

九年义务教育



学习质量监测(英语)

九年级 H

天津市教育教研室 编



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说 明

为了进一步巩固九年级第一学期所学习的知识内容,提高综合运用英语知识的能力,根据英语教学大纲对第四册教学内容的要求,我们组织编写了《九年义务教育学习质量监测(英语)九年级 II》,供九年级学生在寒假中学习使用。

本作业共分为 23 天,每天完成 2 页。学生可根据实际复习的需要选择作业内容和作业量。全册作业不附答案。

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天津市教育教研室

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一、单项填空

- _____ me all my money to buy a new bike.
A. I took B. It took C. I spent D. It spent
- Bike is _____ bicycle.
A. short to B. short for C. shorter to D. shorter for
- You had better _____ here. We are busy working.
A. not to stay B. can't stay C. not stay D. won't stay
- Have you travelled the place _____?
—Yes, I'm not going there again.
A. just B. already C. never D. ever
- I have _____ had lunch and you needn't cook _____ me.
A. still, to B. already, to C. just, for D. yet, for
- Don't _____ away my ruler. I'm using it now.
A. take B. bring C. carry D. get
- The girl found the granny's glasses and she picked _____ for the granny.
A. up it B. it up C. up them D. them up
- What makes him _____ so hard at all his lessons?
A. to work B. work C. worked D. works
- I have _____ washed clothes. I want to have a rest then go shopping with you.
A. already B. also C. yet D. just
- Is there _____ in today's newspaper?
A. important something B. something important
C. important anything D. anything important
- When _____ you _____ to the Great Wall?
—Let me see. Next Sunday.
A. do, go B. did, go C. are, going D. have, gone
- What _____ you _____ when your parents were watching TV yesterday evening?
A. do, do B. did, do C. are, doing D. were, doing
- _____ have you done with the bike?
—I've given it to my uncle.
A. How B. What C. Who D. Where

二、句形转换

- I can't remember his full name. (改为意思相同的句子)
I _____ his full name.
- He went to Beijing by train. (改为意思相同的句子)
He went to Beijing _____ a train.
- The student never comes to school late. (改为意思相同的句子)
The student _____ never late _____ school.
- She has to tidy her room first. (改为否定句)

She _____ tidy her room first.

5. The little monkey is very clever. (改为感叹句)

_____ the little monkey is!

6. I'll go to the hospital to see him at once. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you go to the hospital to see him?

7. She can keep the book for half a month. (对画线部分提问)

_____ can she keep the book?

三、阅读理解

In England, people don't usually talk too much. You can go on a bus, or in a train, and everyone sits looking out of the window. Often they read. They read books and papers. But they don't talk much.

When you meet English people, they often talk about one thing, the weather. So when you meet someone in England, you can say, "Nice weather for the time of year!"

"But it was a little colder yesterday," someone may say. "But it will get a little warmer later!" You can say. Talk like this and the English people will think, "How friendly you are!"

1. English people don't talk too much when they are on a bus and so on. ()
2. They read books when they are only in a train. ()
3. You may talk about the weather when you meet English people. ()
4. English people will think you are friendly if you don't talk too much. ()
5. English people have their own way to talk to others. ()

A JOKE



"George, if a car is made of chocolate, what part will you eat first?" Father asked his little son. "Its wheels, of course," George answered without second thoughts. "It can not run away then."

一、单项填空

1. She _____ on a machine when I got to the machine shop.
A. was working B. worked C. works D. has worked
2. "I began to learn English two years ago." That means "I _____ for two years."
A. have begun to learn English B. have learned English
C. began to learn English D. learned English
3. Here's a letter _____ you _____ Beijing.
A. for, from B. to, from
C. to, to D. from, from
4. I came to this school _____.
A. for three years B. since three years
C. three years ago D. three years before
5. His sister has worked in the post office _____ she finished middle school.
A. when B. since C. for D. as soon as
6. We see _____ our eyes.
A. in B. to use C. with D. using
7. I _____ in this school for 15 years.
A. work B. worked
C. was working D. have worked
8. The shop _____ 1989.
A. opened, in B. has opened, in
C. opened, since D. has opened, for
9. Their parents are living _____ a farm.
A. at B. in C. on D. inside
10. The machine can join some different _____ together.
A. piece of metal B. pieces of metal
C. piece of metals D. pieces of metals
11. He wants to swim in the river. I don't agree _____ him.
A. to B. with C. for D. of
12. He joined the army(军队) _____.
A. for three years B. three years ago
C. three years before D. in three years
13. I hope everything _____.
A. go well B. goes well
C. to be good D. good
14. His brother _____ a letter to his friend in Australia at this time the day before yesterday.
A. writes B. wrote
C. has written D. was writing

二、句型转换

1. The garden is very beautiful. (改为感叹句)

2. We have travelled some places in the south of China. (对画线部分提问)

3. Li Lin was doing her homework when her mother came in. (对画线部分提问)

4. The boy does some washing on Sunday. (对画线部分提问)

5. I have never been to London. (变为陈述肯定句)

6. There is some drink on the table. (变为反意问句)

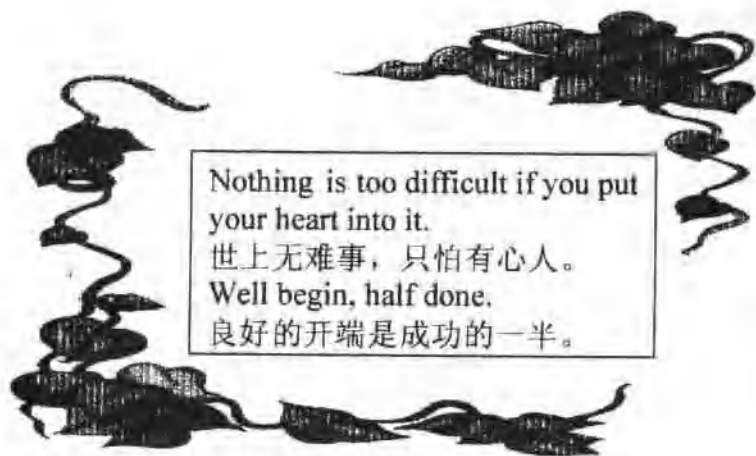
7. With a smile he said, "I'm sorry to trouble you." (对画线部分提问)

三、改错

1. There are (A) several kind of (B) drink (C) on (D) the table.

2. On the plate (A) there is (A) some chickens (C) for (D) you.

3. All the class (A) are listening to (B) the teacher (C) quiet (D).



— She can't _____ it today. She has to stay at home.

10. His father is _____ a visit to English now.

三、完成下列对话

A: Hello! Could I _____ (1) _____ to Mrs Green, please?

B: _____ (2) _____ on for a moment, please. I'm sorry she isn't here _____ (3) _____ now.
_____ (4) _____ I help you?

A: Yes, I'd like to _____ (5) _____ my mother that my uncle has just arrived at my home _____ (6) _____ Sydney.
I hope she can come _____ (7) _____ earlier as soon as _____ (8) _____.

B: OK. I'll leave a _____ (9) _____ on _____ (10) _____ desk.

A: Thank you very much.

四、句型转换,使 A、B 两句意思相同

1. A: We have classes from Monday to Friday.

We have no classes on Saturday and Sunday.

B: We have classes _____ Saturday _____ Sunday.

2. A: Now we can speak some English.

B: Now we are _____ speak some English.

3. A: He got to know the artist three years ago.

B: He's _____ the artist _____ three years.

4. A: The student is good at science.

B: The student _____ well _____ science.

5. A: He wasn't lucky. He failed the exam.

B: He wasn't lucky he _____ the exam.



小幽默

Sam and Pat are brothers. They are in the same class. Sam works harder and studies better than his brother Pat. One day, the teacher asked the class to write a composition (作文). The name of it was "My Mother". Sam wrote a composition and was ready to hand it in (交) to the teacher when Pat says "Wait a minute, Sam. Let me have a look." Pat read and copied it. The next day the teacher asked Pat, "How is it that your composition is exactly (准确地) the same as Sam's, Pat?" "Because we have the same mother." answered Pat.

一、单项填空

1. John is not here. Where _____ ?
 A. has he been B. has he gone C. he has gone D. he has been
2. He lived in London _____ he came to China.
 A. after B. before C. since D. ago
3. Li Fang is _____ duty today.
 A. at B. on C. with D. of
4. Could you tell me _____ his seat is?
 A. where B. how C. what D. when
5. _____ do you clean the cage for Polly?
 A. How long B. How often C. How far D. How soon
6. _____ you ever _____ to Shanghai?
 A. Have; gone B. Did; gone
 C. Were; been D. Have; been
7. _____ Where is Tom?
 _____ He _____ to the library.
 A. has been B. will go C. has gone D. have been
8. Kate has covered the tree _____ Christmas lights.
 A. by B. for C. with D. in
9. There's a fire humming, _____ the lights are shining.
 A. and B. so C. because D. but
10. Mrs Green minds _____ by air.
 A. travel B. travelling C. to travel D. travelled
11. The Christmas tree was almost as _____ as the room.
 A. high B. higher C. tall D. taller
12. Mr Smith _____ be back _____ January.
 A. isn't, until B. not, until C. won't, until D. will, to
13. They have travelled a lot _____ they arrived in China.
 A. when B. because C. of D. since
14. _____, could you tell me how to get to the zoo?
 A. Listen B. OK C. Excuse me D. Sorry
15. My father has _____ Japan twice.
 A. gone to B. been to C. come to D. been in

二、句型转换

1. He went for a holiday. (对画线部分提问)

2. His seat was in the middle of the classroom. (对画线部分提问)

3. He went with his family. (对画线部分提问)

4. He went last week. (对画线部分提问)

5. "Please give my best wishes to everybody." Jim said to Ling Feng. (用 tell 改为间接引语)

6. "Please write me soon and tell me all your news." Jim said to Ling Feng. (用 ask 改为间接引语)

7. He went to Nanjing by train. (对画线部分提问)

8. He'll be away for about eight weeks. (对画线部分提问)

9. "Don't forget to give Polly her food." Jim said to Ling Feng. (用 ask 改为间接引语)

10. Adam came to see his uncle twice a month. (对画线部分提问)

三、改错

1. Whose (A) did (B) he travel (C) with (D)?

2. His seat (A) was beside (B) Lin Feng (C) in the centre of (D) the classroom.

3. There is (A) a (B) fire burnt (C) in (D) the fireplace.

诗歌欣赏



I love to wake to each new day,
And brush my dreams
Of night away,
And look out through
My window wide
To see what weather is outside,
And wonder that exciting thing
This shining, unused day
Will bring.

我喜欢醒来迎接每一个清晨，
轻松抖落一夜的梦尘，
从窗门向外眺望远处，
广袤的天地是否晴空无云，
想象何等激动人心的事，
这灿烂崭新的一天将呈现。

一、单项填空

1. Lily, did you _____ what I said?
A. listen B. listen to C. hear D. hear of
2. —Which colour do you like?
—I _____ blue.
A. think B. see C. prefer D. favourite
3. Do you like having _____ ?
A. a twin sister B. twins sister
C. twin's sister D. a sister twin
4. Lily prefers dark green _____ light blue.
A. than B. with C. from D. to
5. _____ I know what she's thinking.
A. Sometime B. Sometimes C. Some time D. Some times
6. The teacher said, "Now, it's your _____."
A. turn B. turns C. turns down D. time
7. This motorbike _____ too much.
A. takes B. costs C. spends D. makes
8. Shylock was a had businessman, _____ he was!
A. and B. or C. because D. so
9. Their bedroom is _____ clean.
A. nicely and B. very and C. too and D. nice and
10. The twins sometimes have _____ small differences.
A. a little B. a few C. much D. little
11. We live together _____ the time.
A. most of B. more of C. much of D. many of
12. Would you like to have _____ coffee?
A. some more B. any more
C. some much D. any most
13. You'd better _____ your teacher if you don't know.
A. to ask B. asking C. asked D. ask
14. People usually mistake the twins _____ each other.
A. for B. from C. with D. to
15. I have a lot of friends, so I never feel _____.
A. alone B. lone C. along D. lonely

二、填空

1. 写出下列单词的同音词。

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) whether _____ | 2) week _____ |
| 3) one _____ | 4) sun _____ |

2. 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

In 1900 women (1) (have) no right to vote(选举) in Britain. They (2) (can) not even own property(财产). The husband (3) (be) the bread-winner.

Women (4) (win) the right to vote after the First World War. Today women (5) (be) still not really equal(平等) in all points(方面).

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

三、改错

1. We are both(A) very happy(B) what(C) we are twins(D).
2. Best(A) wishes to(B) Christmas(C) and the New Year(D)!
3. We always(A) make friend(B) with each other(C) again(D).

四、阅读理解

Franklin's education at school came to an end when he was ten years old. But he never stopped learning. For him, books held the key to living a happy life. They were great presents. In his early youth (青年), he had a friend who worked for a bookseller. Sometimes this friend would lend him a book, which he was careful to return quickly. Often he sat up(熬夜) in his room reading most of the night in order to return a book before its owner knew that it was missing.

True or False:

1. Franklin's school education ended when he was ten. ()
2. Then he stopped studying. ()
3. Books lived a happy life. ()
4. His friend gave him great presents. ()
5. His friend worked for a bookseller. ()
6. Sometimes the bookseller would lend him a book. ()
7. Franklin must return the book quickly. ()
8. Franklin often read till deep night.
9. The book he read was missing. ()
10. Franklin was a hard-working man. ()

奥运点滴



1. The first Olympic Games at Olympia were held in 776 B.C.
2. The modern Olympic Games began in 1896.
3. For the 1948 Games, Germany and Japan were not invited.
4. The last Olympic Games of the 20th century were held in Atlanta, U.S.A.

一、单项填空

- I have no pen to _____.
A. be written with B. write down
C. write by D. write with
- Either his mother or his father _____ a doctor.
A. isn't B. is C. are D. aren't
- The Chinese people _____ great people.
A. is a B. are C. are the D. is the
- _____ language is the most widely spoken in the world?
A. What B. Which C. Where D. Whose
- I must finish _____ my homework before I go to bed.
A. to do B. do C. doing D. done

二、句型转换,使第二句意思与第一句相符

- Father will let me watch TV when I finish my homework. (用 not, until 改写)
Father _____ me watch TV _____ I _____ my homework.
- Miss Brow usually has lunch at home. (改为选择疑问句)
_____ Miss Brown usually _____ lunch at home _____ at the office?
- They can finish repairing the machine in a week. (对画线部分提问)
_____ can they finish repairing the machine?
- The flower is beautiful. (改为感叹句)
_____ the flower is!
- The desk was made by workers. (变为一般疑问句)
_____ the desk _____ by workers?
- He said, "Will you be free tomorrow?" (改为间接引语)
He asked me if I _____ free _____ day?
- He gave each of us a cake. (改为被动语态)
Each of us _____ a cake.
- English is spoken by the people in America. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is spoken by the people in America?
- I think he will be here tomorrow. (改为否定句)
I _____ he _____ here tomorrow.
- I have done it already. (改为否定句)
I _____ it _____.

三、阅读理解

A lot of people went to the hill in the south of the country for their holidays. This time the town by the side of the hill invited some good singers to sing in the park, so that the people could have something to do in the evenings. They sang every evening for a week.

But on the first evening it rained. The singers were under cover, but the people had to sit in the open. The singers sang very well, but there was only one person listening. The man was sitting in a

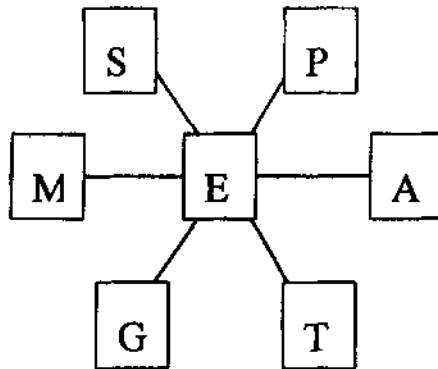
chair, under an umbrella.

After some time, one of the singers came over to the man and said, "I'm sure you like music, don't you? It's so kind of you to sit here and listen to us." "No," said the man, "I don't like music at all. Please finish as soon as you can, and then I am going to close the door and go home."

1. Many people went to the hill _____ of the country for their holidays.
A. in the north
B. in the south
C. in the west
D. in the east
2. _____ were invited to the park.
A. Some people
B. Some men
C. Some singers
D. Some persons
3. The people sat _____ when it was raining on the first evening.
A. in the room
B. in the open air
C. under cover
D. under umbrellas
4. After some time, _____ came to the man listening to them.
A. one of the singers
B. some of the singers
C. one of the men
D. one of them
5. The only man sitting there was a _____.
A. musician
B. traveller
C. door keeper
D. visitor

四、趣味连词

Can you make 15 words using the connecting letters according to the picture? (你能根据图形用相连接的字母组成 15 个英语单词吗?)



一、单项填空

1. The old tree has lived for _____ 400 years.
A. near B. nearly C. more D. still
2. The medicine will _____ the disease(疾病) _____ spreading(传播).
A. stop, to B. prevent, for C. keep, back D. stop, from
3. _____ trees must be planted.
A. Much more B. Many more C. More much D. More many
4. He is _____ a film star, but also a popular singer.
A. only B. just C. already D. not only
5. Both of my grandparents lived _____ their nineties.
A. over B. above C. more D. high than
6. She thought the fruit _____ after she saw some monkeys eating it.
A. would be eating B. could eat
C. should be ate D. could be eaten
7. We'd better try our best to keep the air _____.
A. cleaning B. clean C. cleaned D. to clean
8. Tom will come to my birthday party _____ his new clothes.
A. on B. in C. with D. wear
9. The diagram shows _____ has happened to the forests of USA in the last 350 years.
A. why B. what C. which D. that
10. Trees are planted on _____ of the road.
A. both sides B. either sides C. both side D. all sides
11. Many natural resources(自然资源) are still _____.
A. be waste B. being wasted
C. been wasted D. to be waste
12. The young pandas must be _____ carefully.
A. looked for B. looked after
C. looked into D. looked around
13. Neither Jim nor I _____ able to swim.
A. be B. am C. is D. are
14. Little Lincoln _____ his father's favourite cherry tree(樱树) by mistake.
A. cut down B. cutted down C. cut off D. was cut
15. When the hare saw the wolf, it ran _____ fast _____ possible.
A. too, to B. from, to C. as, as D. neither, nor

二、写出下列单词的同义词

1. He ran so quickly that he was nearly out of his breath. ()
2. The Great wall is over six thousand kilometres long. ()
3. Rice should be harvested at the right time. ()
4. We've only just started. ()

三、用所给动词的正确形式填空

1. Tie the tree to the top of the stick _____ (keep) it straight.
2. Summer is the best time for _____ (plant) trees.
3. Do you know why the Great Green wall was _____ (build)?
4. While you _____ (do) that I'll go and get some water.

四、判断改错

1. The Great Green wall is(A) among(B) 400 and (C) 1700 kilometres (D) wide.
2. That(A) mountains are(B) thousands of(C) metres high(D).
3. The(A) earth must(B) be pushed down(C) hardly(D).

五、完形填空

A story 1 a dog has been 2 in the village for hundreds of years. Gelert was a hunting dog of Mr. Ali. One morning, when Ali wanted to go 3, he could not 4 Gelert and set off 5 him. When he returned, he found Gelert 6 blood(血). Ali's baby was not in 7 bed. Thinking that the baby 8 by the dog, Ali killed the dog 9 once. In fact the baby had 10 under the bed. Not far away was a big wolf, killed by Gelert.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. with | B. about | C. for | D. on |
| 2. A. spoken | B. said | C. talked | D. told |
| 3. A. to hunt | B. hunt | C. hunting | D. hunter |
| 4. A. find | B. look | C. see | D. watch |
| 5. A. with | B. and | C. without | D. not |
| 6. A. cover with | B. covering by | C. was covered | D. covered with |
| 7. A. its | B. it's | C. his | D. her |
| 8. A. may be eaten | B. must be eaten | C. must eat | D. must have eaten |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. to |
| 10. A. been sleep | B. being slept | C. aslept | D. been asleep |



一、单项填空

- _____ is Sydney away from Beijing?
A. How long B. How often C. How soon D. How far
- Keys are used by people _____ doors.
A. to lock B. for lock
C. am used for D. am used as
- The programme was sent to the USA _____ China _____ satellite.
A. from, by B. in, with
C. for, through D. between, on
- My friend enjoyed _____ the radio programme very much.
A. hearing B. to listen
C. listening to D. listen to
- We know spaceships without people _____ other parts of the universe.
A. have reached B. has reached
C. have reached to D. has been reached
- Sydney is a city in _____ .
A. USA B. Australia C. France D. Britain
- You can ask _____ for help.
A. Uncle wang B. uncle Wang C. uncle wang D. Uncle Wang
- You'd better _____ your homework first.
A. to do B. do C. doing D. well done
- We can _____ use computers to help us do many other things.
A. also B. still C. too D. yet

二、改错

- Older people(A) must(B) be spoken(C) politely(D).
- Your clothes(A) should always(B) ha kept(C) cleanly(D) and tidy.
- Homeworks(A) should(B) be done(C) in time(D).
- Lucy asked(A) weather(B) they had(C) a(D) cotton sweater.
- Thanks for(A) the satellites, the world itself(B) is becoming a much(C) smaller(D) place.
- Last week(A) she send(B) a letter(C) to(D) me.
- Listening to(A) the radio is(B) more better(C) than(D) watching a TV programme.
- You'd better(A) not to go home(B) so(C) late(D).
- Sheeps are(A) kept by(B) farmers for producing(C) wool and meat(D).
- She said that(A) she heard(B) a(C) very interesting programme on(D) the radio.

三、句型转换

- Man-made satellites have been sent up into space by many countries. (改为主动语态)

-
- Stamps are used by people for sending letters. (改为主动语态)