

黄冈题库

丛书主编：黄冈中学副校长 董德松

练考新课堂

九年级

英语



用黄冈真题

传黄冈真经

得黄冈精髓

新课标

人教
版



中国计量出版社
教育图书出版中心

黄冈题库·练考新课堂

九年级英语

人教版·新课标

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前言

《黄冈题库·练考新课堂》经过多年的“锻造”，已备受广大读者信赖。我国基础教育课程改革和“义务教育课程标准”将全面实施，为适应“新课程标准”的教辅需要，丛书主编、黄冈中学副校长董德松先生与出版社共同策划，组织黄冈、武汉地区“新课程标准实验”的重点中学一线特高级教师精心编写本版新课标《黄冈题库·练考新课堂》。本丛书具有以下特点：

理念新。丛书全面体现基础教育课程改革的新理念，以“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”为指导思想，通过基础、提高、综合这三级训练，使学生在自主性、独立性、探究性的学习上切实得到提高。

阵容强。作者是图书品牌的首要。本丛书由黄冈中学董德松副校长亲自组织，汇集了黄冈、武汉地区“新课程标准实验”重点中学的基础教育专家、教研员、国家级一线骨干教师。他们了解当代中学教学的走向和掌握各地师生在教学和考试中遇到的各种问题，使题系设计更具有时代性和科学性。

三级精题。丛书按照认知规律循序渐进地设计“基础卷”、“提高卷”、“综合训练卷”三级题。这些题是作者从多年教学成果中精选出来，特别是从近年来新课程教学中提炼出来，同时把黄冈、武汉地区重点中学的中考题以及有代表性的名题，有选择地收录到这三级试题中，使试题既有基础题型，也有能力题、综合题、跨学科题、发散思维题和探究题，形成有特色的三级题系。

实用方便。根据突出解题思路、优化解题训练、点拨解题关键、剖析解题误区的总思路，丛书强调实用性。“基础卷”、“提高卷”均为限时完成试卷，主要考查学生知识的掌握和灵活运用程度。“综合训练卷”则全面系统地考查学生的技能，从而提高综合能力和应试能力。这三级训练是创新教学、提高各层次学生学习成绩的阶梯，是有效、实用、方便的课内课外训练和寒暑假作业的新型教辅图书。所有试卷均附有参考答案与解题点拨。参考答案详略得当，疑难问题点拨到位，使学生正确掌握解题方法，避开思维误区，在复杂多变的考试中游刃有余。

我们相信，这套丛书必将以其独到的特色赢得广大中学生和家长、老师的青睐。书中不妥之处，敬请批评指正。

丛书编委会

2004年5月20日

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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

要点提示

1. 语言功能:

谈谈如何学习 Talk about how to study.

2. 重点单词和短语:

flash card, take notes, frustrating, memorize, aloud, comma, make mistakes, pronunciation, be afraid to ...

What about...?

Why don't you...?

3. 语言结构:

(1) 重点语法:

动词 + 介词 by + 动名词, 意为采取什么手段来做……

如: I study by working with a group.

(2) 重点句型:

How do you study for a test ?

I study by listening to cassettes.

How do you learn English ?

I learn by studying with a group.

Do you learn English by reading aloud ?

Yes, I do.

Have you ever studied with a group ?

Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

I don't have a partner to practice English with.

基础卷(25分钟)

一、按汉语提示完成句子

1. How do you learn to _____ (练习发音)?

2. —How do you study for a test ?

—I study _____ (通过制作抽认卡).

3. I am careless. So I often _____ (出错) in grammar.

4. When he has some questions, he will _____ (去找老师获得帮助).

5. _____ (英语口语) is very important to us all.

二、用方框中所给的词填空

original, latest, pal, prize, conversations

1. If you don't get much writing practice, you should find a pen _____.

2. Her English improved when she started using grammar in _____ sentences.
3. Tom won the physics _____ last term.
4. Making up _____ can help you a lot in learning English.
5. Her _____ book is selling very well.

三、看图完成对话



1. A: How do you get in touch with your friends?

B: _____.



2. A: Do you learn English by _____ TV plays?

B: Yes, I do.

四、单项选择

- () 1. I never have any trouble _____ the car started.
A. to get B. getting C. get
- () 2. The bad weather _____ our hopes of going out.
A. frustrated B. prevented C. stopped
- () 3. Mobile phones are _____ with young people.
A. welcomed B. liked C. popular
- () 4. English is spoken _____ a second language in many countries.
A. as B. by C. like
- () 5. My leg _____ as if it's broken.
A. feels B. is feeling C. felt

提高卷(30分钟)

一、单项选择

- () 1. If you don't know how to spell a new word, you'd better _____.
A. look up a dictionary B. look up the dictionary
C. look it up in a dictionary D. look it up in the dictionary
- () 2. All of our class have partners to practice English _____.
A. / B. with C. together D. to
- () 3. The rain _____ for 14 days. It's too boring.
A. rains B. is raining C. will rain D. has been raining
- () 4. He lay on the grass, _____ at the starry sky.
A. looked B. looks C. was looking D. looking
- () 5. We must try and _____ a visit to Westminster Abbey while in London.
A. fit in B. fit out C. fit for D. fit up
- () 6. It's _____ among the British to go to the south of France for their holidays.
A. fashion B. a fashion C. fashionable D. fashionable
- () 7. _____ morning exercises is good for your health.

- A. Do B. Doing C. To do D. Does
- () 8. Cathy held a birthday party yesterday. We had a lot of _____ at the party.
A. fun B. funs C. funny D. interest
- () 9. —Did you _____ what the teacher said?
—Not really. He spoke a little too fast.
A. prefer B. listen to C. catch D. learn from
- () 10. The list of dates is so important that he _____ it very quickly.
A. remembers B. forgets C. memorizes D. memories

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

- Some students had more _____ suggestions. (special)
- Having conversations with friends was very _____. (help)
- When he won Academy Awards, he was too _____ to say a word. (excite)
- _____ lots of listening practice is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner. (do)
- She wants to read *Gone with the Wind* in the _____. (origin)
- It was so _____ when the children started laughing in the middle of the service. (embarrassed)
- I don't know what her interests are, because we talk _____ about work when we meet. (main)
- Nowadays wide trousers are the latest _____. (fashionable)
- We bought a second car. It was the _____ to all our problems. (solve)
- After two hours' _____ delay, our train at last arrived. (frustrate)

三、句型转换

- Cell phones are getting so cheap that most people can buy one.
_____ are cheap _____ for people to buy one.
- Your furniture is behind the times.
Your furniture is _____.
- Why don't you join an English language club?
_____ join an English language club?
- If you want to improve English, you should practice writing a lot.
_____ writing practice can help you improve your English.
- It's very easy for me to find his office.
I had _____ his office.

四、单句找错并改正

- I found learn English difficult because English grammar was difficult. () _____
A B C D
- Will you please help me receive the phone? () _____
A B C D
- The real reason is I like my old phone. () _____
A B C D
- The best way to learn English well is watch English language movies. () _____
A B C D

() _____

| A | B | C | D |
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| 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
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| 99 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

综合训练卷(120 分钟,满分 100 分)

一、选择填空(每题 1 分,共 15 分)

二、完形填空(每题 1 分,共 20 分)

A

Thousands of years ago, there were no last names. People lived in small villages. They didn't 1 see people from other places, so a first name was 2.

The Chinese were the first to use 3 names. They used these names to honor family members from the past. In China, the family name comes 4.

About 1 000 years ago, people started 5 last names in England. Some of these names, such as Carpenter and Baker, came 6 the jobs people did. Some told where the person 7. These included Forest, Hill and Lake. Some last names described family members. Families took names like Long, Short, Rich, 8 Wise.

In some places a last name included the father's first name. In Sweden they added 9 to make the names Johnson and Erikson. In the same way, people in Scotland were 10 names like MacDonald and McCake.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| () 1. A. often | B. always | C. ever | D. usually |
| () 2. A. good | B. enough | C. well | D. nice |
| () 3. A. second | B. first | C. last | D. full |
| () 4. A. last | B. first | C. second | D. third |
| () 5. A. use | B. used | C. uses | D. using |
| () 6. A. from | B. to | C. on | D. for |
| () 7. A. live | B. living | C. lives | D. lived |
| () 8. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. for |
| () 9. A. mother | B. son | C. father | D. daughter |
| () 10. A. given | B. giving | C. give | D. to give |

B

Once there was a man in a village. He could run very fast. He was always ready to 11 people how fast he could run. 12 a fine morning, a thief broke into his house, took some things of 13 and ran off as fast as he could. The owner saw him and ran 14 him, shouting, "Hey, you, stop. You won't be able to get away from me."

But the thief did not stop. He only ran 15 faster. This made the owner very angry.

"So you think you can run faster than I," he shouted, "You can see I'll 16 up with you in no time."

Very soon he was several li 17 from his house. He was still running when a friend of his saw him.

"Why are you running 18 such a hurry?" the friend called out to him.

"I am trying to catch a thief," said the runner and he was out of breath.

"But where is the thief?" asked the friend.

"Oh," said the runner, smiling with pride, "The thief is far 19. He thought he could run faster than I, but you see he was quite 20."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| () 11. A. tell | B. say | C. speak | D. show |
| () 12. A. On | B. In | C. At | D. During |
| () 13. A. he | B. him | C. his | D. himself |
| () 14. A. behind | B. after | C. before | D. to |
| () 15. A. even | B. more | C. much more | D. quite |

- ()16. A. kept B. catch C. cough D. run
()17. A. far B. away C. near D. close
()18. A. in B. on C. at D. with
()19. A. away from B. ahead C. in front D. behind
()20. A. all right B. well C. slowly D. wrong

三、阅读理解(每题2分,共30分)

A

One night there was a heavy snow and in the morning, Mr. Smith's garden was full of deep snow. Mr. Smith wanted to take his car out, so he paid a man to clear the road from his small room for keeping his car to the gate. He said to the man, "Don't throw any snow on this side, because it will break the young trees, and don't throw any on the other side because it will cover the flowers. And don't throw any into the street, or the police will be angry." Then Mr. Smith went out.

When he came back, the road was clear and the snow from the road was not on the trees or the flowers, or the street. Mr. Smith was very pleased until he opened the room to get his car out! The room was full of snow, and his car was somewhere under it all.

- ()1. What does Mr. Smith want to do that morning?
A. Do some cleaning. B. Clear the snow.
C. Take his car out of the snow. D. Drive his car.
- ()2. Why did a man help Mr. Smith to clean the road?
A. He was Mr. Smith's friend.
B. He was Mr. Smith's servant.
C. He got some money from Mr. Smith.
D. He wanted to do something good for others.
- ()3. What's on both sides of the road?
A. Tall trees and young trees.
B. Nothing but flowers.
C. Some young trees and flowers.
D. Some young trees.
- ()4. When was Mr. Smith very happy that morning?
A. Before he opened the small room to take his car out.
B. Before he saw the clear street.
C. When the man told him what he had done.
D. When he drove his car.
- ()5. Why couldn't Mr. Smith get his car out?
A. Because the car was broken.
B. Because the car was covered by much snow.
C. Because a room was full of snow.
D. Because he didn't know where his car was.

B

Two women on a train were arguing. At last one of them called the conductor. She said, "If this window is open, I will catch cold. And I'll probably die."

The other woman said, "But if this window is shut, I will die. I will feel difficulty in

breathing. ”

The conductor didn't know what to do. A man had been listening all the time. He said he had an idea.

“First open the window. That will kill one,” he said, “Next shut it. That will kill the other, then we can have peace. ”

- () 6. How did a man help the conductor?
- A. He told the conductor to open the window.
 - B. He told the conductor to shut the window.
 - C. He told the conductor to drive out the two arguing women.
 - D. He told the conductor to first open the window and then shut it so that the two arguing women would die.
- () 7. What did the man really mean?
- A. He really meant to kill the two women.
 - B. He was really making fun of the two women.
 - C. He was really making a fool of the conductor.
 - D. He wanted to show that he was cleverer than the conductor.
- () 8. This story happened _____.
A. on a train B. on a ship C. on a bus D. on a plane
- () 9. Which one is not right?
- A. One woman wanted to open the window.
 - B. One woman wanted to shut the window.
 - C. Either open the window or shut the window, and one of the two women would die.
 - D. The conductor didn't know how to stop the argument.
- () 10. This story tells us that _____.
A. We should open the windows on a train
B. We should shut the windows on a train
C. We should help the conductor on a train
D. We should be polite and peaceful on a train

C

In 1995, Walt Disney himself opened the first Disney Park in Los Angeles, the USA. Later Disney world was opened in Florida in 1971. It cost between \$ 500 to \$ 600 million to build. Tokyo Disney Park opened in Japan in 1983. And Europe Disney opened in France in 1992.

Now Hong Kong is going to build a Disney Park and it will be open in 2005.

More than 80% of Hong Kong's population would like to visit the Disney Park when it is opened. But about half of them thought the adult admission fee, of between HK \$ 250 to \$ 300 (US \$ 32 to US \$ 38), was too high. The children's admission fee is not known yet. But children may not mind paying any entrance fee. “If I start saving money now, I'll have enough money to pay the entrance fee in five year's time,” said Chan Po-sang, a 12 years old girl. “I can't take my son to the Disney Park in the USA,” said Mrs. Yu, mother of a small boy, “that's why I agree with the government's plan to build one here. Then I'll be able to take my son there. The admission fee of several hundred dollars is nothing compared with the

price of an air ticket to the USA."

- ()11. The first Disney Park was built in _____.
A. France B. Tokyo C. America D. Hong Kong
- ()12. How many Disney Park will there be in Asia by the year 2005?
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- ()13. What do the Hong Kong people think about the plan?
A. Most of them agree with.
B. Half of them don't agree with it.
C. Few of them agree with it.
D. Only children like it.
- ()14. Do all the Hong Kong people care much about the entrance fee?
A. Yes, they all think that the fee is too high.
B. No, the children may not mind how much the fee will be.
C. Yes, most of them feel that the fee is not high.
D. The writer doesn't tell us.
- ()15. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
A. The adult admission fee is lower than the children admission fee.
B. Disney Park are getting more and more popular among children and adults.
C. The children's admission fee is about HK \$ 2250 to HK \$ 300.
D. Since the fee is too high, few Hong Kong people want to visit the park.

四、阅读填词(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

Americans e 1 breakfast and l 2 quickly unless it is a social business or family occasion. The evening meal is usually l 3 and a time for families to gather t 4 . Rushing through daytime meals is part of the fast pace in A 5 . Another reason for rushing through daytime meals is that many people eat in restaurants that are usually crowded with people waiting f 6 a place so that they can be served and r 7 to work at the proper time. So each one hurries to m 8 room for the next person. With busy people everywhere there is a real difference with meals that are eaten in a h 9 and those that can be enjoyed s 10 with friends.

1. e _____ 2. l _____ 3. l _____ 4. t _____ 5. A _____
6. f _____ 7. r _____ 8. m _____ 9. h _____ 10. s _____

五、书面表达(15 分)

根据文中设置的情景,写出一篇不少于 70 个词的短文,要求语法正确,意思连贯。

提示:昨天天气很好,李磊和林涛去了公园,他们过桥的时候看见一个小男孩掉进了河里.他们是怎么做的呢?

自我小结

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dashed lines.

Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

要点提示

1. 语言功能:

谈论过去你是什么样? 即:

Talk about what you used to be like.

2. 重点单词和短语:

used to, dark, spider, insect, etc.

3. 语言结构:

(1) 重点语法:

连词 but 的用法

如: He is young but very experienced.

used to 过去常常做……, 过去习惯做……

I used to go to school on foot.

This river used to be clean.

(2) 重点句型:

—Mario used to be short.

—Yes, he did. Now he's tall.

—I used to eat candy all the time, did you?

—Yes, I did. And I used to chew gum a lot.

基础卷(25 分钟)

一、按汉语提示完成句子

1. Gamma used to be fat, _____ (是吗)?
2. What did your friend use to _____ (看起来像……)?
3. I used to _____ (对……感兴趣) the piano.
4. Steve is _____ (参加游泳队) in our school.
5. Did your daughter use to _____ (有着长且直的头发的)?

二、用方框中所给的词填空

terrified, space, serious, favorite, comprehend

1. Our math teacher is always _____ about everything.
2. The girls in our class are _____ of snakes.
3. English is easy to learn. So it's my _____ subject.
4. Putting away the books can save _____.
5. My parent's can't _____ why I use so many symbols to write a letter.