

名师伴你行<sup>TM</sup>  
MING SHI BAN NI XING



第二步

全方位呈现全国各地示范教研成果

# 课程探究大考卷

单元复习巩固+专项突破提高+课程同步探究+期中期末测试

总主编：王永乾

9 年级英语上

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give up. At some point your language study will take 9 big result. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 10. Don't give up. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

- |                       |                 |               |              |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. seconds     | B. weeks        | C. hours      | D. days      |
| ( ) 2. A. a little    | B. a lot        | C. a few      | D. many      |
| ( ) 3. A. study       | B. studying     | C. eyes       | D. health    |
| ( ) 4. A. after       | B. or           | C. and        | D. to        |
| ( ) 5. A. have taught | B. have thought | C. have found | D. said      |
| ( ) 6. A. to          | B. at           | C. in         | D. as        |
| ( ) 7. A. to have     | B. to make      | C. to stay    | D. to take   |
| ( ) 8. A. something   | B. anything     | C. everything | D. nothing   |
| ( ) 9. A. another     | B. other        | C. others     | D. the other |
| ( ) 10. A. possible   | B. interesting  | C. hard       | D. difficult |

### III. 阅读理解(15分)

"Who has more questions, a student or a teacher?" About this question a great learned man, who was famous for his wide knowledge of almost everything, told his student that nobody does but a teacher.

The student got puzzled.

With a smile, the teacher drew two circles(圆圈): one is larger than the other. "Of course, I've learned much more. But a teacher does not necessarily have fewer questions than students. Look at the two circles. Within the larger one is my knowledge of things and within the smaller one is yours. Out of the circles is what is still unknown to both of us. Since mine is larger, the line of the circle is longer. That makes it clear who has more chances to face what is still unknown."

- ( ) 1. According to the great learned man, who has more questions?
- A. A student does.                      B. A teacher does.  
C. Sometimes either does.              D. It's difficult to answer.
- ( ) 2. Which of the following is the most possible view(观点) the student has on the question above?
- A. A student's knowledge comes from his teacher and it is, of course, less than his teacher's.  
B. A teacher cannot necessarily answer all the questions his students ask.  
C. The less knowledge one has, the more questions he has.  
D. The more you learn, the more questions you have.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. A student has fewer chances to face what puzzles him.  
B. Sometimes a teacher has fewer questions than his students.  
C. A great learned man seldom asks questions of others.  
D. A teacher has fewer chances to face what is still unknown.

- ( ) 4. Which of the following is the most possible conclusion the great learned man drew at the end of the story?
- A. So, a student has more questions than a teacher does.  
 B. So, a student should learn from his teacher.  
 C. So, a teacher can well explain what is still unknown to his students.  
 D. So, a teacher has more questions than a student does.
- ( ) 5. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A. There is no limit to knowledge.  
 B. The teacher has the most knowledge.  
 C. A teacher and his student.  
 D. One is never too old to learn.

IV. 根据句意和首字母提示完成句中所缺单词(10 分)

- Does your brother often read English a \_\_\_\_\_ every morning?
- What is the p \_\_\_\_\_ of the word “test”? —/test/.
- Some students found learning g \_\_\_\_\_ boring. Do you think so?
- You always say something large, can you give us some s \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions?
- Lillian Li has a very large v \_\_\_\_\_, so she can read many English magazines.

V. 用所给词的适当形式填空(15 分)

- We can \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) finish doing our homework in half an hour.
- That boy was \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) in the supermarket last night.
- Antonio decided \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a good job in a foreign company.
- Liu Ye must learn how \_\_\_\_\_ (change) the problems into “challenges”.
- We can solve a problem by \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to forget.
- That old man is 90 years old, but he’s still quite \_\_\_\_\_ (health).
- It is our duty \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) our classroom clean every day.
- Sometimes, people can \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) angry for years about an affair.
- Time \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by, and good friendships may be lost.
- Let Liu Chang \_\_\_\_\_ (not worry) about his lessons.

VI. 根据汉语完成英语句子(15 分)

- 张涛喜欢大声朗读以练习发音。

Zhang Tao enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ to practice pronunciation.

- 我通过与朋友练习对话来提高说英语的技巧。

I \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_ English skills \_\_\_\_\_ practicing conversations \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- 刚开始,她不知道如何在词典中查词。

To \_\_\_\_\_, she didn’t know how to \_\_\_\_\_ words in the dictionary.

- Antonio 不能理解杂志上的话。

Antonio \_\_\_\_\_ the words \_\_\_\_\_.

- 你会制作抽认卡吗?

Can you \_\_\_\_\_?

## Ⅶ. 补全对话(10 分)

从方框中选择最佳选项完成对话,有两项多余。

- A. Then you can look them up in a dictionary if necessary.  
 B. I am afraid to speak English in front of others.  
 C. And I can't understand the teacher when she talks to the class.  
 D. I have some problems with my English.  
 E. I can't get the pronunciation right.  
 F. I hope your English will improve soon.  
 G. Keeping a diary can improve your writing skills.

A: Hello! This is Help Me. Can I help you?

B: Yes, 1

A: What are your problems?

B: First of all, 2

A: That's easy. Why not read aloud to practice it? It will improve your speaking skills.

B: OK, I'll try it. 3

A: Listening to more tapes will help improve your listening skills.

B: What about new words?

A: First, you should try to guess the meanings of them. 4

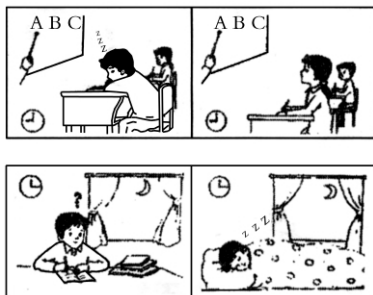
B: OK, I'll do as you said. Thank you very much.

A: You're welcome. 5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Ⅷ. 书面表达(20 分)

请根据下面四幅图及提示,对李雷和王英的不同学习方法,谈谈自己的看法。要求意思连贯,符合逻辑。词数 80 词左右。



Li Lei and Wang Ying are two middle school students. They both work hard but they have different learning ways.

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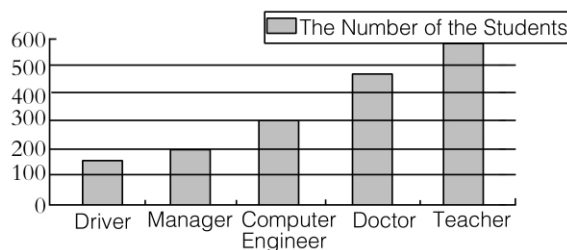
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- ( ) 1. A. more                      B. much                      C. many                      D. little
- ( ) 2. A. all                      B. any                      C. both                      D. some
- ( ) 3. A. right hand                      B. left-handed                      C. one hand                      D. right-handed
- ( ) 4. A. an                      B. the                      C. a                      D. /
- ( ) 5. A. in                      B. with                      C. on                      D. by
- ( ) 6. A. if                      B. but                      C. when                      D. where
- ( ) 7. A. why                      B. what                      C. when                      D. where
- ( ) 8. A. think                      B. finds                      C. will find                      D. find
- ( ) 9. A. happy                      B. difficult                      C. easy                      D. better
- ( ) 10. A. left-handed                      B. right-handed                      C. both hands                      D. either hand

### III. 阅读理解(15 分)

Last week, Wang Ming was asked to make a survey(调查) of the five hottest jobs among the students in his school. The following diagram shows the results of the survey.



根据短文内容及所给图表,选择正确答案。

- ( ) 1. The diagram shows the survey results of the five hottest \_\_\_\_\_ in Wang Ming's school.
- A. jobs                      B. people                      C. doctors                      D. teachers
- ( ) 2. About 200 students would like to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. computer engineers                      B. managers                      C. drivers                      D. doctors
- ( ) 3. The \_\_\_\_\_ number of students want to be teachers.
- A. large                      B. largest                      C. small                      D. smallest
- ( ) 4. About \_\_\_\_\_ students want to be drivers.
- A. 580                      B. 300                      C. 470                      D. 150
- ( ) 5. We learn from the survey that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. students would like to be doctors most
- B. students would like to be managers most
- C. students would like to be computer engineers more than managers
- D. students would like to be drivers more than doctors



IV. 用所给词的适当形式填空(10 分)

1. He's afraid \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the river.
2. It took me an hour \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there by bike.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) many good friends in the past few years.
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (terrify) by what I said just now.
5. China is one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ (country) in the world.

V. 根据汉语完成英语句子(15 分)

1. 当你 5 岁时,常常做些什么?

What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when you were five years old?

2. 我真担心明天的数学考试。

I really \_\_\_\_\_ the maths test of tomorrow.

3. 他一直在观望着我,并且会为我做好的每一件事而感到自豪。

He was watching me all the time, and would always \_\_\_\_\_ everything good \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 请你不要开着电视睡觉。

Don't go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 你对足球感兴趣吗?

Are you \_\_\_\_\_ football?

VI. 句型转换(15 分)

1. Finally, Edison's mother was saved. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_, Edison's mother was saved.

2. To talk with his mother is necessary. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ necessary \_\_\_\_\_ talk with his mother.

3. He used to have a walk after supper. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ to have a walk after supper.

4. Tom is the most excellent student in his class. (改为同义句)

Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ student in his class.

5. They have been working hard. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they have been working!

VII. 补全对话(10 分)

从方框中选择最佳选项完成对话,有两项多余。

- A. How about you ,Donna?  
B. Do you often play ping-pong now?  
C. You used to have short hair.  
D. It's boring.  
E. You used to be very heavy.  
F. So do I.  
G. You used to be quiet.

Donna: Wow! Tina, you have changed a lot!

Tina: Why do you think so?

Donna: 1. But you are very thin.

Tina: So have you. You used to have long hair, but now you have short hair.

Donna: How's your school life?

Tina: 2, school, home, school, home... every day!

Donna: By the way, you used to play ping-pong after school, 3

Tina: No, I hardly do that now.

Donna: Why?

Tina: Because I don't have time anymore. I have to do a lot of homework after school  
every day.

Donna: Oh, poor Tina!

Tina: 4

Donna: We are in the same boat! I love music and my mother used to take me to the  
concerts. But now I can only do that in my dreams.

Tina: How I miss the old days!

Donna: 5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VIII. 书面表达 (20 分)

假如你是明明,进入九年级你的学校生活和日常生活一定发生了很大的变化吧! 请你给你的朋友 John 发一封电子邮件,介绍一下你的变化。

注意: 1. 注意过去与现在的对比;

2. 语句通顺、语言连贯;

3. 不少于 80 词。



## II. 完形填空(20 分)

Every year some people are killed or injured in road accidents. There are rules to 1 the roads safe, but 2 people do not always obey(遵守) the rules. They are 3. If everybody obeys the rules, the roads will be 4. How can we make the roads safe? Remember this rule: Traffic must keep to the right. Cars, buses and bikes must 5 keep to the right side of the road. Before 6 the road, stop and look 7.

Then, if you are sure that 8 is clear, it is safe to cross the road. If you see small children, or very old people, or blind people, waiting to cross the road, it is 9 to help them to cross the road safely.

We must teach children to cross the road safely. We must tell them 10 in the street. We must always give them a good example.

- |                         |                 |                |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. have          | B. do           | C. make        | D. let          |
| ( ) 2. A. no            | B. few          | C. a little    | D. many         |
| ( ) 3. A. rich          | B. safe         | C. poor        | D. careless     |
| ( ) 4. A. much safer    | B. busy         | C. dangerous   | D. more safer   |
| ( ) 5. A. neither       | B. either       | C. both        | D. all          |
| ( ) 6. A. stopping      | B. acrossing    | C. crossing    | D. walking      |
| ( ) 7. A. both ways     | B. behind       | C. in front    | D. to the right |
| ( ) 8. A. the rule      | B. the road     | C. the car     | D. the accident |
| ( ) 9. A. interesting   | B. a kind act   | C. careful     | D. difficult    |
| ( ) 10. A. not to cross | B. not to drive | C. not to walk | D. not to play  |

## III. 阅读理解(15 分)

### Message 1

What: men's 100m final(决赛)

When: August 16, 2008

Where: the Bird's Nest(鸟巢)

More than 90,000 people were holding their breath(屏息). "Bang!" Like a bullet, the runner shot out. Yes, it was Jamaican(牙买加人) Usain Bolt running in the 100m final. Very luckily, I was there that night.

Bolt broke the world record with a time of 9.69 seconds! The crowd broke out in a big cheer. We witnessed(见证) history in the Bird's Nest! Everyone was excited, jumping and waving. Bolt wore the Jamaican flag and danced on the track. We cheered for him for more than 10 minutes!

### Message 2

What: women's badminton(羽毛球) semi-final(半决赛)

When: August 15, 2008

Where: Beijing University of Technology Gymnasium

It was an even (势均力敌的), exciting match. The Indonesian player even led in the game for a time. We were very nervous. You could hear comments like “Come on!” “Hurry up!” “Beat her!” “Go, go go!” ... Thank God, Zhang Ning finally won!

I talked with some foreigners. They told me they really liked the Beijing Olympics and they found Chinese people very patriotic (爱国的). I was extremely pleased to hear that and proud of being a Chinese!

阅读信息, 回答问题。

1. What sport did Bolt take part in on August 16, 2008?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where did Bolt take part in the match?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was Bolt's record?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. When did Zhang Ning take part in women's badminton semi-final?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Did Zhang Ning win?

\_\_\_\_\_

IV. 根据句意和首字母提示完成句中所缺单词 (5 分)

1. Fifteen-year-olds shouldn't get their ears p \_\_\_\_\_. .

2. As students, we should c \_\_\_\_\_ more on our studies than on other things.

3. The girl wants to be a doctor when she grows up. She would like to have an opportunity to v \_\_\_\_\_ at the local hospital very much.

4. Why don't we go to the old people's home and p \_\_\_\_\_ a play for them this Sunday?

5. Liu Xiang is my favourite. We Chinese are very p \_\_\_\_\_ of him.

V. 阅读下面的短文, 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空 (必要时可加情态动词或助动词)

(20 分)

It was getting dark. Some children and two Canadian women were still skating near a big hotel. They   1   (have) a good time.

A boy said to his friends, “I   2   (not skate) on a real lake so far. It's wonderful! Look! I   3   (fly)!” Suddenly the ice broke. One of the boys fell into the water. The children shouted, “Help! Help!” They didn't know what they   4   (do).

The two Canadian friends heard them and skated over to help the boy.

The ice   5   (be) thin. The two Canadians fell into the water, too. But they tried their best   6   (save) the little boy. They knew they   7   (be) quick, or the boy would be frozen.

Many guests from the hotel   8   (run) over to help. The boy and the two Canadian

women were out of water at last. One of the women 9 (not feel) well. She 10 (send) to hospital at once. She felt happy because the boy was saved at last.

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

VI. 句型转换(10 分)

1. Are business letters written by them in English? (改为主动语态)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ business letters in English?

2. To take more exercise is necessary for us. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ necessary for us \_\_\_\_\_ take more exercise.

3. We shouldn't allow the children to go out at night. (改为被动语态)

The children \_\_\_\_\_ go out at night.

4. Li Dong was late for class. (改为同义句)

Li Dong \_\_\_\_\_ class \_\_\_\_\_.

5. She also wants to buy a computer. (改为否定句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a computer, \_\_\_\_\_.

VII. 补全对话(每空 2 分, 共 15 分)

A: Hello! Aunt Linda!

B: Hello, Lily! 1 ? You look worried and upset.

A: 2 . I really need your help.

B: What do you mean?

A: 3 . But I have had more and more homework to do since I was in Grade  
9. My parents don't allow me to play table tennis.

B: Maybe your parents are right. 4 .

A: I see. I do well in all my lessons and I think I should be allowed to do the things I'  
m interested in.

B: OK. 5 .

A: Thank you, Aunt Linda. It's very kind of you.

VIII. 书面表达(20 分)

请以“What's cool?”为题写一篇小短文,发表一下自己对 cool 的看法。(60~80 词)

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very easily   2   the climate is warm and there is much rain.

The food that is served is   3   cut into pieces, so there is no need to use knives and forks, but, instead, special spoons and forks are used. The Thais   4   to eat with their hands and now there are still some people who eat in this way. There is a special   5   of doing it. First they wash their   6   hands in a bowl of water—they only eat with their right hands. They are careful not to let the food   7   the palms(手掌心) of their hands. After the meal, the   8   are again carefully washed.

The meal usually has several different dishes. They are all hot. They are served in bowls, which everyone shares,   9   each person has their own bowl of   10  . As Thailand has a long coastline, it is not surprising that fish and shellfish play an important part in Thai cooking.

- |            |            |            |            |              |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| (    ) 1.  | A. eaten   | B. used    | C. smelled | D. tasted    |
| (    ) 2.  | A. when    | B. if      | C. because | D. so        |
| (    ) 3.  | A. never   | B. perhaps | C. hardly  | D. always    |
| (    ) 4.  | A. went    | B. had     | C. wanted  | D. used      |
| (    ) 5.  | A. reason  | B. way     | C. idea    | D. result    |
| (    ) 6.  | A. dirty   | B. right   | C. left    | D. big       |
| (    ) 7.  | A. touch   | B. catch   | C. feel    | D. drop      |
| (    ) 8.  | A. forks   | B. spoons  | C. hands   | D. bowls     |
| (    ) 9.  | A. because | B. though  | C. since   | D. until     |
| (    ) 10. | A. fish    | B. rice    | C. water   | D. shellfish |

### III. 阅读理解(15分)

What do Napoleon, Clinton and Wang Nan have in common? They are all left-handed. Today about 15% of the number of people is left-handed. But, why are people left-handed? The answer is the way the brain(脑子) works. The brain has two halves—the right half and the left half. The right half controls(控制) the left side of the body and the left controls the right side of the body. So right-handed people have a strong left brain, and left-handed people have a strong right brain.

The two halves of the brain are about the same size. But each side controls different things. The left side controls language, math and logic(逻辑). When you remember new words, or when you put things in order, you use your left side.

The right side of the brain controls your love of art, color and music. It is also good at recognizing(识别) faces.

This does not mean that all artists are left-handed and all accountants(会计) are right-handed. Some right-handers have a strong right brain, and some left-handers have



a strong left brain.

- ( ) 1. The phrase “in common” in the first sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the same                      B. different                      C. strange
- ( ) 2. People are right-handed or left-handed is mostly decided by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their parents                  B. their minds                  C. the way the brain works
- ( ) 3. Each side of the brain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. likes music and math              B. controls different things  
C. controls the same thing
- ( ) 4. When you are singing, you are using your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. logic thinking                  B. left brain                      C. right brain
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. If a man has a strong right brain, he must be an accountant.  
B. Not all the artists are left-handed.  
C. If a man has a strong left brain, he must be a left-hander.

IV. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空 (5 分)

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in good health I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with you tomorrow.  
2. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home all day today.  
3. Even if he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here he couldn't solve the problem.  
4. If you tried again you \_\_\_\_\_ (may) succeed.  
5. If he had a permit he \_\_\_\_\_ (can) get a job.

V. 句型转换 (15 分)

1. If I were rich, I'd travel to Paris. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ if you were rich?
2. What else did you do? (改为同义句)  
What \_\_\_\_\_ did you do?
3. Please give me some advice on how to learn math well. (改为同义句)  
Please give me some advice on how \_\_\_\_\_ learn math well.
4. Jack said something bad about you. (改为否定句)  
Jack \_\_\_\_\_ bad about you.
5. He is sure that he will pass the exam. (改为同义句)  
He is sure \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

VI. 短文填空 (15 分)

根据短文内容及首字母提示完成单词,使短文内容意思完整。

Do you know Martin Robinson? He is a famous doctor w 1 has lots of experience  
d 2 with teenagers. Last month, his new book *What Would You Do If...* c 3 out. In