回归教材练语篇

Unit 1 Section B 2b

Recently, some research has 1. <u>discovered</u> (discover) that successful learners have some good habits in common.

The most common habit is that they have 2. <u>a</u> great interest in what they learn. At the same time, studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is easier to 3. <u>pay attention to</u>(注意；关注) it for a long time. Good learners often connect what they need to learn 4. <u>with</u> something interesting. In this way they won't make 5. <u>themselves</u> (they) get bored.

　　Good learners also think learning from mistakes 6. ___is___ (be) very important. They think about what they are good at 7. ___and___ what they need to practice. Besides, they also know the best way to learn. For example, my classmate Linda is a good learner. She 8. ___spends___ (spend) much time reviewing what she has learned. What's more, they may learn by reading their notes every day or explaining the information to their 9. ___partners___ (partner).

　　Learning is a lifelong journey, so learn 10. ___wisely___ (wise) and learn well.

Unit 2 Section A 3a

Chinese people have been celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival for centuries. There are many 1. <u>traditional</u> (tradition) folk stories about this festival. However, most people think that the story of Chang'e is 2. <u>the</u> most touching. After Hou Yi shot down the nine suns, a goddess gave 3. <u>him</u> (he) magic medicine to thank him. Whoever took this could live forever, 4. <u>and</u> Hou Yi planned to take it with Chang'e. However, a bad man, Pang Meng, tried to steal it when Hou Yi was not at home. Chang'e refused to give it to him and took it all 5. <u>quickly</u> (quick). She suddenly became light and 6. <u>ended up</u> (最终成为；最后处于) flying up to the moon. Hou Yi's 7.

_____biggest_____ (big) wish was that Chang'e could come back. He 8. _____laid_____ (lay) out her favorite fruits and desserts in the garden when the moon was full.

　　After this, people started the tradition of 9. _____admiring_____ (admire) the moon. They also enjoy mooncakes with their families and 10. _____relatives_____ (relative).
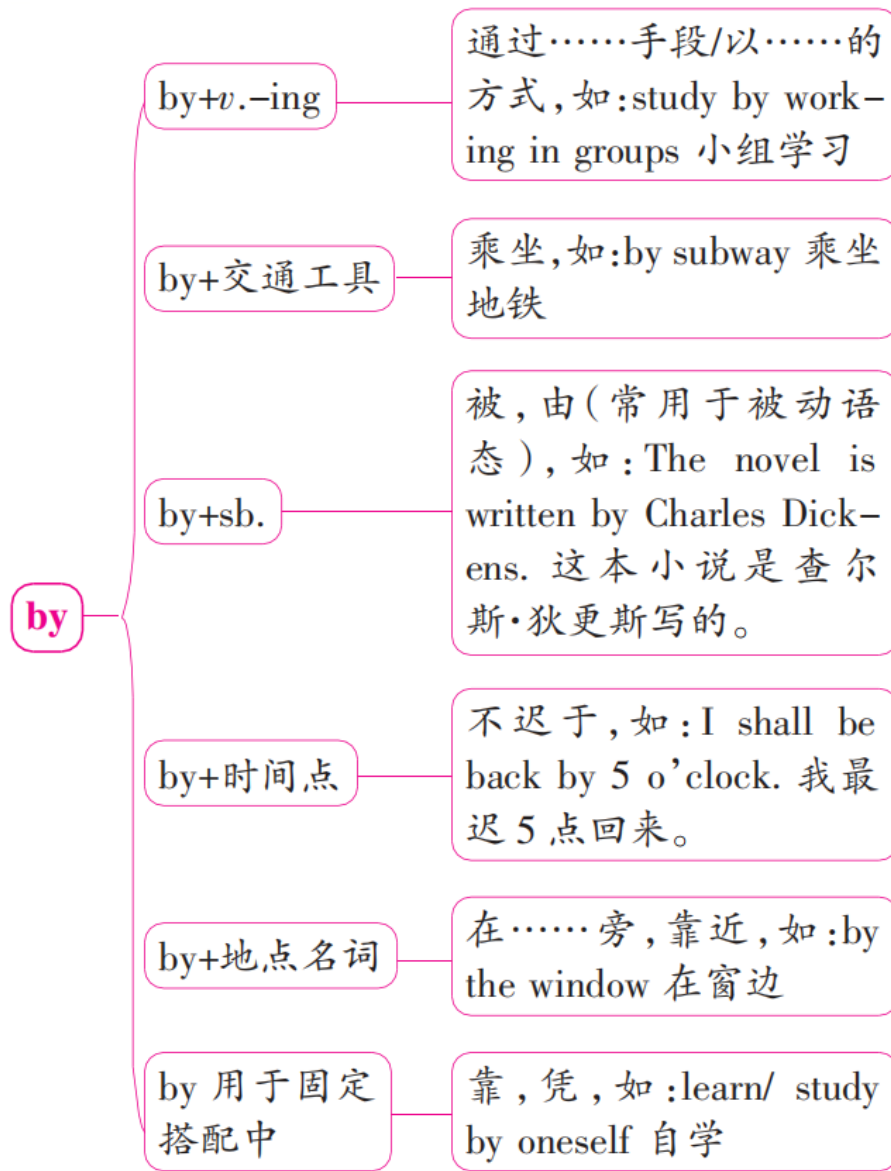
■考点一 patient 的用法

【教材原句】Well, be patient. It takes time. 嗯，耐心点。 这需要时间。（人教 9 全 Unit 1 P2）

单 词	词性及含义	用 法
patient	*n.* 病人（可数名词）	a patient 一个病人
patient	*adj.* 有耐心的	be patient with sb./ sth. 对某人/ 某事有耐心
		be patient to do sth. 耐心做某事

拓展 副词为 patiently，意为"耐心地"。

1. Mr. Wang explained the answer to us ___patiently___ (patient) until all of us understood it.

2. Having been introduced in many cities, therapy dogs（治疗犬）provide a great service for ___patients___ (patient) in need.

3. There are 60 teachers in our school and they are all patient ___with___ students. (盲填)

4. Is Mr. Wu patient enough ___to spend___ (spend) enough time explaining math problems to you?

■考点二 by 的用法

【教材原句】I study by making word cards. 我通过制作单词卡片学习。（人教 9 全 Unit 1 P1）

教材考点重难突破

by

by+*v*.–ing —— 通过……手段/以……的方式,如:study by work-ing in groups 小组学习

by+交通工具 —— 乘坐,如:by subway 乘坐地铁

by+sb. —— 被,由(常用于被动语态),如:The novel is written by Charles Dick-ens. 这本小说是查尔斯·狄更斯写的。

by+时间点 —— 不迟于,如:I shall be back by 5 o'clock. 我最迟5点回来。

by+地点名词 —— 在……旁,靠近,如:by the window 在窗边

by 用于固定搭配中 —— 靠,凭,如:learn/ study by oneself 自学

教材考点重难突破

1. —How far is it from the New Town to the oldcity centre?

—Less than 30 minutes ___C___ underground.

A. in   B. with   C. by   D. on

2. Students can achieve valuable experience by __working__ (work) on the school radio or magazine.

3. ___By___ the end of last year, she had written over 20 books. (盲填)

4. sometimes, Lisa, quietly, the, sits, window, by (连词成句)

___Lisa sometimes sits quietly by the window___.

5. The modern technology provides many new ways for people to study by themselves. (英译汉)

现代科技为人们提供了许多新的自学方式。

■考点三 warn 的用法

【教材原句】He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want to end up like him. 他警告斯克鲁奇，如果他不想落得和他一样的下场，就要改变他的方式。（人教 9 全 Unit 2 P14）

warn 的用法

warn sb. (not) to do sth. 警告某人(不要)做某事

warn sb. of/ about sth. 告诫某人注意某事

warn sb. against (doing) sth. 警告某人当心/提防(做)某事

warn+that 从句 警告;告诫……

如：The sign **warns** people **of** the danger here.

这个标志警告人们这里有危险。

1. Every summer, our teachers warn us not <u>to swim</u> (swim) in the river because it is dangerous.

2. The doctor warns Jack <u>against</u> smoking because it is bad for his health. (盲填)

3. These natural disasters warn us that everyone should protect the environment now. (英译汉)

这些自然灾害警告我们，现在每个人都应该保护环境。