



宁夏回族自治区教育厅中小学教材审查委员会审定
配合义务教育课程标准实验教材



学习之友

宁夏教育厅教学研究室 编

九年级(上)
英语



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

人教版

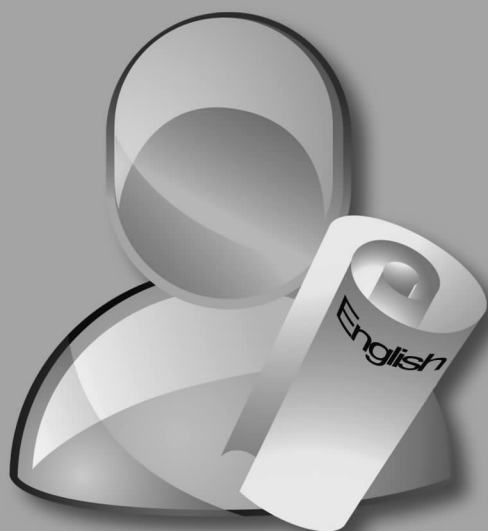


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宁夏教育厅教学研究室 编

九年级(上)

英语



我的学校 _____

我的班级 _____

我的姓名 _____



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亲爱的同学们：

你们好！欢迎使用新编人教版九年级英语《学习之友》！

本册《学习之友》是在经过几年使用后，通过征求师生的意见和建议，结合宁夏的教学实际，聘请一线骨干教师、教研员根据义务教育《英语课程标准》要求及人教版九年级英语课本内容编写而成。它与课本同步，重视基础知识和语言技能的训练，同时强调语言的综合运用。同学们在英语学习中首先要重视基础知识的学习，包括语音的学习、词汇的学习、语法的学习。语言技能的训练离不开基础知识。听、说、读、写四种语言技能是互相影响的，不是孤立的，任何一种技能的形成都需要大量的练习和实践，熟能生巧。

本册《学习之友》中的语法练习、词汇练习、句型练习属于巩固性练习，侧重打基础。听力、完型、阅读、写作等练习则属于综合语言运用的训练，这类练习有助于语言能力的形成。本册《学习之友》中除了单元练习题，还有三套阶段复习题，目的是为了检测同学们的学习效果。

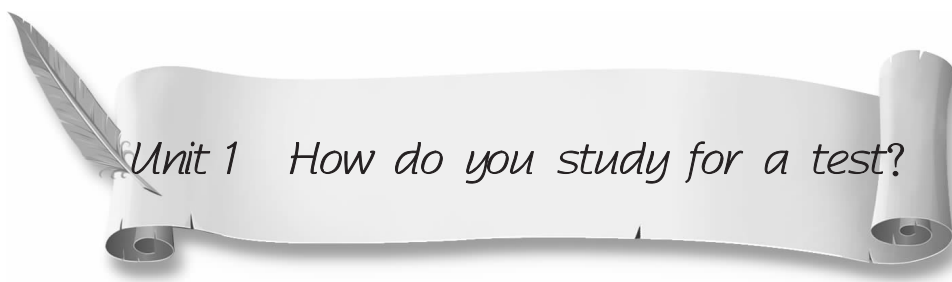
愿《学习之友》成为你们的良师益友！

编 者





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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

一、听力。

I. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Once a year. B. Twice a year. C. Once a month.
() 2. A. Tuesday. B. Thursday. C. Sunday.
() 3. A. On foot. B. By bike. C. By bus.
() 4. A. A picture. B. A kite. C. A watch.
() 5. A. At home. B. In a shop. C. At school.

II. 听对话,选择正确答案。

- () 1. What are they talking about?
A. About traveling. B. About English. C. About the vacation.
() 2. Is the girl good at English?
A. Yes, she is. B. No, she isn't. C. Maybe, but we don't know.
() 3. Which way is not mentioned in the conversation?
A. By memorizing words and reading textbooks.
B. By reading English books and magazines.
C. By watching English-language movies.
() 4. Is the boy going to travel or join English club?
A. Join an English club. B. Yes, he is. C. He didn't tell us.
() 5. What does the boy think of learning English for different people?
A. Each person has his own way.
B. They should do it in the same way.
C. They should study from others.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. I study for a test _____ working with a group.
A. in B. by C. on D. with
() 2. — _____ do you improve your listening?
— I improve my listening by _____ English movies.
A. What; watching B. What; watch
C. How; watching D. How; watch

- () 3. Watching TV _____ much is bad for your eyes.
A. too B. very C. so D. enough
- () 4. — Could you please tell me _____ this camera?
— Sure. It's very easy.
A. how to use B. when to use C. where to use D. which to use
- () 5. — Mr Wang, I have trouble _____ the sentence.
— Remember _____ it three times at least.
A. to understand; reading B. understanding; reading
C. understanding; to read D. to understanding; to read
- () 6. It's difficult _____ the piano well.
A. of him to play B. for him playing
C. of him playing D. for him to play
- () 7. Don't laugh _____ others. You should help them when they are in trouble.
A. at B. of C. in D. to
- () 8. When we practice English speaking, we often end up _____ in Chinese.
A. speak B. spoken C. speaking D. to speak
- () 9. — Aren't you tired, Tom?
— _____. I like going shopping.
A. I'm sorry B. Yes, of course C. Not at all D. You're welcome
- () 10. _____ of the two new books are interesting.
A. All B. Both C. Any D. Either

三、完形填空。

When Liu Kaiqu was young he was poor in Shanghai. One day he 1 a picture of a tiger and tried to sell it on the street. It caught the 2 of an American, who asked, "How much does it cost?" He said, "500 dollars." The foreigner thought it was too 3 and asked again, "Can you make it cheaper?" He answered, "No." Then he tore (撕) it into pieces. In great 4 the foreigner said, "Young man, are you angry?" "No, sir. I'm not angry. I sold it 5 500 dollars because I thought it was worth the 6. But you wanted a lower price. It means 7 didn't think so and it is not good enough. I'll go on working 8 until my customers (顾客) are satisfied." At that time, 9 Liu Kaiqu was not famous at all, he never 10 his dream. Now he is well-known all over the world as a great artist.

- () 1. A. stole B. picked C. drew D. saw
- () 2. A. attention B. instruction C. decision D. discussion
- () 3. A. terrible B. big C. old D. dear



- () 4. A. fear B. difficulty C. surprise D. excitement
- () 5. A. over B. for C. with D. among
- () 6. A. size B. price C. weight D. position
- () 7. A. we B. he C. you D. it
- () 8. A. faster and faster B. better and better
 C. slower and slower D. harder and harder
- () 9. A. though B. because C. whether D. until
- () 10. A. broke off B. cut up C. gave up D. set off

四、阅读理解。

Swimming and English Learning

Can you swim? Do you like swimming? Yes? Well, how can you learn to swim? I think the best way is to go into the water and learn. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. It's the same with the English study. We must practice, practice and practice.

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. The children in English-speaking countries first listen to others. Then they try to imitate and speak. We can listen to English programs on the radio. You may just understand a few words. It doesn't matter. Just be relaxed, try to catch every word.

Somebody may be a good listener but he dare not speak. He's afraid of making mistakes. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak Chinese. Don't be afraid. We must be brave. If you really want to learn English well, you must try to speak with everyone so long as he knows English. Whether you know him or not is not important. When there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to yourself in English. It's interesting and also a good way to practice your spoken English. Remember: the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

Reading and writing are more important for senior school students. First we must choose the books we're interested in. A lot of reading will improve your language sense. This is the most important.

Keep writing English diaries. We can also write English articles. You may even post them to English magazines. Don't be afraid of failure. Failure is the mother of success.

Easier said than done. Well, let's do more practice from now on. I'm sure you'll learn English well in this way.

- () 1. You can learn to swim by _____.
 A. reading books about it B. looking at others swimming
 C. having lessons on it D. going into the river and learning

- () 2. We should learn English by _____.
A. listening and speaking B. reading and writing
C. A and B D. swimming
- () 3. What will you do with mistakes when you speak?
A. Don't make mistakes. B. Study hard.
C. Try not to speak English. D. Don't be afraid.
- () 4. What's more important for senior school students?
A. Listening. B. Speaking.
C. Reading and writing. D. Learning.
- () 5. We can listen to English _____, according to the passage.
A. by train B. on the radio
C. every minute D. now and then

五、句型转换。

1. I don't think it easy to understand the voices. (改为同义句)
I think it is _____ understand the voices.
2. He learns English by studying with a group. (对画线部分提问)
_____ English?
3. I've ever studied with a group. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ with a group?
4. I don't know what I should do next time. (改为简单句)
I don't know _____ next time.
5. Let's visit Beijing this summer holiday. (改为反意疑问句)
Let's visit Beijing this summer holiday, _____?

六、任务型阅读。

阅读下面短文,根据短文内容完成文后任务。

How I study English

I often hear some students say English is difficult, and it gives them a headache. So they can't learn it well. But English is very easy for me. I'm good at it. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think an interest in English is very important. When I was in Grade One, we had a new subject English. It was fresh for me. I was interested in it, so I worked hard at it. Soon we had an English exam and I got a very good mark. How happy I was! After that, I learned English harder and harder. Our English teacher often teaches us English songs, the songs sound nice. I often think how interesting English is!



Second, I think English is a foreign language. I should learn it well in the following ways: Listen to the teacher carefully, speak bravely, read aloud and have a good vocabulary. Then practice again and again, never be tired. And I also have a good habit: Asking whenever (不论何时) I have a question, I must make it clear by asking our English teacher. How happy I am when I understand!

Besides this, I often read English stories, jokes and easy novels. From these I know English is **not only** interesting, **but also** useful. They help me understand a lot of things. So to do more reading is an important way to learn English well.

And I also do some exercises from our class magazines, and I often write English diaries. English has become a close friend of mine.

Now I have learned English for more than two years. I always keep the first position in our school. From these words, I hope every student can learn English well.

任务一:完成 1-4 句。

1. Some students often “have a headache” because _____.
2. I was interested in English when _____.
3. The writer thinks _____ is the most important to learn.
4. The underlined word “these” means _____.

任务二:仿照文中的黑体词 “not only... but also” 造一个句子。

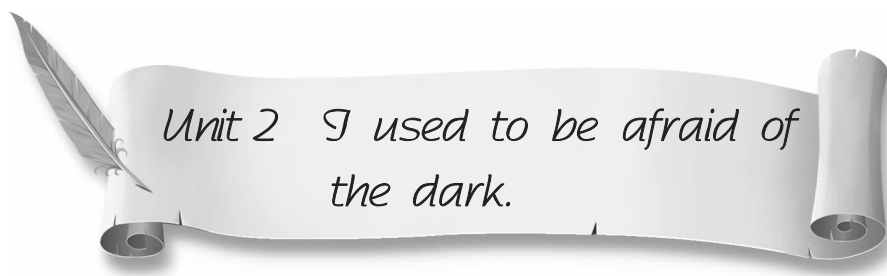
5. _____

七、写作。

根据下面的提示,用英文写一篇 80 词左右的短文。

你是一名中学生,你的英语学得很棒,你经常收听英语节目。你很喜欢英语节目,特别是英文歌曲。你认为从英文歌曲中可以学到许多东西,如语音和单词。你最喜欢的歌曲是 “Yesterday Once More”,最喜欢的乐队是 “The Beatles”。

要求: 1. 条理清楚,意思连贯,语句通顺,书写规范; 2. 要把提示内容全部写进去。



一、听力。

I. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. A. America. B. Canada. C. Australia.
- () 2. A. To the cinema. B. To the library. C. To the museum.
- () 3. A. It's 0931-8858857. B. It's 0931-8858867 C. It's 0931-8858856
- () 4. A. She is going to visit her friend.
B. She is going to play football with her brother.
C. She is going hiking with her classmates.
- () 5. A. It will be cooler. B. It will be warmer. C. It will be better.

II. 听短文,选择正确答案。

- () 1. When does Oscar get up in the morning?
A. At 6:15. B. At 6:30. C. At 6:45.
- () 2. What does Oscar do before going home?
A. He plays sports. B. He does his homework. C. He reads books.
- () 3. How many lessons does he have every day?
A. Four. B. Five. C. Six.
- () 4. What is his favorite subject?
A. Music. B. Maths. C. P.E.
- () 5. What's *The Thousand and One Nights*?
A. A movie. B. A book. C. A dictionary.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. Judy used to be _____. Now she's very shy.
A. quiet B. outgoing C. smart D. wild
- () 2. Our country _____ a lot in the last few years.
A. changed B. has changed C. will change D. is changing
- () 3. I like sleeping _____ the windows _____ in summer.
A. with; open B. keep; open C. with; opening D. keep; opening

- () 4. When I was young, I used to spend much time _____ story books.
A. read B. reading C. looking D. look
- () 5. _____ work in Microsoft?
A. Do you use to B. Did you used to C. Do you used to D. Did you use to
- () 6. He is too lazy. No one will like him _____.
A. any more B. still C. never D. no longer
- () 7. Don't _____ the trouble. We all can help you.
A. be afraid of B. be afraid to C. terrified of D. be terrified to
- () 8. It _____ that he has been ill for a long time.
A. looks B. seemed C. looks as if D. seems
- () 9. The little boy used to eat candy, _____?
A. did he B. didn't he C. used he D. does he
- () 10. He used to _____ football, but now he is used to _____ in summer.
A. playing; swimming B. play; swim
C. playing; swim D. play; swimming

三、完形填空。

Hundreds of years ago, life was much 1 than it is today. People didn't have modern machines. There was no modern medicine, 2 .

Life today has brought new 3 . One of the biggest is pollution of our drinking water. 4 pollution makes us talk louder and become angry more easily. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution. It's bad to all living things in the world.

Cars, planes and factories all pollute our air every day. Sometimes the polluted air is so thick that it is like a quilt 5 a city. This kind of quilt is called smog (烟雾).

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. Factories must now clean their water before it is thrown away, they mustn't blow dirty 6 into the air.

We need to do many other things. We can put waste things in the dustbin and not throw it on the ground. We can go to work 7 or with our friends in 8 car. If there are fewer people driving, there will be 9 pollution.

Rules are not 10 . Every person must help to fight pollution.

- () 1. A. easy B. easier C. harder D. hard
- () 2. A. also B. as well C. too D. either
- () 3. A. problems B. questions C. styles D. inventions
- () 4. A. Noise B. Dirty paper C. Litters D. Water
- () 5. A. around B. on C. through D. over

- () 6. A. noise B. smoke C. water D. wind
- () 7. A. by foot B. on bus C. by bus D. by the bus
- () 8. A. same B. the same C. a same D. different
- () 9. A. fewer B. less C. a few D. more
- () 10. A. much B. many C. good D. enough

四、阅读理解。

As I remember, when I was a child, summer was always a great time for me. In summer, I used to be free from school. I didn't have anything special to do, and I used to be on holiday in a quiet place with my friends.

We usually stayed at a small country house, to rest for weeks, and I could do what I liked most of the time.

Once four of my friends and I went on a trip. We started early in the morning and left the village by the main road. We wanted to get to another small village. The sun was too hot. One of my friends said that he knew a shorter way through the forest (森林) and in the forest, we would feel cool. So we all agreed to cut the distance and go through the unknown forest.

We had a wonderful walk there. We walked in the forest, and we heard the birds singing and we saw small animals in the forest. We found an old forest house. The walls had fallen down, and all kinds of old things were lying around in the weeds (杂草). They were here and there. The place was abandoned and so lonely that we wanted to get away from there very fast but we felt happy.

We quickly got out of the forest, and we were lucky to get to the small village. I will always remember my childhood.

- () 1. On summer holidays the writer often stayed with _____.
A. his teachers B. his parents C. his friends D. his family
- () 2. They went into the unknown forest because _____.
A. they wanted to see the birds there B. there were a lot of small animals
C. the weather was too hot D. the road to the village was really long
- () 3. The underlined word here means _____ in Chinese.
A. 被遗弃的 B. 被保护的 C. 被整理的 D. 被管理的
- () 4. At last the writer and his friends _____.
A. lost their way to the village B. got to the village
C. lived in the old house D. rebuilt the old house
- () 5. What's the best title for the passage?
A. A Special Trip in the Forest B. A House in the Weeds
C. A Small Country House D. Happy Life in Childhood

五、单词拼写。

根据句意及所给汉语,在句子空缺处写出各单词的正确形式。

1. If you want to be a good teacher, you must be more _____ (有耐心的).
2. His actions have _____ (引起) lots of trouble.
3. It's _____ (必要) to give him a call and say "thanks" to him.
4. I spent much time _____ (聊天) on the Internet.
5. The shop sells all kinds of _____ (糖果).

六、写作。

假如你是李华,新转到一所学校,请根据下面表格的内容,给你的朋友 Ann 写一封信,介绍这些变化。

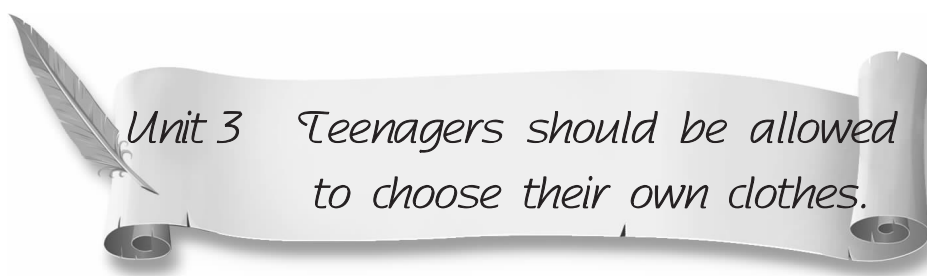
Past	Now
Have many friends, outgoing	Have few friends, quiet
Spend a lot of time playing games with my friends	Spend most of the time on my homework
Have little interest in lessons, get bad grades	Because interested in lessons, improve a lot

Dear Ann,

How are you? I have been in another school since the beginning of this term.

I feel very happy now. Have you changed? Please tell me.

Yours,
Li Hua



一、听力。

I. 听句子,选择恰当的应答语。

- () 1. A. You are lucky. B. Don't lose heart. Keep working hard.
C. Glad to hear that.
- () 2. A. Yes, I do. B. Yes. I am. C. No, I haven't.
- () 3. A. No talking. B. No smoking. C. No parking.
- () 4. A. It is good. B. You are welcome. C. I disagree with you.
- () 5. A. OK, I won't. B. I don't agree with you. C. Yes, I can. It's safe.

II. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Because they are too silly.
B. Because they don't look beautiful.
C. Because they know what they do.
- () 2. A. 14 years old. B. 16 years old. C. 18 years old.
- () 3. A. Don't talk in class. B. Don't talk about questions in class.
C. Don't be late for class.
- () 4. A. His mother. B. His father. C. Nobody.
- () 5. A. Every day. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. The National Day is coming. We'll have 7 days _____.
A. on B. off C. up D. down
- () 2. I didn't go to the concert and Tina didn't go _____.
A. too B. either C. also D. neither
- () 3. —Do you think _____ should drive cars?
—No, I don't think so.
A. fifteen years old B. fifteen-year-olds
C. fifteen-year-old D. fifteen-years-old
- () 4. The bike _____ in front of the hotel.
A. can put B. be not put C. can't put D. can not be put

- () 5. Don't _____ too late or you will feel very tired tomorrow.
A. get up B. stay up C. wake up D. make up
- () 6. —I usually have milk and bread for breakfast.
—_____.
A. So have I B. So do I C. I have so D. I do so
- () 7. There are so many beautiful hats. I don't know _____.
A. how to buy B. to choose which one
C. which one to buy D. what to buy
- () 8. —I think English is more useful than Chinese.
—I don't _____ you. They are both useful.
A. get along with B. catch up with C. talk with D. agree with
- () 9. You'd better _____ them any longer. They have left already.
A. not to wait for B. not wait C. not to wait D. not wait for
- () 10. What library rules do you think _____?
A. should change B. should be changed
C. should changed D. should be changing

三、完形填空。

Dear Mum and Dad,

I will go to Kathy's home with her after school and I will have dinner and sleep there. Don't worry about me. You know Kathy is 1 of my best friends. If you want to talk with me, you can 2 me at 88552828 after 6:00 pm.

Please forgive (原谅) me for not telling you first. I don't think you will 3 me to do so. But I really think teenagers should be allowed to stay at their friends' homes sometimes. I am 16 years old and I'm not a little kid any more. I hope I can make 4 for myself.

At home, there are too many 5 for me to obey: don't wear a short dress; don't stay out too late; don't have meals before 6 hands; and so on. Parents should 7 teenagers, but we need freedom, too.

I don't like doing my homework 8 at home. I'd love to study with Kathy. We always learn a lot 9 each other. So please allow me to stay at Kathy's home once a week. If you 10, Kathy can stay at our home, too.

Mum and Dad, I can take good care of myself. Don't worry.

- () 1. A. a B. an C. the D. one
- () 2. A. look B. call C. reply D. play
- () 3. A. allow B. stop C. try D. wish
- () 4. A. trouble B. mistakes C. money D. decisions
- () 5. A. members B. opportunities C. rules D. points

- () 6. A. holding B. washing C. putting D. giving
- () 7. A. be angry with B. be afraid of
 C. be strict with D. be afraid to
- () 8. A. awake B. alone C. alive D. asleep
- () 9. A. up B. on C. under D. from
- () 10. A. agree B. worry C. think D. make

四、拓展练习。

用 used to, be used to 的适当形式填空。

- The big box _____ hold books and magazines.
- There _____ be a small hospital between the two villages.
- From then on he _____ playing football and skating.
- _____ he _____ chat with the farmers?
- I _____ (not) drink coffee and milk but now I like them.

五、单词拼写。

根据句意及所给汉语,在句子空缺处写出各单词的正确形式。

- You should stop _____ (戴) sunglasses. It's bad for your eyes.
- Last year I had an _____ (机遇) to study in a foreign country.
- After lunch, I was beginning to feel _____ (瞌睡).
- We have already _____ (成功) in getting to the top of Mount Tai.
- At last Tom made a _____ (决定) to go to Japan last summer holiday.

六、综合填空。

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文通顺正确。(方框中有一个多余的词。)

do, enough, hour, spend, also, take, watch, playing, weekday

In China, more and more middle school students are getting shorter and shorter time than before. Most students sleep less than nine 1 _____ every night because they have much homework 2 _____. Some homework is given by their teachers, and some by their parents. 3 _____, some students don't know how to save time. They are not careful 4 _____ while they are doing their homework, so it 5 _____ them a lot of time. Some students spend too much time 6 _____ or 7 _____ computer games. They stay up very late. Some students have to get up early every morning on 8 _____ to get to school on time by bus or bike. It can be a long way from home to school.

七、任务型阅读。

阅读短文,根据短文内容,完成文后的任务。

It had been snowing heavily for three days. Bill was 1 _____, "Will they be back safely?" Bill stayed at home. He was hungry. He had nothing to eat for a day. There was no food at