

九年级英语第九单元精讲与同步练习 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/96/2021_2022__E4_B9_9D_E5_B9_B4_E7_BA_A7_E8_c64_96555.htm 九年级英语第九单元精讲与同步练习一、疑点难点破解

1. It ' s used for scooping really cold ice cream.它用于舀真得很凉的冰淇淋。疑点：be used for 被用于...，后面加doing，相当于be used to do.如：The knife is used for cutting，难点：be used 后面加不同的介词构成意思不同的短语。be used by被...使用，be used in被用于...场合，be used as被用作...2. Some leaves from a nearby bush fell into the water and remained there for some time.一些树叶从附近的灌木上掉进了水里，在那里停留了一段时间。疑点：1)fall into落入...里面2)some time一段时间。如：The little boy fell into the river， but at last he got out by himself.He will go to Beijing sometime next Friday and he will stay there for some time.下周五的某个时候他要去北京，并且计划在那儿呆一段时间。难点：1)fall短语有许多，要个别记忆。如：fall down(从高处)落下，fall off从(自行车、卡车、摩托车等)上面掉下来，fall over摔趴下2)注意以下几个词的区别：some time一段时间，sometime某时，sometimes有时，some times几次、几倍3. Although tea wasn ' t brought to the Western world until 1610， this beverage was discovered over three thousand years before that.尽管茶到1610年才传到西方，但这种饮料在那之前三千年就已经被发现了。疑点：hundred,thousand,million等词和具体数字连用时，本身只能用单数形式；没有具体数字修饰和of 构成短语时要用复数形式。如：Millions of ants poured into the kitchen.Two million

ants poured into the kitchen. 难点：句中的although是连词，意为“虽然、尽管”，引导让步状语从句，相当于though，但比though正式，多用于正式文体，二者均不能和but连用，但可以 and yet 连用。

4. The customer was happy in the end. 顾客最终很高兴。疑点：in the end=at last=finally最后、最终。如：They talked and talked for a long time, in the end they all felt quite tired.

难点：相关短语：at the end of在...的最后、在...的末尾；by the end of到...末为止

二、重点讲解来源：www.examda.com

1. The potato chips were invented by mistakes. 土豆条被误打误撞地发明了。by mistake错误地；make mistakes犯错误、出错；mistake...for把...错当成如：Li Lei took my umbrella by mistake. Lily made few mistakes in the English exam. We often mistake the twins for each other.

2. Did you know the tea, the most popular drink in the world, was invented by accident? 你知道茶世界上最受欢迎的饮料是被偶然发现的吗？by accident=by chance=accidentally偶然的、无意中。如：Cathy met his classmate on the way to the shop by accident.

3. ...this beverage was discovered over three thousand years before that. discover与find的区别：find指寻找的结果即“发现、找到”。如：The girl was looking for her wallet, at last she found it under her desk. discover表示“偶然或经过努力发现客观存在的事物、真理或错误”。如：Columbus discovered America in 1492. 哥伦布于1492年发现了美洲。

4. According to an ancient Chinese legend,按照中国古老的传说.....according to依照、按照、根据如：According to what he said, we know he was interested in pop music. 根据他所说的，我们知道他喜欢流行音乐。

三、语法展

示被动语态来源：www.examda.com I、被动语态的构成形式 be Vt.p.p.(一).语态是英语动词的一种形式，是用于表示主语和谓语之间的关系的。英语语态分为主动语态(active voice)和被动语态(passive voice)两种。主动语态是表示主语是动作的执行者。如：1)Yesterday I parked my car outside the school.被动语态是表示主语是动作的承受者。2)A sound of piano is heard in the hall.(二).被动语态的基本时态变化在被动语态的句子中，谓语部分的结构是be Vtp.p.(及物动词过去分词)。其中be是变量，随时态的变化而变化；动词的过去分词是常量，永远不发生变化。当然，这只是指谓语部分而言。be动词作为一个独立的谓语动词有自己现在分词(being)和过去分词(been)。那么，下面我们来看看be在各种时态中的变化形式：被动语态通常为八种时态的被动形式。以do为例，各种时态的被动语态形式为：1)am/is/are done (过去分词)一般现在时 2)has /have been done 现在完成时 3)am/is /are being done 现在进行时 4)was/were done一般过去时 5)had been done过去完成时 6)was/were being done过去进行时 7)shall/will be done一般将来时 8)should/would be done过去将来时 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com