

人教版课标本

名誉主编 雷洁琼

丛书主编 希 扬

三点一测丛书

随堂达标训练

九年级英语

分册主编：郑学遐



聚焦重点难点



突破知识瓶颈



精选精练精析

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与2006年人教版课标本同步

三点一测丛书

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九年级英语（上）

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教育为振兴
中华之本

雷洁琼

一九九九年三月

曾任全国人大常委会副委员长的雷洁琼为《三点一测丛书》题词

前言

国家颁发的全日制义务教育课程标准(实验稿)及相应的配套教材已试用五年,通过实验,全国各地的教育改革都取得了可喜的成绩。为进一步落实课程标准中提出的各项目标,满足广大师生的日常学习、巩固、训练的需要,我们编写了这套随堂练习册。

这套练习册有以下特点:

一、题型新

为了适应新的教改形势及国家发展的需要,本练习册编选、设计题型时力求基础牢、创意新,为此我们特别注重选用一些最新的联系实际的应用题。

二、针对性强

本套练习册的作者是北京市人大附中、清华附中、一〇一中学、北京八中、首师大附中、十一学校、和平街一中等北京市著名重点示范学提的第一线优秀骨干教师。他们根据自己年富的教学经验,将那些突出教材重点、体现教材难点以及在各类检测中经常考查的热点题型进行特选编入本套练习,同学们通过对书中题目的认真演练,不仅能够巩固所学的知识,提高自己掌握知识、应用知识、解决问题的能力,而且可以从容应对各类不同的检测和考查。

三、题型全

为满足不同学习水平同学的需要,本套练习册以狠抓基础知识、提高基本技能为指导思想,选编了数量可观、不同类型的题目,既有针对基础知识、基本能力进行强化训练的基础题,也有灵活运用知识解决具体问题的综合题,还有一些构思巧妙、解法新颖、立意独特的开放题,同学们可根据自己的具体情况选用其中全部或部分题目进行演练。

愿本练习册在提高学习能力方面能助同学们一臂之力,祝广大学子取得优异成绩。

作者

2006年5月

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Unit 1 How do you study for a test?



Section A

重点回顾

- 掌握下列单词: flashcard, vocabulary, aloud, pronunciation, specific, memorize, grammar, differently, frustrate, frustrating, quickly, excited
- 掌握下列短语: not at all, end up, by making flashcards, by making vocabulary lists, the best way to learn English, improve my speaking skills, have more specific suggestions, memorize the words of pop songs, watch the actors say the words, get excited about, keep an English notebook, look up new words in a dictionary
- 掌握下列句型: How do you study for a test? I study by working with my classmates.
How does she learn English? She learns by studying with a group.
Have you ever studied with a group? Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
Do you learn English by reading aloud? Yes, I do.
The best way to learn new words is by reading English magazines.
Studying grammar is a great way to learn a language.
- 学会谈论“怎样学习”。

练习

一、请根据句意和所给的首字母完成单词

- My cousin thinks he studies for an English test by making f_____.
- Do you ever practice English c_____ with friends?
- Reading aloud is a good way to practice your p_____.
- Practicing talking with foreigners i_____ my spoken English.
- M_____ more words can improve your English skills.
- At last, he finds watching movies f_____ because people speak too quickly.
- We got excited about something and then ended up s_____ in Chinese.
- Jim said he learnt Chinese by l_____ to tapes.

二、单项选择

- What is the best way _____ this question?
A. answer B. answering C. to answer D. to answering
- She doesn't know this word. She wants to _____ in her dictionary.
A. look up it B. look it up C. find it D. find it out
- My sister studies English well by _____ the teacher _____ help.
A. asking; with B. asking; for C. asks; for D. to ask; for
- I think _____ a diary in English helps a lot to write English every day.
A. keep B. keeping C. kept D. keeps
- Do you want to practice _____ English every day? It's very useful.
A. telling B. speaking C. saying D. to speak
- Has she _____ studied _____ a group? — Yes, she has.
A. ever; with B. never; with C. never; at D. ever; to

- ow; with

A: Which do you think is the 1 way to study English?

A: Why?

A: I don't think so. I think 4 flashcards is the best one because I can learn the words by heart.

四、请根据提示,简单说明你是怎样学英语的

How do I learn English?

[illegible]

I think you are asking good questions on how to learn English. I will take each one in turn.

The next question is about speaking English. I think talking does not just improve your spoken English, but it can also help all your language skills. When you speak English, you practice using the words and sentences to express your idea.

Some students asked if it is a good idea to recite 20 words a day. I don't think that can help much. If I were you, I would use those words in sentence. By putting the words into two or three sentences and saying and writing the sentences several times, you would make the word part of your own vocabulary.

- A. He learned English through songs.

C. Singing is fun.

- A. Using good English words in writing.

C. Listening to language programs.

- A. Three.

B. Five.

C. Four.

Section B

三点回顾

- 掌握下列单词: pronounce, spoken, slowly, mistake, comma, challenge, solution, realize, afraid, complete, sentence, secret, learner, term, impress, trouble, fast, soft, essay
- 掌握下列短语: make mistakes, later on, be afraid to, laugh at, take notes, be afraid to do sth., look up, make up, practice doing sth., first of all, to begin with, decide to do sth., enjoy doing sth., have trouble doing sth.
- 掌握下列句型: I don't know how to use commas.
—I forget a lot of new words.
—You can write the new words in your notebook and study them at home.
—I can't always understand when people talk to me.
Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?
—I don't get much writing practice.
—Maybe you should find a pen pal.
What is your favorite way to learn more English?
- 学会谈论“如何给他人提出有关学习英语的建议”。

练习

一、根据课文内容填空

Last year my English class was _____ for me. First _____ all, it wasn't easy for me to _____ the teacher when she talked to the class. To _____ with, she spoke too _____, and I couldn't understand _____ word. Later on, I _____ that it doesn't matter _____ you don't understand every word. Also I was afraid _____ speak in class, _____ I thought my classmates might laugh _____ me. I couldn't always make _____ sentences, _____. Then I started to _____ English-language TV. It helped a lot. I think that _____ lots of listening practice is one of the secrets of _____ a good language learner. _____ thing that I found very difficult was English grammar. _____ I decided to _____ lots of grammar notes in every class. Then I started to write my own original sentences _____ the grammar I was learning. It's _____ how much it helped. Now I am enjoying _____ English and I got _____ A this term. My teacher is very _____.

二、英汉词组互译

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. later on | _____ | 7. 做某事有麻烦 | _____ |
| 2. look up | _____ | 8. 决定做某事 | _____ |
| 3. first of all | _____ | 9. 害怕做某事 | _____ |
| 4. laugh at | _____ | 10. 做笔记 | _____ |
| 5. make up conversations | _____ | 11. 犯错; 出错 | _____ |
| 6. not at all | _____ | 12. 结束; 告终 | _____ |

三、根据句意, 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- You should practice _____ (write) more English articles.
- My little brother doesn't know how _____ (turn) on the radio.
- I think you'd better listen to tapes to improve your _____ (speak) English.
- She said she couldn't get the _____ (pronounce) right.
- He finds learning English _____ (difficulty) because he always forgets English words.

6. They have trouble _____ (make) complete sentences.
 7. My grandmother enjoys _____ (swim) on weekends.
 8. _____ (late) on, I studied hard and I caught up with my classmates.

四、阅读 Jim 给 Gregg 的信,完成 Jim 给 Gregg 的建议

Dear Gregg,

I got your letter today and I'm writing back immediately. I'm sorry to hear that you're so upset.

I don't think it's a good idea to have a quarrel with your parents. You must solve your problems. You're right, mum and dad shouldn't treat you like a child, but don't forget—you're only fourteen and they worry about you. Why don't you explain to them how you feel? Tell them you're growing up and need more freedom. But every time you go out, you should tell them where you're going and who you are going to be with. Then they won't worry so much. You should also tell mum that you want to go shopping with her. I'm sure she will understand. If you show her the kind of clothes you like, she'll buy you what you want. Take my advice and you'll see that things aren't as bad as you think.

I really hope everything goes well. Write back and tell me.

Best wishes,
 Jim

Jim's advice:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

五、阅读理解

People living in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred languages in the world. Each contains many thousands of words. A very large dictionary, for example, contains four or five hundred thousand words. But we do not need all these. To read short stories, you need to know only about two thousand words. Before you leave school, you will learn only one thousand or more.

The words you know are called your vocabulary. You should try to make your vocabulary bigger.

You should read as many books as you can. There are a lot of books written in easy English for you to read. You will enjoy them. When you meet a new word, look it up in your dictionary.

Your dictionary is the most useful tool for you.

根据短文选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Before you leave your school, you'll learn _____.
 A. three or four thousand words B. five hundred thousand words
 C. more than one thousand words D. only two thousand words or more
- () 2. To make your vocabulary bigger, you must _____.
 A. get as many dictionaries as you can B. read as many books as you can
 C. buy a lot of books D. have a very large English dictionary
- () 3. You will enjoy _____ and you can make your vocabulary bigger.
 A. the books written in easy English B. your dictionary
 C. your new words D. looking up new words in a dictionary

单元测试题

一、词汇考查

A) 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. My teacher tells me this dictionary is very _____ (help) for us students.
2. The _____ (good) way to learn English is to use it. Do you think so?
3. You should practice _____ (play) the guitar every morning.
4. What about _____ (take) notes in English class?
5. She spoke so _____ (quick) that I couldn't hear her clearly.
6. Let's deal with our problems by _____ (learn) to forget.

B) 根据句意和首字母, 完成单词, 使句子完整通顺。

1. Do you know how to p _____ this new word?
2. A good dictionary is h _____ to your English studying.
3. I want to know how you are going to i _____ your English this year.
4. Reading a _____ can improve our speaking skills.
5. Some of us don't like to study grammar because it is too d _____.
6. Many students c _____ about school because they have too much work to do every day.
7. Let's not worry about our problems. Let's f _____ the challenges instead.
8. By c _____ yourself to other people, you will find problems are not so terrible.
9. English is p _____ around the world because most people speak English as a second language.
10. What is your f _____ way to learn more English?

二、单项选择

- () 1. —How do you learn English?
—We learn new words _____ reading papers and magazines.
A. by B. at C. from D. with
- () 2. All of the students were _____ at the _____ news.
A. amazing, amazing B. amazed, amazing C. amazing, amazed D. amazed, amazed
- () 3. What is the best way _____ this problem?
A. solve B. solving C. to solve D. to solving
- () 4. —How do you learn English?
—_____.
A. I learn English for myself
B. I learn English by working with some students
C. I don't like English
D. I also like English
- () 5. I don't know this word. I want to _____ in your dictionary.
A. look up it B. look it up C. find it D. find it out
- () 6. It takes a lot of time _____ English well.
A. learning B. learn C. to learn D. learned
- () 7. —_____ do you improve your listening?
—I improve my listening _____ watching English movies.
A. What; by B. How; by C. Where; on D. When; on
- () 8. I think _____ the words of pop songs also helps a little with English study.
A. memorizing B. memorize C. memorizes D. memorized

- () 9. My mum likes to watch me _____ my homework every night.
A. did B. to do C. doing D. do
- () 10. She wants to write a letter to tell her friend _____ a better language learner.
A. to become how B. when to become
C. how to become D. why to become
- () 11. If you don't know how to do it, please ask your teacher _____ some _____.
A. on; help B. for; helps C. for; help D. on; helps
- () 12. The difficult problems make him _____.
A. studying hard B. study hard C. to study hard D. studies hard
- () 13. Usually we get _____ about something and end up _____ in Chinese.
A. exciting; speaking B. excited; speaking
C. exciting; speak D. excited; speak
- () 14. He's been learning English _____ five years.
A. in B. ago C. for D. since
- () 15. — I'm worried, Jim. I don't know how _____ to write.
— Don't worry! Why not _____ a pen pal?
A. learn; to find B. learn; find C. to learn; find D. to learn; to find
- () 16. My sister has a lot of trouble _____ math.
A. to learn B. learning C. learned D. learns
- () 17. He didn't know the matter. I didn't know it, _____.
A. too B. also C. either D. neither
- () 18. Do you have a partner to speak English _____?
A. for B. to C. on D. with
- () 19. She said that he got _____ A in his English test.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 20. If you _____ him tomorrow, please ask him if he _____ to our party next week.
A. see; comes B. see; will come C. will see; will come D. will see; comes

三、完成对话

A: Jim, you look unhappy. _____ you?

B: Oh, mum. Nothing.

A: How are you getting on _____ your study these days?

B: Every subject is good _____ Chinese. I can't remember Chinese words. They are too _____.
A: Well, please don't _____ about it. You can read as many Chinese books as you _____. There are a lot
of books _____ in easy Chinese for you to read.

B: OK. I'll do as you said. Mum, Chinese is very useful, _____?

A: Yes, Chinese is spoken _____ the largest population in the world.

B: I think so, but it's so hard. I'll do my _____.

A: Great. If you put your heart into it, nothing is difficult.

四、根据汉语完成句子

1. 这种纸感觉很软。

This kind of paper _____ very _____.

2. 你知道学好英语最好的办法吗?

Do you know _____ English?

3. 他去年加入了英语俱乐部练习说英语。

He _____ the English club _____ English.

4. 我们在英语课堂上经常编对话。

We often _____ in our English class.

5. 我不知道如何使用电脑。

I don't know _____ a computer.

6. 他经常给我们讲笑话逗我们发笑。

He often tells us jokes _____.

7. 我的堂妹靠当侍者谋生。

My cousin makes a _____ by _____ as a waitress.

8. 看英语杂志是最好的学习英语的方法。

_____ English magazines is the best way _____ English.

9. 他用一句“谢谢你”结束了他的谈话。

He _____ his talk _____ "Thank you!"

10. 这个小女孩害怕在课堂上说英语。

The little girl _____ English in class.

11. 首先,这对我们来说是一个重要的教训。

_____, this is _____ for us.

12. 你应该学会怎样把这些“问题”变成“挑战”。

You should learn _____ these "problems" _____ "challenges".

五、任务型阅读

Since English is used as the first foreign language in China, more and more Chinese people start to learn English. As a student, you may know the importance of English. But how can you study English well? There are many good ways to master this language. But I think it is necessary that you should try your best to use English. We study English, not study about English. That a person knows a set of grammatical rulers and a lot of English words does not mean that he has mastered the language. I believe that learning English is just like learning to play the piano. A student of the piano lessons has only one purpose: after practicing, he or she is able to play the piano. So you should also have such a purpose: you are able to use English. Using English means being able to speak and write in English. Not only should you answer the teacher's question in English, but also speak as much as you can after class. Writing diaries in English is the best way to improve your writing skills.

根据短文内容完成下列表格。

It is necessary for you to	1. _____
To use English means to	2. _____
The best way to improve writing is to	3. _____
The main idea of the passage is	4. _____

六、阅读理解

The word "day" has two meanings. When we talk about the number of days in a year, we are using "day" to mean 24 hours. But when we talk about day and night, we are using "day" to mean the time between sunrise and sunset. Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time. Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning(旋转) of the earth. At the equator(赤道) day and night are sometimes the same length(长度). They are each twelve hours long. The sun rises at 6 o'clock in the morning and sets at 6 o'clock in the evening. For six months the North Pole is tilted(倾斜) toward the sun. In those months the Northern Hemisphere(半球) gets more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. Days are longer than nights. South of the equator nights are longer than days. For the other six months the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. Then the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Days are longer than nights. North of the equator nights are longer than days. Winter is the season of long nights. Summer is the season of long days.

- () 1. When the Western Hemisphere is having day, the Eastern Hemisphere is having _____.
 A. both day and night B. day
 C. neither day nor night D. night

- 七、请阅读下面的 E-mail, 完成任务

Yours,
Tom

- (建议使用不同的句型,如: You can/could/should... You'd better... Why not...? Could you please...? 等。)

_____ 9



Unit 2 I used to be afraid of the dark.



Section A

三 点 回 顾

1. 掌握下列单词: airplane, terrify, on
2. 掌握下列短语: used to, be interested in, be terrified of, go to sleep
3. 掌握下列句型: I used to be really quiet.
You used to have long hair.
Tom used to be short.
—Did you use to be shy? —Yes, I did.
—Did she use to have long hair? —No, she didn't.
They used to be tall, didn't they?
4. 通过将过去、现在的生活作对比了解自己的成长过程与变化,学会使用英语表示对比的表达方式。

练 习

一、请根据句意和所给的首字母完成单词

1. I haven't s _____ you for four years.
2. We're visiting for a c _____ of days.
3. You used to b _____ short, didn't you?
4. You have a great m _____. You can remember that I used to wear glasses.
5. Time flies! Everyone has c _____ a lot.
6. I used to be t _____ than you, but now I am shorter than you.
7. —Did you use to p _____ sports? —No, but now I am on the swim team.
8. She is m _____ interested in sports than before. She can play volleyball very well now.

二、单项选择

- () 1. When I _____ a child, I used to like reading comics.
A. am B. are C. was D. were
- () 2. He used to live here. But now he has moved to _____ city.
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
- () 3. He _____ up early. But now he gets up late.
A. is used get B. used getting
C. was used to get D. used to get
- () 4. He didn't use to spend much time _____ his lessons.
A. to do B. doing C. does D. did
- () 5. My sister used to be afraid of _____, but now she isn't afraid any more.
A. be alone B. being alone C. lonely D. alone

三、根据课本所学内容,用适当的词补全对话

A:

Boy 1: Mario, is _____ you?

Boy 2: Yeah, it is. It's Bob! Hey, guys, it's Bob. I _____ seen you for four years.

Boy 1: Yeah. I'm here _____ my parents. We're visiting _____ a couple of days. Wow, Mario, you look

! You _____ to be short, didn't you?

Boy 2: Yes, I _____. Now I'm tall. And so _____ you!

Boy 1: That's true... And you used to _____ glasses.

Boy 2: You have a great memory. Now I wear contact lenses!

B:

Girl 1: Hey, Steve! Over here! Don't you remember me?

Boy 1: Oh, wow! You're Paula, _____ you?

Girl 1: That's right.

Boy 1: But you used to be really _____, didn't you?

Girl 1: Yeah. I wasn't very outgoing.

Boy 1: No, you _____. But you were always friendly. Wait a _____! Did you use to play the piano?

Girl 1: Yes, I did. But now I'm more _____ in sports. I play soccer and I'm on the swim team.

Boy 1: Wow! People sure _____.

C:

A: _____ you use to be afraid of the dark?

B: Yes, I did.

A: Are you _____ afraid of the dark?

B: No, I'm not. How _____ you?

A: Me? Oh, yes! I'm _____ of the dark.

B: So, what do you do _____ it?

A: I go to sleep _____ my bedroom light _____.

四、英汉句子互译

1. 我的好朋友玛丽亚以前是很外向、很随和的。

2. 他的妹妹以前留着长发, 现在她留着短发。

3. 你们以前常常弹钢琴吗? 不, 我们常常拉小提琴。

4. 你弟弟以前怕黑吗? 是的, 他现在还怕黑。

5. 我过去怕在别人面前说话。现在我喜欢在人面前讲话了。

五、句型转换

1. Mr Green used to be afraid of snakes. (改为一般疑问句)

2. The students used to play football after school. (改为否定句)

3. They used to study English so hard. (完成反意疑问句)

4. His little brother is afraid of being alone at home. (改为同义句)

5. There used to be a big tree here. (完成反意疑问句)

六、你小的时候长得怎么样? 现在又怎么样? 你过去常做什么? 现在又常做什么?