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初中英语 作业本

9



九年级下

凤凰出版传媒集团

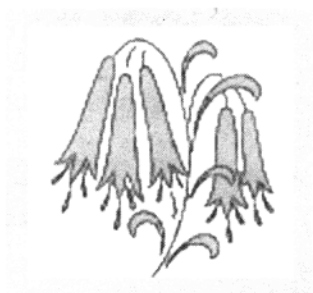


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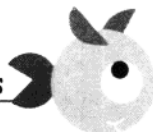


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Unit One



Life on Mars

文化背景

当我们探测宇宙或太阳系中其他星体时,我们首先都会问:太阳系中其他行星上是否存在生命?形成生命物质所必需的最基本的条件是什么?据国家天文台专家介绍,除地球外,火星是太阳系中气候最适宜人类居住的行星了。如此适宜的气候,表明火星曾经可能是原始的、类似于细菌类生物的栖息地。对火星地质特征等的研究表明,火星表面曾存在过液态水。但现在的火星,由于其表面的温度及极稀薄的火星大气使得液态水无法保存下来,尽管液态水仍可能存在于火星次表层。是什么引起火星气候变化?生命起源甚至存在于火星上所必需的条件是什么?目前火星上次表层是否有细菌类生物?这些谜一般的问题驱使我们去探测。

知识要点

重点单词和短语

robot, imagine, form, planet, crowded, polluted, hopefully, human, scientist, develop, sure, fashionable, connect, piece, medicine, star, enjoyable, frightening, breathe, tie, taste, quality, hard, energy, dried, astronaut, per cent, completely, condition, worth, guide, describe, public, specially care for, in the form of, by the year 2100, too ... to ..., at present, three-eighths, choose from, connect to, in many ways, keep away, feel like doing something, prefer to do something

1 imagine *vt. & vi.* 意思是“想象,设想”,可用做及物动词和不及物动词。如:

Just imagine! 想想看!

I cannot imagine who the man is. 我想不出这个人是谁。

Close your eyes and imagine you are living on Mars. 闭上眼睛,想像你生活在火星上。

2 form *n.* 意思是“形状,形式”,可构成短语:in the form of 以……的形式,呈……的形





状;lose one's form 状态不好;take the form of 采取……的形状, 表现为……的形式;after the form of 照……的格式。如:

Is there any form of life on Mars? 火星上有任何生命形式吗?

Meals will be in the form of pills on Mars by 2100. 到 2100 年,火星上的食物将呈药片状。

Water exists in the form of ice, snow, steam, etc. 水以冰、雪、蒸汽等形态存在着。

3 crowded *adj.* 意思是“拥挤的”,比较级为 more crowded。more and more crowded 意思是“越来越拥挤”。如:

The roads in our town are becoming more and more crowded. 我们镇的马路正变得越来越拥挤。

4 medicine *n.* 意思是“药”,一般用做不可数名词。如:

Good medicine tastes bitter. 良药苦口。

You must take the medicine three times a day. 你必须一天吃三次药。

当指不同种类的药时,可用做可数名词。如:

The nurses in the hospital often help the patients take their medicines. 医院里的护士经常帮助病人服药。

5 worth *adj.* 意思是“值……钱”。如:

These clips are worth three yuan. 这些夹子值三元钱。

worth 之后一般接名词、代词或 v-ing 形式,译为“值得……(做)的”。如:

This report is worth listening to. 这报告值得一听。

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. 凡是值得做的事都值得好好地做。

6 at the moment 意思是“此刻,现在”。同义词为 at present,可用于现在进行时或一般现在时。如:

They are in the hall listening to a report at the moment. 此刻他们正在大厅里听报告。

The students are in the playground at the moment. 此刻学生们正在操场上。

7 by the year 2100 意思是“到 2100 年”。by 后接过去时间时,句子常用过去完成时;后接将来时间时,句子常用将来时;by now (到现在为止)常用于现在完成时。如:

By last term, I had learned about 2,000 English words. 到上学期末为止,我已学了大约 2000 个英语单词。

How many stamps have you collected by now? 迄今为止你已收集了多少邮票?

You will know this by then. 届时你会知道此事的。

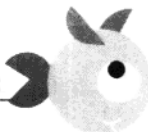
8 too ... to ... 意思是“太……以致于不能……”。虽然结构为肯定形式,但表示否定意义。如:

He is too young to go to school. 他太小了,以致于不能上学。

He runs too slowly to catch up with them. 他跑得太慢了,以致于赶不上他们。

当不定式有逻辑上的主语时,常在逻辑主语前加上“for somebody”。如:

Maths is too difficult for me to learn well. 数学太难了,我学不好(它)。



The teacher speaks too fast for me to understand. 老师讲得太快了,我听不懂。

9 a number of 意思是“许多”;the number of 意思是“……的数目”。a number of 后常接可数名词的复数形式,做主语时,谓语动词常用复数形式。the number of 后常接可数名词的复数形式,做主语时,谓语动词常用单数形式。

There are a number of people in the playground. The number of the people is about 1,000. 操场上有许多人,数目大约是 1000。

10 three-eighths 八分之三

分数包括分子、分母和分数线。英语中分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分数线用连字符号表示。当分子是二或二以上的数时,在分母的序数词后加 -s。如:one-third 三分之一;two-thirds 三分之二;three-fifths 五分之三等。当分数作主语时,谓语形式取决于它所修饰的量是单数还是复数。如果修饰不可数名词,则用单数形式;如果修饰可数名词,则用复数形式。如:

Three-fifths of the students in our class are girls. 我们班里五分之三的学生是女生。

Four-fifths of the land is covered by forest in that country. 那个国家有五分之四的国土被森林覆盖。



语法要点

1 can 和 could 的用法

(1) can 常用于口语中,表示非正式地请求,请求对象一般是家人或朋友。如:

Can I use your pen, Jack? 杰克,我可以用一下你的钢笔吗?

Can I have a rest, Dad? 爸爸,我可以休息一下吗?

(2) could 是 can 的过去式。但在口语中,could 常代替 can 来向对方委婉地提出请求或表示看法,比 can 正式。这时 could 不表示过去时态,回答时一般用 can。如:

A: Could I use your mobile phone, Miss Lin? 我可以用一下您的手机吗,林小姐?

B: Yes, you can. Here you are./Sorry, you can't. I am waiting for a call now. 好的,给你。/对不起,不行。我正在等一个电话。

2 may 和 might 的用法

(1) may 也可用来征求对方意见,译为“可以,允许”,相当于 can,但用法比 can 正式和礼貌。一般用于请求陌生人或所尊敬的人的许可。如:

A: May I open the window, Mr Green? 我可以开窗户吗,格林先生?

B: Yes, please./No, you may not. 行,打开吧。/不,不行。

(2) might 是 may 的过去式。它也可以用来征求对方意见,语气比 may 更委婉,这时 might 不表示过去时态,回答常用 may。如:

A: Might I go to see a film? 我可以去看场电影吗?

B: Yes, you may./No, you may not. You should finish your homework first. 可以。/不



可以,你必须先完成你的家庭作业。

3 that 引导的宾语从句

陈述句充当宾语从句时,用 that 引导,that 在从句中不担当成分,在口语或非正式文体中常省略。如:

He said (that) he would help me with my English. 他说他将帮我学习英语。

The teacher told us (that) the sun rises in the east. 老师告诉我们太阳从东方升起。

当 think, believe 等词跟否定意义的宾语从句时,要将宾语从句中的否定词前移到主句中。如:

I don't think he will come here tomorrow. 我认为他明天不会来这儿。

I don't believe what he said is right. 我认为他说的不对。

4 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句

当由一般疑问句充当宾语从句时,用 if 或 whether 引导。如:

I don't know if/whether he will like our city. 我不知道他是否将喜欢我们的城市。

有三种情况通常用 whether 而不用 if: (1)与 or not 连用; (2)与介词连用; (3)与不定式连用。如:

I don't know whether or not he is right. 我不知道他是否是对的。

I am interested in whether he likes English. 我关心的是他是否喜欢英语。

I wonder whether to tell my friend about what has happened. 我不知道是否应将发生的事告诉我朋友。

交际用语

- 1 How do you like life on Mars? 你认为火星上的生活怎么样?
- 2 I thought you liked Mars. 我原以为你喜欢火星。
- 3 Can/Could I go to Mars tomorrow, Mum? 妈妈,我明天可以去火星吗?
- 4 May/Might I use your computer, Mr Wu? 吴先生,我可以用一下你的电脑吗?

巧学英语

- 1 学习外语应该持之以恒,一天也不能间断。倘若时间紧,每天也应挤出至少 10 分钟,特别要利用早晨这学习外语的大好时光。
- 2 外语好比碉堡,必须同时从四面八方它围攻:读报纸、听广播、看原文电影、听外语讲演、攻读课本,和外国朋友通讯、来往、交谈等等。
- 3 要敢于说话,不要怕出错误,要请别人纠正错误。尤为重要是当别人确实为你纠正错误时,不要难为情,不要泄气。
- 4 要坚信你一定能达到目的,要坚信自己有坚强不屈的毅力和语言方面的非凡才能,要相信: Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者,事竟成。





Period One



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 根据句意、中文提示或英语解释写出单词。

- 1 Along the lake we saw some flowers and plants in the f_____ of balls.
- 2 You must put on your _____ (头盔) while you are driving a motorbike.
- 3 My grandpa didn't catch any fish yesterday because there was something wrong with his fishing n_____.
- 4 Don't worry. Take some _____ (药片) and you'll feel much better.
- 5 Scientists think we will be cared for by _____ (machines that can work like persons) in the future.

B 翻译下列短语。

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 照顾某人 _____ | 2 到2010年为止 _____ |
| 3 越来越拥挤 _____ | 4 在目前 _____ |
| 5 用许多不同的方法 _____ | 6 choose from ... _____ |
| 7 feel like doing something _____ | 8 go somewhere quiet _____ |
| 9 prefer staying at home to going there _____ | |
| 10 make one's dream become true _____ | |

II. 语法入门

A 选择填空。

- () 1 A: _____ do you like the film you saw last night?
B: _____
A What; Very interested B What; Very interesting
C How; Very interested D How; Very interesting
- () 2 What a hard maths problem! I thought I _____ work it out easily.
A can B could C am able to D will be able to
- () 3 The apple on the tree is too high for me _____. Would you help me please?
A get to B reach to C to arrive D to get to
- () 4 A: Do you know _____?
B: We live on the earth.
A which planet we live on B which planet we live
C which planet do we live on D which planet do we live
- () 5 A: Do you know what colour your English teacher likes _____?
B: Red, I think.
A putting on B wearing C dressing D having on

B 用所给词的正确形式填空。

- 1 You are in the classroom! I thought you _____ (be) in the library.
- 2 Jack, _____ the other boys in our class, _____ (like) playing computer games.
- 3 A: _____ you _____ (find) out who has taken away my bike?
B: Not yet.
- 4 The poor little girl _____ (care) for by the police every day. She feels very





happy.

5 Nothing can make us _____ (give) up studying English.

C 句型转换。

1 What do you think of your school life? (改为同义句)

_____ do you _____ your school life?

2 I will care for the baby when his parents are out. (改为被动语态)

The baby will _____ for by me when his parents are out.

3 Robots will help us do our homework. (对画线部分提问)

_____ will robots help us _____?

4 Maybe people can travel in space and live on other planets. (改为同义句)

Maybe people will _____ travel in space and live on other planets.

5 What will life be like in the future? Could you tell me ...? (合并为一句)

Could you tell me what _____ in the future?



技能训练房

Stop reading for a minute and think about what you see when you look up at the sky on a clear night. You probably see many stars. Long long ago, farmers watched stars to know when to plant their crops. Travellers did so to find their way in the dark. Today stars are still important to some people.

Scientists found out that most stars are very big. In fact some stars are so far away that it would take millions of years to get to them even by spaceship.

Another thing we know today about stars is that some are made up of hot gases. The gases are so hot that they send out light. If you watch a star carefully, you may notice that it twinkles sometimes. As you may understand, light from a star must shine through the air before you can see the star. Air is always moving, it makes light from the star move back and forth. When the light moves, it makes the star twinkle. Stars also have different colours. The colour of a star depends on how hot it is. To our surprise, the cool stars are red and the hottest are blue white.

() 1 Long long ago, travellers _____ to find their way in the dark.

A made a fire B asked farmers C used a lamp D watched stars

() 2 The writer asked us _____.

A to think about what we saw when we looked up at the sky on a clear night

B to stop looking up at the sky for a minute on a clear night

C to stop to have a rest and look up at the sky

D to stop reading for a minute and look up at the sky

() 3 A star sometimes twinkles because _____.

A its light is too bright

B it is made up of hot gases

C its light travels through the moving air

D it shines when you move back and forth

() 4 The colours of the hottest star are _____.

A red

B yellow

C white

D blue white

() 5 From the passage we know the writer might be _____.

A a farmer

B a traveller

C a teacher

D a manager





Period Two



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 根据句意选出合适的单词,并用其正确形式填空。

science hope crowd pollute fashion

- 1 It's very _____ in the street. You must be careful when you cross it.
- 2 A lot of clean water has been _____ by people.
- 3 _____, maybe man can build a better world on Mars in the future.
- 4 His father is one of the famous _____ in our country.
- 5 I think this kind of clothes will become _____ this year.

B 选择合适的短语完成下列各句。

in the form of three-fifths choose from at present at the moment connect to

- 1 I don't know what he is doing _____.
- 2 _____, our spacecraft are too slow to carry a lot of people to Mars.
- 3 These clothes will become very popular and there will be many different designs for settlers _____.
- 4 In the future, perhaps every student will have a computer at home _____ an inter-planet computer network.
- 5 Food will be _____ pills and will not be as tasty as they are today.
- 6 Boys make up _____ of the students in our class.

II. 语法入门

A 选择填空。

- () 1 This is a big class, and _____ of the students are girls.
A two-third E second-three C two-thirds D two-three
- () 2 In our school library there _____ a number of books on science and the number of them _____ growing larger and larger.
A is; are B are; is C has; is D have; are
- () 3 What do people usually _____ in the office?
A put on B dress up C wear D dress
- () 4 The price of houses is becoming _____.
A high and high B higher and higher
C more and more high D highest and highest
- () 5 It _____ months to go to Mars by spacecraft now.
A takes B spends C costs D pays

B 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

- 1 How many English songs _____ your teacher _____ (teach) by now?
- 2 _____ (prevent) people from throwing rubbish into the river, we must put on some signs by the riverside.
- 3 _____ (live) in a dome with 10 bedrooms is highly possible on Mars.
- 4 The food and oxygen that we need will _____ (produce) by these plants.
- 5 Daniel is thinking about what life _____ (be) like in the future.



C 完成下列各句。

1 他掉的课太多了,赶不上班里的其他同学。

He has missed _____ lessons _____ catch up with his classmates.

2 人类需要食物、水和空气生存。

_____ food, water and air _____.

3 我不能确定他今天下午是否来这儿。

I _____ he will come here or not this afternoon.

4 在火星上我们可能会跳得很高而飘进太空。

On Mars we could jump very high and _____.

5 我们的地球正变得越来越拥挤。

Our earth is becoming _____.



技能训练房

完形填空

Do you know the universe? When we talk about it, we 1 the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars, and the space 2 them. Many of the stars cannot be seen because they are too 3.

The moon travels round the earth. It is our 4. It is quite 5 us in space. It is only 380,000 6 away, and it has been visited by man already. So far, no man has travelled farther than 7, but spaceships 8 people have reached other parts of the universe. Man-made satellites 9 up into space by many countries. These satellites go 10 the earth and help us to learn more about the earth, the weather and other things. Most countries use these 11 to send and receive messages. 12, with their help China can send 13 TV and radio programs to 14 side of the world. Foreign countries can send their 15 to China. We can also use satellites to help us make telephone calls to foreign countries.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| () 1 A point | B say | C mean | D tell |
| () 2 A outside | B between | C at | D behind |
| () 3 A near | B small | C far away | D big |
| () 4 A star | B planet | C satellite | D man-made satellite |
| () 5 A near | B far away from | C close | D faraway from |
| () 6 A metres | B miles | C kilometres | D years |
| () 7 A the earth | B Mars | C Mercury | D the moon |
| () 8 A with | B have | C without | D having |
| () 9 A have sent | B have been sent | C was sent | D were sent |
| () 10 A round | B over | C from | D above |
| () 11 A moons | B suns | C earths | D satellites |
| () 12 A For example | B But | C And | D So |
| () 13 A its | B it's | C it | D their |
| () 14 A another | B other | C the other | D others |
| () 15 A telephones | B messages | C satellites | D programs |





Period Three



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 从右栏中找出左栏单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 imagine _____ | A make or become less tight or tense |
| 2 energy _____ | B form a picture of a person or a thing in the mind |
| 3 relax _____ | C any substance used to treat or prevent diseases and relieve pain |
| 4 medicine _____ | D power to move objects or do other kinds of physical work |
| 5 develop _____ | E grow and improve |

B 翻译下列短语。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 五分之三 _____ | 2 一座有十间卧室的大厦 _____ |
| 3 以……的速度旅行 _____ | 4 变得越来越流行 _____ |
| 5 首先 _____ | 6 carry large numbers of people _____ |
| 7 float away into space _____ | 8 produce food and oxygen _____ |
| 9 the gravity on Mars _____ | 10 take only a very short time _____ |

II. 语法入门

A 选择填空。

- () 1 _____ of the students has their own online teacher called “e-teacher”.
- A All B Both C Every D Each
- () 2 The space shuttles travel fast _____ the journey will perhaps make many people feel very uncomfortable.
- A and B but C or D so
- () 3 I'm not sure if he _____ me. If I _____, I will go with you.
- A will invite; will be invited B will invite; am invited
- C invites; will invite D invites; invite
- () 4 His mother is too busy _____ housework _____ him with his homework.
- A to do; to help B to do; helping C doing; to help D doing; helping
- () 5 We don't know _____ in the future.
- A what life will be like B what life will like
- C what will life like D what will life be like

B 用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。

jog hobby human high call taste

- He did many good things and the teacher spoke _____ of him.
- Have you ever heard there is a lake _____ Loch Ness in Britain?
- The fish you cooked wasn't as _____ as that your mother cooked.
- My father has a lot of _____, such as fishing, swimming, playing chess and so on.





Unit One

5 _____ is good for our health. We'd better jog for half an hour **every morning**.

6 _____ on Mars have to wear special boots to make themselves **heavier**.

C 补全对话(每空一句)。

A: Good morning! _____ 1 _____?

B: I want to buy a sweater.

A: _____ 2 _____?

B: Light green.

A: _____ 3 _____?

B: No, it is made in Australia.

A: How much is it?

B: 300 yuan.

A: _____ 4 _____. Do you have anything cheaper?

B: Look at this one, please. It is cheaper and nice.

A: May I try it on?

B: Yes, please.

A: Oh, it is very comfortable. OK. _____ 5 _____.



技能训练房

阅读驿站

Do you sometimes forget birthdays or important appointments (约会)? Don't worry! Now you can get help from your computer. There is a new service on the Internet called online calendars (日历). You start by typing in a list of important dates that you want to remember, like the birthdays of your family and friends. Later, you can add other appointments and plans to your list. The online calendar will send you an e-mail message to remind (提醒) you about your mother's birthday or your friend's graduation day. If you don't have time to go shopping, the online calendar lets you order presents (such as flowers or a book) and pay for them by sending your credit card number. The online calendar also makes a list of your appointments and e-mails it to you every morning. This service is very convenient and easy to use, but you must remember to check your e-mail every day!

1 What's the name of the new service on the Internet?

2 What's the first step for you to do if you want to enjoy the service?

3 The new service can help you in three ways. What are they?

4 How does the service remind you of the important dates?

5 What is not convenient for you to enjoy the service?





Period Four



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 根据句意、中文提示或英语解释写出单词。

- 1 Would you please give me some _____ of paper to write on?
- 2 The air on the top of the mountain is too thin for people to _____ (take in and force out air from the lungs).
- 3 Robots are machines that can do _____ (任务) under the control of computers.
- 4 There are many _____ (恒星) like the sun in the universe.
- 5 We have many kinds of food with different _____ (味道) and flavours.

B 用方框中短语的正确形式完成下列各句。

choose from at the speed of find out in the form of care for three-fifths

- 1 The old _____ by the nurses in the nursing home.
- 2 Scientists say that water is _____ ice on Mars now.
- 3 Please _____ when the train will leave for Nanjing.
- 4 The car is running _____ 100 kilometres an hour.
- 5 There are many new fashionable shoes for you to _____.
- 6 More than _____ of the business letters around the world are written in English.

II. 语法入门

A 选择填空。

- () 1 Do you know the differences _____ life on Earth and life on Mars in 2100?
A between B among C of D for
- () 2 Would you please get _____ for my cold?
A some medicines B some medicine C any medicines D any medicine
- () 3 How long does it _____ to fly to Mars at present?
A cost B spend C take D pay
- () 4 _____ happy life the children are living now!
A What B What a C How D How a
- () 5 The book _____ I put on my desk just now is missing.
A whose B what C who D that

B 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

- 1 I am not sure if he _____ (come) to our school tomorrow.
- 2 _____ (learn) English well, he gets up early to read English every morning.
- 3 _____ (live) on Mars isn't as easy as on Earth.
- 4 Man _____ (design) and produced many new kinds of computers by now.
- 5 Tom with his parents _____ (watch) TV when I telephoned him.
- 6 Don't worry. Your watch can _____ (repair) in ten minutes.

C 句型转换。

- 1 How do you like yesterday's film? (改为同义句)
_____ do you _____ yesterday's film?





- 2 He was too surprised to say a word. (改为同义句)
He was _____ surprised _____ he couldn't say a word.
- 3 Space travel will make many people feel ill. (改为被动语态)
Many people will _____ ill by space travel.
- 4 It took me half an hour to work out this difficult problem last night. (对画线部分提问)
_____ did it take you to work out this difficult problem last night?
- 5 The teacher looks unhappy. (改为反意疑问句)
The teacher looks unhappy, _____?



技能训练房

I. 补全对话(每空一词)

Kate: Hello, 68740928.

Fred: Hello. May I speak to Alice, please?

Kate: _____ 1 _____ on for a moment, please.

Alice: Hello.

Fred: Hi, Alice. _____ 2 _____ is Fred. Would you like to go to my uncle's farm tomorrow?

Alice: Thanks. I'd like _____ 3 _____. I haven't _____ 4 _____ there for a long time. By the way, what's the weather like tomorrow?

Fred: The radio says it will be a fine day tomorrow. The _____ 5 _____ will be 20 to 25.

Alice: Great. When and where shall we meet?

Fred: At 6.30 and I'll wait at the No. 27 bus stop. See you tomorrow. Goodbye!

Alice: See you. Bye!

II. 书面表达

Suppose you are from Mars. Now you are visiting the earth. You see there are many differences between the earth and Mars. Please write a composition to describe the differences.

(假设你来自火星。现在你正在参观地球,你看到地球和火星有许多区别。请写一篇短文,描述这些区别。可以展开合理的想像。)词数:80-100,开头已给出。

Earth	Mars
It's polluted and crowded.	It's clean and has lots of space.
Gravity is not a problem.	Gravity is a problem.
People can wear many types of shoes.	People have to wear special boots.
The students take exams at school.	There are no schools on Mars.
.....

Now my dear friends. Let me tell you something about the differences between the earth and Mars. _____





Period Five



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 根据句意、中文提示或英语解释写出单词。

- 1 Yang Liwei is the first Chinese _____ that circled around the earth by Shenzhou V.
- 2 People should wear _____ (坚硬的) helmets when they are driving motorbikes.
- 3 _____ (干缩的) food can be stored for months.
- 4 We can get a lot of _____ (power to move objects or do other kinds of physical work) from the food we eat.
- 5 The girl has many good _____ (a part of a person's looks, character or personality). We should learn from her.

B 翻译下列短语。

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| 1 开发新的植物 | _____ | 2 拍摄高质量的图像 | _____ |
| 3 为某人提供衣食 | _____ | 4 一台记忆力很强的机器 | _____ |
| 5 和氧气罐相连 | _____ | 6 a space sleeping bag | _____ |
| 7 a digital camera | _____ | 8 walk on the surface of Mars | _____ |
| 9 disagree with somebody | _____ | 10 prevent somebody from doing something | _____ |

II. 语法入门

A 选择填空。

- () 1 A notebook computer is **small and light** and has lots of _____.
A memory space B memory spaces
C memories space D memories spaces
- () 2 Daniel disagreed to go for a picnic this weekend, _____?
A did he B didn't he C was he D wasn't he
- () 3 What do you think _____ him become a scientist?
A make B making C made D to make
- () 4 The boy thinks English is _____ of all the subjects, so he doesn't study it hard.
A the most important B the more important
C the least important D the less important
- () 5 The ship _____ a rock and slowly it began to go down.
A hurt B knocked C beat D hit
- () 6 The flat _____ we live is not large.
A where B which C that D when

B 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

- 1 His head _____ richly _____ (store) with a lot of knowledge.
- 2 The storm prevented us from _____ (go) to the party.
- 3 Nice food can make you _____ (feel) even more hungry.
- 4 I think all of us _____ (pass) the exam if we work hard.





Unit One

5 I'm sorry I _____ (watch) TV when you called me yesterday.

6 Our science teacher told us that Mars _____ (have) two moons: Phobos and Deimos.

C 完成下列各句。

1 请把这张世界地图固定到墙上。

Please _____ this map of the world _____ the wall.

2 当你外出旅游时,最好带些干粮。

When you are out for a trip, you'd better take some _____ with you.

3 学好英语将花费你很多时间和精力。

Learning English well will take you a lot of _____ and _____.

4 我们每天可以从网上获取很多有用的信息。

We can get a lot of useful _____ the Internet every day.

5 他邀请我去火星。我愉快地接受了邀请。

He _____ me _____ Mars. I happily accepted the invitation.



技能训练房

完形填空

Now satellites are helping to forecast (预报) the weather. They are in 1, and they can reach any 2 of the world. The satellites 3 pictures of the atmosphere, because this is 4 the weather forms. They 5 these pictures to the weather stations. 6 meteorologists (气象学家) can see the 7 of any part of the world. From the pictures, the scientists can often say how the weather 8.

Today, nearly 500 weather stations in 60 countries 9 satellite pictures. When they receive new 10, the meteorologists compare them with 11 ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds 12 during the last few hours. This may 13 that the weather on the 14 may soon change too. In their 15 weather forecast, the meteorologists can say this.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 1 | A space | B the world | C the sky | D the air |
| () 2 | A part | B city | C country | D land |
| () 3 | A send | B carry | C take | D bring |
| () 4 | A how | B why | C what | D where |
| () 5 | A give | B take | C have | D send |
| () 6 | A But | B Even | C So | D Most |
| () 7 | A satellites | B weather | C pictures | D stations |
| () 8 | A like | B was | C will change | D is |
| () 9 | A receive | B send | C make | D take |
| () 10 | A satellite | B pictures | C meteorologists | D stations |
| () 11 | A other | B the newest | C newer | D earlier |
| () 12 | A are low | B are high | C will change | D have changed |
| () 13 | A mean | B receive | C find | D know |
| () 14 | A ground | B city | C moon | D other side |
| () 15 | A latest | B next | C evening | D morning |



Period Six



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 根据句意选出合适的单词,并用其正确形式填空。

they pollute polite hope true

1 _____, we can get the tickets for Zhou Jielun's concert this weekend. Let's go.

2 You should speak to the old _____.

3 We all know that Earth is becoming more and more crowded and _____.

4 Humans on Mars have to wear special boots to make _____ heavier.

5 Scientists are working hard to make this dream become _____.

B 翻译下列短语。

1 太阳系 _____

2 呼吸新鲜空气 _____

3 变得越来越污染 _____

4 用照相机拍些照片 _____

5 去月球的旅行 _____

6 take a very short time _____

7 in the future _____

8 send a space robot onto Mars _____

9 in many ways _____

10 be willing to help others _____

II. 语法入门

A 选择填空。

() 1 A: Could I ask you some questions, Mr Wang?

B: _____, if you like.

A Yes, you might

B Yes, you can

C No, you couldn't

D No, you can't

() 2 A: Might I use your bike for a moment?

B: _____. I am using it.

A Yes, you might

B No, you might not

C Yes, you may

D No, you may not

() 3 I am sure _____ they will be interested in this task.

A if

B that

C whether

D what

() 4 I am not sure _____ many people are going to move to Mars or not.

A if

B that

C whether

D A and C

() 5 He _____ my pen yesterday and he _____ it to others.

A lent; borrowed

B borrowed; lent

C borrowed; kept

D lent; kept

B 用方框中所给动词的正确形式填空。

finish plan have go use think

1 Oh, you are here. I _____ you were in the library.

