

九年级英语全册 unit15 单元综合练习 人教新目标版

1. He agreed _____ after the baby carefully.
A. looking B. to look C. looks D. on looking
2. The problem is _____ difficult that I can't work it out.
A. so B. such C. so a D. such a
3. These robots are just _____ humans.
A. like B. look like C. be like D. liked
4. His father _____ a worker in that factory.
A. used to be B. used C. used to being D. uses to be
5. I am _____ smoking in public.
A. against B. again C. angrily D. friendly
6. We think animals _____ in forest.
A. shouldn't live B. should live C. lives D. living
7. The station is 2 miles _____ from the hotel.
A. far B. away C. weight D. weighed
8. How much do you _____?
A. weigh B. heavy C. long D. off
9. Zoos are like _____ textbooks for children.
A. alike B. live C. living D. to live
10. I have no paper _____.
A. to write on B. to write C. to writing D. written
11. The bridge is made _____ big stones.
A. in B. from C. of D. out

12. The radio is too loud. Will you please _____?

A. turn it down B. turn it on C. turn off it D. turn down it

13. Some new buildings _____ for the farmers in the village every year.

A. were built B. are built C. is built D. will be built

14. ——You'd better _____ food to the tigers.

——Sorry, I won't do it again.

A. throw B. not to throw C. throwing D. not throw

15. ——_____ you _____ TV at the moment?

——No, you can turn it off.

Did; watch B. Are; watching C. Do; watch D. Have; watching

1.1. B 本题考察 agree 的使用方法, agree 后可跟宾语或动词不定式, 常用句式

agree with sb., agree on sth. 或 agree to do sth.。

2.A 本题考察 so, such 的不一样使用方法, so, 修饰形容词或副词, such 修饰名词,

so...that “如此……以至于”, 故只能选 A 项。

3. A 在此句中 like 为介词, be like “像……同样”。

4. A used to do “过去常常”, 本句意为“他的父亲曾是那个工厂的工人”。5. A 固

定短语 be against “反对”。

6.B 本句是主从复合句, animal s...in forest 在句中是宾语从句, 故可排除 C、D

两项。根据

我们应保护动物的自然知识, 故可排除 A 项。

7.B 2 miles away from... “离……2 英里远”, 目前面有详细的数字时应用 awa

y 表达“远”, 无数字时常用 far 表“远”。如 My home is very far. “我家很

远。”

8. A 助动词 do 后跟动词原形。

9. C living 是形容词，意为“生动的”，作定语修饰 textbooks。

10. A 动词不定式在此句中作定语。当动词不定式中的动词跟所修饰的名词有动宾关系，且不能直接跟此词时，应加对应的介词。

11. C be made of “由……制成”，制成品中能看得出原材料。

12. A 在词组 turn down / on / off 词组中，down, on, off 是副词，后跟代词作宾语时，应放于 down, on, off 之前，故可排除 C、D 两项；B 项不合题意。

13. B 句中有表时间的 every year，故应用一般现在时，buildings 作句子的主语，是动作的承受者，故应用被动语态。

14. D had better 后跟动词原形，had better not do sth. “最佳不要做某事”。

15. B at the moment “此刻，目前”，应用现在进行时。

() 1. My jacket has _____ color _____ yours, but mine is bigger than yours.

A. the same, as B. same, as C. different, from
D. the same, to

() 2. Wang Mei _____ her mother because she is beautiful and intelligent.

A. look B. liked C. is like D. look like

() 3. The teacher _____ to Li Lei, “You _____ very good English.”

A. say, speak B. talk, say C. speak, talk D. said, speak

() 4. President Bush _____ a visit _____ China last month.

A. pay, in B. paid, to C. gave, in D. paid, for

() 5. There will not be enough space to _____ the earth in the future.

A. live on B. live in C. live on in D. live in on

() 6. At last, Lucy made the baby _____ and the baby began to laugh.

A. stop crying B. to stop crying C. stop to say D. to stop to cry

() 7. Do you _____ a cat _____ a pet at home?

A. have, as B. keep, for C. keep, as D. Both A and C

() 8. The president _____ all people _____ our environment.

A. urge, protect B. urged, to protect C. urges, protect
D. urged, protect

() 9. I feel that the zoo _____ a clean and safe place _____ animals .

A. provide, for B. gives, for C. provides, for D. provides, to

() 10. I think the environment is really important. _____, I like _____ my bike.

A. Besides, riding B. Besides, riding C. Except, to ride
D. Except, riding

二、1-5 ACDBD 6-10 AD BCB

二、阅读理解

Many years before the United States was founded (建立), Americans had already invented barbecues. But the first barbecues, in

fact, were the invention of the Taino Indians of Haiti, who dried their meat on raised frames(架子)of sticks over fires. Spanish explorers spelled the Taino word as barbacoa, and as time passed, English settlers along the Atlantic coast had their own barbecues.

One summer day in 1773, Benjamin Lynde, a citizen of Massachusetts, wrote in his diary, "Fair and hot ; Browne; hack upset." That is, on a bright and hot day he went to the Brownes to attend a barbecue, and his carriage(马车) fell over. It shows that the barbecue had its social occasion by that time. Large animals would be roasted whole on frames over hot fires, and neighbors would be invited to dinner.

In later centuries, as settlers moved to the west, the barbecue went along with it, reaching an especially large size in Texas, where a pit(坑)for fuels(燃料) such as tree branches might be over ten feet deep. Today, the barbecue grills(烧烤架) which are fueled by charcoal(木炭) or electricity are likely to be small and easy to move, and can cook only parts of an animal at a time, but people still have barbecues out of doors and always invite their neighbors or friends over.

1. Who invented the barbecues first in history?

- A. American people. B. Taino Indians. C. Spanish explorers. D. English settlers.

2. The second paragraph mainly tells us that the barbecue _____
_____.

- A. is only held on a hot sunny day
- B. welcomes people who keep diaries
- C. is held both indoors and outdoors
- D. has its social occasion for over 200 years

3. The underlined expression "social occasion" can be best translated into _____.

- A. 社交功能
- B. 社会福利
- C. 社会地位
- D. 社会背景

4. The following are all the barbecue ways EXCEPT _____
_____.

- A. drying meat on raised frames of sticks over fires
- B. roasting a whole animal over a pit full of burning tree branches
- C. cooking parts of animals over fires on grills fueled by charcoal
- D. heating meat in the bright and hot daylight

BDA D

三、完毕短文

Every year, more and more students become volunteers. The projects may be with their school, neighborhood, or town, but the work of all volunteers is important. 5. _____

First, volunteering helps others. 6. _____ Volunteers are part of the solution to the problems! While it is easy to complain about things that are not right, the volunteer takes action rather than complaining. When a student spends time working at a retirement(退休) home, cleaning up a park, or teaching a younger student, the volunteer makes the world a better place.

Second, being a volunteer makes students feel good about themselves. When a student volunteer knows that his or her efforts have made someone else's life better, the volunteer feels great. 7. _____ Volunteers make it happen. Although some volunteer work is long or tiring, student volunteers end the day knowing they did the right thing. Their parents, teachers, and the public are proud of them. Knowing they did the right thing makes them feel better, even if they are tired.

Finally, students learn that volunteering is fun. 8. _____ It is fun to be with their friends, to enjoy the weather, and to picnic later in a beautiful, clean area. Other students might read to young children in a playgroup. It is fun to spend time with children and to have them smile and laugh. 9. _____ The work of student volunteers is a powerful force that makes the world a better place.

A. Students always hear people saying that everyone should care about other people.

B. No matter what their ages or talents are, every student can be a volunteer.

四、完型填空

Each morning, I walked past a security guard (保安). He 1 everyone that walked by him. I 2 how he knew so many people by their first names. The first few times I saw him, I didn't say hello back to him 3 he greeted me. I was lost in my own world. On Monday he asked, "How was your 4?" I told him about my visit to my sick, elderly mother. He told me how 5 he was for my mother's sickness. As I walked away, I realized I did not even know his 6. The following day, I asked, "What's your name?" He answered, "Gary." I said, "I'm Deborah." After that, we talked a couple of times a week. We 7 stories about our weekends, our dreams, and our families. Gary got offered a new job and moved 8. It has been years since I last spoke to him, yet the memory feels like yesterday.

I look back at what became a friendship of sharing stories

from the heart. When you say _

9 to a stranger (陌生人) you become a pebble (鹅卵石) thrown into a lake. With each ripple (涟漪) you create, you spread 10 that continues to give.

() 1. A. watched • • B. believed • C. thanked • D. greeted

() 2. A. plained • B. admired C.

 expected D. forgot

() 3. A. when • B. until C. before

 D. and

() 4. A. visit • • B. weekend • C. mother • D. si

 ckness

() 5. A. afraid • B. glad C. sorry

 D. surprised

() 6. A. age • B. job • C. name • D.

 family

() 7. A. wrote • B. heard • C. read

 • D. shared

() 8. A. away • B. over • C. on D.

()9. A. yes B. hell o C. no

()10. A. new s B. v i r u s C. l o v e

完形填空强化训练 (7) 1—5 DBABC 6—10 CDABC

A

A father was really worried about his son, who was sixteen years old but had no __86__ at all. So the father decided to call on a monk (修道士) to train __87__ child.▲ The monk said to the boy's father, "You should leave your son alone here; I'll make him into a __88__ man within three months. However, you can't come to see him during this period."▲ Three months __89__, the boy's father came. The monk arranged a box match __90__ the child and an experienced boxer. Each time the fighter struck the boy, he fell down, but __91__ the boy stood up, and each time he was knocked down again, then the boy stood up again. After several times, the monk asked, "What do you think of your child?"▲ "____92__ a shame (羞愧)!" The boy's father said. "I never thought he would

be so easily knocked down. I needn't have him_93_here any longer. "

▲ "I am sorry ____94_that's all you see. Don't you see that each time he falls down, he stands up again instead of _____95__? That's the kind of courage you wanted him to have."▲

【答案】 86. courage 87. his 88. true 89. later

90. between

91. at once 92. What 93. stay 94. that 95. c

rying

六、任务型阅读

The Chinese were the first nation of people to use surnames (姓) about 2,500 years ago. Western countries did not start to use them until about 1,000 years ago. Until that time, people were simply known only by their given names.

In England, this was not a problem until the French invaded in the 11th century. During this period, most English names became unpopular and only a few popular names were available, such as William, Henry, John, Robert, Richard and Thomas. Finally, people had to start taking a surname to distinguish(辨别) themselves

elves from each other. To day, everyone in English-speaking countries has a surname, but where did they come from?

Father's name

Often a son got his surname from his father by adding "s" or "son" to his father's given name. Robertson, Williamson, Jackson, Thomson, Richardson, Williams and Richards are all common surnames.

Occupation

Other surnames came from a person's job such as Cook, Smith, Gardener, Baker, Shepherd, Taylor, Butcher or Carpenter. So the local baker may have been called Henry Baker, the local carpenter William Carpenter and the local smith Henry Smith.

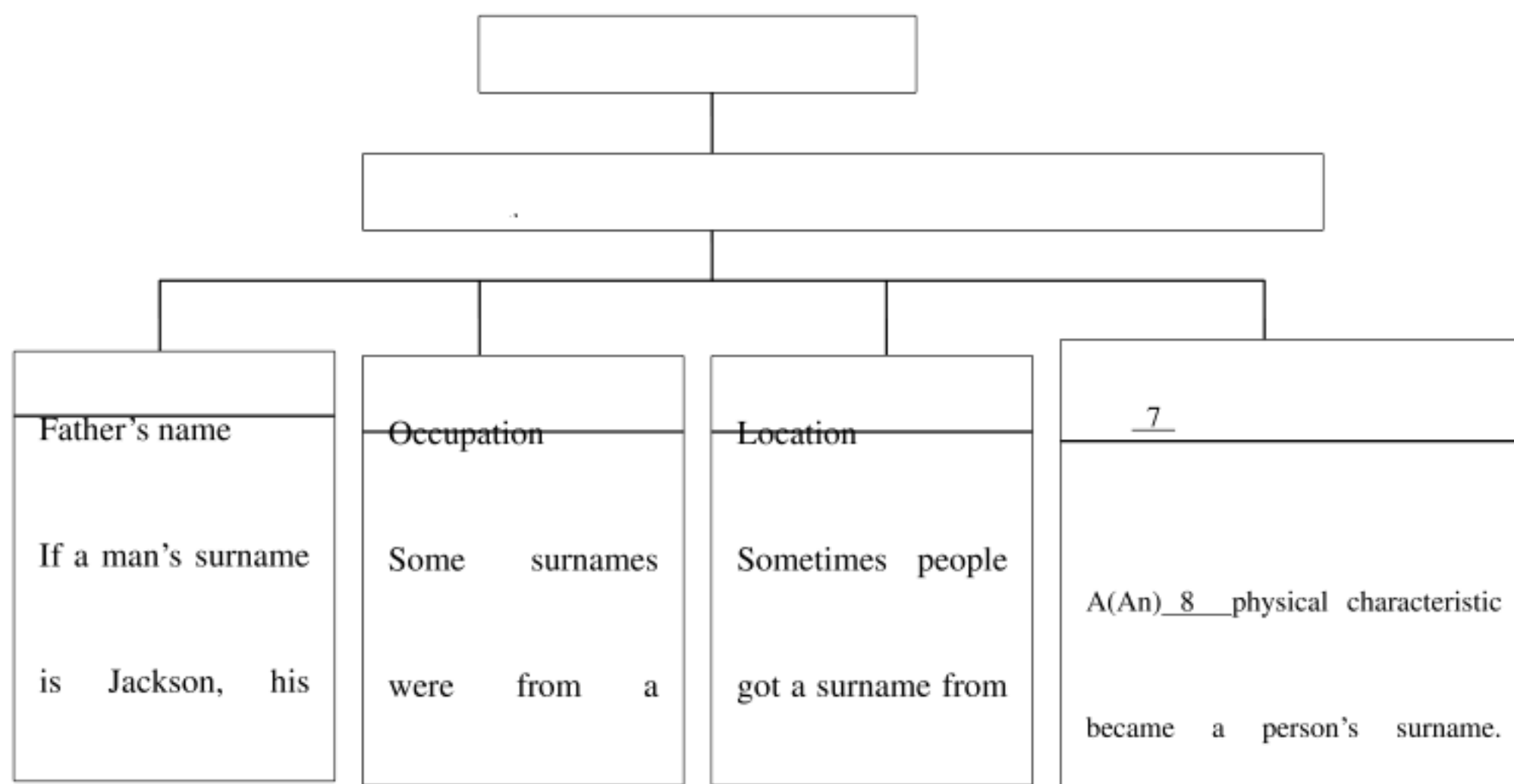
Location

Sometimes people took names of some places for their surnames, for example, the name of their village. Often people were given the name of a physical feature (特性) near their home such as Hill, Field, Wood, Brown or Green. The man who lived by the wood might be called Jack Wood and the man who lived

on the top of a nearby hill might be called John Hill.

Characteristics

Often, the other people in the village gave a person his surname. If a person had an unusual physical characteristic, it became part of his name. So, a man who was unusually short might be called John Short or John Little. If he was tall, he may have been called William Tall or William Long. Other common nicknames (绰号) were White (for grey hair), Red (for red hair) and Stout (meaning fat). A son or daughter might inherit (继承) a nickname as a surname even if they themselves did not share the particular characteristic. They probably disliked it but they just had to put up with it! Of course, over the years many of these surnames have changed slightly but many are still used today even though most people have forgotten their meanings.



Passage 6. 1. started \ began 2. given 3. job \ occupation 4. cook 5. living

ving

6. physical 7. Characteristics 8. unusual 9. like 10. same

same

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