



新课标*课堂同步

零障碍

LINGZHANGAI DAOJIAO DAOXUE AN

导教导学案

主编 龚敏洁



高效课堂

零低分

培优辅差

零障碍

导教导学

零起点

层层递进

英语

九年级 全一册

RJYY



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英语

九年级 全一册

学生用书

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

零障碍导教学案. 英语九年级. 全一册 / 龚敏洁主编.
—成都: 电子科技大学出版社, 2019. 12
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5647 - 7604 - 6

I. ①零… II. ①龚… 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 (2019) 第 297329 号

零障碍导教学案 英语九年级 全一册
龚敏洁 主编

策划编辑 陈松明 李 倩
责任编辑 刘 愚

出版发行 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九楼 邮编 610051

主 页 www.uestp.com.cn
服务电话 028 - 83203399
邮购电话 028 - 83201495

印 刷 广州市迪桦彩印有限公司
成品尺寸 210mm × 290mm
印 张 12.5
字 数 395 千字
版 次 2019 年 12 月第 1 版
印 次 2019 年 12 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5647 - 7604 - 6
定 价 59.80 元

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目

录

Unit 1	How can we become good learners?	1
	Section A	2
	Section B & Self Check	8
Unit 2	I think that mooncakes are delicious!	14
	Section A	15
	Section B & Self Check	22
Unit 3	Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?	28
	Section A	29
	Section B & Self Check	35
Unit 4	I used to be afraid of the dark.	41
	Section A	42
	Section B & Self Check	49
Unit 5	What are the shirts made of?	55
	Section A	56
	Section B & Self Check	62
Unit 6	When was it invented?	68
	Section A	69
	Section B & Self Check	74
Unit 7	Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.	80
	Section A	81
	Section B & Self Check	87
Unit 8	It must belong to Carla.	92
	Section A	93
	Section B & Self Check	98
Unit 9	I like music that I can dance to.	104
	Section A	105
	Section B & Self Check	111
Unit 10	You're supposed to shake hands.	117
	Section A	118
	Section B & Self Check	123
Unit 11	Sad movies make me cry.	129
	Section A	130
	Section B & Self Check	137
Unit 12	Life is full of the unexpected.	143
	Section A	144
	Section B & Self Check	149
Unit 13	We're trying to save the earth!	155
	Section A	156
	Section B & Self Check	163
Unit 14	I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.	168
	Section A	169
	Section B & Self Check	174



Unit 1

How can we become good learners?

知识归纳

话题		Learning how to learn			
中考 单词	Section A	conversation <i>n.</i>	谈话; 交流	aloud <i>adv.</i>	大声地
	Section B	pronunciation <i>n.</i>	发音	speed <i>n.</i>	速度; <i>v.</i> (使)加速
重点 词组	Section A	patient <i>n.</i>	病人; <i>adj.</i> 耐心的	ability <i>n.</i>	能力, 才能
	Section B	secret <i>n.</i>	秘密, 内情	attention <i>n.</i>	关心, 注意
重点 句型	Section A	repeat <i>v.</i>	重复; 重做	knowledge <i>n.</i>	知识, 学问
	Section B	chemistry <i>n.</i>	化学	review <i>vt.</i>	重新调查; 回顾; 复习; <i>n.</i> 复查; 复习; 评论
重点 句型	Section A	note <i>n.</i>	便条, 笔记, 注释, 钞票, 纸币; <i>vt.</i> 记下, 记录; 注意, 留意	ask for	请求; 询问
	Section B	pronounce <i>vt.</i>	发音	word by word	逐字逐句地
语法	Section A	born <i>v.</i>	出生; <i>adj.</i> 天生的	as well	也; 同样地
	Section B	active <i>adj.</i>	积极的, 主动的	make mistakes	犯错; 出错
重点句型		connect <i>vt.</i>	连接, 把……联系起来	study for a test	准备考试
重点句型		review <i>vt.</i>	重新调查; 回顾; 复习; <i>n.</i> 复查; 复习; 评论	fall in love with	爱上
重点句型		look up	查阅	be born with	天生具有
重点句型		take notes	做笔记	be stressed out	紧张的; 有压力的
重点句型		be afraid of (doing) sth.	害怕(做)某事	instead of	代替
重点句型		bit by bit	一点一点地	connect with	与……相连
重点句型		connect with	与……相连	1. —How do you learn English? —你是怎样学习英语的? —I learn by studying with a group. —我是通过小组学习的。	
重点句型		2. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? 大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?			
重点句型		3. It's too hard to understand spoken English. 英语口语太难理解了。			
重点句型		4. The more you read, the faster you'll be. 读书越多, 你(阅读速度)就会更快。			
重点句型		5. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English? 为什么魏芬认为学英语难?			
重点句型		6. The teacher spoke so quickly that I did not understand her most of the time. 老师说得太快, 以至大多数时候我不明白。			
重点句型		7. I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better understanding of English movies. 我想学习新单词和更多的语法以便更好地理解英文电影。			
语法		by 的用法			



Section A

重难点精析

1. —How do you study for a test?

——你怎样准备考试的?

—I study by working with a group.

——我通过小组学习的方式来备考。

★by doing sth. 此短语中 by 是介词, 意为“通过……的方式、途径”等, 其后接名词或动词或代词, 接动词时, 需用动名词的形式。

(1) 你是通过听录音来学习英语的吗?

Do you learn English _____ tapes?

(2) 他是通过大声朗读的方式练习语音的吗?

Does he practice pronunciation _____?

★by + 交通工具, 意为“乘, 坐, 驾……”(交通工具前不使用冠词, 而且要用单数形式)。

(3) 他总是乘公车去上学。

He always goes to school _____.

★表示连续或反复, 意为“(一个)接着(一个), (一个)又(一个)”

(4) 逐字逐句地 _____ by _____ 一点一点地 _____ by _____

一个接一个 _____ by _____ 一点一点, 逐步地 _____ by _____

2. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

大声朗读来练习发音怎么样?

★aloud, loud, loudly 的区别

aloud	作副词, 指“出声”, 能让人们听见, 但声音不一定大, 没有比较级, 主要与 read, think 连用, 表示“出声地”; 与 say, laugh, cry 连用时, 表示“大声地”。	Please read the story aloud. (请大声朗读故事。)
loud	loud 可作形容词和副词。作形容词时, 意为“响亮的, 大声的”, 可作表语和定语。作副词时, 意为“响亮地, 大声地”, 一般用在动词 talk, speak, sing, laugh 等后面, 多用于比较级, 但一般不用最高级。	Don't talk so loud. (不要如此大声讲话。) Speak louder! (请大声点!)
loudly	loudly 作副词和 loud 同义, 意为“喧闹地, 大声地, 响亮地”, 但有令人讨厌或打扰别人的意思, 可位于动词前后。	Someone knocked loudly at the door. (有人大声敲门。)

★用 aloud, loud, loudly 填空

(1) When Mrs. Green heard the bad news, she cried _____.

(2) Don't laugh _____ in the room. The baby is sleeping.

(3) Don't play _____ music. I can't stand it.

(4) He often speaks _____ than I.

3. It's too hard to understand spoken English.

理解口语是一件很难的事。

★too...to... 意为“太……而不能……”, 是一个固定的句式, 可以和 enough to 或 so...that... 结构相互转化; 这句型 “It is + adj. + (for/of sb.) + to do sth.”, 这句式 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。



- (1) 他太小而不能上学。

He is _____ young _____ go to school.

He is _____ young _____ he can't go to school.

He isn't _____ to go to school.

- (2) 我现在太忙而不能和你交谈。

I am _____ you now.

- (3) 你帮我真太好了。

It's _____ me.

- (4) 对他们来说学好外语是必要的。

It's _____ a foreign language well.

4. The more you read, the faster you'll be.

你读得越多, 你(阅读的速度)就会越快。

★the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...意为“越……越……”。

- (1) 你越小心, 犯的错误就会越少。

_____ you are, _____ you will make.

- (2) 越快越好。

_____ , _____ .

5. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?

为什么魏芬认为学英语难?

★句型中, it 作形式宾语, difficult 作宾语补足语, 真正的宾语是动词不定式(to do)。能适合这句型的动词通常有: feel, think, find. 这时可作简单句和复合句的转化。

We think it necessary to learn English well. (我们认为学好英语是必要的。)

= We think it is necessary to learn English well.

- (1) 我发现他是个聪明的男孩。

I find _____ a clever boy.

I find _____ a clever boy.

- (2) 我们认为学英语有趣。

We think _____ interesting to learn English. .

We think _____ interesting to learn English.

- (3) 刚才我发现她在学校。

I found _____ at school just now.

I found _____ at school just now.

6. The teacher spoke so quickly that I did not understand her most of the time.

老师说得那么快以致很多时候我都听不明白她的意思。

★so...that 意为“如此……以至于……”, that 引导结果状语从句, 其中的 so 后接形容词或副词。

- (1) 他气得话都说不出来。

He was _____ he couldn't speak.

- (2) 他跑得如此快, 我们没一个能追上他。

He runs _____ none of us can catch up with him.

7. But I am afraid to ask questions because of my poor pronunciation.

但是因为我发音不好, 我很害怕发问。

★辨析: be afraid to do sth. 害怕去干某事 be afraid of (doing) sth. 害怕(做)某事

- (1) 我害怕在晚上外出。

I'm afraid _____ at night.



(2) 他害怕独处吗?

_____ he _____ stay alone?

(3) 你怕狗吗?

_____ you _____ dogs?

★辨析: because 与 because of 都意为“因为”, 但 because + 从句, 而 because of + 名词/代词/v. -ing.

(4) 因为这所房子大我才买的。

I bought the house because _____.

(5) 他昨天没有上学因为病了。

He didn't go to school yesterday because of _____.

(= He didn't go to school yesterday because _____ .)

8. Although I could not understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning.

尽管我不能明白角色讲的每件事, 但是他们的肢体语言和脸上的表情帮我弄明白了意思。

★although(= though) 意为“尽管, 虽然”, 引导让步状语从句。要注意在英语中 although 和 but 不可以连用, 只能二者择其一。

虽然他身体不好, 但他尽最大努力工作。

_____ he is weak, he tries his best to do the work.

(= He is weak _____ he tries his best to do the work.)

9. I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better understanding of English movies.

我想学习新单词和更多的语法以便我可以更好地看懂英文电影。

★...so that... 意为“为了, 以便”, 引导目的状语从句。

(1) 拿近些以便我能看得更清楚。

Bring it closer _____ I might _____ it better.

(2) 他努力工作为了能有一天实现梦想。

He works hard _____ he can achieve his dream one day.

基础达标

一、翻译词组。

1. 和……会话 _____
3. 准备考试 _____
5. 害怕做…… _____
7. 爱上 _____
9. 也; 同样地 _____
11. 做笔记 _____

2. 做报告 _____
4. 逐字逐句地 _____
6. 查阅 _____
8. 如此……以至…… _____
10. 请求; 询问 _____
12. 以便 _____

二、用所给出的词的正确形式填空。

1. Annie is very kind and warm. She is very _____ with _____ (patient).
2. Please use these words to make different _____ (sentence).
3. I learn to cook by _____ (watch) videos.
4. I think the _____ (pronounce) of the word is difficult.
5. “Please read _____ (loud)”, the teacher said to us.
6. I want to learn more _____ (grammar).
7. We should do a lot of _____ (practice) every day.
8. The _____ (express) on his faces made me nervous.



9. How about _____ (listen) to music after class?
10. I feel watching English movies _____ (help).

三、单项选择。

- () 1. —_____ do you know this matter?
—By listening to the radio.
A. How B. Why C. What D. When
- () 2. —Marcus, you look very young. I think you are only thirty years old, right?
—Oh, it is a (n) _____.
A. idea B. advice C. suggestion D. secret
- () 3. —_____ going shopping this Sunday?
—Good idea!
A. What about B. Why not C. Why don't D. Why don't you
- () 4. —Where is Bob, Jack?
—He _____ Guangzhou. He will stay there for _____.
A. has been to; some time B. has gone to; some time
C. has been to; sometimes D. has gone to; sometime
- () 5. I find _____ useful _____ English by listening to English songs.
A. this; to learn B. it; learning C. it; to learn D. that; to learn
- () 6. The more sports you play, _____ you will be.
A. the healthy B. healthier C. the more healthy D. the healthier
- () 7. He didn't come to school _____ the heavy snow.
A. because of B. because C. when D. if
- () 8. The stone is _____ heavy that I can't move it.
A. so B. very C. too D. quite
- () 9. When you don't understand the new words, you can _____ in a dictionary.
A. look it up B. look up it C. look them up D. look up them
- () 10. We don't like apples. They don't like apples, _____.
A. also B. too C. either D. as well

四、完成句子。

1. 我们可以通过记笔记来记忆这些句子。
We can memorize the sentences _____.
2. 天气如此糟糕,以至于他不得不待在家里。
It was _____ he had to stay at home.
3. 杰克想快点找到一个宾馆住下,因为他太累了。
Jack wanted to quickly find a hotel _____, because he was too tired.
4. 提高我们的英语口语是必要的。
_____ necessary _____ our spoken English.
5. 他想知道怎样可以在短时间内算出这道数学题。
He wonders _____ the math problem in a short time.

五、完形填空。

Today's students are tomorrow's leaders. The qualities(素质) of the students are greatly 1 to make the students a bright future, 2 being a good learner is important. 3 are the qualities of a good learner?

Anyone who learns something better is a good learner. A good learner should have the 4 to learn new subjects even if the subjects are not interesting. The abilities are necessary, such as the ability to read, to write, to speak, and to 5. Having a good level(水平) in all these areas will make a students 6 in the class. A good learner has the ability to use the result of his or her learning in a creative way and achieve the goals(目标).



A good learner always 7 from anything he can get, even from talks, and he can know the deep and real meaning of the thoughts of the speaker. He can make a good conclusion(总结) by 8, though it is not needed.

Controlling time is an important ability that every good learner must 9. He never has the bad 10 of putting off the work, such as writing and reading. Instead, he can make his time for it in a right way.

- () 1. A. interesting B. strange C. important D. difficult
- () 2. A. so B. but C. as D. though
- () 3. A. When B. What C. Why D. That
- () 4. A. hand B. book C. ability D. lesson
- () 5. A. sing B. smile C. teach D. communicate
- () 6. A. hide B. shine C. stop D. go
- () 7. A. takes B. brings C. returns D. learns
- () 8. A. himself B. itself C. herself D. yourself
- () 9. A. sell B. own C. find D. forget
- () 10. A. habit B. thing C. knowledge D. note

六、阅读理解。

Your dog becomes excited when you arrive home from school. His body wiggles (使……摆动) and his tail wags (摇摆). Your dog is telling you that he's happy to see you. If you look closely, you may see that his tail is wagging farther to his right. If he is afraid, his tail will wag farther to the left instead.

“Animals cannot tell us about their emotions (情感), but dogs can wag their tails. The muscles (肌肉) in the right side of the tail show us his positive (积极的) emotions. The muscle in the left side express negative (消极的) feelings” says Dr. Giorgio Vallortigara. He is one of the scientists who discovered the difference between “happy” tail wagging and “unhappy” tail wagging.

Scientists have studied the brains of animals and people for many years. They know that the brain has two halves—a right side and a left side. The two sides do different jobs. For example, the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body. That means the left side of the brain controls the right side of the body. In people, the left side of the brain also handles our feelings about things we like. It sparks (激发) our love for our parents and our feeling of safety. The right side of the brain handles our feelings about things we don't like, such as fear, worry, and sadness. Some animals' brain also split (分担) these jobs between the right and left sides.

Dr. Vallortigara thinks the knowledge will help vets (兽医) treat their patients. They will be able to tell what makes a dog happy and what doesn't.

- () 1. What will the dog do when it feels afraid?
- A. Its tail will wag farther to the right. B. Its tail will wag farther to the left.
- C. Its tail will wag from the right to the left. D. Its tail will wag from up and down.
- () 2. When you write your homework with your right hand, this action is controlled by _____.
- A. your left brain B. your right brain C. your heart D. your feelings
- () 3. The underlined word “handle” probably means _____ in Chinese.
- A. 显示 B. 影响 C. 控制 D. 命令
- () 4. From the passage we can know that _____.
- A. all animals' brain split these jobs between the right and left sides
- B. we can tell whether a dog is happy or not by its tail's wagging
- C. Dr. Vallortigara is a famous vet
- D. Dr. Vallortigara is the first one to discover the tail wagging's secret
- () 5. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the brain of a dog B. the brain of people
- C. the secret of the brain D. how to treat a dog



七、短文填空。

As a student, 1 is very important to develop a good habit in learning. He should find some good ways to 2 a good learner. Firstly, he should get ready 3 the class before class. He should learn words by heart and listen 4 in class so that he can understand 5 the teachers says. 6, he should go over the lessons after class and do his homework in time. And learn to 7 questions about some difficult points. Thirdly, he should learn to study in group and have discussion in the group members so 8 they can solve the problems together. 9 this way they can help each other and 10 great progress.

By doing so, you will surely be good learner.

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

语法归纳

By 可作介词和副词，在不同的结构或句子，表达的意思不同。

一、介词

1. “by + doing” 意思是“用/通过……手段/方式/方法”，主要用来回答由 how 引导的疑问句，如：

—How do you study English? (你是怎样学英语的?)
—I study it by making word cards. (我是通过制作单词卡片来学习英语的。)

By getting up early, I can have an hour for reading English in the morning
(靠起得早,我每天早上有一小时读英语。)

2. “by + 单数的交通工具名词”，意为“乘/坐/用……交通工具”。如：

We go to school by bike every day. (我们每天骑车上学。)

They went to Shanghai by plane. (他们乘飞机去上海。)

3. 表示“被，由”之意，常用于被动语态。如：

Thirty divided by fifteen is two. (三十除以十五得二。)

This kite was made by my father. (这风筝是我父亲做的。)

English is spoken by us. (我们讲英语。)

4. “by + 时间的名词”，意为“不迟于”。如：

We'll come back by 5 o'clock. (五点钟前我们会回来。)

They can finish the work by next Friday. (他们下周五前可以完成工作。)

5. 意为“经过，过”。如：

My brother walks by the post office every day. (我弟弟每天经过邮电局。)

6. 意为“靠近，在旁边，附近”。如：

He is standing by the window. (他正站在窗户边。)

We spent our holiday by the sea. (我们在海边度假。)

7. 意为“在……部位”。如：

The mother led the child by the hand. (那位母亲拉着孩子的手往前走。)

二、副词

1. 意为“在旁边”。如：

He gave me some money when nobody was by. (当旁边没人时,他给我些钱。)

2. 意为“从旁边经过”，通常与 walk, go, pass 连用。如：

Time goes by, and good friendship may be lost. (随着时间的流逝,美好的友谊可能会消失。)

She walked by. (她走过去了。)



语法专练

完成句子。

1. 我是通过听英文歌曲来学英语的。

_____.

2. 你是从陆地上还是海上去珠海的?

_____?

3. 下个月底之前我会把这书还给你。

_____.

4. 在上学的路上, 他每天走过那书店。

_____.

5. 这些课桌是他们做的。

_____.

Section B & Self Check

重难点精析

1. I don't know how to increase my reading speed.

我不知道怎样提高我的阅读速度。

★how to increase my reading speed 构成“疑问词+动词不定式(to do)”, 在句中作 know 的宾语。在英语中, 较为常用, 其中可将含有宾语从句的复合句转变为简单句。

★increase, rise, raise 都有“增加, 提高”之意, 但用法上有区别。increase 意为“增加, 增长”, 可作及物动词与不及物动词, 表示数量、速度、尺寸等方面的增加。rise 意为“升起, 增加, 提高”, 意思与 increase 近似, 但 rise 只能作为不及物动词使用, 后面不能接宾语, 通常指太阳升起或水位上涨等。raise 意为“募集, 征集, 饲养”, 也有“增加, 提起, 升起, 举起”之意, 及物动词, 后须接宾语。

(1) 你能告诉我怎样去动物园吗?

Could you tell me how I can get to the zoo?

Could you tell me _____ to the zoo?

(2) 我不知道下一步怎么办。

I don't know _____ next.

(3) 我们都知道太阳从东边升起。

We all know that the sun _____ in the east.

(4) 越来越多的人担心严重的空气污染是因为小车的数量一直在增长。

More and more people are worried about the serious air pollution because the number of cars _____ all the time.

(5) 他们在为慈善机构募集钱。

They are _____ money for the charity.

2. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.

但是你能否做得好取决于你的学习习惯。

★whether or not 意为“是否”, 使用时也可以把 whether 和 or not 分开。但是注意, 句子后面紧接 or not 时只能用 whether, 不能用 if。

(1) 我们不知道她是否准备好了。

We didn't know _____ she _____ ready.



(2) 我不在乎你是否喜欢该计划。

I don't care _____ you _____ the plan _____.

3. Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something interesting.

成功的学习者经常把他们想学的(知识)和有趣的事情联系起来。

★connect...with... 意为“与……联系, 连接”

(1) 如果你把 A 和 B 连接起来, 你就得到答案了。

If you _____ A _____ B, you can _____ the result.

★something interesting 意为“有趣的事情”, something, anything, nothing, nobody, everybody 等复合不定代词与形容词连用时, 形容词作定语放于其后。

(2) 报纸上有什么重要新闻吗?

Is there _____ in the newspaper?

(3) 我没什么问题。

There is _____ with me.

4. Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it.

即使有些知识你学得很好, 但如果你不运用就会忘记的。

★even if 意为“即使, 虽然, 尽管”, 引导让步状语从句, 相当于 even though.

(1) 即使她来这儿, 她也不会告诉我们。

_____ she comes here, she _____ us about it.

(2) 尽管天气不好, 我们都会去旅行的。

We'll make a trip _____ the weather _____ bad.

★unless 意为“除非, 如果不”, 引导条件状语从句, 相当于 if...not.

(3) 除非她身体状况好, 否则不要带她到这儿。

Don't bring her here _____ she _____.

(4) 除非他明天给我打电话, 否则我不会等他。

I won't wait for him _____ he _____ tomorrow.

5. They even ask each other and try to find out the answers.

他们甚至相互提问力求找出答案。

★辨析: look for 意为“寻找”, 强调动作

find 意为“找到”, 强调结果

find out 意为“找出, 查明(真相或结果)”

discover 意为“(首次)发现, 发觉”

(1) 昨天我到处找我的钢笔, 但找不到。

I _____ my pen everywhere yesterday, but I couldn't _____ it.

(2) 请在课文中找出关键词。

Please _____ the key words in the text.

(3) 她发觉他们已经逃走了。

She _____ that they had run away.

(4) 神农最早发现了茶可以饮用。

Shen Nong was the first _____ tea as a drink.

巩固拓展

一、翻译词组。

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. 依靠, 依赖 _____ | 2. 对……感兴趣 _____ |
| 3. 天生具有 _____ | 4. 关注; 注意 _____ |
| 5. 与……相连 _____ | 6. 擅长于 _____ |
| 7. 犯错; 出错 _____ | 8. 紧张的; 有压力的 _____ |
| 9. 代替 _____ | 10. 害怕(做)某事 _____ |
| 11. 一点一点地 _____ | 12. 马上 _____ |



二、用所给出的词的正确形式填空。

- Mr. Green is a _____ (success) writer.
- I can't earn much money, so I have to spend money _____ (wise).
- The railway has _____ (connect) Shanghai to Beijing.
- We can get a lot of _____ (knowledge) by watching TV.
- Good _____ (learn) often learn _____ (wise) and lean _____ (good).
- Football is an _____ (act) sports. It is enjoyed by many people.
- If you want to improve your English, please don't be afraid of _____ (make) mistakes.
- Does Lucy have the ability _____ (organize) the meeting well?
- My little brother practices _____ (run) on the playground every morning.
- My uncle _____ (create) this company in 2010.

三、单项选择。

- I won't go to the party _____ I finish my homework today.
A. if B. although C. even if D. unless
- The story is _____ and all of us are _____ in it.
A. interest; interesting B. interesting; interest
C. interested; interesting D. interesting; interested
- We should _____ attention to _____ in the river.
A. pay; swimming B. make; swimming C. pay; swim D. take; swimming
- The more I get to know Peter, the more I can realize that we have a lot _____.
—No wonder he is your best friend.
A. in style B. in common C. in need D. in color
- These apples taste sweet. Could you give me _____ apples?
—OK. Here you are.
A. two more B. one more C. another one D. two another
- I don't know _____.
A. what to use computer B. how can I improve my spoken English
C. how to spell the words D. how he is like
- Mrs. Lin, can you tell me how I can read faster?
—Of course. Whether or not you can read fast mainly _____ your reading habits. Try to read word group while reading.
A. depends on B. turns on C. takes on D. carries on
- Why not listen to BBC news to improve your listening skills?
—It's _____ difficult for me _____ follow.
A. too; to B. so' that C. such; that D. enough to
- Remember _____ the book to the library when you finish _____ it.
A. to return; to read B. returning; reading C. to return; reading D. returning; to read
- What do you think of Xiao Li?
—I find _____ difficult to get along with him.
A. it B. he C. that D. this

四、完成句子。

- 他很认真，所以这次考试很少犯错误。
He is very careful, so he _____ in the test.
- 他似乎具有解决好这个难题的能力。
He seems to have _____ the problem well.
- 我认为他们在一些兴趣方面有共同点。
I think they have _____.



4. 如果你想很好地理解这个句子,你应该联系上下文。

If you want to understand the sentence well, you should _____ the context(上下文).

5. 你知道如何解释“熟能生巧”这个成语吗?

Do you know how to explain the saying “_____”?

五、完形填空。

Why do I want to go to college? No one has ever asked me 1 a question. But many times I have asked myself. I have 2 all kinds of reasons. 3 important reason is that I want to be a better man.

Many things make human beings different 4 or better than or even superior to animals.

One of the most important things is 5. If I fail to receive higher education, my education 6. As I want to be a fully 7 man, I must get a well-rounded education, which good colleges and universities are supposed to 8. I know one can get educated in many ways, but colleges and universities are 9 the best places to teach me how to educate myself. Only when I am well-educated, will I be a better human being and 10 fit into society(社会).

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| () 1. A. quite | B. so | C. such | D. another |
| () 2. A. come up with | B. agreed with | C. been fed up with | D. got on well with |
| () 3. A. Most | B. The most | C. More | D. Much |
| () 4. A. to | B. around | C. between | D. from |
| () 5. A. education | B. weather | C. temperature | D. science |
| () 6. A. finished | B. don't finish | C. will not finish | D. has finished |
| () 7. A. develop | B. developed | C. developing | D. experience |
| () 8. A. improve | B. graduate | C. hear | D. provide |
| () 9. A. between | B. among | C. inside | D. outside |
| () 10. A. can good | B. may better | C. be able to better | D. be able to best |

六、阅读理解。

A

Rules to Make the Net Safe

Everybody knows that the Internet has become an important part of teenage life. Many would find life difficult without it. Most teens use the Internet to get useful knowledge and information, and relax in their free time. But some teens are not using it in a good way. It is important that you use the Internet in a proper manner. Teenagers should learn how to use the Internet for study and keep away from bad websites, according to the National Internet Civilization Convention(国家网络文明公约)for Teenagers. Teenagers should make sure that surfing the Net doesn't take the place of the homework or being with friends.

Here are some tips to make sure you are safe and have fun on the Internet:

- | |
|---|
| 1. Never give out personal information (including your name, home address, phone number, age, school name, or friends' names) |
| 2. Never share your password with others, even your good friends. |
| 3. Never arrange a face to face meeting with someone you have met online without your parent's permission. |
| 4. Never answer messages that make you feel confused or uncomfortable. |
| 5. Never use bad language or send mean(讨厌的) message online. |

- () 1. Many teens would find life difficult without _____.
- A. TV B. the Internet C. information D. knowledge
- () 2. What would teenagers learn according to the National Internet Civilization Convention for teenagers:
- A. How to use the Internet for study. B. How to keep away from bad websites.
- C. How to relax themselves. D. Both A and B.



- () 3. It's good for teenagers to use the Internet to _____.
- A. get useful knowledge and information B. do their homework
C. spend time D. play game
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT personal information?
- A. Your name. B. Home address. C. School name. D. News.
- () 5. What shouldn't be done?
- A. Giving out personal information. B. Sharing your happiness.
C. Sending messages. D. Never use bad language.

B

配对阅读：阅读 A 栏的有关信息，然后从 B 栏选出与之相配对的选项。

A	B
() 1. Tom is too heavy and he feels really tired in doing sports.	A: Keep a balanced diet in the wintertime, or you'll find you are too fat to take the PE exam in spring.
() 2. Jenny always feels nervous before exams.	B: Don't drink any water in half an hour or eat cold food before the exam. Or you may be sick.
() 3. Mary loves drinking cold water before doing sports.	C: Relax or you'll make mistakes and waste time.
() 4. Sally hates exercise, and she only wants to do the practice a few days before the exam.	D: Do warm-up exercises before the exam. If not, you may have a twitching leg!
() 5. Jack often has a twitching leg after 1,000m run.	E: You'd better put in as much practice as possible. Train for the exam well every day.
	F: You can run every day so that you can easily finish running 1,000m.
	G: Doing sports is good for your health.

七、短文填空。

You may feel nervous when your new foreign language class meets the first day. The teacher is speaking a new language, 1 new words on the blackboard (黑板), and stressing (强调) pronunciation. With these simple tips (点), you'll be able to learn 2 lot from your language class.

Pay much attention to what your teachers say during the first few weeks of an introductory (入门的) language class. Without it, you 3 learn the language well.

Please take an active 4 in all class activities. Although sometimes it may seem boring, answering your teacher's 5, repeating sentences, and doing role-plays are all great chances to practice speaking skills in the new language. If you do 6 I say and do not be afraid of making mistakes, you'll begin to feel more comfortable speaking the language.

Review your lessons every day. Everyday review for a quarter (15 minutes) will be good 7 you and save your time as you prepare for exams.

Some schools have foreign language tables that meet during lunch or dinner. You can practice the new language with students, teachers and others 8 are interested in the language.

Read, speak, and listen to the language in many ways. You can 9 TV programs and movies in foreign languages. 10 to songs and reading the newspaper aloud are also good ways to learn foreign languages.

Have fun with the language, and practice, practice, practice!

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



八、读写综合。

A. 信息归纳(阅读短文,根据表格的要求,填写信息卡)。

Whatever subject you are learning, taking notes of what you've learned is good. Certainly, taking notes isn't enough. You should memorize class notes then. But how to do that?

As for English learning, memorizing class notes is necessary. But what is the easiest way for you to memorize class notes? The question is difficult to answer, because different people think about the question in different ways. So there are really too many answers to it. It also has to do with the materials(材料) to be remembered.

I used a very good way to memorize class notes before. I typed(打字) the whole term's hand-written notes into the computer. I think it is really a good way. It made me think about the materials again, just as if I were taking notes in class. When I typed the charts(表格), I would think more about them.

This way of memorizing class notes could also make me feel relaxed, because it was an easy way. I just needed to start at the beginning of my notes and type to the end.

There are many other good ways to memorize class notes. For example, you can make a lot of colored marks on the important parts of your notes. When you review the notes, you will pay more attention to these parts. You can also make an outline(纲要) of your notes, and then you will have a better understanding of each lesson.

Information Card

The main idea of the passage	1. _____.
What the writer thinks of answering the question about the easiest way to memorize class notes	2. _____.
The way the writer memorized the whole term's hand-written notes	3. _____.
The time when the writer thought more	4. _____.
The number of other ways to memorize class notes the writer mentions	5. _____.

B. 书面表达。

阅读上面的短文后,你有什么感想?你平时怎样复习和记忆课堂笔记的?请你写一篇短文。

内容包括: 1. 你认为上面的短文的作者记忆课堂笔记的方法怎么样?原因是什么?

2. 你平时通过什么方法记忆课堂笔记呢?

3. 请你给出记忆课堂笔记的建议。(至少一条)

写作要求: 1. 不能照抄原文;

2. 词数 80 左右(短文开头已给出,不计入总词数)。

写作点拨: 1. 明确体裁(议论文);

2. 确定时态(一般现在时);

3. 短文的开头阐述你自己对作者记忆课堂笔记的方法的看法(认可或不认可),并说明原因;

4. 陈述你平时记忆课堂笔记的方法;

5. 你的建议(I think..../In my opinion...).

As for the writer's way to memorize class notes, I have something to say. _____
