

人教版

湘教  
考苑

## “单元学习全优用书”

### ★ 一线名师的重要讲义

梳理单元知识 / 对比历年热考题型 / 巩固本单元的重点知识

### ★ 优生必看的精华笔记

以教材单元为基本结构 / 依据历年热考题型 / 汇总本单元的知识重点

### ★ 紧贴考点的拓展演练

遵循教材和考纲 / 以图表概述单元结构 / 轻松把握知识要点



9 英语  
九年级下册

# 单元整合与测评

DANYUAN ZHENGHE YU CEPING

本书编写组 编

配套单元测试卷 + 期中测试卷 + 期末测试卷

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人教版

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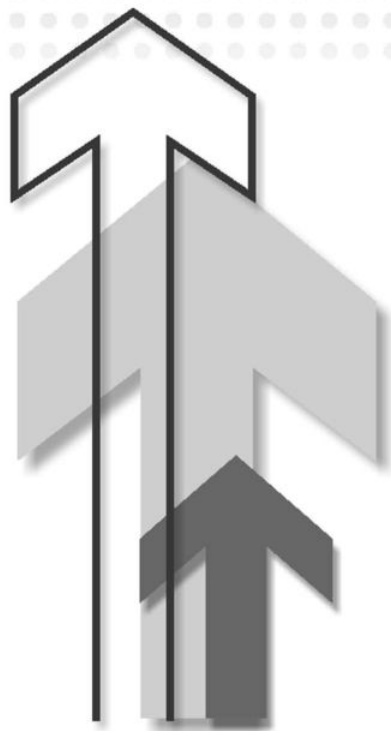
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# Unit 11

## Sad movies make me cry.



### 单元知识梳理

话题	· 情感(Feelings)	
必背单词	drive friendship king power banker pale queen examine nor palace wealth grey lemon uncomfortable weight shoulder goal coach kick courage pull nod agreement disappoint	
必背词组	1. would rather 宁愿 3. drive sb. crazy/mad 使人发疯/发狂 5. the more... the more... 越……越…… 7. be friends with sb. 成为某人的朋友 9. a long time ago 很久以前 11. feel like doing 想做…… 13. be worried about 担心 15. to start with 起初,开始时 17. clean up 清理,打扫 19. search for 搜寻 21. think about 思考 23. be hard on sb. 对某人苛刻,要求严厉 25. knock on 敲击 27. rather than 而不是 29. pull together 齐心协力,通力合作 31. agree with sb. 同意(某人的意见、观点等)	2. make sb. sleepy 让某人困倦 4. have fun 玩得愉快,玩得开心 6. have a lot in common 有许多共同之处 8. leave out 忽略,不提及,不包括 10. call in 召来,叫来 12. neither...nor... 既不……也不…… 14. take one's position 取代某人的位置 16. hand back 交还,归还 18. remain unhappy 依然不开心 20. even though 即使 22. let...down 使失望 24. kick sb. off 开除某人 26. communicate with 与……交流 28. be close to 接近 30. to one's surprise 使某人惊讶的是 32. put pressure on sb. 给某人施加压力
必背句型	1. 谈论个人意愿: <u>I'd rather</u> go to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I'm eating. 2. “the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...”: Well, <u>the more</u> I got to know Julie, <u>the more</u> I've realized that we have a lot in common. 3. 谈论事物对人的影响: — <u>What makes you angry?</u> —When people throw rubbish on the streets, <u>it makes me angry.</u>	
语法	make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语	

## Section A

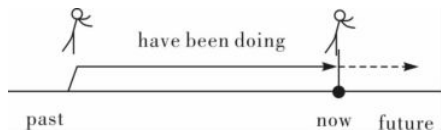
## 知识点拨

## 知识点 1 have/has + been + 动词 ing 形式

- So we've been spending more time together lately.

所以最近我们在一起的时间更多了。

1. 该句为现在完成进行时,结构为“have/has + been + 动词 ing 形式”,表示动作从过去某一时间开始,一直延续到现在,并可能还要继续下去。如图所示:



2. 【注意】现在完成时往往强调动作已经完成,而现在完成进行时通常强调动作仍在继续。例如:

- I have cleaned all the windows.  
我已经把所有的窗户都擦干净了。
- I have been cleaning the windows.  
我一直在擦窗户。

## 知识点 2 There lived...倒装句

● A long time ago, in a rich and beautiful country, there lived an unhappy king.

很久以前,在一个富饶而美丽的国家里,住着一位不快乐的国王。

该句中,there lived...是倒装句。以 here,there 开头的句子,若后面的主语为名词(短语),主谓须倒装。最常见的是 there be 倒装句型。除此之外,there 还可以接 appear, live, lie, stand 等,构成完全倒装句。例如:

- There stands a thin man. 那儿站着—个瘦弱的男子。
- There comes the last bus! 最后一班公交车来了。

## 整合突破

( ) Now that she is out of job, Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.

- A. had considered
- B. has been considering
- C. considered
- D. is going to consider

【答案】B

## 整合突破

( ) — Here \_\_\_\_\_ !  
Where is Xiao Liu?

- There \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. comes the bus, is he
- B. comes the bus, he is
- C. the bus comes, is he
- D. the bus comes, he is

【答案】B

### 知识点 3 to start with 的用法

1. to start with 意为“起初;开始时;首先”,常作插入语,常位于句首。例如:

- To start with, the club had only six members.

最初,这家俱乐部仅有六名会员。

● To start with, I don't like her. Besides, I don't like living here. 首先,我不喜欢她。再者,我也不喜欢在这里生活。

2. start with 表示“从……开始;先从……做起”,与 begin with 是同义词组。反义词组是 end with“以……结束”。

● Start with something that doesn't seem so hard, and you can do it easily. 从看起来不那么困难的事情入手,那么你做起来就容易了。

### 知识点 4 examine 的用法

1. examine (to look at sth./sb. closely to see if there is anything wrong) 是动词,意为“(仔细地)检查;检验”。例如:

- I examined the door and found that it was locked.

我检查了这道门,发现它上了锁。

2. examine 还可以表示“对……进行测试”。例如:

● The teacher will examine the class on everything they have learned this year. 老师要测验这个班今年学过的所有知识。

3. examine 的名词形式是 examination,常缩写为 exam。

- You need an eye examination. 你需要眼部检查。

- The examination lasted two hours. 考试进行了两小时。

### 知识点 5 take one's position 的用法

1. take one's position 意为“代替/取代某人的位置”,也可以说 take the position of sb., 此时,与 take one's place/take the place of sb. 同义。

- When I went on holiday, he took my place for a week.

我休假的时候,他替了我一个星期。

2. 表达“就座”用 take one's place 或 take one's seat, 而上述其他短语则不能表达此意。

- Take my place/seat, please. I am getting off.

请坐我的座位吧,我就要下车了。

### 整合突破

( ) \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't know him at all. But soon we became good friends.

- A. Start with
- B. To start with
- C. At last
- D. To end with

【答案】B

### 整合突破

( ) With its help, the doctors can \_\_\_\_\_ the inside of their patients' bodies .

- A. test
- B. examine
- C. check
- D. review

【答案】B

### 整合突破

( )—As a friend, how can you \_\_\_\_\_ when I was in hospital last week?

- I'm so sorry about that.
- A. help my work
- B. give me some advice
- C. take my position
- D. lend me a book

【答案】C

## Section B

## 知识 点拨

## 知识点 6 as, when 与 while 的辨析

as 作连词,意为“随着;当……的时候”,引导时间状语从句。

【相关辨析】as, when 和 while 的区别:

as	“当……的时候,强调主句和从句的动作同时发生,意为“一边……一边……”
when	“当……的时候”,可指具体时间点,也可指一段时间
while	常表示一段较长的时间或一个过程,强调主句动作是在从句动作的延续中发生

- The students sang the English song as they went along.

学生们边走边唱那首英文歌曲。

- When the clock struck twelve, all the lights in the streets were still on.

当钟敲了十二下时,街上所有的灯仍亮着。

- While he was reading, the telephone rang.

当他正在看书时,电话铃响了。

## 知识点 7 whatever 的用法

- But whatever it was, don't be too hard on yourself.

但不管结果怎样,不要对自己要求太苛刻。

1. 句中,whatever it was 是让步状语从句,意思是“无论是什么事”,whatever 相当于 no matter what。

- Whatever you say, I cannot agree with you.

= No matter what you say, I cannot agree with you.

无论你说什么,我都不会同意你的。

2. 具有类似用法的词还有:

whoever = no matter who 无论谁; whenever = no matter when 无论什么时候; wherever = no matter where 无论在哪儿

- Wherever you go, don't forget your hometown.

= No matter where you go, don't forget your hometown.

无论你去哪里,都不要忘记你的家乡。

## 整合突破

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ my mother sang those old songs, tears ran down her cheeks.

- A. While                  B. When  
C. As                        D. At

( ) 2. Don't talk \_\_\_\_\_ you're eating.

- A. when                    B. as  
C. while                    D. at then

【答案】1. C 2. C

## 整合突破

( ) \_\_\_\_\_ happens, we'll meet here tonight.

- A. Even though  
B. Nothing but  
C. However  
D. Whatever

【答案】D

### 知识点 8 make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

make 用作使役动词,表示“使……,让……”,常构成“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”复合结构,其宾语补足语可以是不带 to 的动词不定式、形容词、名词或介词短语。

1. make sb. + 动词不定式(短语)。在主动语态中,其后要跟不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语;在被动语态中,转化为主语补足语的不定式必须带 to,即 be made to do sth. 例如:

● Why did you make her cry? 你为什么把她惹哭了?

● She was made to wait for over an hour.

她被迫等了一个多小时。

2. make sb. + 形容词。形容词作 make 的宾语补足语,表示“使……改变性质、特点”。例如:

● We'll do our best to make you happy.

我们会尽一切努力使你幸福。

3. make sb. + 名词。表示官衔的名词在句中作宾语补足语,表示“使……成为……”,名词前不用加冠词。例如:

● We have made him our monitor. 我们选他当班长。

4. make sb. + 介词短语。介词短语作宾语补足语,表示“使……处于某种状态”。例如:

● Sit down please and make yourself at home.

请坐,不要拘束。

### 知识点 9 courage 的用法

1. courage (*the ability to do sth. dangerous or to face pain or difficulty without showing fear*) 是名词,意为“勇敢,勇气”。例如:

● Failure is the mother of success. Keep up your courage!

失败是成功之母。鼓起你的勇气来!

● He went to work again with fresh courage.

他重新鼓起勇气继续工作。

2. encourage 是动词,意为“鼓励,支持”。常用搭配是 encourage sb. to do sth.,意为“鼓励某人做某事”。例如:

● Her first success encouraged her to work even harder.

她首次成功鼓舞她更加努力地工作。

### 整合突破

( ) 1. Li Jun always makes his little sister \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crying      B. cried  
C. to cry      D. cry

( ) 2. The students in this school are made \_\_\_\_\_ school uniforms on Monday.

- A. to wear      B. wearing  
C. wear      D. worn

( ) 3. The soft music makes me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. felt sleeping  
B. feel sleepy  
C. feel sleep  
D. sleeping

【答案】1. D 2. A 3. B

### 整合突破

( ) I don't think I have the \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him the bad news.

- A. confidence  
B. energy  
C. brave  
D. courage

【答案】D



## 一、选择题

- ( ) 1. The funny story made the kids \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. laugh    B. laughs    C. laughing    D. to laugh
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the time went on, the weather got worse.  
A. At    B. When    C. While    D. As
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ an old fisherman in a village by the sea.  
A. There once is    B. There once has  
C. There once lived    D. There was once

## 二、完形填空

While other people are relaxing on the beautiful beach, the 48-year-old man, Steve has another way to make himself busy. He has an idea of making the vacation 1, so he asks the local dustmen(垃圾工) to let him help them for free.

Steve says, "People think I have a strange 2, but nothing is more interesting for me than the 3 of riding in a dustcart(垃圾车)."

He was interested in 4 rubbish(垃圾) since he was a child. When he was a student, he started following a dustcart 5 his bike to his school. He says, "I loved seeing the 6 broken by the machine and I 7 being a dustman when I was a child."

In 1981, he first started to 8 the orange uniform on holiday to Shanklin, Isle of Wight, so that he could 9 the local dustmen.

Steve adds, "Every 10 for many years I was an unofficial, unpaid dustman. I went out every morning to empty rubbish boxes for fun."

- ( ) 1. A. free    B. lazy    C. special    D. relaxing  
( ) 2. A. hobby    B. idea    C. dream    D. future  
( ) 3. A. trouble    B. difference  
C. excitement    D. sadness

## 答疑解惑

## 考点溯源:【知识点 8】

make 是使役动词,后跟不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。【答案】A

## 考点溯源:【知识点 6】

当主句、从句动作同时进行,从句动作的时间概念淡化,而主要表示主句动作发生的背景或条件时,只能用 as,表示“随着……;一边……,一边……”。【答案】D

## 考点溯源:【知识点 2】

句意为“在海边的一个村庄里曾经住着一位老渔民”。There seems/happened/used/lived/came to be 等都是常见倒装句型。【答案】C

## 【解析】

- 下文提到 Steve 免费帮助当地的垃圾工,与上文对比,Steve 有一个特殊的度假想法。【答案】C
- 上文提到 Steve 免费帮助当地的垃圾工,可知人们认为他有一个奇怪爱好。【答案】A
- 没有任何东西比我乘坐垃圾车的那种兴奋更加有趣。【答案】C
- collect“收集”,本句意为“他小时候就对收集垃圾感兴趣。”【答案】B
- on one's bike“骑自行车”,符合语境。【答案】A
- 由上文可知,此处指的是垃圾被机器粉碎。【答案】D
- 由上文可知,当他很小的时候就梦想当垃圾工。【答案】A
- 1981 年他第一次穿上橘黄色的垃圾工制服。【答案】C

- ( )4. A. selling    B. collecting    C. seeing    D. making  
 ( )5. A. on    B. by    C. in    D. with  
 ( )6. A. grass    B. dustcart    C. bike    D. rubbish  
 ( )7. A. dream of    B. looked for  
       C. worried about    D. looked after  
 ( )8. A. buy    B. watch    C. wear    D. choose  
 ( )9. A. find    B. buy    C. help    D. bring  
 ( )10. A. spring    B. summer    C. autumn    D. winter

三、书面表达

请以“The Happiest Life”为题,根据以下的内容提示和你的实际学校生活,写一篇短文来描述一下你心目中最幸福的生活。

- 提示:1. 你现在生活中的快乐和烦恼。  
 2. 你追求的最快乐、最幸福的生活是什么样的?  
 3. 你会为此作出什么样的努力?

要求:80 词左右。

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9. 由上文可知,他帮助当地的垃圾工收集垃圾。【答案】C

10. 由上文可推知是在夏天,他在度假是可以免费帮助当地的垃圾工。

【答案】B

【示范例文】

The Happiest Life

My school life has a lot of fun. I like studying in the classroom with my lovely classmates. We get on well with each other. We play sports and sing songs together. But sometimes there is too much homework. I don't have free time to play with my pet. I wish to have a happy life in a big city in the future. I will have a job I like. I'll have a big house with a big garden.

Now, I must study hard to make my dream come true.

# Unit 12

## Life is full of the unexpected.



### 单元知识梳理

话题	· 意想不到的事 (Unexpected events)	
必背单词	unexpected, backpack, oversleep, ring, block, worker, above, burn, alive, airport, till, west, cream, pie, bean, market, fool, discovery, lady, cancel, officer, believable, disappear	
必背词组	1. be full of 充满 3. leave sth. in... 把某物忘在…… 5. be late for class 上课迟到 7. wake up 醒来 9. rush out 冲出 11. at least 至少 13. be about to do sth. 正要做某事 15. even though 虽然 17. stare at 盯着看, 凝视 19. take off 起飞 21. show up 赶到, 露面 23. by the end of 在(某时间点)以前 25. stay up 熬夜 27. take place 举行, 发生 29. all kinds of 各种 31. no more 不再 33. lose weight 减肥 35. get married 结婚	2. by the time... 在……之前 4. walk into 走进 6. go off 响起 8. put on 穿上 10. give... a lift 捎……一程 12. arrive 到达 14. go up 上升 16. in line with (与……)成一排 18. in disbelief 怀疑, 难以置信地 20. wait in line 排队等候 22. find out 查明, 发现 24. get dressed 穿好衣服 26. all night 整夜 28. play tricks on 捉弄…… 30. each other 互相 32. sell out 卖光 34. end up doing 以……结束 36. run out of 用光
必背句型	1. 叙述过去发生的事情: (1) <u>By the time I got up</u> , my brother <u>had already gotten</u> in the shower. (2) <u>When I got home</u> , I <u>realized I had left</u> my keys in the backpack. (3) <u>But before I got to the bus stop</u> , the bus <u>had already left</u> . 2. 谈论活动计划: <u>I was about to go up</u> when I decided to get a coffee first. 3. 让步状语从句: I went to my favorite coffee place <u>even though it was blocks east from my office</u> .	
语法	过去完成时	



## Section A

## 知识 点拨

## 知识点 1 leave 的用法

“leave + sth. + 地点状语”意为“把某物遗忘在某地”。

- I left my notebook in the classroom.

我把笔记本忘记在教室里了。

【相关辨析】 leave 与 forget 的区别:

leave	表示把东西忘在什么地方了,强调东西被遗忘的地点
forget	表示忘记做什么事情,强调遗忘的动作。forget doing sth. 表示“忘记过去已经做过某事”, forget to do sth. 表示“忘记了应该去做某事”

- I've left my umbrella at home. 我把伞忘在家里了。
- I forgot bringing my books here.  
我忘记已经把书带到这里了。(实际上已经带了)
- I forgot to close the windows.  
我忘记关窗户了。(实际上没有关)

## 知识点 2 even though 的用法

1. even though 意为“虽然;即使;尽管”,引导让步状语从句。

- Even though he was tired, he helped me with my work.

尽管他累了,他还帮我干活。

2. even though 和 even if 都可表示“即使”。但 even though 强调对“既成事实”的让步, even if 更强调对“假设”的让步。

- The old man is very strong even though he is eighty years old.

老人仍然很硬朗,尽管他已经 80 岁了。

- We shall go even if it rains. 就算下雨,我们也要去。

## 整合突破

( ) —Tom, I \_\_\_\_\_ my dictionary at home. Can you lend me yours?

—OK. Here you are.

- A. forgot      B. left  
C. leave        D. forget

【答案】B

## 整合突破

( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Frank left school at 16, he still became a successful writer.

- A. Ever since  
B. In fact  
C. After all  
D. Even though

【答案】D

### 知识点 3 be about to 的用法

be about to do sth. 意为“正要做某事”，表将来。这一结构表示马上就要发生某事，一般不与具体的时间状语连用。

- We're about to start off. 我们马上出发。
- Be quiet. The film is about to begin.  
安静！电影马上开始。
- Hurry up! The train is about to leave.  
快点！火车就要开了。

### 知识点 4 stare 的用法

stare (to look at sb. or sth. for a long time) 是动词，意为“盯着看；凝视”，常与 at, into 等介词连用。

- She stared at him for a long time. 她久久凝视着他。

【相关辨析】stare at 与 look at 的区别：

stare at	表“睁大眼睛凝视”，并有“惊奇”、“傲慢”或“茫然”的意思
look at	“朝……看”，无感情色彩，只表示看的动作

- In the West, people think it's rude to stare at a person.  
在西方，人们认为盯着人看是不礼貌的。
- He looked at the blackboard but couldn't see the words clearly.  
他看着黑板，但看不清上面的字。

### 知识点 5 show up 的用法

1. show up 意为“赶到，露面”，为不及物动词短语，后面一般不跟宾语。

- You were supposed to show up in today's meeting.  
今天的会议你们本该到场的。
- My cousin didn't show up at my birthday party because he was busy. 我的表哥没来参加我的生日聚会，因为他很忙。

2. show 构成的其他短语还有：

(1) show sb./sth. up 意为“揭露(真相)，拆穿某人/某事”。

例如：

- I plan to show this liar up. 我打算揭发这个说谎者。

(2) show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb. 意为“出示/展示某人某物”。例如：

- Can you show me your photographs?

把你的照片给我看看好吗？

(3) show sb. around (sp.) 意为“带某人参观(某处)”。

- He showed me around the factory. 他带我参观了工厂。

### 整合突破

( ) The new school year is \_\_\_\_\_ to begin.

- A. above B. about  
C. around D. away

【答案】B

### 整合突破

( ) 1. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ me like that, please!

- A. see B. look at  
C. stare at D. watch

( ) 2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard carefully.

- A. look at B. see  
C. watch D. stare at

【答案】1. C 2. A

### 整合突破

( ) 1. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ the dirt on the windows.

- A. finds out  
B. makes out  
C. shows up  
D. shows out

( ) 2. We thought that you were never going to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. come up  
B. turn up  
C. make up  
D. show up

【答案】1. C 2. D

## Section B

## 知识点拨

## 知识点 6 embarrassed 的用法

embarrassed (*shy or ashamed, especially in a social situation*) 形容词,意为“窘迫的,害羞的”,表示“对……感到窘迫的”,常与介词 by, with 或 at 连用。

【相关辨析】 embarrassed 与 embarrassing 的区别:

embarrassed	“对……感到尴尬/窘迫的”,常用来形容人,常在句中作表语
embarrassing	“令人为难的,使人尴尬的”,常用来修饰物,在句中作定语或表语

- I am very embarrassed with it. 我对这件事感到很尴尬。
- This is really an embarrassing problem.  
这的确是一个令人为难的问题。

## 知识点 7 get married 的用法

get married 意为“结婚”,为不及物动词短语,后面不跟宾语。get married to sb. 表示“与某人结婚”。例如:

- They got married last year. 他们去年结婚了。
- My brother got married to a nurse last month.  
上个月我哥哥和一个护士结了婚。

【相关辨析】 get married 与 be married 的区别:

get married	强调动作,是非延续性的,因此不和时间段连用。
be married	强调状态,常用于婚姻状况,可以和时间段连用。

- They got married and soon had kids.  
他们结婚了,并且很快有了孩子。
- My parents have been married for 30 years.  
我的父母结婚三十年了。

## 整合突破

( ) He was \_\_\_\_\_ by the news.

- A. embarrassed
- B. embarrassing
- C. embarrasses
- D. been embarrassed

【答案】 A

## 整合突破

( ) How many years have they \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. be married
- B. married
- C. got married
- D. been married

【答案】 D

### 知识点 8 run out 的用法

run out of 意为“用光;耗完(供应)”。

● If we run out of money, we can sell some of the products in Guangzhou.

如果我们的钱用完了,可以在广州卖掉一些产品。

【相关辨析】 run out 与 run out of 的区别:

run out	表示“用完,耗尽”,是不及物动词短语,其主语常是事物(时间、金钱、食物等),其后不能接宾语,无被动语态,常用结构 sth. run out
run out of	表示“用完”,是及物动词短语,其主语常是人,其后可直接跟宾语,常用结构 sb. run out of sth.

● Food supplies had run out by last weekend.

食物供应上周末已经耗尽。

● They are running out of oil and the plane has to land on the field. 他们即将耗尽油料,飞机不得不降落在田地里。

### 知识点 9 过去完成时的用法

1. 过去完成时表示过去某一时间之前已经发生或完成了的动作,常用的时间状语有 by..., by the time..., by the end of...等。例如:

● I had finished doing the work by six this morning.

到今天早晨六点钟的时候,我已经做完这个工作了。

2. 过去完成时用在 said, told, knew, heard, realized 等后的宾语从句中。例如:

● She said(that) she had never been to Paris.

她说她从来没有去过巴黎。

3. 过去完成时出现在含 when, after, before 等引导的状语从句的复合句中。例如:

● Before you arrived, I had already arrived.

你到达之前我已经到了。

### 整合突破

( ) The water \_\_\_\_\_ the pipe into the bucket.

- A. goes out
- B. goes out of
- C. runs out
- D. runs out of

【答案】D

### 整合突破

( ) —We all went to the cinema except you last night. Why didn't you come?

—Because I \_\_\_\_\_ that movie twice.

- A. have watched
- B. had watched
- C. was watching
- D. would watch

【答案】B