



宁夏回族自治区教育厅中小学教材审查委员会审定  
配合义务教育课程标准实验教材



# 学习之友

宁夏教育厅教学研究室 编

初中二年级(上)  
英语



黄河出版传媒集团  
宁夏人民教育出版社

外研版

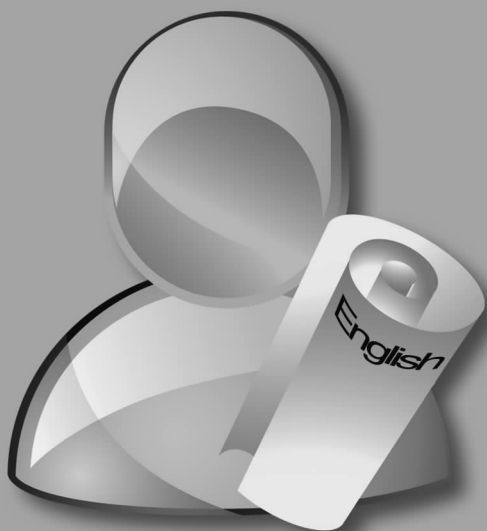
XINKEBIAO

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## 英语



我的学校 \_\_\_\_\_

我的班级 \_\_\_\_\_

我的姓名 \_\_\_\_\_



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# 致 同 学

亲爱的同学：

你们好！欢迎使用新编外研版初中二年级英语《学习之友》！本册《学习之友》是在经过几年使用后，通过征求师生的意见和建议，结合宁夏的教学实际，聘请一线骨干教师、教研员根据义务教育《英语课程标准》要求及外研版初中二年级英语(上册)课本内容编写而成。它与课本同步，重视基础知识和语言技能的训练，同时强调语言的综合运用。同学们在英语学习中首先要重视基础知识的学习，包括语音的学习、词汇的学习、语法的学习。语言技能的训练离不开基础知识。听、说、读、写四种语言技能是互相影响的，不是孤立的，任何一种技能的形成都需要大量的练习和实践，熟能生巧。

本册《学习之友》中的语法练习、词汇练习、句型练习属于巩固性练习，侧重打基础。听力、完型、阅读、写作等练习则属于综合语言运用的训练，这类练习有助于语言能力的形成。本册《学习之友》中除了模块练习题，还有期中、期末和总复习三套测试题，目的是为了检测同学们的学习效果。

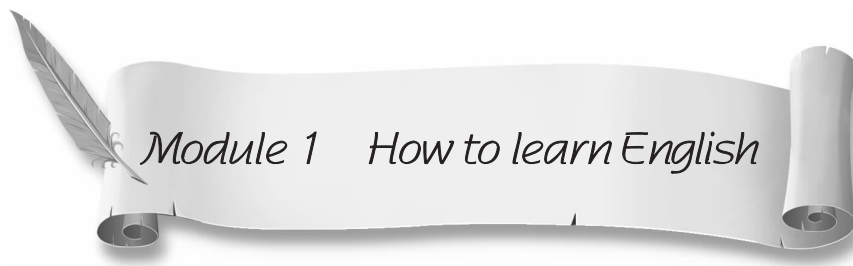
愿《学习之友》成为你们的良师益友！

编 者





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I. 听对话, 选择问题的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. What does Han Mei think of English?  
A. English is easier than Chinese.  
B. English is more difficult than Chinese.  
C. She can't learn English well.
- ( ) 2. Who thinks English is hard to learn?  
A. Han Mei.                      B. Mr Wang.                      C. Mr Wang's son.
- ( ) 3. When will Han Mei help Mr Wang's son with his English?  
A. On Friday morning.      B. On Saturday evening.      C. On Friday evening.

II. 根据句意及首字母提示写出所缺单词。

1. Don't be shy, don't be afraid of making m\_\_\_\_\_, just try!
2. Here is some good a\_\_\_\_\_ about how to learn English well.
3. English is the most important l\_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
4. — What should we do to i\_\_\_\_\_ our writing?  
— Keeping a diary is a good idea.
5. You should try to read some real English stories, but don't t\_\_\_\_\_ every word.
6. Do you f\_\_\_\_\_ new vocabulary quickly or remember it?

III. 用方框中所给词或短语的适当形式填空。

**else, all the time, enjoy oneself, remember to, write down, each other**

1. She always \_\_\_\_\_ making her students sing English songs.
2. I like \_\_\_\_\_ the words on a piece of paper, place it in my bedroom, and change it every week.
3. Let's try to speak English in class \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It's a good idea for you and your pen friends to write to \_\_\_\_\_ in English.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ do you often speak English?
6. When you read a passage in English, \_\_\_\_\_ read it two or three times.

IV. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (like) watching English films.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (make) some mistakes last night.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you just now?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard this term.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ (build) another library next year.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the email to now?

V. 用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式完成短文。

**modern, much, people, three, thousands of**

English today is different from the English spoken long long ago. By the 12th century, the language had changed very much. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ then could not read writing (文字) from the year 700. The history of English has (2) \_\_\_\_\_ parts —“Old English”(before the year 1150), “Middle English” up till 1500 and “Modern English”(1500 to now).

The biggest difference between Old, Middle and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ English is vocabulary. Grammar hasn't changed greatly, but (4) \_\_\_\_\_ new words have come into the language. Many of these are from French. Another important change is pronunciation (发音). It has changed so (5) \_\_\_\_\_ that there are almost no words said the same way today as in Old English.

VI. 完形填空。

People in many countries are learning English. Some learn at school, others study by 1. A few learn English on the radio.

Why do all these people want 2 English? It is difficult 3 that question. Many 4 learn English at school 5 it is one of their subjects. 6 people learn English because it's useful for their work. Many students often learn English for their 7 studies because at the college some of their books are written in English.

It is not 8 to learn a foreign language. But there is 9 difficult in the world if you put your heart into 10.

- |                     |                   |               |               |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. himself   | B. oneself        | C. themselves | D. ourselves  |
| ( ) 2. A. learning  | B. to learn       | C. learns     | D. learned    |
| ( ) 3. A. answer    | B. to be answered | C. answered   | D. to answer  |
| ( ) 4. A. workers   | B. boys and girls | C. doctors    | D. scientists |
| ( ) 5. A. why       | B. where          | C. because    | D. how        |
| ( ) 6. A. Some      | B. Much           | C. A lot      | D. A little   |
| ( ) 7. A. lower     | B. longer         | C. shorter    | D. higher     |
| ( ) 8. A. free      | B. difficult      | C. busy       | D. easy       |
| ( ) 9. A. something | B. anything       | C. nothing    | D. some       |
| ( ) 10. A. it       | B. them           | C. us         | D. ear        |



## VII. 阅读理解。

A. 阅读下列短文,完成短文后的句子。

There is a common (普通的) language popular in every country in the world. All the people, old and young, men and women, may use it. It's everybody's second language. It's easy to learn, though (尽管) you don't hear it. It's sign language.

When you wave to a friend, you are using sign language. When you smile at someone, you mean to be friendly. When you put up your hand in class, you are saying, "Please ask me. I know the correct answer." When you put your finger in front of your mouth, you mean "Be quiet". The deaf use sign language to talk to each other. There is a university for the deaf in the United States. There are also TV programmes (节目) for the deaf people. They use sign language to tell everybody what they think.

1. E \_\_\_\_\_ uses sign language.
2. Sign language is not d \_\_\_\_\_, so we can learn it.
3. What does "sign language" mean in Chinese? \_\_\_\_\_。
4. If someone smiles at you, it means he/she is friendly t \_\_\_\_\_ you.
5. If you can a \_\_\_\_\_ a question, you should put up your hand first.
6. You put your finger in front of your mouth if you want someone not to s \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
7. The deaf can talk to each other w \_\_\_\_\_ sign language.
8. Some A \_\_\_\_\_ deaf people can learn sign language in the university.

B. 阅读下列短文,回答问题。

Miss Wu is a young teacher of English in China. She loves teaching very much. One day when she was giving an English lesson, she found the headmaster (校长) sitting at the back of the classroom. After class, the headmaster told her that he came to her class to find out how much English and how much Chinese she was using. The result (结果) was half English and half Chinese. She was using Chinese when she gave instructions to her students and she wanted to get feedback (反馈) from her students. The headmaster told her that she should use more English in her class.

Miss Wu made a plan like this:

- ◎ Talk with an Englishman every Sunday for two hours to learn more English expressions;
- ◎ Write some English expressions on cards. These cards not only remind her to use English in class, but also help her remember some expressions;
- ◎ Have a five-minute talk in English with students before class;
- ◎ Use body language to help her if students could not understand.

One year later, she found she could use English freely in class.

1. What's Miss Wu's job? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why did the headmaster come to Miss Wu's class? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many ways did she make? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does the underlined word "remind" mean in Chinese? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_



VIII. 补全对话,每空一词。

A: Which would you like, tea or milk?

B:   1  , thanks. I'll have a glass of beer, please.

A: OK.   2   else?

B: No, thanks. What about you?

A: I'd like a cup of tea   3   sugar and milk. By the way, have you ever eaten Beijing Duck?

B: Yes, I   4   some the year   5   last.

A: I like it a   6  . It's delicious.

B: So   7   I.

1. \_\_\_\_\_                      2. \_\_\_\_\_                      3. \_\_\_\_\_                      4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_                      6. \_\_\_\_\_                      7. \_\_\_\_\_

IX. 根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (欢迎回来), everyone!

2. ——Let's go out for a walk now.

—— \_\_\_\_\_ (好主意).

3. You should always \_\_\_\_\_ (在课堂上说英语).

4. It's a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_ (每天说日常用语).

5. 你为什么不下这些正确的单词?

Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ words?

6. 尽量交朋友并且带领他们参观你的城市。

Try \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ your city.

7. 对不起,我把作业忘在家里了。

I'm sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 大家应该每天练习说英语。

Everyone should \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.

9. 王老师建议我们每天听英文歌曲。

Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ English songs every day.

10. 在你开始说英语之前,做一下深呼吸。

Before you begin to speak English, \_\_\_\_\_.

X. 阅读短文,从方框中找出文后问题相应的答案。

Shanghai will host the 2010 World Expo (世博会). The World Expo has a long history but it has never been held in Asia. So the 2010 World Expo is an honor for all of the Asians. Our government has promised that it will be the best one. And Shanghai, as a host city, will have more chances to develop quickly. If you want to be a volunteer in the Expo, you have to learn well how to answer questions as following:

- (    ) 1. Excuse me. I'm looking for the Service Center.  
(    ) 2. Are you all volunteers for the Expo?  
(    ) 3. What is the full name of Expo 2010?

- ( ) 4. How long will the Expo last?  
 ( ) 5. What's the theme of Expo 2010?  
 ( ) 6. When will the Expo begin?  
 ( ) 7. When will it end?  
 ( ) 8. Where is the Expo Site?  
 ( ) 9. Is it convenient to go to the Expo Site in Pudong?  
 ( ) 10. How far is the airport from the Expo Village?

- A. Yes, we are. We want to do something for our city and the Expo.  
 B. I'm going that way, too. Follow me, please.  
 C. The Expo will last six months.  
 D. The Expo will begin on May 1.  
 E. You can go there through tunnels under the river.  
 F. About an hour by bus.  
 G. It's along both sides of the Huangpu River.  
 H. The Expo will end on October 31.  
 I. Better city, better life.  
 J. Expo 2010 Shanghai China.

XI. 阅读张宇的求助信后,选用方框中合适的词或短语的适当形式完成语言博士的答复信。有的短语可反复使用。

Hi, Language Doctor,

I like English very much. My reading is good. But how can I practise speaking English?

Zhang Yu

**how about, remember to, try to, why don't, should**

Dear Zhang Yu,

You should read some English every day. It's good for your vocabulary. Then (1) \_\_\_\_\_ look for some people who speak English in your town? (2) \_\_\_\_\_ saying hello to them and asking them where they come from? (3) \_\_\_\_\_ make friends and show them around your town. Is there an English club in your town? If there isn't, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you start one with your friends? (5) \_\_\_\_\_ playing a few games and listening to some music? You can watch an English film together and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ speak English all the time. Then you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ invite your new English friends to your club!

Best wishes,

Language Doctor

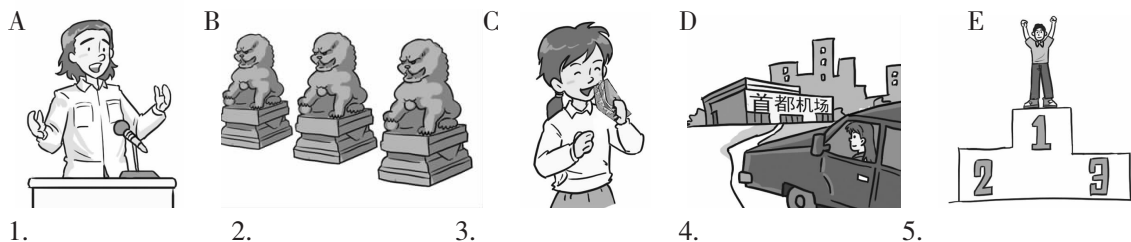
XII. 书面表达。

假如你叫李雷,请你根据以下提示给你的英语老师(Miss Zhao)写一封80词的短信。

1. 表达感激之情; 2. 回忆印象至深的一件事(一次帮助,一次鼓励或一次批评等); 3. 你的感想或建议。

# Module 2 Experiences

## I. 听句子, 选出与所听内容相符的图片。



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 听对话, 完成表格。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ is calling Jack. She wants to go to a (2) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 They will meet at their school (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at (4) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 She felt (5) \_\_\_\_\_ when Jack agreed with her.

## III. 写出下列动词的过去式和过去分词。

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. be _____; _____   | 2. see _____; _____  |
| 3. go _____; _____   | 4. do _____; _____   |
| 5. take _____; _____ | 6. have _____; _____ |
| 7. find _____; _____ | 8. make _____; _____ |
| 9. send _____; _____ | 10. eat _____; _____ |

## IV. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Hong Kong before?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) the film, how about going together?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) western food three times.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) her dress?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) a competition?

## V. 用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空。

**come true, take off, sell out, all over the world, land in, be to**

- I will \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing Airport and \_\_\_\_\_ London next Sunday.
- He has given concert \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ America?

4. I'm so sorry, the tickets have \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 5. I will work hard and make my dream \_\_\_\_\_ .

VI. 根据汉语或首字母提示完成句子。

- The boy has tried \_\_\_\_\_ (西方) food in a hotel in Tianjin.
- Have you ever had \_\_\_\_\_ (意大利) food? It's very delicious!
- Have you ever been to \_\_\_\_\_ (故宫博物院) before?
- Liu Huan is a famous Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (音乐家).
- Has your father been a \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 —Yes. He has been to many countries.
- Wei Ming's father is an Air China captain, so he has f \_\_\_\_\_ to many different countries.
- The plane is leaving the a \_\_\_\_\_ and flying to London.
- France is one of the c \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.
- The story s \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting so we all like it.
- Hamburgers are d \_\_\_\_\_ , but they aren't healthy.

VII. 根据本模块中第一单元的对话,用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式完成下列短文。

**visit, be from, true, to, send, experience**

Lingling's pen friend, Sally (1) \_\_\_\_\_ London. She hasn't (2) \_\_\_\_\_ China before, but Lingling (3) \_\_\_\_\_ her a DVD about China, she has enjoyed Beijing. Lingling has always wanted to go to Europe, Sally has invited her (4) \_\_\_\_\_ stay with her in England one day. If Lingling enters a competition about writing a wonderful (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing to London, the holiday of her dream in England will have a chance to come (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

VIII. 根据本模块中第二单元的短文,用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式完成下列短文。

**been to, all over China, fly to, Mount Tai, Air China**

Wei Ming has been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ by plane. Her father is an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ captain, so they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ different places for their holidays. Wei Ming says, "My favorite place is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ . But I also like the beaches in Sanya." Is there anywhere she hasn't visited? "I've never (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai," Wei Ming says.

IX. 连词成句。

- you / ever / a / have / competition / entered \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- What's / the price / a / plane ticket / of / to the USA \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 200 / more than / given / he's / concerts / around the world \_\_\_\_\_ .
- having / time / a / wonderful / I / am / Dalian / in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- swum / I / have / ever / sea / the / in \_\_\_\_\_ .

X. 从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话,有一项多余。

A: Hi, Li Tao! Where are you?

B: 1. What about you?

A: I'm eating roast duck. Have you eaten it?

B: 2. But I look forward to eating it.

A: 3. I must invite you to taste it when you come back.

B: Thanks a lot. 4

A: No, I haven't. But I know pizza there is very famous.

B: You're right. 5

A: Yeah. Thank you very much. Bye.

B: Bye.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |
|--|
| a. Have you been to Italy?<br>b. No, I haven't.<br>c. And I plan to take some to you.<br>d. Yes, I have.<br>e. I'm enjoying myself in Italy.<br>f. Oh, it's too delicious. |
|--|

XI. 根据汉语句意完成句子,每空一词。

1. 我没有开过汽车。 I \_\_\_\_\_ a car.

2. 这段音乐听起来美妙极了。 The \_\_\_\_\_ music \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 李先生爬过泰山吗? \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Li \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Tai?

4. 王辉曾经卖过几次海鲜。 Wang Hui \_\_\_\_\_ seafood \_\_\_\_\_.

XII. 完形填空。

One Wednesday morning 1 eleven o'clock, Tom was walking down Main Street. 2 he heard the sound of guns. He thought the sound 3 from the bank. He ran to the bank and saw a man coming out. The man was 4 and fat 5 red hair. More important, he had a bag of money and a gun in his hands. Before Tom could do 6, the man had run up the street and disappeared (消失) behind a bus.

That afternoon Tom went to see a film. He saw the thief again 7 the hall (大厅). He phoned the police at once. The police 8 in less than five minutes. They caught the thief just as he was leaving the cinema.

What 9 exciting day for Tom! And best of all, the bank gave him 100 dollars 10 a reward (奖赏).

- |                    |                |            |               |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. on       | B. for         | C. at      | D. to         |
| ( ) 2. A. Suddenly | B. Immediately | C. Happily | D. Luckily    |
| ( ) 3. A. is       | B. has         | C. had     | D. was        |
| ( ) 4. A. high     | B. wide        | C. short   | D. low        |
| ( ) 5. A. with     | B. has         | C. had     | D. in         |
| ( ) 6. A. anything | B. thing       | C. nothing | D. everything |
| ( ) 7. A. besides  | B. above       | C. under   | D. inside     |

- ( ) 8. A. reach                      B. arrived                      C. got to                      D. entered
- ( ) 9. A. \                      B. an                      C. a                      D. such
- ( ) 10. A. for                      B. as                      C. like                      D. to

### XIII. 阅读理解。

A. 阅读短文,选择正确答案。

Last Saturday when I was walking to the back door, my mum asked, “Where are you going?” I answered, “I’m going to the garden to play.” After I got out, I ran for half an hour to meet my friends, Jimmy and Bobby, on a beach. We played volleyball happily for an hour. Suddenly, Bobby hit (打) the ball into the sea. I wanted to show off (炫耀) my swimming skills so I decided to get the ball. I jumped into the sea and started swimming. After swimming for about ten minutes, I was tired but I saw the ball was only a few meters away from me. I tried to get the ball. However, as I was going to get the ball, some grass stopped me and I could not swim. I tried but I still could not swim. At that time I saw two young men. I cried for help. The two men didn’t help me. Finally a lifeguard (救生员) came to help me. When I woke up, I was in a hospital. After a few minutes, my parents walked into the room and they were angry (生气的) with me. I will never forget the terrifying experience. I will never want to show off again.

- ( ) 1. What did the writer really want to do last Saturday?
- A. He wanted to play in a garden.                      B. He wanted to play on the beach.
- C. He wanted to swim.                      D. He wanted to help two people.
- ( ) 2. How long did it take the writer to get to the beach?
- A. Ten minutes.    B. Thirty minutes.                      C. An hour.                      D. Twenty minutes.
- ( ) 3. What does the word “terrifying” mean in Chinese?
- A. 难忘的                      B. 欣喜的                      C. 可爱的                      D. 可怕的
- ( ) 4. Which is **Not Right** according to the passage?
- A. The writer was very naughty so his parents were unhappy.
- B. The writer enjoyed playing with his friends on the beach.
- C. The writer’s friends didn’t help him out of the sea.
- D. The writer hit the ball into the sea so he wanted to get it back.
- ( ) 5. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Children shouldn’t tell lies (说谎).
- B. Children should play with their parents.
- C. Children should play at home every day.
- D. Children should listen to their friends’ advice.

B. 阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)。

In 1932, a few young Americans went across the Atlantic by ship. They wanted to show they love peace (和平) through the activity. Today, The Experiment goes on with the activity. It gives learning experiences for over 1,000 students every summer. Each Experiment is like a lab without borders (边界). The students live with local(当地的) families and study subjects from the arts to ecology (生态学). The students in Europe, America, Africa, Oceania and Asia can become a member of the Experiment's International Summer High School. For three to five weeks, the students work on subjects such as language study, travel, arts, cooking, theater and outdoor adventure. They enjoy daily lives in the local families and join in activities with their group. Through the Experiment High School, the students in 27 countries around the world have learnt a lot.

- (     ) 1. The Americans started the activity to send peace all over the world.
- (     ) 2. The students all over the world can go to the International Summer High School.
- (     ) 3. The students live with their parents in the activity.
- (     ) 4. The students only can learn arts through the activity.
- (     ) 5. "Ecology" is a kind of subject.

XIV. 书面表达。

假如你正在通过 QQ 和你的英国笔友 John 聊天,他问你今天都做什么了,请你根据下面的提示回复他一下吧。词数 60 左右。

- 提示:1. 上午 8:00 乘飞机来 Beijing 参加英语竞赛; 2. 来过 Beijing 三次;  
3. 下午乘公共汽车去参观 the Temple of Heaven; 4. 晚上在 Beijing Hotel 吃三明治和海鲜。

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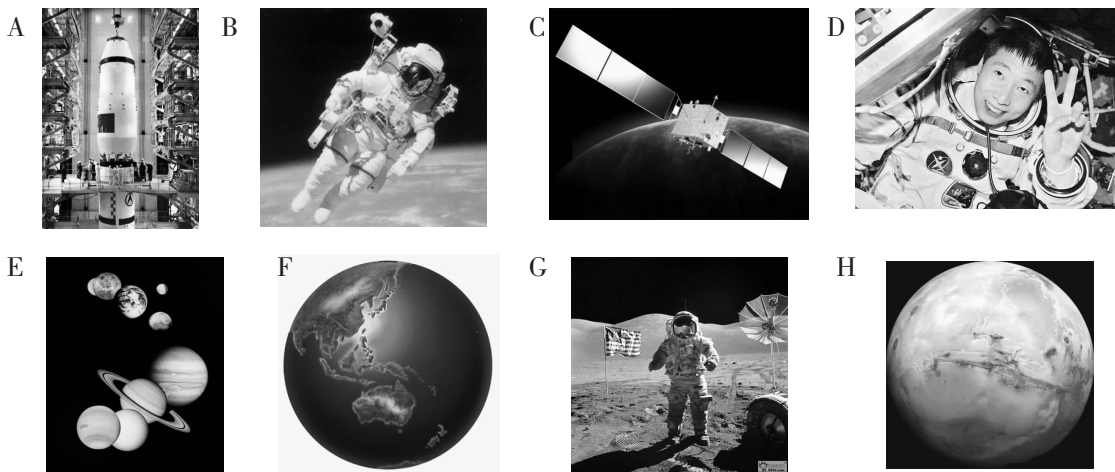
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# Module 3 Journey to space

## I. 听句子, 排列图片顺序, 将序号填在下面的横线上。



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 听短文, 根据所听内容填空。

The Earth is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ around the Sun. Seven other planets also go around the Sun. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of them has an environment with (4) \_\_\_\_\_, so people and things can't (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The Sun and its planets are called the solar system. The solar system is a small part of our (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. 写出下列动词的过去式和过去分词。

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. discover _____ ; _____ | 2. try _____ ; _____    |
| 3. grow _____ ; _____     | 4. cost _____ ; _____   |
| 5. prefer _____ ; _____   | 6. dream _____ ; _____  |
| 7. sell _____ ; _____     | 8. forget _____ ; _____ |
| 9. hear _____ ; _____     | 10. show _____ ; _____  |

## IV. 根据句意及首字母提示, 用本模块所学单词的适当形式完成句子。

- The teacher was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the room when I arrived.
- All this year's new m \_\_\_\_\_ are at the car show.
- Columbus d \_\_\_\_\_ America.



4. Many people are worried about the pollution (污染) of the e\_\_\_\_\_.
5. He wanted to keep it s\_\_\_\_\_ from his family.
6. They've r\_\_\_\_\_ bought a new car.
7. Rice does not g\_\_\_\_\_ in a cold climate.
8. He's written s\_\_\_\_\_ books about children.

V. 根据汉语句意完成句子,每空一词。

1. 他们刚刚在火星上着陆了。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ Just \_\_\_\_\_ Mars.
2. 我们在山上发现了很多其他动物。  
We \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the mountain.
3. 他们已经访问了那位科学家。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 星期六是按土星命名的。  
Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ the Planet Saturn.
5. 他们已经把信息发送回地球了。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ messages \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.

VI. 用括号内所给动词的适当形式完成对话。

- A: I've just (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a great TV programme about space. Did you know those scientists have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) water on Mars?
- B: No! Really? That's very interesting. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find life on Mars?
- A: Well, they're looking for life but they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not find) anything yet.
- B: They've already (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that there's no life on the moon.
- A: Yes, that's right. So far there's only life on Earth.

VII. 用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空。

have / has been, have / has gone, up to, finish reading,  
get its name from sth, millions of, the solar system

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a small part of the Milky Way.
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai on business. I miss him very much.
3. Monday \_\_\_\_\_ the moon.
4. We have to plant \_\_\_\_\_ trees to protect our environment.
5. Astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ the moon and returned safely.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the great book yet.
7. A: Hi, Tom. What are you \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: Hi, Mary, I've just made a model of the spacecraft.