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SHANGHAI
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达标

New Century English
Lesson by Lesson Practice

上海二期课改
新教材学习指导

导学 & 测试

英语

(新世纪版)

九年级 第二学期

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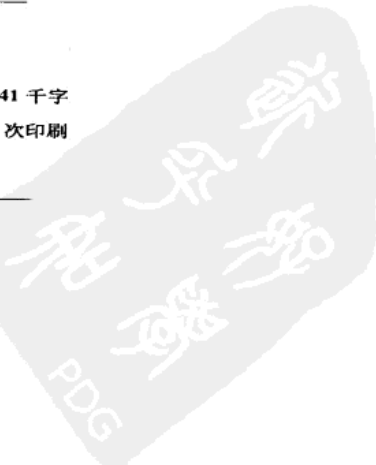
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编写说明

近些年来，基础教育课程改革在我国受到了前所未有的重视，社会各界对它的关注超过了以往任何时期。人们已充分意识到：教育的问题牵连着千家万户，关系到国家、民族的前途和命运。人们热烈地呼唤基础教育改革，正是着眼于“为了中华民族的复兴，为了每一位学生的发展”。

伴随着国家课程标准的改革和实施，上海的二期课改也在全面推进，致力于培养具有创新精神和实践能力的全面发展的一代新人。上海二期课改新教材起步早，从1998年正式启动至今已有6年的试验。自2004年秋，上海二期课改新教材将在全市小学起始年级全面推广并逐步发展到初中、高中各个年级。目前，二期课改发展的势态良好，先进的教育思想和教学理念正在有计划、有步骤、有策略地落实。

为了配合上海二期课改的发展，满足日益增长的新教材使用学校师生的需要，上海几家出版新教材的出版社（上海外语教育出版社、上海教育出版社、华东师大出版社、上海科技出版社、少年儿童出版社）在精心出版二期课改新教材的同时，专门组织了一批富有实践经验的专家和实验区优秀骨干教师共同研究，联合编写这套《上海二期课改新教材学习指导》丛书。其用意是尽心竭力地帮助广大中小学生更有效地学习新教材。

这套图书有自己鲜明的特色：

1. 体现上海二期课改的理念、目标及评价原则。在编写内容上，一是求新：理念新、材料新、角度新、问题新，时代感强；二是求活：思想解放，视野开阔，设计思路新颖，综合性强；三是求实：实事求是，基本能力的训练扎实，严格要求。
2. 与新教材保持同步，有针对性地帮助和辅导广大中小学生学好新教材。同时，从课内延伸到课外，尽可能利用日益丰富的教育资源，采用学生喜欢的学习方式。
3. 体例和结构严谨而又灵活，重点难点突出。

我们满怀热情地组织编写了这套图书，并精心地做好出版前的审订完善工作。我们希望，这套图书能对使用新教材的学生和老师有较大的帮助，对使用其他版本教材的学生和老师也有一定的启发和指导。

愿我们的工作使您的学习充满快乐。

上海新教材学习指导研究小组

2004年5月

初中 ★ 英语

九年级 第二学期



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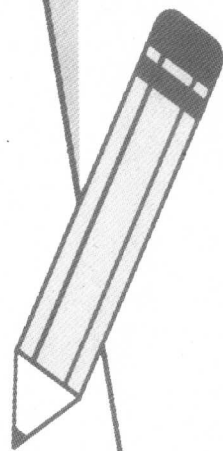
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Part One

Texts



UNIT ONE

Subjects in English

Lesson One *Electricity*



I. Structures

1. 关系代词 which, who, that 引导的定语从句

例：Of all the different types of energy **that (which)** we use in our daily lives, electricity is one of the most important. (关系代词作宾语，可以省略)

He was a Greek scientist **who** lived more than 2,500 years ago. (关系代词作主语，不可省略)

2. 表达顺序的连接词

例：**First**, blow up the balloon ... **Then** hold the balloon close to the pieces of paper ...

Next, rub the balloon again ... **Finally**, let's turn on the tap.

II. Language points

1. perform vt. 执行

例：perform a task

perform skillfully on the flute

performance n. 表演

例：two performances a day

2. woolen a. 羊毛的

例：woolen cloth/blankets

wool n. 羊毛

例: the wool trade

3. as if 似乎, 好像

as if/as though 引导从句表示“好像”, 从句一般用某种过去式。

例: He talked as if he knew all about it.

He looks as if he has seen a ghost.

4. in all (altogether) 总共

例: There are 46 students in all in Class Five.

5. be fascinated by 被……迷住; 对……着迷

例: The girl is fascinated by these beautiful dolls.

Many visitors are fascinated by the beautiful sights along the Huangpu River.



Paper 1 Listening

I. Listen and choose the right picture.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

II. Listen and choose the best response to what you hear.

- () 7. A. No, it's just so so. B. That's very kind of you to say so.
C. Please don't say so. D. I'm afraid not.
- () 8. A. Thank you. B. Yes, I'd love to.
C. No, you can't. D. Yes, I'd like to.
- () 9. A. Why not? B. Not at all.
C. I think so. D. I hope so.
- () 10. A. You're welcome. B. Never mind.
C. I don't think so. D. Please don't say so.
- () 11. A. She is kind and helpful. B. She is not so old as she used to be.
C. She is a friend of Mr. Brown's. D. She likes singing.
- () 12. A. Excuse me. B. I'm sorry.
C. Never mind. D. Don't be angry.

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear.

- () 13. A. In 1985. B. Two years later.
C. In 1923. D. In 1987.
- () 14. A. To get a job in the city center. B. To become a waiter.
C. To change his job. D. To stay at home very long.
- () 15. A. Both. B. Neither.
C. The woman. D. The man.
- () 16. A. The new English teacher is ill.
B. He doesn't like the new English teacher.
C. He was ill yesterday.
D. He didn't see the new English teacher.
- () 17. A. Because he failed in the maths test.
B. Because he didn't pass the Chinese test.
C. Because he worked hard at maths.
D. Because he got poor marks in the Chinese test.
- () 18. A. On the underground. B. On a bus.
C. In Shanghai Library. D. On Huaihai Road.



IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 19. Elephants are the biggest animals in the world.
- () 20. Elephants can't see anything clearly.
- () 21. There are two kinds of elephants in the world.
- () 22. It is difficult for people to catch African elephants.
- () 23. The African elephant is able to know people's voice.
- () 24. Indian people often teach elephants to work for them.

V. Listen to the announcement and complete the table.

A Trip to Suzhou

Activity: a (25) _____ trip to Suzhou	Date: (26) _____
Time to meet: (27) _____	Time to start: (28) _____
Place to meet: (29) _____	Time to come back: (30) _____ on Sunday

Paper 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

VI. Choose the best answer.

- () 31. _____ all the girls in our class, she works hardest.
A. In B. Of C. During D. From
- () 32. Let's turn on the tap, _____?
A. shall we B. will you C. won't you D. don't you
- () 33. The balloon becomes _____, it has the power to attract things.
A. electricity B. electrical C. electronic D. electrified
- () 34. Thomas Edison was a great scientist _____ invented more than 1,000 items.
A. what B. which C. who D. whom
- () 35. She looks _____ she has just come back from a holiday.
A. as B. if C. as if D. like if
- () 36. He is young but he has got _____ white hairs.

- A. a few B. few C. much D. lot of
- () 37. — How long did _____ take you to do your homework yesterday?
— About two hours.
A. this B. that C. they D. it
- () 38. — Don't forget to _____ your dictionary here next time.
— I won't.
A. take B. bring C. catch D. get
- () 39. It was _____; a lot of people wanted to watch TV.
A. a quite nice match B. very a nice match
C. a too nice match D. really a nice match
- () 40. Li Lei speaks English very well. He wants to learn _____ foreign language.
A. the other B. a second C. the second D. other
- () 41. We often have a school meeting _____ the morning of Monday.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- () 42. We don't have enough boxes _____.
A. to put these books B. to put these books in
C. putting these books D. putting these books in
- () 43. — Sorry, I forgot to bring you the letter.
— That's all right. _____.
A. I will go to get myself B. I am going to get it myself
C. I will go to get it myself D. I am going to get myself
- () 44. _____ of the bread is left. I ate most of it.
A. Little B. Few C. A few D. A little
- () 45. What _____ yesterday afternoon?
A. did you happen B. you happened
C. happened to you D. did happened to you
- () 46. I don't like winter because there's _____ snow and ice.
A. too much B. much too C. very much D. more much
- () 47. Tianjin is _____ the south of the Great Wall.
A. to B. in C. at D. on
- () 48. Here is a report _____ the weather _____ this morning.
A. for, for B. of, of C. for, of D. of, for
- () 49. "_____ does Ann hold a party?" "Once a month."
A. How long B. When C. How often D. How



Unit One Subjects in English • Lesson One Electricity

- () 50. I hope _____ next summer.
- A. her to come here again B. her to comes here again
C. she can come here again D. she come here again

VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.

51. Rub it strongly with the piece of _____ material. (wool)
52. In our daily lives, _____ is one of the most important types of energy. (electric)
53. Computer is _____ used in our daily life. (wide)
54. Being deaf makes _____ very difficult. (communicate)
55. Chinese is my _____ language. (nation)
56. In _____, you have to leave some money as tip. (add)

VIII. Choose the word or expression which is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.

- A. confident B. connected C. essential D. bad for
E. since two weeks ago F. pleased G. give back

- () 57. You must return the magazine to the reading room at once.
() 58. My parents are satisfied with my school work.
() 59. The two cities are linked by a railway.
() 60. He's been away for two weeks.
() 61. It's necessary for the students to speak in public.
() 62. I'm quite sure of myself that I can manage to finish the work in a day.

IX. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

63. The girl could hardly understand what he said. (改为反疑问句)
The girl could hardly understand what he said, _____?
64. How many sheep are there in Australia? (改为宾语从句)
She asked how many sheep _____ in Australia.
65. They have sold out the light green dresses. (改为被动语态)
The light green dresses have _____ out.
66. He got too angry to speak. (改为同义句)
He got _____ angry that he _____ speak.

67. Tom may be on the team, or Jack may. (改为简单句)

_____ Tom _____ Jack may be on the team.

Paper 3 Reading and Writing

X. Reading Comprehension.

(A)

When you speak, write a letter, make a telephone call, your words carry a message. You communicate with words.

Do you think you can communicate without words? A smile on your face shows you are happy or friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others you are sad. When you raise your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask a question. When you shake your head, people know you are saying "No". When you nod, people know you are saying "Yes".

Other things can also carry messages. For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the wall of your school helps you to find the lab. Signs on doors tell you where to go in or out. Have you ever noticed that there are a lot of signs around you and that you get messages from them all the time?

People can communicate in many other ways. An artist can use his drawings to tell about beautiful mountains, about the blue sea and many other things. Books are written to tell you about all the wonderful things in the world and also about people and their ideas. Books, magazines, TV, radio and films all help us to communicate with others. They all help us to know what is going on in the world and what other people are thinking about.

True or False?

- () 68. When you raise your hand in class, you are ending a message to your teacher.
- () 69. Signs may tell you what to do or where to go.
- () 70. You can get messages from newspapers and films, but not from books or drawings.
- () 71. Sometimes you can know someone is sad from his face.
- () 72. A great artist never talks with people, he just uses his paintings to express



himself.

- () 73. The main idea of the passage is “ways of communicating without words”.

(B)

During the first half of the nineteenth century much thought was given to build the Panama Canal. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 brought an increased demand for transportation link across Panama. A railroad line was completed after six years of hard labor in the forests and wet lands. Over two thousand workmen died of yellow fever and other kinds of illnesses. In 1881 a French organization tried to build a canal across the Isthmus (地峡) of Panama. For eleven years workmen struggled against heat and illnesses. At least 15,000 died before the French gave up building the canal. For years the rejected machines lay in the forests. At the close of the Spanish-American War the United States bought a piece of land ten miles across the Isthmus. Immediate attention was given to the control of illnesses. In two years yellow fever was completely got rid of. Because of the work of American medical heroes, it was possible to build the splendid Panama Canal.

Choose the best answer.

- () 74. What brought an increased demand for transportation link across Panama?
- A. The demand of gold. B. The discovery of gold.
- C. The invention of gold. D. The discovery of the New World.
- () 75. Before the successful completion of the Panama Canal, _____.
- A. France bought a piece of land across the Isthmus of Panama
- B. illnesses were removed
- C. one country failed to build a canal
- D. American were honored for their work
- () 76. The building of Panama Canal shows _____.
- A. man's ability to resist illnesses
- B. man's continual thirst for danger
- C. man's strong wish for progress
- D. man's spirit of invention
- () 77. The writer gives us details according to _____.
- A. order of importance B. order of space
- C. simple listing D. time order