

义务教育课程标准实验教科书

教学单元目标检测

英语 (新目标)

九年级全一册

(与 **人民教育出版社** 版教科书配套使用)

“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”编委会 编

学校 _____ 班级 _____ 姓名 _____

云南教育出版社





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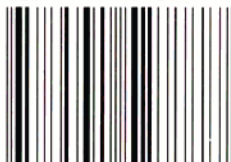
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编写说明

为配合国家课程改革的顺利推行，由云南教育出版社牵头、云南省各地州市教研单位配合，我们组织经验丰富且教学、教研成果丰硕的教学一线特级、高级教师和教研员编写了这套“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”。2003年，经云南省中小学教材审定委员会审定通过，供各实验区一至九年级师生与相应教科书配套使用。

这套书以教育部制订的义务教育各科课程标准为依据，紧扣实验教科书内容编写。每个教学单元均根据课程标准和教材特点，充分吸收发达地区相关教参、教辅的优点，并结合我省的教学实际编写一套重点突出、兼顾提高学识与能力的检测题，旨在帮助学生巩固或自测课程标准要求的知识与技能，也为教师检查教学效果和家长辅导孩子提供方便。同时，根据教学计划和学生认知规律，期中、期末也各编拟一套检测题，供阶段复习、测验使用。为帮助九年级学生中考应试，在九年级下学期所有中考科目的检测题中，增加两套综合检测题，供总复习时测验使用。各套检测题均在相应书后附有“参考答案”。

为方便任课教师和家长检测或学生自测，各单元检测题和参考答案均可自行裁下，独立使用。

为不断提高这套书的质量，使之更切合课程标准实验教科书的教学实际，我们会不断采纳最新的教研成果，适时进行修订和更新。

欢迎广大师生和家长们在使用过程中提出批评和建议。

“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”编委会

二〇〇三年七月

“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”

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第一单元目标检测题

得分 _____ 班 姓名 _____

一、听力 (每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

A. 根据你听到的句子, 选择恰当的应答语。每小题读两遍。

- () 1. A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. It doesn't matter this time.
C. That's all right. D. Thank you.
- () 2. A. Yes, she is at home. B. No, she isn't at home.
C. She is at school. D. No, she isn't at school.
- () 3. A. What's wrong? B. Buy some on your way home.
C. Be careful next time. D. Don't worry. You can use mine.
- () 4. A. Hello! This is Robert. B. Hello! I'm Robert.
C. Hello! Who are you? D. Hello! What's that?
- () 5. A. You'll have a busy day. B. You're going to the park.
C. You'll stay at home. D. You'll have a meeting.

B. 根据所听对话及问题, 选择正确的答案。每小题读两遍。

- () 6. A. By making vocabulary lists. B. By reading the textbook.
C. By listening to pop songs. D. By working with friends.
- () 7. A. He can't spell some Chinese words.
B. He can't read some Chinese words.
C. He can't understand spoken Chinese.
D. He can't understand Grammar.
- () 8. A. Because it's not easy. B. Because it's not popular.
C. Because it's not important. D. Because it's not useful.
- () 9. A. 30. B. 28. C. 32. D. 50.
- () 10. A. Their lessons B. The radio program.
C. The clothes. D. The weather.

C. 听对话, 选择正确的答案。读两遍。

- () 11. — How many people went to the Summer Palace?
— _____.
A. 2 B. 5 C. 10
- () 12. — Where will the man go next week?
— _____
A. The West Lake. B. The History Museum. C. The Western Hills.

D. 听对话，选择正确的答案。读两遍。

() 13. — What is Jane's telephone number?

— _____.

A. 62016495 B. 68735358 C. 68733558

() 14. — Who's answering the telephone?

— _____.

A. Mike. B. The man. C. Jane.

() 15. — When can Mike answer Jane's telephone?

— _____.

A. The next morning.
B. Later this day.
C. At the moment next day.

E. 听对话，选择正确的答案。读两遍。

() 16. — What are they going to buy?

— _____.

A. Books. B. Postcards. C. Kites.

() 17. — Which one do they think they are going to buy?

— _____.

A. The one with the dogs.
B. The one with boats.
C. The one with the lake and the swans.

() 18. — What is the name of the man speaker?

— _____.

A. Peter. B. Jackson. C. Michael.

F. 听短文，选择正确的答案。读两遍。

() 19. — What were Tom and Mike doing?

— _____.

A. They were cleaning the house.
B. They were planting trees.
C. They were playing football.

() 20. — Why were they hurt?

— _____.

A. Because the ground was hard.
B. Because they ran too fast.
C. Because they fell over heavily.

二、英语知识运用 (每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

A. 选出与句中画线部分意思最相近的选项。

() 21. She felt happy in her birthday party.

- A. was nice in B. took part in C. enjoyed herself D. felt ill
- () 22. We arrived there in the sixth month of last year.
A. June B. July C. May D. August
- () 23. I study English with a group sometimes.
A. some times B. at times C. all the time D. in time
- () 24. It's too hard to understand his spelling.
A. so easy that I can B. not hard to
C. easy enough to D. difficult to
- () 25. I can't pronounce this word in English.
A. spell B. remember C. read D. understand

B. 单项选择题。

- () 26. I watch TV _____ Thursday evening.
A. on B. in C. × D. for
- () 27. — What can I buy for Mary's birthday?
— _____ you buy some flowers?
A. What about B. Why C. Why not D. Why don't
- () 28. When I grow up, I'm going to _____.
A. a writer B. become a singer C. do a teacher D. be scientist
- () 29. Someday, perhaps, computers will _____ do almost everything for you.
A. can B. be able to C. able to D. are able to
- () 30. — The pen writes well though it doesn't cost much.
— Let me have a try. So _____.
A. it is B. it does C. does it D. is it
- () 31. — The smell in the room is really terrible.
— You said it. Let's keep all the windows _____.
A. closed B. open C. opening D. to open
- () 32. — Do you often get on-line?
— Yes. I _____ most of my time on it. It's a good way to kill time.
A. spend B. cost C. pay D. take
- () 33. With the help of the computer, information can _____ every corner of the world quickly.
A. get B. arrive C. reach D. return
- () 34. — Will you please show me how to operate the new machine?
— Sure. It's a piece of cake. Now let me tell you _____ to do first.
A. what B. how C. whether D. which
- () 35. Studying English is important, _____ you should learn the study method.
A. for example B. above all C. although D. and

C. 完形填空。

Mabel is a beautiful girl. She likes all kinds of clothes, but she didn't 36 her heart into her lessons when she was at school. With her friends' help, she finally finished middle school, 37 she learned little there. Of course, she can't do any important work and now she is a sales-girl in a 38. She has to work there and hopes to find a better one.

One afternoon the girl argued with her mother angrily. So the following morning, when she served an old man, she was very 39. The old man chose a pair of shoes and bought them. Before he left, he asked, "How 40 will the shoes last?"

"It depends. If you don't use them, the shoes will 41 be broken."

The old man 42 nothing and went away. That afternoon, while Mabel was 43 for supper, she cut her finger (手指). She had to go to a hospital. That old man happened to be on duty. After Mabel got the medicine from him, she asked, "When will I get 44?"

"It depends." said the old man. "If you don't use 45, you'll lose your finger."

- () 36. A. take B. bring C. put D. get
() 37. A. but B. and C. or D. so
() 38. A. hospital B. shop C. bank D. hotel
() 39. A. happy B. polite C. unhappy D. surprised
() 40. A. often B. soon C. much D. long
() 41. A. never B. always C. seldom D. usually
() 42. A. told B. said C. spoke D. talked
() 43. A. doing B. making C. preparing D. looking
() 44. A. good B. bad C. worse D. better
() 45. A. it B. them C. theirs D. its

三、阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

How to Pass an Exam?

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year. You may fail in an exam if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the exam. If you want to be good at English. You have to read stories in English. And speak English as much as possible. A few days before the exam you should go to bed early. Do not go to bed late at night studying. Before you start the exam, read carefully over the question papers, try to understand the exact meaning of each question. When you have at last finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct the mistakes if there are any and be sure that you have not missed anything.

根据短文内容, 判断句子的正误, 正确的在括号内填 T, 错误的填 F。

- () 46. If you want to do well in an exam, you have to work hard for only a few days.
() 47. If you want to learn English well, you should read more and speak more.
() 48. A few days before the exam, you should go to bed late at night studying.
() 49. When you finish the exam, you needn't check your answers because you never

make any mistakes.

- () 50. This passage gives you some advice on how to pass an exam.

B

What is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learn our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, it would not seem so difficult. Think of what small children do. They listen to what people say and try to imitate (模仿) what they hear. When they want something, they have to ask for it. They are using the language, speaking it and thinking it all the time, and they would learn it quickly.

We learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We imitate what we hear. In school, though you learn to read and write as well as to hear and speak, it is the best to learn all the new words through the ear. You can read them, spell them and write them later.

根据短文内容, 选择正确的答案。

- () 51. Everyone learns his mother language when he _____ .
A. was ten years old B. was a child
C. went to school D. was a young man
- () 52. A small child learns to say by imitating what people _____ .
A. see B. write C. hear D. say
- () 53. People can learn a language quickly if they _____ .
A. use it from time to time B. ask for it
C. imitate it D. hear it
- () 54. It is the best to learn new words through _____ first.
A. listening B. spelling C. reading D. writing
- () 55. We learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by _____ .
A. see what they speak B. seeing what they write
C. see what they write D. seeing they write

C

Swimming and English Learning

Can you swim? Do you like swimming? Yes? Well, how can you learn to swim? I think the best way is to go into the water and learn. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. It's the same with the English study we must practice, practice and practice.

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. The children in English-speaking countries first listen to others. Then they try to imitate and speak. We can listen to English programs on radio. You may just understand a few words. It doesn't matter. Just be relaxed, try to catch every word.

Somebody may be a good listener. But he dare not (不敢) speak. He's afraid of making mistakes. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak Chinese. Don't be afraid. We must

be brave (勇敢). If you really want to learn English well, you must try to speak with everyone so long as (只要) he knows English. It is not important whether you know him or not. When there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to yourself in English. It's interesting and also a good way to practice your spoken English. Remember, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

Reading and writing are more important for senior (高中) school students. First, we must choose the books we're interested in. A lot of reading will improve your language sense (增强语感). This is the most important.

Keep writing English diaries (日记). We can also write English articles (文章). You may even post them to English magazines. Don't be afraid of failure (失败). Failure is the mother of success.

Easier said than done. Well, let's do more practice from now on. I'm sure you'll learn English well in this way.

根据短文内容, 选择正确的答案。

() 56. — What will you do with mistakes when you speak?

— _____

- A. Don't make mistakes. B. Study hard.
C. Try not to speak English. D. Don't be afraid.

() 57. — What's more important for senior students?

— _____.

- A. Listening B. Speaking C. Reading and writing D. Learning

() 58. We can listen to English _____ according to the passage.

- A. by train B. on radio C. every minute D. now and then

() 59. We should learn English by _____.

- A. listening and speaking B. reading and writing
C. Both A and B D. swimming

() 60. You can learn to swim by _____.

- A. reading books about it B. looking at others swimming
C. having lessons on it D. going into the river and learning

四、写作 (A、B 部分每小题 1 分, C 部分 15 分, 共 25 分)

A. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

61. English is very _____ (use) in our daily life.

62. I think _____ (read) in bed is bad for your eyes.

63. He has a good _____ (pronounce).

64. Mr Johnson, would you please speak _____ (slow)? I can't catch up with you.

65. There are many _____ (visit) in the Palace Museum.

B. 根据汉语提示完成下列英语句子。注意所用词的形式。

66. 为什么不去向老师道别?

Why _____ to your teacher?

第二单元目标检测题

得分 _____ 班 姓名 _____

一、听力 (A、B 部分每小题 1 分, C 部分每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

A. 听对话, 把人名编号填到相应图片下的横线上。读两遍。

A. Sandy B. Amy C. Tina D. Jack E. George



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

B. 听对话, 选择正确的答案。每小题读两遍。

() 6. — Who is the man probably talking to?

— _____

A. The teacher. B. The doctor. C. His mother.

() 7. — What does the man think of the shape of the TV set?

— _____

A. It's wonderful.
B. It's ugly.
C. It's not very good and not very bad.

() 8. — Who is the woman calling?

— _____

A. The Great Wall. B. Shanghai Theater. C. Shanghai Cinema.

() 9. — Whom are they talking about?

— _____

A. Mr Brown. B. Linda. C. A stranger.

() 10. — What's the relationship (关系) between the two speakers?

— _____

A. They are friends.
B. They are strangers.
C. They are brother and sister.

C. 听短文, 完成下面的句子。读两遍。

11. Mr Day was a _____.

12. Mr Day worked in a big city in the _____ of _____.

13. Mr Day usually spends some time during his holidays in _____ or _____ .
 14. Mr Day had _____ because he wanted to visit Greece.
 15. Mr Day stayed in Greece for _____ .

二、英语知识运用 (A、B 部分每小题 1 分, C 部分每小题 2 分, 共 25 分)

A. 从第 II 栏中找出第 I 栏各词或词组的适当解释。

- | I | II |
|--------------------------|---|
| () 16. behind the times | A. finish |
| () 17. mobile phone | B. words that only some people understand |
| () 18. end up | C. not modern |
| () 19. comprehend | D. consist of |
| () 20. be made up of | E. understand |
| | F. cell phone |
| | G. turn off |

B. 单项选择题。

- () 21. The food tastes _____ and sells _____ .
 A. well well B. good good C. good well D. well good
- () 22. Everybody in the little town knew my first teacher. So we had no _____ finding his home.
 A. difficulties in B. difficulty with
 C. difficulty D. difficult to
- () 23. Jack is a good friend _____ , he often comes to our home for a visit.
 A. of my fathers' B. of my father's
 C. of my father D. of my fathers
- () 24. "_____ of them are not here" means "_____ of them is here".
 A. All none B. Both every C. Both either D. All both
- () 25. Of all the stories, the first one is _____ .
 A. interesting B. more interesting
 C. most interesting D. the most interesting
- () 26. — You've dropped _____ "s" in the word " across".
 — Oh, _____ letter "s" should be doubled like this " across".
 A. an the B. an a C. a the D. the the
- () 27. Mrs Brown together with her children _____ going to England _____ the holiday.
 A. are for B. are to C. will of D. is for
- () 28. — Will you go shopping tonight?
 — If you go, _____ .
 A. so do I B. so will I C. so I do D. so I will
- () 29. — I didn't know this was a one-way street, officer.

- _____
- A. That's all right.
 B. I don't believe you.
 C. Sorry, but that's not excuse.
 D. How can you say that.

() 30. _____ the help of my English teacher, I couldn't pass the exam.
 A. Thanks to B. With C. Under D. Without

C. 用所给的单词补充短文，注意所用词的形式。

something	to	someone	don't	cheap	can't	may
-----------	----	---------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Do you know that you can use the Internet to make friends? You 31 know that a pen friend, or pen pal, is someone you write letters 32. But what is an e-pal, or key pal? Yes, you guessed it! An e-pal is 33 you write e-mail to. E-mail is faster and 34 than letters, so you can write to your e-pals every day and you 35 have to wait for a letter to arrive. Just write your message and click it away.

三、阅读理解 (每小题 2 分，共 30 分)

A

There was once a young girl who was very quiet. She never said a word, not even "mum" or "dad". Her parents were very worried. When she was three years old, she still hadn't said anything. When she was five, she still hadn't said anything. The worried parents took her to the best doctors, but none of them could find anything wrong with her. "Do you think our daughter will ever talk?" asked the mother. But all the doctors said, "We will just have to wait and see." Time went by and the girl turned eight. Then one day she was eating dinner with her mother when suddenly she cried, "Yuk (难吃)! Not enough salt (盐)! Get me some more salt, please!" "Goodness!" cried her mother, "You can talk! Why didn't you say anything all these years?" "Well," said the girl, "There was never any need. Up until now everything tasted fine!"

根据短文内容，判断句子的正误，正确的在括号内填 T，错误的填 F。

- () 36. The girl's parents took her to the hospital when she was three years old.
 () 37. Something was wrong with the girl's ears.
 () 38. The doctors were sure that the girl would never talk.
 () 39. The girl didn't say anything until she was eight.
 () 40. The girl didn't like her food all these years, so she never said anything.
 () 41. In fact, the girl could talk very well.

B

A boy and his father were walking in the mountains. Suddenly the boy fell, hurt himself, and cried, "AAAhhhhhhh!!!" To his surprise, he heard the voice repeating (重复), somewhere in the mountain, "AAAhhhhhhh!!!" 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.”

根据短文内容, 选择正确的答案。

- () 42. At first the boy cried because _____ .
A. he hurt himself and felt badly
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
- () 43. 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
- () 44. 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
- () 45. The word “Echo” means _____ .
A. life itself B. repeating voice
C. love in the world D. everything in live
- () 46. 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

A mobile phone is in fact a small radio. A radio sends a person’s voice over a long way to another radio. A voice that is sent by radio is called a signal (信号). A radio signal travels very quickly.

Only a few years ago, mobile phones were very large. They needed large batteries (电池).

They had to be powerful (功率高的) to send their signal to faraway places. This was because most cities had only one antenna tower (中继站) for mobile phones.

Today's mobile phones are small and easy to use. Now most cities have a lot of antenna towers, not just one. This means that each mobile phone doesn't have to send its signal far away, so they don't need to be so powerful. Mobile phones today use small batteries. A large city, where lots of mobile phones are used, can have hundreds of towers.

Do you know what use a mobile phone has? Yes, you can use it to do a lot of things.

Call your friends and family from almost anywhere.

Call the police immediately if there is an accident in the street.

Send or receive e-mail.

Get information from the Internet.

Send and receive messages.

Sending short written messages is a popular way to use your mobile phone. Many people use short forms of words, so the messages are quick to write and read. Can you guess what these messages mean? Try reading them out. What do you hear?

RUOK?

CUL8R!

That's EZ!

Will I C U B4 2moro?

That's Gr8!

根据短文内容, 选择正确的答案。

- () 47. Now most cities have _____ antenna towers than they had a few years ago.
A. fewer B. less C. most D. more
- () 48. The writer talks about _____ uses of a mobile phone.
A. three B. five C. six D. nine
- () 49. — What does the writer think of today's mobile phones?
— _____
A. They are small but very powerful.
B. They are very popular and large.
C. They are very easy for us to use.
D. They are big enough to send a signal.
- () 50. — What does the writer write the passage for?
— _____
A. To give us some common knowledge of the mobile phone.
B. To introduce how the mobile phone works and what use it has.
C. To tell us what short forms of words mean in written messages.
D. To show us in what way the mobile phone is expected to develop.