

新课标



# 尖子生<sup>®</sup> 题库

九年级英语

● (人教版)

如果你已是尖子生  
本书使你更上一层楼  
如果你不是尖子生  
本书带你进入这行列



辽宁教育出版社

主编 张淑菊

PDG



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## 题库

● 九年级英语 (人教版)

主编 张淑菊 副主编 李天磊 田树田



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# Unit 1

## How do you study for a test?



### 词汇精粹

1. flashcard *n.* 教学用于助记的抽认卡 (卡片上书写需要记忆的单词等, 可随时抽出帮助记忆词义)

I have got a lot of help from my flashcard while I was studying GRE. 我的抽认卡在我学习GRE的过程中给了我很大帮助。

2. take notes 做笔记; 做记录

You could take notes if you can't remember all of things you want to buy. 如果你不能全部记住的话你可以把你要买的东西做个记录。

3. frustrating *adj.* 令人沮丧的; 令人失望的

It is frustrating that we didn't win the game. 对于没有赢得比赛我们感到很沮丧。

4. memorize *v.* 记住, 熟记

to memorize all the state capitals 记住各州首府

5. aloud *adv.* 出声地, 高声地

Read the letter aloud. 大声读一下这封信。

6. comma *n.* 逗号

In English, we use comma to separate the items in a list or to show where there is a slight pause in a sentence. 在英语里面, 我们用逗号来分隔整句或者指示停顿。

7. make mistakes 犯错; 出错



I always make mistakes in grammar. 我语法经常出错。

8. pronunciation *n.* 发音; 读音

Your pronunciation is excellent.

9. be afraid of 害怕……

Don't be afraid of making mistakes! 不要害怕犯错。

10. What about... (提议) ……怎么样?

What about a trip to France? 到法国去旅游一趟如何?

11. Why don't you...? 为什么不……?

Why don't you tell us about it? 你为什么 not 告诉我们这件事呢?



## 语法快递

### 动 名 词

动名词是动词的一种非限定形式, 它有动词和名词的特征, 可以带宾语或状语。动名词的构成是由动词原形+ing形式。

动名词的用法: 动名词在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语和定语。

如:

1. 作主语: Watching English movies is one of the best ways to learn English. 看英文电影是学习英语最好的方法之一。

Reading aloud is very important in learning English. 在学习英语中大声朗读很重要。

2. 作表语: Seeing is believing. 百闻不如一见。

Her hobby is playing the piano. 她的爱好是弹钢琴。

Our duty is studying. 我们的任务是学习。

3. 作宾语:

a) 作某些动词后面的宾语。如 finish, enjoy, mind, keep等词后接动名词作宾语。

Did you finish writing the book last night? 昨晚你写完这本书了吗?



They enjoy playing basketball. 他们喜欢打篮球。

b) 某些动词短语后也常接动名词。如 be busy doing sth, be worth doing sth, can't help doing sth 等。

The boy is busy doing his homework now. 那个男孩正在忙于做他的作业。

We couldn't help laughing when we heard the good news. 当我们听到那个好消息的时候情不自禁地笑了。

The film is worth seeing. 这部影片值得一看。

c) 作介词的宾语。

My little brother is interested in playing football. 我的弟弟对踢足球感兴趣。

I learn English by reading aloud. 我通过大声朗读学习英语。

She memorizes new words by reading English magazines. 她通过阅读英文杂志背诵单词。

4. 作定语:

I left my bag on my working table. 我把书包忘在工作台了。

There is a walking stick in the corner of the room. 屋子角落有一个手杖。



## 习题精选

### 课内追踪

#### I. 单项填空

( ) 1. —How do you study \_\_\_\_\_ a test?

— \_\_\_\_\_ going over the books.

A. for, In      B. in, On      C. for, By      D. of, On

( ) 2. Listen. She is practising \_\_\_\_\_ English.

A. to read      B. read      C. to reading      D. reading

( ) 3. What's the best way \_\_\_\_\_ learn \_\_\_\_\_ French?



A. to, more      B. for, more      C. in, some      D. to, many

( ) 4. We have been \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese for ten years.

A. learn      B. to learn      C. learning      D. spoken

( ) 5. Please check what \_\_\_\_\_ you do to learn English.

A. do      B. are      C. can      D. \

( ) 6. He asked me whether I had a partner to practise Japanese \_\_\_\_\_.

A. with      B. to      C. from      D. about

( ) 7. It's \_\_\_\_\_ how much this \_\_\_\_\_.

A. amazing, helped      B. amazed, help  
C. amaze, helping      D. to amazing, helped

( ) 8. Tom has trouble \_\_\_\_\_ mending the car.

A. in      B. on      C. to      D. from

( ) 9. Write an article about the things \_\_\_\_\_ have helped you the most \_\_\_\_\_ learning English.

A. it, for      B. this, in      C. \, of      D. that, in

( ) 10. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ students in the room.

A. a number of      B. a lot of  
C. some      D. many

( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ listening \_\_\_\_\_ the radio, I learn the song.

A. By, from      B. From, to  
C. In, at      D. By, to

( ) 12. His idea is the same as ours. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ view.

A. original      B. new      C. an useful      D. an original

( ) 13. May I share the bench \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. with      B. for      C. of      D. about

( ) 14. I don't know what \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is he, of      B. you are, about  
C. she is, of      D. Tom was, for

( ) 15. The mother was an expert \_\_\_\_\_ the needle, and her son became

an expert      figures.

A. with, at    B. at, with    C. of, for    D. to, on

## II. 完形填空

My parents took me to Japan when I was little. I lived there for five years. 1 I came back, my Japanese was very good. "Can I do something useful with my Japanese?" I asked myself.

Then, one day last spring, I got a good opportunity (机会).

Everyone was afraid of SARS, so I stayed at home with 2 to do.

My father brought me a Japanese book. "Why don't you translate (翻译) it into Chinese? It will be better than 3 computer games all day."

I promised (许诺) to do 2,000 words each day. But 4 I found it was hard to keep the promise.

One day in May, the weather was beautiful. But I couldn't go out. Those 2,000 words were still 5 me.

After translating only three pages, I already lost interest in the book.

I looked at it for a long time. But I couldn't make myself turn the pages. How 6 I could just go outside and play football with my friends!

I counted the words again and again. I just wanted to give up.

I felt as if two people were fighting 7 my mind. One said, "Don't give up! Keep working hard, and you'll do well!" But then the other one said, "Go and play! It will be more 8 than translating. Do your work tomorrow."

I stood up and would 9 the computer.

But then I remembered 10 parents had told me: "Whatever you do, don't stop halfway." So I sat down and went on with it.

( ) 1. A. Because    B. Until    C. Since    D. When

( ) 2. A. nothing    B. something    C. everything    D. anything

- ( ) 3. A. be played      B. playing      C. played      D. plays
- ( ) 4. A. just then      B. right now      C. soon      D. suddenly
- ( ) 5. A. talking to      B. looking at      C. smiling at      D. waiting for
- ( ) 6. A. thought      B. felt      C. wished      D. decided
- ( ) 7. A. in      B. with      C. about      D. for
- ( ) 8. A. fun      B. important      C. useful      D. dangerous
- ( ) 9. A. turn on      B. turn off      C. open      D. close
- ( ) 10. A. how      B. where      C. which      D. what

## III. 阅读理解

(A)

Why is 2004 a special year? Because it is a Leap Year (闰年)! What's so special about that? Well, Leap Year happens only once every four years. And it has 366 days instead of the usual 365. In a Leap Year, we have 29 days in February, while in a usual year we have only 28 days.

Why do we have a Leap Year? We have a Leap Year so we can keep the calendar (日历) in step with the seasons. The calendar is a kind of clock for the whole year. But how long is a year? A calendar year is 365 days. However, a true year is actually 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds long. That's the time it takes the earth to travel around the sun. So every four years we have one more day, and we put it at the end of February, the shortest month of a year. Then we have a Leap Year.

- ( ) 1. How often can we have a Leap Year?
- A. Every year.      B. Every February.
- C. Every other year.      D. Every four years.
- ( ) 2. What is a calendar? It is a kind of clock.
- A. for the whole year      B. only for Leap Year
- C. for the usual year      D. for the unusual year



- ( ) 3. How long does it take the earth to travel around the sun? It takes the earth \_\_\_\_\_ to travel around the sun.
- A. a day  
B. a little longer than 365 days  
C. a year  
D. a month
- ( ) 4. Mrs. Green was born on February 29, 1972. Now she is 32. How many birthdays has she had?
- A. 32                      B. 16                      C. 8                      D. 4
- ( ) 5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A. People who were born on February 29th are very lucky because they can have more birthdays than others.  
B. Usually we have 365 days in a year.  
C. There were 29 days in February, 1992.  
D. The next Leap Year will be the year 2008.

(B)

A boy and his father were walking in the mountains. Suddenly the boy fell, hurt himself, and cried, "AAAhhhhhhhh!!!". To his surprise, he heard the voice repeating (重复), somewhere in the mountain. "AAAhhhhhhhh!!!". Then the boy shouted, "Who are you?" He received the answer, "Who are you?" He got angry at the answer, so he shouted, "Foolish!" He received the answer, "Foolish!"

He looked at his father and asked, "What's going on?" The father smiled and said, "My son, listen." And then he shouted to the mountain, "I love you!" The voice answered, "I love you!" Again the man cried, "You are the best!" The voice answered, "You are the best!"

The boy was surprised, but did not understand. Then the father explained (解释), "People call this 'Echo', but really this is life. It

gives you back everything you say or do. Our life is just a reflection (反映) of what we have done. If you want more love in the world, have more love in your heart. If you want to be successful, work hard. This can be used in everything in life. Life will give you back everything you have given to it."

- ( ) 1. At first the boy cried because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he hurt himself and felt bad  
 B. he wanted to give himself a surprise  
 C. he felt it was so quiet in the mountain  
 D. he hoped his father would help him
- ( ) 2. When the boy heard the voice repeating, he thought \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it was foolish to hear others' voice  
 B. someone else in the mountain liked his voice  
 C. there were many other people in the mountain  
 D. he was laughed at by someone else in the mountain
- ( ) 3. The father shouted to the mountain to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. find out who was repeating his voice  
 B. have fun with other people in the mountain  
 C. show more examples to his son before giving him the answer  
 D. let his son know whose voice was louder
- ( ) 4. The word "Echo" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. life itself  
 B. repeating voice  
 C. love in the world  
 D. everything in life
- ( ) 5. From the story, we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the boy didn't like others' voice at all  
 B. the father had his own way to teach his son  
 C. it is not polite to repeat others' voice  
 D. the boy and his father were rather tired



(C)

## News 1

Have you ever thought of being able to fly around the world in a few hours though it is about 40,000 kilometers? One day, maybe you can. Last Saturday, the American X-43A airplane made its first flight. It reached a speed of 8,000 kilometres an hour. This makes it the fastest plane in the world. The X-43A is only three to four meters long, but it's very heavy: it weighs 1,270 kilograms.

## News 2

Have you ever got angry at books that are full of mistakes? Don't worry, things will get better soon. Last week, China started checking textbooks, dictionaries and children's book all over the country. The government said the results of the checking would come out at the end of June.

## News 3

There will be a new "star" in the sky soon. China plans to send a satellite into space by December 2006. It will stay in space for one year. It will go around the moon and take pictures. It must be very expensive, right? That's for sure—1.4 billion yuan!

## News 4

Floods (洪水) across the northern Mexican state of Coahuila killed at least 32 people and left 100 more missing. It was reported on Monday. The heavy rain hit the state all night last Friday, so some banks of the river were broken. Along the river about 3,000 families were seriously affected (受影响).

( ) 1. News 1 talks about\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people can't go around earth in a few hours

B. the American X-43A airplane traveled around the earth in

a few hours

C. the American X-43A airplane is the fastest one in the world

D. only American can make such a fast plane

- ( ) 2. If the X-43A goes around the earth, it will take about \_\_\_\_\_ hours to finish the trip.

A. 3

B. 5

C. 8

D. 12

- ( ) 3. Which of the following about News 2 is TRUE?

A. There are many mistakes in most of the textbooks, dictionaries and children's books.

B. All the students have to use the books full of mistakes till the end of the June.

C. After the checking books will become better and better.

D. A few mistakes are not serious for children.

- ( ) 4. Which of the following about the new "star" is NOT TRUE?

A. It will help us know more about the moon.

B. It will go around the earth for one year.

C. It will cost 1.4 billion yuan.

D. It will be sent up by the year 2006.

- ( ) 5. Many families were affected because of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the heavy rain on Monday

B. the broken banks of the river

C. the floods across Mexico

D. the death of 132 people

#### IV. 句子改错

- ( ) 1. Do you study by work with your classmates?

A

B

C

D

- ( ) 2. I've learned a lot of to study with a group.

A

B

C

D



- ( ) 3. Maybe you should take part in an English club.  
A B C D
- ( ) 4. Why don't you to have a partner to practice English with?  
A B C D
- ( ) 5. Does the girl afraid to speak in class?  
A B C D
- ( ) 6. If you don't know how to spell new words, look them at in a  
dictionary.  
A B C D
- ( ) 7. Do lots of listening practice is a good way to learn English.  
A B C D
- ( ) 8. Most people speak English like a second language.  
A B C D
- ( ) 9. What is your favourite way to learn many English?  
A B C D
- ( ) 10. He had trouble make complete sentences.  
A B C D

### V. 汉译英

- Monica meets a problem with a word, she can't \_\_\_\_\_  
(读准发音) .
- My teacher asked me to give a speech about \_\_\_\_\_  
(学习更多英语的好办法) .
- Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_ (更精确些的建议)?
- Sometimes, Carol finds \_\_\_\_\_ (看电影很令人沮丧) .
- Paul said that \_\_\_\_\_ (参加英语俱乐部) was really wonderful.
- Just watching English newspapers won't let you \_\_\_\_\_  
(得到更多写作练习) .



7. \_\_\_\_\_ (为什么你不问问) your teacher for some advice.  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (对我来说不是很容易) to climb that high.

## VI. 综合填空

Last year my English class was difficult for me. 1 of all, it wasn't easy for me to 2 the teacher when she talked to the class. To begin 3 she spoke too quickly and I 4 understand every word. Later on, I 5 that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. Also I was 6 to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might 7 at me. I couldn't always make complete sentences, 8. Then I started to 9 English-language TV. It helped a 10.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 能力提高

### I. 单项填空

- ( ) 1. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ or not he has difficulties \_\_\_\_\_ doing it.  
 A. if, in B. whether, in  
 C. that, on D. why, of
- ( ) 2. This new tool \_\_\_\_\_ my hand easily.  
 A. fitting B. fit C. fits into D. fitting
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong.  
 A. Give it up B. Give up it  
 C. To give up it D. Giving it up
- ( ) 4. When your homework \_\_\_\_\_, you may watch TV.  
 A. have done B. has been done  
 C. has done D. is doing
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ it fit \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of the new society?  
 A. Does, in with B. Do, for