> <td>增加(体重); 发胖</td> <td>4. in two weeks</td> <td>两周后</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. sound like</td> <td>听起来像</td> <td>6. be similar to</td> <td>与……相似</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. each other</td> <td>相互, 彼此</td> <td>8. in the shape of ...</td> <td>呈……的形状</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. on Mid - Autumn night</td> <td>在中秋之夜</td> <td>10. shoot down</td> <td>射下</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. fly up to ...</td> <td>飞上……</td> <td>12. call out</td> <td>叫喊; 大声说出</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. lay out</td> <td>摆开; 布置</td> <td>14. a good time to do ...</td> <td>做……的好时候</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Mother's Day</td> <td>母亲节</td> <td>16. Father's Day</td> <td>父亲节</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. dress up</td> <td>装扮; 乔装打扮</td> <td>18. think of</td> <td>认为; 想起</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19. play a trick on ...</td> <td>开……的玩笑</td> <td>20. the spirit of ...</td> <td>……的精神</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21. the importance of ...</td> <td>……的重要性</td> <td>22. care about</td> <td>关心; 在意</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23. make money</td> <td>挣钱</td> <td>24. used to do</td> <td>过去常常做……</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25. end up</td> <td>最终成为; 最后处于</td> <td>26. remind sb. of ...</td> <td>使某人想起……</td> </tr> <tr> <td>27. wake up</td> <td>醒来</td> <td>28. in need</td> <td>需要中的; 困难中的</td> </tr> <tr> <td>29. the beginning of ...</td> <td>……的开始</td> <td>30. between ...and ...</td> <td>在……和……之间</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31. give out</td> <td>发放; 分发</td> <td>32. not only ...but also ...</td> <td>不但……而且……</td> </tr> </table>		1. the Chinese Spring Festival	中国春节	2. a little	有点; 一点儿	3. put on	增加(体重); 发胖	4. in two weeks	两周后	5. sound like	听起来像	6. be similar to	与……相似	7. each other	相互, 彼此	8. in the shape of ...	呈……的形状	9. on Mid - Autumn night	在中秋之夜	10. shoot down	射下	11. fly up to ...	飞上……	12. call out	叫喊; 大声说出	13. lay out	摆开; 布置	14. a good time to do ...	做……的好时候	15. Mother's Day	母亲节	16. Father's Day	父亲节	17. dress up	装扮; 乔装打扮	18. think of	认为; 想起	19. play a trick on ...	开……的玩笑	20. the spirit of ...	……的精神	21. the importance of ...	……的重要性	22. care about	关心; 在意	23. make money	挣钱	24. used to do	过去常常做……	25. end up	最终成为; 最后处于	26. remind sb. of ...	使某人想起……	27. wake up	醒来	28. in need	需要中的; 困难中的	29. the beginning of ...	……的开始	30. between ...and ...	在……和……之间	31. give out	发放; 分发	32. not only ...but also ...	不但……而且……
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必背句型	<p>1. 表达个人的想法: But I guess it was a little too crowded. / I think that they're fun to watch.</p> <p>2. 现在完成时结构: Chinese people have been celebrating ... and enjoying ...</p> <p>3. it 作形式主语: It is also a good idea to help parents to do something instead.</p> <p>4. 动词-ing 形式作伴随状语: He now treats everyone with kindness and warmth, spreading love and joy everywhere he goes.</p> <p>5. 倒装句结构: Not only do people ... but they also...</p>																																																																	
语法	1. that, if 和 whether 引导的宾语从句 2. 感叹句																																																																	

重点知识详解

Section A

知识 点拨

知识点 1 whether 的用法与辨析

whether 表示“是否”，使用起来与 if 有一定的区别。

- 例如：· He doesn't know whether to stay or not.
他不知道是否要留下来。(whether 常与 or not 搭配)
- I'm not sure whether/if the train will arrive on time.
我不确定火车是否会准时到达。
- I wonder if it doesn't rain. 我不知道是否会下雨。
(宾语从句是否定句时，只用 if，不用 whether)

whether	意为“是否，是……(还是)”，表示迟疑或两个可能性之间的选择或两种情况都真实，其后面可以与 or(not) 连用。引导主语从句，表语从句，宾语从句，让步状语从句等，引导主语从句时可以置于句首。
if	意为“是否”，引导宾语从句，一般不与 or(not) 连用。也可引导状语从句，意为“如果”。

知识点 2 put on

put on 意为“增加(体重)，发胖”。例如：

- I can eat what I want but I never put on weight.
我能想吃什么就吃什么，但是从来不发胖。

put on 的其他用法：

1. 意为“穿上，戴上”。

- 例如：· She put on her coat and went out.
她穿上大衣出去了。

2. 意为“上演，举办”。

- 例如：· The band is hoping to put on a UK show before the end of the year.

那个乐队希望在年底之前在英国举办一场演出。

知识点 3 similar 的用法与辨析

similar 是形容词，意为“相似的，相像的”，无比较级，常用短语 be similar to...，意为“与……相似”。例如：

- She is similar to her mother.
她和她妈妈很相像。

整合突破

() 1. They wonder _____ robots will make humans lose their jobs or not.

- A. that B. if
C. whether D. how

() 2. —I don't know if he will come this evening.

—I will let you know _____ he comes.

- A. that B. if
C. whether D. how

【答案】1. C 2. B

整合突破

翻译下面句子。

如果你要出去，穿上你的厚冬衣。

【答案】Put on your heavy winter coat if you are going out.

整合突破

() I won't make a _____ mistake next time.

- A. such B. same
C. similar D. like

【答案】C

similar	表示“相似的，相像的”，但并不完全一样
same	表示“相同的，同样的”，强调完全相同或一致，其前通常加定冠词 the

例如：· They are similar, but they're not the same.
他们相似，但并非完全一样。

知识点 4 现在完成进行时的用法与辨析

现在完成进行时表示的是过去某一时间内发生的动作一直持续到现在，并且可能仍在继续进行，其结构为“have/has been + 动词的现在分词”。

现在完成进行时和现在完成时皆可表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或产生的后果，但前者所表示的结果是直接的，而后者表示的则是最后的结果。这两种时态的区别如下：

现在完成进行时	现在完成时
表示动作在迄今为止的一段时间内曾经延续进行或者目前仍在继续	表示动作已经完成
强调动作持续进行的状态	强调动作的结果

例如：· We have been cleaning the classroom.
我们一直在打扫教室。
(其直接结果可能是“我们”现在还在打扫教室)
· We have cleaned the classroom.
我们打扫过教室了。
(其结果是现在教室不用打扫了)

知识点 5 wish 的用法

1. wish 用作名词，意为“祝福，愿望”。

例如：· Send you my best wishes.
送给你我最美好的祝愿。

2. wish 用作动词，意为“希望，想要”，后接名词、代词或动词不定式作宾语。

例如：· We wish to see the film.
我们希望看那部电影。

3. wish 与 hope 的辨析

wish	wish to do sth. 希望做某事
	wish + that 从句 希望……(不容易实现的愿望)
	wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事
	wish sb. + n. 希望某人……
hope	hope to do sth. 希望做某事
	hope + that 从句 希望……(容易实现的愿望)

例如：· We wish you a happy year!
我们祝你新年快乐!

整合突破

() 1. —Hi, Tracy, you look so pale.

—I am tired. I _____ the living room all day.

- A. painted
B. had painted
C. have been painting
D. have painted

() 2. —_____ you _____ him around the museum yet?

—Yes. We had a great time there.

- A. Have; shown
B. Do; show
C. Had; shown
D. Did; show

【答案】1. C 2. A

整合突破

选词填空

wish hope

1. We all _____ to see him very soon.

2. How I _____ it was not raining at the moment!

【答案】1. hope 2. wish

· Do you hope to leave now?

你希望现在离开吗?

知识点 6 lay 的用法与辨析

lay 是动词, 意为“放置; 安放; 产(卵); 下(蛋)”。其过去式、过去分词均为 laid, 现在分词为 laying。lay out 意为“摆开; 布置”。

原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词	含 义
lay	laid	laid	laying	常作及物动词, 意为“放; 摆; 铺; 下(蛋); 产(卵)”等。
lie	lay	lain	lying	常作不及物动词, 意为“躺; 存在; 在于”等。
lie	lied	lied	lying	常作不及物动词, 意为“说谎”; 还可作名词, 意为“谎言”。

例如: · Can you help me lay out the books on the shelf?

你可以帮我把这些书摆在架子上吗?

· The hen doesn't lay eggs now.

现在这只母鸡不下蛋了。

· Don't lie to others. 不要对别人撒谎。

· The boy never tells a lie. 这个男孩从不说谎。

知识点 7 spend 的用法与辨析

spend 是动词, 意为“花, 用”, 常用句型为 spend some time/money (in) doing sth. “花费时间/金钱做某事”。spend 后面的动词要用动词-ing 形式。例如:

· I spent two hours (in) reading the novel.

我花了两个小时读这篇小说。

· I spent 100 yuan buying the sweater.

我花了 100 元买这件毛衣。

spend	其主语通常是人	常用于 sb. spend (s) some time/money (in) doing sth. “某人花费时间/钱做某事”或 sb. spend (s) some time/money on sth. “某人在某事/某物上花时间/钱”句型中
pay	其主语是人	常用于 sb. pay (s) some money for sth. “某人为某物花多少钱”句型中
cost	其主语是物	常用于 sth. cost (s) sb. some money “某物花费某人多少钱”句型中
take	常用 it 作形式主语	常用于 It takes/took sb. some time to do sth. “做某事花费某人多少时间”句型中

整合突破

用 lay 和 lie 的正确形式填空。

1. He _____ his hand on my shoulder.

2. The hen is _____ an egg.

3. He felt tired, so he _____ down for a rest.

4. Her books _____ open on the desk when I went in.

5. The baby _____ on the bed was my little sister.

6. The city _____ in the north of China.

【答案】1. laid 2. laying

3. lay 4. lay 5. lying 6. lies

整合突破

() 1. They spend too much time _____ the report.

A. writing B. to write

C. on writing D. write

() 2. —Will you please _____ for my dinner, Peter?

—Sure.

A. spend B. pay

C. take D. cost

() 3. —How do you come to school?

—By bike. Taking a bus may _____ too much money. And walking _____ too much time.

A. take; pays

B. cost; takes

C. pay; costs

D. pay; takes

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. B

- 例如：
- I spent one hundred *yuan* (in) buying the present.
 - = I spent one hundred *yuan* on the present.
 - = I paid one hundred *yuan* for the present.
 - = The present cost me one hundred *yuan*.
- 这件礼物花了我一百元。
- It took me 30 minutes to get to school.
- 我用了半个小时的时间到达学校。

Section B

知识点拨

知识点 8 dress 的用法和辨析

dress up 常与 as, in 连用构成短语, dress up as ... 意为“装扮成……, 乔装打扮成……”; dress up in ... 意为“穿上……”, 后接表示衣服或颜色的名词。

dress	“给某人穿衣服”, 其宾语是人或反身代词, 不是表示衣服等的名词。
wear	“穿着, 戴着”, 强调状态
put on	“穿上, 戴上”, 强调动作
have on	“穿着, 戴着”, 强调状态。不能用于被动语态
be in	“穿着, 戴着”, 强调状态。通常接表示颜色的名词

- 例如：
- She dressed her son and then sent him to school.
她给儿子穿好衣服并送他去上学。
 - She wears red shoes. 她穿着红色的鞋子。
 - He put on his best clothes for the party.
为了参加晚会, 他穿上了最好的衣服。
 - She had a beautiful new suit on.
她穿着一套漂亮的新衣服。
 - Who is the girl in red over there?
那边穿红衣服的那个女孩是谁?

知识点 9 make 的用法与辨析

make 作使役动词时, 意为“使……, 叫……, 让……”, 常见的使役动词还有 have, let 等。其结构是:

① make + 人(宾语) + 动词原形(宾语补足语), 即 make sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。例如:

- Don't make her work at night. 不要让她在晚上工作。

整合突破

用表示“穿”的正确单词或词组填空。

1. Do you know the lady _____ glasses?
2. The mother _____ his son every day.
3. Mr. Smith _____ his coat _____ and left hurriedly.
4. The little girl _____ herself _____ as an angel.
5. The boy shouted, “The emperor(皇帝) _____ nothing _____!”

【答案】1. wearing 2. dresses
3. put; on 4. dressed; up
5. has; on

整合突破

- () 1. His good mark _____ his parents _____.
- A. takes; happily
 - B. makes; happy
 - C. takes; happy
 - D. makes; happily

② make + 宾语 + 形容词(宾语补足语), 意为“使某人/某物……”。例如:

• He often makes me bored. 他经常使我感到厌烦。

【注意】后接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补的动词主要有:

一感	feel“感觉”
二听	hear“听见”; listen to“听”
三让	have“使”; let“让”; make“使”
四看	see“看见”; look at“看……” watch“看”; notice“注意到”
半帮助	help 后既可带 to, 也可不带 to, 所以谓之“半帮助”

知识点 10 famous 形容词

famous 形容词, 意为“著名的, 出名的”, 既可以作表语, 也可以作定语。其同义词是 well-known, 反义词为 unknown。例如:

• Thomas Edison is a famous scientist.

托马斯·爱迪生是一位著名的科学家。

famous 的常用结构:

1. be famous for... “因……而著名/出名”。

例如: • China is famous for the Great Wall.

中国因长城而闻名。

2. be famous as... “作为……而出名”。

例如: • He is famous as a singer.

他作为一名歌手而出名。

知识点 11 used to 的用法与辨析

1. used to 意为“过去常常”, 表示过去的动作或状态, 并与现在进行对比, 暗示现在不再这样, 因此常与时间状语 but now, but not any more 或 but not any longer 等连用。to 为动词不定式符号, 后接动词原形。例如:

• He used to be short. / I used to play football at school.

他过去很矮。/我过去常常在学校踢足球。

2. used to 的否定式:

主语 + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{used not} \\ \text{usedn't} \\ \text{didn't use} \end{array} \right\} \text{to do sth. (used not = usedn't = didn't use)}$

t use)

例如: • She didn't use to go to the movies.

= She usedn't to go to the movies.

= She used not to go to the movies.

她过去不经常看电影。

() 2. The teacher made him _____ the word five times.

- A. writing B. writes
C. write D. to write

【答案】1. B 2. C

整合突破

() Yao Ming is _____ a basketball player.

- A. famous for
B. famous as
C. famous with
D. famous in

【答案】B

整合突破

按要求转换下列句子, 每空一词。

1. Mario used to wear glasses.
(改为否定句)

Mario _____ _____ _____ wear glasses.

2. I used to be very shy. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you be very shy?

3. There used to be a great mountain, _____? (改成反意疑问句)

【答案】1. used not to 或

didn't use to 2. Used

3. didn't there 或 usedn't there