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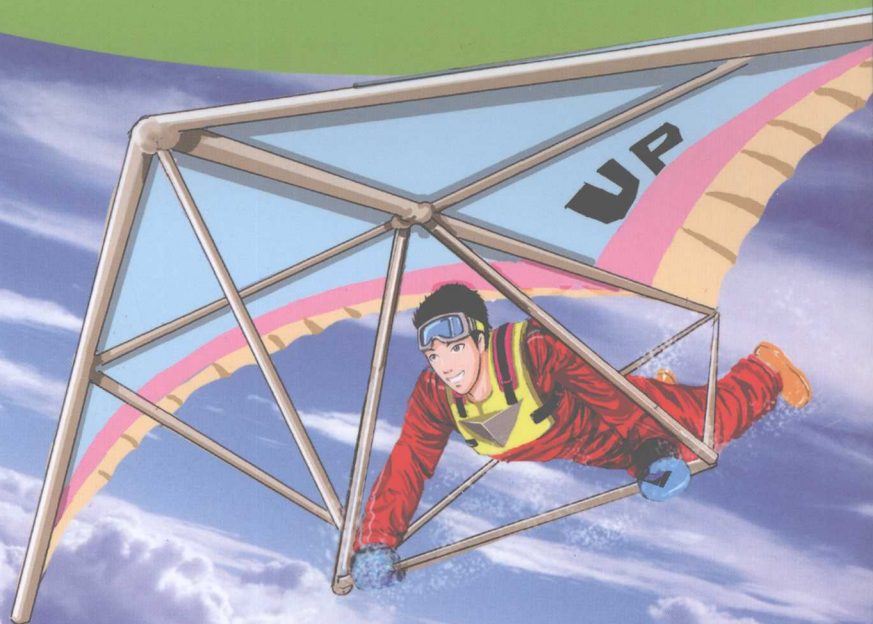
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英语

九年级全



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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?

Section A



I. Match the words with their definitions. 词义配对。

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. pronunciation | A. not the same |
| 2. excited | B. fast |
| 3. differently | C. full of strong, pleasant feelings |
| 4. quickly | D. how to say a word or words |
| 5. aloud | E. card on which a word or words are printed or written, used as a visual aid to learning |
| 6. grammar | F. learn something so that you can remember it exactly |
| 7. flashcard | G. all the words in a language |
| 8. memorize | H. the rules that tell you how to put words together when you speak or write |
| 9. vocabulary | I. exact and clear |
| 10. specific | J. in a voice that is easy to hear |

II. Fill in each gap with the word in its right form. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I study by _____ (write) vocabulary lists.
- Have you ever _____ (keep) an English notebook?
- Mei said she _____ (learn) English by watching CCTV English news.
- Pierre said that _____ (read) English magazines was a great way to improve his English.
- My friend said listening to tapes was _____ (help).
- He's getting very _____ (excite) about his holiday.
- I practice conversations with _____ (friend).
- I was bored last weekend, and _____ (end) up going to see a movie.
- Do you like this music?
—Not _____ (real).
- Mum said that joining the English club at school was the best way _____ (improve) my English.

III. Fill in each gap according to the first letter given. 根据首字母填空。

Most of us probably do not enjoy doing housework. The thought of c _____ the bathroom or cooking dinner for the family makes most of us groan (抱怨). H _____, the fact is that someone has to do it. Most of the time it is the parents who e _____ up doing housework. Is this really f _____? What can we gain b _____ learning to



Doing housework is not as bad as it sounds. I we all do our part, it will seem much less frightening. W should your mother have to wash your dirty dishes? Part of growing up is being able to take care of y . Doing a few things around the house will show that you are becoming m mature (成熟的) and sufficient (有充分能力的).

Some of us may think that we are too busy to do housework. But most parents work all day and are then expected to keep a clean house! It is too big a burden (负担) to put on by one or two people. Dividing housework among the whole family will make everyone's job easier. It seems much more manageable (可行的) to have three or more people all working together to keep the house clean.



get cooked, in a very different way, by heating, in the food, produces the heat

Like any other oven, a microwave oven cooks food ____1____ it. But it does this ____2____ from a conventional (传统的) oven. The microwaves, which are similar to radar (雷达) waves cause water molecules (分子) ____3____ to vibrate (振动) at about 2,500 million times a second. This vibration ____4____ that cooks the food. So dried food without water would not ____5____.

- What is a microwave oven?
- How to cook food with a microwave oven?
- Can you cook with a microwave oven?
- How does a microwave oven work?

LANGUAGE EXCHANGE

Please send e-mail to: yin9863@sohu.com
or call 13611802522.

2. Suppose you have a French friend. He wants to learn Chinese, so he can call _____



Section B



基础训练

I. Match the sentences with the proper suggestions. 给每个句子找到合适的建议。

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I can't understand people who talk fast. | A. You can find a pen pal. |
| 2. I don't get much writing practice. | B. Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English? |
| 3. I can't understand spoken English. | C. Maybe you should use grammar in original sentences. |
| 4. I make mistakes in grammar. | D. Try to listen for the most important words, not every word. |

II. Fill in each gap with the word and phrase given. 用所给单词和短语填空。

later on, term, look up, mistakes, realized, impressed, slowly, afraid, secret, laughed at

- The old lady walked _____ up the hill.
- You have made a lot of spelling _____ in this letter.
- When I got home, I _____ that I had lost my key.
- I was _____ to go out alone at night.
- I can't tell you where I'm going, it's a _____.
- The summer _____ is from March to July.
- They all _____ me when I said I was afraid of dogs.
- At first things went well, but _____ we ran into trouble.
- If you want to go by train, you can _____ the time of the next train in the timetable.
- I was so _____ by Cindy's singing that I asked her to sing on the radio.

III. Complete the passage with the phrases and sentences given. 用所给的短语或句子完成短文。

- go to the police or go away rapidly
- how should we deal with the situation
- can shout loud
- How to deal with a robbery?
- should learn to protect ourselves
- should take it seriously

1

Nowadays, some hoodlums(不良少年) want to get money from students who look weak.

We 2 . But 3 ?



My mother once gave me two suggestions. First, we 4 when there are many people around us. The robber will become scared and run away. Second, if the road is quiet with nobody else around, just give him the money to avoid being injured, and then 5. No matter whether we'll meet a robbery, we 6.



IV. Reading comprehension. 阅读理解。

China holds “no-car day” ahead of Olympics

China held a “no-car day” in 108 cities recently as it tried to clean up its smoggy skies. The task was really very important since the 2008 Summer Olympics is around the corner.

Beijing had been fortunate in having clear autumn skies in the last two weeks. But it forbade cars on some downtown streets while encouraging all drivers to leave their cars at home voluntarily (自愿地).

The Beijing Municipal (市的) Government said 108 cities across the country had taken part in the no-car day, encouraging people to get back on their bicycles for which Chinese cities used to be famous.

Beijing started on a four-day experiment in August to see if taking 1.3 million cars off streets would make less pollution.

Beijing is closing down the worst-polluting factories and changing thousands of homes from coal to gas use, but air quality remains the biggest worry for Olympic organizers.

The total number of Beijing's cars hit the 3 million mark in May and is increasing by more than 1,000 every day, jamming the roads and causing pollution to the air.

1. How many cities in China held a “no-car day”?

- A. 105 cities. B. 106 cities. C. 107 cities. D. 108 cities.

2. Beijing Municipal Government wanted people to ____.

- A. keep off the roads
B. leave their cars at home and get back on their bicycles
C. close down factories
D. do experiments at home

3. How long did the experiment last?

- A. Four days. B. Two weeks. C. Three months. D. A year.

4. What problems do cars cause according to the passage?

- A. Cleaning up the smoggy skies. B. Making less pollution.
C. Changing thousands of homes from coal to gas use.
D. Jamming the roads and causing pollution to the air.

5. What does the underlined phrase “around the corner” mean in the passage?

- A. Very far. B. Very near. C. Very difficult. D. Very easy.





Unit quiz



基础训练

I. Choose the best answers. 选择最佳答案。

- We had a lot of _____ finding the book you wanted.
—Thank you very much indeed. I thought this book was popular and easy to be found.
A. money B. food C. work D. trouble
- Don't talk so _____. I can't understand what you're saying.
A. slowly B. fast C. easily D. clearly
- Do you mind waiting for a moment? I'm too busy to _____ this problem now.
—I don't mind. I can wait.
A. deal with B. angry with C. break off D. forget about
- _____ you work harder, you'll fail the exam.
A. Until B. If C. Unless D. Because
- What _____ you to behave like that? You didn't use to be like that.
A. made B. influenced C. had D. decided
- The book seems to be _____. I'd better buy a new one in the book store.
A. written B. read C. lost D. found
- She doesn't feel lonely, because she has formed a close _____ with several other girls at school.
A. friendship B. problem C. friend D. way
- She helps me a lot, so I _____ her as my best friend.
A. look B. think C. feel D. regard
- It's your _____ to look after your parents when they get older.
A. group B. time C. duty D. trouble
- The cinema was almost empty, so we _____ found a seat.
A. differently B. easily C. slowly D. probably

II. Cloze test. 完形填空。

Reading books is a good hobby for all kinds of reasons.

First, reading books is ____ 1 _____. You can always keep yourself amused if you like reading. This is especially useful when the weather is bad. It is a relaxing hobby too. You can really become ____ 2 _____ in a book.

Next, you can read a book ____ 3 _____: in a car, in a waiting-room, on a plane, in bed—even in the bath. All you need is a ____ 4 _____. Reading is a convenient hobby as it is easy to ____ 5 _____ and then start again.





_____6_____ good reason for reading books is that it is _____7_____. If you read as a hobby, you will get better and better at it. This _____8_____ that you will read faster and will become better at _____9_____ what you read. As your reading improves, you will probably find your schoolwork becomes much _____10_____. Many school subjects depend on good reading and, as you read, you learn more and more.

Some people say that reading is out of _____11_____. This is not true. You have to be able to read to use a computer and, the better you read, the better your computer skills will be. Reading is _____12_____ out of date.

Good readers are most likely to be good _____13_____, too. They are usually good at _____14_____ as well, and have more things to write about. Reading books is a wonderful hobby, one of the best. _____15_____ other hobby could be more useful, or more enjoyable?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. health | B. fun | C. mind | D. rest |
| 2. A. tired | B. sick | C. lost | D. hurt |
| 3. A. anywhere | B. somewhere | C. nowhere | D. where |
| 4. A. desk | B. room | C. chair | D. book |
| 5. A. finish | B. begin | C. stop | D. arrive |
| 6. A. Some | B. Another | C. Other | D. One |
| 7. A. beautiful | B. careful | C. thankful | D. useful |
| 8. A. means | B. needs | C. makes | D. helps |
| 9. A. thinking | B. smiling | C. understanding | D. remembering |
| 10. A. easier | B. happier | C. heavier | D. busier |
| 11. A. order | B. kindness | C. reach | D. date |
| 12. A. nearly | B. almost | C. hardly | D. even |
| 13. A. athletes | B. writers | C. teachers | D. scientists |
| 14. A. spelling | B. listening | C. speaking | D. working |
| 15. A. What | B. How | C. Where | D. When |

III. Reading comprehension. 阅读理解。

A

Many people go to school for an education. They learn languages, history, politics, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and so on. Others go to school to learn skills in order to make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So much more is to be learned outside by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to remember some facts or a formula. It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a math problem. Great





scientists before us didn't get everything from school. Their teachers only showed them the way.

But they were all so successful. Edison didn't even finish primary school. But he invented so many things for human beings. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They would ask many questions as they read. They did thousands of experiments. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. Most important, they knew how to use their brain.

1. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. We can learn nothing from school. B. We can't learn everything from school.
C. We can learn everything from school. D. Someone can learn anything from school.

2. A teacher's job is to ____.

- A. teach his students everything he knows B. answer all his students' questions
C. show his students how to learn D. ask his students many questions

3. The reason for some great scientists' success is that ____.

- A. they remembered what their teachers had taught them
B. they knew how to study
C. they got everything from school
D. they didn't finish their primary school

4. What does the underlined word mean in Chinese?

- A. 解释 B. 陈述 C. 实验 D. 工作

5. The writer must think ____ is the key to success.

- A. learning what to learn B. learning where to learn
C. knowing how to learn D. knowing why to learn

B

In the US today, books with suggestions on how to do things are very popular. There are about four or five thousand books with titles that begin with the words "How to". One book may tell you how to make money, another may tell you how to save or spend it, and another may explain how to give your money away.

Some "How to" books tell you how to choose a job and how to succeed in it. If you fail, however, you can get a book called *How to Turn Failure into Success*. If you would like to become very rich, you can buy the book *How to Make a Millionaire*. If you never make any money at all, you may need a book called *How to Live on Nothing*. One of the most popular kinds is one that helps people with personal problems. If you are unhappy with your life, you can read *How to Love Every Minute of Your Life*. If you are tired of books on happiness, you may prefer a book called *How to Get Yourself into Trouble*. There is even a book about how to take your own life.

1. In the text, the writer is trying to ____.

- A. explain some social problems to us B. express his personal opinion





- C. tell an objective reality (客观现实) D. put an advertisement
2. "How to" books are in great need in the US because _____.
 A. they make you sad B. they help people get more money
 C. the writers are famous people D. they meet the needs of different readers
3. The text seems to say if someone in America can't make any money, he _____.
 A. can still live B. may ask his friends for help
 C. can't live for even a day D. will get help from people
4. We can say that _____.
 A. books published in America are well received
 B. not all these books are good for people
 C. none of these books are good for people
 D. these books are helpful when people do as the books tell
5. A good title for the text is _____.
 A. Books helpful to people B. American books
 C. "How to" books in the US D. "How to" books, a true friend



IV. Writing. 书面表达。

Here is a composition about the ways of study. After reading it, please write a composition about "How do I travel by myself?" 阅读下列关于如何学习的短文, 模仿它写一篇关于如何独自旅行的作文。

How do I study?

I know it's really not easy to learn all the subjects so well, but I have some ideas that may help. First, I try to make a study plan. I learn to study by developing good habits. At school, when I have a problem, I try to solve it myself. If I can't solve it, I will discuss it with my classmates or ask my teachers. After school, I try to review my lesson by reading my textbook effectively. Then I will do some exercises to broaden my mind. On holidays, I try to improve my knowledge by surfing the Internet or doing library research. If I do like that, I believe I can learn all the subjects well.

How do I travel by myself?

I know it's really not hard to travel by oneself, but I have some ideas that may help. I begin my first step by _____. Second, I prepare it by _____. I will buy _____ that I may need in the open air. Now I get ready to _____. Third, I shall wear _____, _____ and _____ when I go out by myself. Remember not to wear _____ or _____. Maybe there is something dangerous on the way. Be careful: _____ should be first.





Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.

Section A



I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese. 根据所给中文完成句子。

1. I _____ (过去常常) be afraid of dogs, but now I like them.
2. _____ you _____ (对……感兴趣) history?
3. I'm _____ (害怕) being alone in the house.
4. I got into bed and soon _____ (入睡).
5. I can smell gas. Is the oven _____ (开着)?
6. The children here are quite _____ (友好) with one another.
7. I don't like being _____ (独自) in the house.
8. —You used to _____ (戴) glasses.

—You have a great memory. Now I wear contact lenses!

II. Match the halves. 句意配对。

A

1. Did they use to play football?
2. I used to be a waiter,
3. Did you use to take long walks in the country?
4. There used to be some trees in this field,
5. She didn't use to do it,

B

- A. did she?
- B. didn't there?
- C. No, they didn't. They used to play basketball.
- D. but now a taxi-driver.
- E. Yes, I did.

III. Complete the passage with the sentences given. 用所给句子完成短文。

- A. I used to be a reporter of an evening paper in Cairo.
 - B. I decided to begin my new job as a beggar.
 - C. In the end, I was able to buy a house in the country, and later I was able to marry.
 - D. I used to be an actor.
 - E. All my adventures started.

_____ 1 _____ One day I was asked to write a few articles about beggars (乞丐). _____ 2 _____
So I dressed like a beggar. _____ 3 _____ Of course, I was good at making up (化妆). After all
the necessary preparations, I appeared in one of the busiest streets. At home that night I was
surprised to find that I had received more than 140 dollars.

Well, you can imagine how difficult it was to work for the newspaper at 160 dollars a
week, when I knew that I could make nearly as much as that in a single day! _____ 4 _____
All day and every day, the money poured into my cap and I usually received at least 100
dollars in a day.





5. Nobody had any idea where my money really came from. My dear wife only knew that I did business in Cairo: that was all.



IV. Cloze test. 完形填空。

通读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Are you popular? Do all the students and teachers in your school like you and 1 your name? For some of you that may be 2. 3 students are just more popular. They have a special personality that makes 4 attractive and lovely to almost everyone.

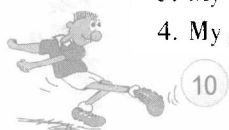
We have a 5 for that in English: charisma (个人魅力). 6 who have charisma, this strong power to be attractive and lovely, are born with it. You can't learn charisma. But to be successful in life you 7 more than just charisma, you need more than just popularity. To be successful in life you have to be 8 to others. You have to be an 9 and hard-working person. These are things we should all 10 to be and they are things we are all able to do.

In school we 11 wish that we were the most popular student. We may wish that everyone 12 us and that everyone knew our names. But it's not something we should worry too much 13. Being popular is nice 14, remember, life isn't a popularity contest. Honesty and hard work will be the 15 to your success.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. find | B. know | C. see | D. tell |
| 2. A. true | B. fear | C. easy | D. scary |
| 3. A. Any | B. All | C. No | D. Some |
| 4. A. her | B. him | C. them | D. us |
| 5. A. word | B. phrase | C. sentence | D. passage |
| 6. A. Women | B. People | C. Workers | D. Clarks |
| 7. A. take | B. play | C. put | D. need |
| 8. A. lonely | B. lovely | C. friendly | D. lively |
| 9. A. fat | B. fun | C. honest | D. nice |
| 10. A. try | B. make | C. feel | D. stop |
| 11. A. can | B. must | C. should | D. may |
| 12. A. missed | B. spoke | C. liked | D. hated |
| 13. A. with | B. about | C. in | D. to |
| 14. A. or | B. until | C. and | D. but |
| 15. A. keys | B. stones | C. times | D. things |

V. Complete the following sentences to describe people. 完成句子。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. My father used to be _____. | 5. My sister used to play _____. |
| 2. My mother used to want _____. | 6. My brother used to be _____. |
| 3. My grandfather used to wear _____. | 7. My partner used to think _____. |
| 4. My grandmother used to have _____ hair. | 8. My music teacher used to have _____. |





Section B



I. Match the words with their definitions. 词义配对。

- | A | B |
|------------|---|
| 1. insect | A. use your teeth to make food soft |
| 2. chew | B. funny |
| 3. chat | C. sweets or chocolate |
| 4. daily | D. talk in a friendly way |
| 5. comic | E. a very small animal that has 6 legs |
| 6. candy | F. that happens or comes every day or once a day |
| 7. gum | G. music played for a lot of people |
| 8. concert | H. a small animal with eight legs, which catches and eats insects |
| 9. spider | I. become different |
| 10. change | J. sweet stuff that you can chew for a long time |

II. Match the things in the past with the ones now. 句意配对。

- | In the past | Now |
|---|--|
| 1. We used to spend a lot of time chatting on the Internet. | A. Now she doesn't worry about it. |
| 2. You didn't use to like music class, did you? | B. Yes, I did. I used to read comics all the time. |
| 3. Tina used to hate speaking in front of a group. | C. But recently we have to study for a test. |
| 4. Steve used to be on the swim team. | D. No, I didn't. But now it's my favorite class. |
| 5. Did you use to read books? | E. These days he plays tennis a lot. He doesn't swim any more. |

III. Fill in each gap with the word and phrase given. 用所给单词和短语填空。

all the time, stay, hates, pass, problem, spends, miss, hardly, any more, ever

- She spoke so quietly that I could _____ hear her.
- I used to chat on the phone _____, but these days, I prefer chatting on MSN.
- Would you like some more fruit?
—No, thanks. I'm full. I couldn't possibly eat _____.
- There is a _____ with my telephone—it doesn't work.
- I'm afraid I can't _____ any longer; I must leave now.
- If you _____ visit Hangzhou, you must go boating on the West Lake.
- I will _____ you when you go to Canada.
- She _____ anyone listening when she's telephoning.
- Louise likes beautiful clothes, and she _____ a lot of money on clothes.
- Did you _____ your driving test?
—Yeah, and I've got a driving-licence.

