

创新 版

九年义务教育单元达标检测

课程标准能力评估检测丛书



一课一练

# 英语

下 册

供九年级第二学期使用

中学教学研究室 编



人  
教  
版

九年级

中国少年儿童新闻出版总社  
中国少年儿童出版社

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谷建清 张新更等



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# 前言

## Preface



《课程标准能力评估检测丛书》（一课一练）充分体现课程标准的基本理念，以实现课程目标为宗旨，以“新理念、新思路、新题型”为编写原则，以自主、合作、探究学习为途径，紧密配合教科书，用启发性的讲解与练习，使学生能够及时对课堂教学内容有更深层次的理解。

本套丛书在有效提高学生学习效率的基础上，更加重视学生创新意识和实践能力的培养。丛书从各学科与自然及现实社会的联系入手，进一步加强知识技能在实际生活中的运用，使学生在了解各学科的价值，并在更好地掌握学科知识的同时，让他们获得适应未来社会的生活能力和实践能力，从而有利于学生认识水平和综合素质的全面提高。

2004年，我社在广泛征求读者意见的基础上，本着精益求精的原则，对本丛书进行了重新编写。重新编写后的本套丛书具有以下特点：

**全面配套** “义务教育课程标准实验教科书”（简称“新课标教材”）由18家经教育部核准、具有教材编写资格的出版社出版。全国各地新课程改革实验区选用的新教材已经有近百种之多。本丛书不仅仅局限于与某一版本配套，而是与通过国家教育部审定的多种新教材版本分别配套设置，紧密结合教材内容，提供更全面的服务。



**内容新颖** 本丛书将素质教育的精神与应试的需要相结合，严格与教学进度同步。在内容编排和题型设计上以创新为宗旨，摒弃陈旧与枯燥，使知识更有趣味性和实用性，增强了学生学习的兴趣与实



际应用的能力。在结构上从点到线，由线到面，点、线、面互动，梯次分明。

**知识全面** 本丛书内容设计精巧得当，构建基础知识和基本技能的知识网络，体系完整。同时，通过对内容的提炼，用较少的篇幅涵盖了“课程标准”中的所有目标，不但精准，而且全面，为广大学生提供了生动有趣的学习素材和探索交流的平台。

**综合发展** 以教材中章（单元）、节（课）的教学目标的知识训练为主，结合单元练习的综合运用与期中、期末测试的知识汇总，共同构成了三级检测体系，为学生多角度、全方位、高效率地掌握知识提供了平台，并提高了学生的综合分析能力和创新思维能力。

**双语设置** 在页眉处设置英汉对照，让学生在学习本学科知识的同时，不断积累英语词汇和加强英语语感，从而使英语能力在潜移默化中得到提高，取得意外收获。

本丛书包括：一至九年级语文、数学、科学、物理、化学、英语、历史、地理、生物共九门学科，各科按学期分册编写：上册为秋季（第一学期）用书，下册为春季（第二学期）用书。

参加本书编写的有：谷建清 张新更 王爱杰 刘淑芬



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## Unit 11 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?



### SECTION A

#### I. 根据句意补全句中所缺单词,其中首字母已给出

1. If you have something to tell me, please c \_\_\_\_\_ me.
2. Don't change your plan, no matter w \_\_\_\_\_ happens.
3. Please speak English s \_\_\_\_\_. I can't catch up with you.
4. I used to be a \_\_\_\_\_ of snake.
5. I often make m \_\_\_\_\_ in grammar.
6. She is a m \_\_\_\_\_ of her school Music Club.
7. My bike is broken, can you help me r \_\_\_\_\_ it?
8. To s \_\_\_\_\_ time is to lengthen life.

#### II. 选择填空

- ( ) 1. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the restrooms are?  
A. what B. who C. where D. when
- ( ) 2. Excuse \_\_\_\_\_. Do you know where I can get some magazines?  
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- ( ) 3. The drugstore is between the furniture store \_\_\_\_\_ the bookstore.  
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- ( ) 4. There is a bookstore \_\_\_\_\_ River Road.  
A. in B. of C. at D. on
- ( ) 5. I go to the mall because my friends \_\_\_\_\_ out there.  
A. hang B. hanged C. hung D. hangs
- ( ) 6. There's always \_\_\_\_\_ happening.  
A. someone B. something C. anyone D. anything
- ( ) 7. It's just fun \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
A. watch B. watching C. to watch D. watches
- ( ) 8. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ a plan before you do everything.  
A. come to B. come up  
C. come up with D. come out
- ( ) 9. In spring trees \_\_\_\_\_ and flowers start to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colour, take off B. change, get on  
C. grow, go away D. turn, come out
- ( ) 10. —Would you like to play basketball with me?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.



Confidence of success is almost success.

对成功抱有信心,就离成功不远了。

- A. I'd love to  
C. Best wishes
- B. It doesn't matter  
D. Thank you
- ( ) 11. Surfing is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ water sports all over the world.  
A. more popular  
C. less popular
- B. most popular  
D. least popular
- ( ) 12. He wishes he keeps on \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.  
A. swim  
B. swimmer  
C. swimming  
D. swims
- ( ) 13. France is famous \_\_\_\_\_ wine.  
A. for  
B. of  
C. on  
D. at
- ( ) 14. I've \_\_\_\_\_ to Hainan twice.  
A. be  
B. been  
C. are  
D. gone
- ( ) 15. —What do you \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball match?  
—It's really exciting. Both of the teams played very well.  
A. think about  
B. think over  
C. think out  
D. think of

### III. 根据内容补全对话,使对话完整合乎情景

- A: Excuse me, Could you please tell me 1 the nearest post office is?  
B: Oh, go 2 this street, and 3 left at the second crossing. Go on until you reach the end.  
You'll 4 the post office 5 the right.  
A: Is it far 6 here?  
B: No, it isn't.  
A: Can I get there 7 bus?  
B: Yes.  
A: Which bus shall I 8 ?  
B: No. 5. The bus stop is over there. 9 will take you five minutes. The post office is next  
10 the bookstore.  
A: Thank you.  
B: Not at all.

### IV. 阅读理解

#### A

Helen Keller was a very bright and beautiful girl. At the age of six months she could already say a few words. But before she was two years old, she was badly ill. She could not see or hear, and soon she could not even talk. Since then Helen had to fight for what she wanted.

When she was six, her parents invited a teacher for her. With the help of the teacher, she began to see and hear the world round her through her hands. She learned to read books for the blind. The teacher took Helen for long walks, and told her about all the beautiful sights(风景). Helen touched flowers, climbed trees and smelled a rain storm before it came. She also learned how to swim and ride a horse.

After she grew up, she became a famous writer in America. Her first and most famous book is "The Story of My Life". Her story has brought new hope to many blind and deaf(聋的) people. It





has given light to those in darkness and encouraged them to live and work.

- ( ) 1. When could Helen Keller already say a few words?  
A. At the age of two. B. At the age of a year and a half.  
C. At the age of six months. D. When she was six years old.
- ( ) 2. Why couldn't Helen see or hear later?  
It was because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she was badly ill B. she had a traffic accident  
C. she was very tired D. she became very lazy
- ( ) 3. How could Helen begin to see and hear the world around her?  
A. With the help of her father.  
B. She could see and hear the world around her through her feet.  
C. With the help of her parents.  
D. With the help of her teacher, she could begin to see and hear everything around her through her hands.
- ( ) 4. After Helen grew up she became a famous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor B. scientist C. singer D. writer
- ( ) 5. What has given light to those in darkness and encouraged them to live and work?  
A. The teacher's help. B. Their parents' help.  
C. Helen's story. D. Helen's songs.

B

Strange things happen to time when you travel because the earth is divided (分为) into twenty-four zones (时区), one hour apart (一个时区相差一小时). You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean (大西洋), your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Travelling west, you set your clock back, travelling east you set it ahead (向前). Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line (国际日期变更线). By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar one full day, backward or forward. Travelling east, today becomes yesterday; travelling west, it is tomorrow.

- ( ) 1. Strange things happen to time when you travel because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no day really has twenty-four hours  
B. no one knows where time zones begin  
C. the earth is divided into time zones
- ( ) 2. The difference in time between zones is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one hour  
B. more than seven days  
C. seven days



- ( ) 3. If you travel across the Atlantic Ocean, going east, you set your clock \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one hour ahead in each time zone  
B. one hour ahead for the whole trip  
C. one full day back for each time zone
- ( ) 4. From this section, it seems true that the Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is in one time zone  
B. is divided into twenty-four zones  
C. is divided into five time zones
- ( ) 5. The international date line is the name for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the beginning of any new time zone  
B. any point where time changes by one hour  
C. the point where a new day begins



## SECTION B

### I. 根据句意补全句中所缺单词,其中首字母已给出

1. Don't worry, you can f \_\_\_\_\_ your lost book.
2. No matter what h \_\_\_\_\_, Don't change your plan.
3. I want to go Hawaii to take a v \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Bob enjoyed listening to pop m \_\_\_\_\_.
5. —Would you like a cup of t \_\_\_\_\_? —Yes, please.
6. I think a \_\_\_\_\_ is the best season in Beijing.
7. Look, Lora is w \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her mother.
8. We study English h \_\_\_\_\_. We speak English very well.
9. It's very cold outside, please put on you c \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Take the medicine three t \_\_\_\_\_ a day.

### II. 选择填空

- ( ) 1. I don't like learning English grammar. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. born                      B. bored                      C. boring                      D. tiring
- ( ) 2. Teachers should try \_\_\_\_\_ best to help their students pass the exam.  
A. them                      B. their                      C. they                      D. themselves
- ( ) 3. It takes a lot of practice \_\_\_\_\_ English well.  
A. learning                      B. learn                      C. to learn                      D. learned
- ( ) 4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ cold \_\_\_\_\_ hot in autumn. Everyone likes it.  
A. both, and                      B. either, or                      C. neither, nor                      D. neither, or
- ( ) 5. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ stop talking \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher came in.  
A. don't, until                      B. doesn't, until                      C. don't, before                      D. didn't, until
- ( ) 6. He'd better \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor if he \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. to see, isn't                      B. see, feels



- ( ) 6. I see, not feel D. see, doesn't feel
- ( ) 7. Now the temperature of the earth \_\_\_\_\_ higher and higher.  
A. get B. gets  
C. is getting D. is going to get
- ( ) 8. When she heard the bad news, she couldn't stop \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cry B. to cry C. crying D. to crying
- ( ) 9. Our English teacher told me to pay attention \_\_\_\_\_ my pronunciation.  
A. to B. with C. at D. of
- ( ) 10. They enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ with me because I'm humorous.  
A. staying B. to stay C. stay D. stayed
- ( ) 11. Although he is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy, He knows a lot of English words.  
A. four years old B. four-year-old  
C. four-years-old D. four-year-olds
- ( ) 12. —Have you \_\_\_\_\_ your history book to Mary?  
—Not yet.  
A. lend B. lent C. lends D. lending
- ( ) 13. The newcomers walked round and round. They didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where they will go B. they will go where  
C. when will go D. where to go
- ( ) 14. In bed last night, I suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ a way to work out the problem.  
A. came up B. came along  
C. came up with D. came along with
- ( ) 15. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. where the restrooms are B. where are the restrooms  
C. where the restrooms is D. where is the restrooms

## delicious, safe, friend, nervous, terrible, enjoy oneself, agree with, be, be glad, clean

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to see you again.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting in our school the day after tomorrow.
3. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ at the party yesterday.
4. I don't like making speeches. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ talking in front of many people.
5. If you were more \_\_\_\_\_ to people, you would have more friends.
6. My stomach feels \_\_\_\_\_. I think I ate something bad at lunch time.
7. Mr Tan makes the best noodles in town. They're \_\_\_\_\_!
8. Put your wallet in a \_\_\_\_\_ place.
9. The room is very dirty. It must \_\_\_\_\_ today.
10. I really can't \_\_\_\_\_ you.



#### IV. 完形填空

Marianne, a schoolgirl, was learning to play the piano, and day after day her father stood behind as she played. How patient and loving her father was, and how cleverly he 1 Marianne how to play the difficult piece! And there, almost lost in the big chair, sat Wolfgang. Nobody told him to 2 when Marianne was playing.

One evening the father said to Marianne that she had done very well. At the moment Wolfgang climbed onto his father's leg and said to his father that he wanted to 3 the wonderful piece.

What a joke that was! He picked up his baby son, laughed and said, "Look at your 4 hands. Why, you cannot span the keys yet, you must wait, little man. You must wait!"

There was no end of fun during tea, and Marianne told her mother about Wolfgang 5 to play one of the pieces. 6 a while, the father stood up. "Listen!" said he, "Listen! Marianne is playing that piece 7 than ever!" But Marianne was washing plates in the kitchen.

His wife following, he moved upstairs quietly, pushed the door, and saw little Wolfgang 8 in the darkness. "I love it 9!" said the child. It was the 10 of Mozart's life of music.

- |                       |               |              |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. found       | B. asked      | C. showed    | D. hoped      |
| ( ) 2. A. make noises | B. study hard | C. sit still | D. keep quiet |
| ( ) 3. A. learn       | B. teach      | C. play      | D. hear       |
| ( ) 4. A. clever      | B. small      | C. dirty     | D. big        |
| ( ) 5. A. asking      | B. learning   | C. wanting   | D. waiting    |
| ( ) 6. A. In          | B. For        | C. During    | D. After      |
| ( ) 7. A. louder      | B. better     | C. longer    | D. worse      |
| ( ) 8. A. playing     | B. sitting    | C. sleeping  | D. singing    |
| ( ) 9. A. so          | B. too        | C. again     | D. all        |
| ( ) 10. A. turn       | B. start      | C. change    | D. end        |

#### V. 书面表达

请结合自己的生活体验,以“How to Keep Healthy”为题,写一篇 60~80 词的短文,开头已给出(不计入总词数)。

##### How to Keep Healthy

It's important to know more about how to keep healthy. In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_

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## Unit 12 You're supposed to shake hands.



### SECTION A

#### I. 根据句意补全句中所缺单词,其中首字母已给出

1. People are supposed to b when they meet for the first time in Korea.
2. In China people meet for the first time, we are supposed to s hands.
3. Don't make n. The little boy is sleeping.
4. Please take a m for her, thank you.
5. You cut your food with k in the United States.
6. "I'm p, I have no money." said his father.
7. Surfers often s in Bondy Beach.
8. He didn't go to bed u he finished his homework.
9. The ice is too t to skate on it.
10. Shanghai has d into a modern city.

#### II. 选择填空

- ( ) 1. I will give the book to him \_\_\_\_\_ I see him.  
A. as if                      B. as soon as                      C. because                      D. before
- ( ) 2. If you don't know the word, please look it \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.  
A. at                      B. after                      C. for                      D. up
- ( ) 3. I'll try \_\_\_\_\_ my work on time.  
A. to finishing                      B. to finish                      C. finishes                      D. finish
- ( ) 4. It made him \_\_\_\_\_ sad to see these ragged children.  
A. feel                      B. feels                      C. felt                      D. to feel
- ( ) 5. To \_\_\_\_\_ surprise, their father didn't give up.  
A. the children                      B. the children's  
C. the childrens'                      D. the childrens's
- ( ) 6. Your voice is too low, I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you clearly.  
A. see                      B. hear                      C. look                      D. listen
- ( ) 7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a leap year.  
A. three hundred and sixty-six                      B. three hundreds and sixty-six  
C. three hundred and sixty six                      D. three hundred sixty-five
- ( ) 8. Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ children like you?  
A. other                      B. others                      C. another                      D. the other
- ( ) 9. They \_\_\_\_\_ London at 6:20 yesterday.



Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.

如果你把事情化整为零,没有什么事情会是特别困难的。

- A. reach to      B. got      C. arrived      D. arrived in
- ( ) 10. —Have you done your homework yet?  
—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ it at home last night.  
A. have done      B. did      C. had done      D. was doing
- ( ) 11. Will you show me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. where to you sleep      B. when you sleep  
C. where you sleep      D. when do you sleep
- ( ) 12. You have never been there, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. haven't you      B. are you      C. have you      D. do you
- ( ) 13. You \_\_\_\_\_ play football in the street, it's dangerous.  
A. can't      B. mustn't      C. need      D. may
- ( ) 14. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the book yet?  
A. paid for      B. cost      C. spent      D. paid
- ( ) 15. He will go to a shop if he \_\_\_\_\_ next Sunday.  
A. will be free      B. is free      C. was free      D. has been free

### III. 补全对话

从方框内选出恰当的句子完成对话,并将其字母标号填入相应的横线上。

- A. The bus stop is along the road on the left.  
B. Go down that road and turn right at the traffic lights.  
C. Is there a hospital near here?  
D. No, it isn't.  
E. You'd better catch a bus.

Tom: Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Jim: No, there isn't. The nearest is about 5 kilometres away. \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: Which number do I need, please?

Jim: I think you need a number 302. \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: Does the bus stop in front of the hospital?

Jim: \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ It stops in front of a post office. \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ You'll find the hospital. It's between a park and a school.

### IV. 阅读理解

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow food. They are learning quite a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming deserts all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the deserts in time.

Why is more and more land becoming deserts? Scientists think that people make the deserts. People are doing the bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth don't get very much rain. But they still don't become the deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Some green plants and grass are very important to the places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the dirt



away. When a little bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

- ( ) 1. This passage tells us that scientists are trying \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to make good use of dirty water
  - B. to keep the air clean
  - C. to make the deserts into good land again
  - D. to help people grow food
- ( ) 2. Which of the following is true?
- A. The deserts have very much rain.
  - B. Scientists are learning quite a lot about the deserts.
  - C. People can live in the deserts.
  - D. Scientists have changed most of the deserts into good land.
- ( ) 3. Small green plants are very important to the dry places because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they don't let the sun make the earth even drier
  - B. they don't let the wind blow the earth away
  - C. they hold the water
  - D. all of the above
- ( ) 4. After reading this, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. plants make the earth drier
  - B. plants can stop dry land from becoming deserts
  - C. all places without much rain will become deserts
  - D. it is better to grow crops on dry land than to grow grass

#### V. 阅读与表达

There are many interesting things in Central Australia. One of these is Ayers Rock. Ayers Rock is one of the largest rocks in the world. It is 335 metres high and almost 9 kilometres around.

Ayers Rock is in the middle of the desert. It is in the Northern Territory (领土), near the south Australia border (边界). The Australian Aborigines call the Rock "Uluru". This means "Earth Mother." "Uluru" was a very important watering place for the Aborigines.

Many people visit Ayers Rock each year. At sunrise and at sunset the Rock looks brightly red. Visitors like to make photographs then. Many of them walk up to the top of Ayers Rock. It is a long steep walk, but the view from the top is beautiful.

#### Questions:

1. Is Ayers Rock in Central Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is Ayers Rock one of the largest rocks in the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What's the meaning of the Aborigines mentioned in the passage, the earliest people or tourists in Australia?  
\_\_\_\_\_



*A mother love never change.*  
母亲的爱从不改变。/母爱是永恒的。

4. When do many people like to take pictures of Ayers Rock?

5. Is it easy to walk up to the top of Ayers Rock?



### SECTION B

#### I. 选词填空, 用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空

travel, keep, lose, make, build, on time, French, million, do, important

1. I think English \_\_\_\_\_ than maths.
2. Britain is only 30 kilometres away from \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The dress was \_\_\_\_\_ of silk.
4. The students should finish their homework \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
5. He doesn't want any of us to get \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ of stars in the sky most of the night.
7. He is \_\_\_\_\_ well in his English this term after his hard work.
8. The earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun.
9. Many new building are \_\_\_\_\_ here and there every month.
10. Fire can help us \_\_\_\_\_ warm in the cold weather.

#### II. 选择填空

- ( ) 1. Tom was late for class. His teacher was angry \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. about                      D. at
- ( ) 2. Now children spend much time \_\_\_\_\_ TV every day.  
A. on watch                      B. in watch                      C. to watch                      D. watching
- ( ) 3. The way to solve the problem is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that we must work together                      B. that must we work together  
C. what we must work together                      D. whether we must work together
- ( ) 4. The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.  
A. enough old                      B. old enough  
C. an enough old                      D. enough old an
- ( ) 5. You changed so much. I could \_\_\_\_\_ recognize you when I met you first.  
A. hard                      B. hardly                      C. quickly                      D. easily
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ took us an hour to do our homework every day.  
A. This                      B. That                      C. It                      D. One
- ( ) 7. He studied English well, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so do I                      B. so did I                      C. so was I                      D. I did so
- ( ) 8. Before you cross the road, you should stop \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to look                      B. looks                      C. looking                      D. looked
- ( ) 9. The red car is Jim's and the green, one \_\_\_\_\_ me.





- A. is belonged to    B. is belonging to    C. belongs    D. belongs to
- ( ) 10. Think it over. Then you'll \_\_\_\_\_ with an idea.  
A. came up    B. come up    C. pick up    D. get up
- ( ) 11. Look at the sign "\_\_\_\_\_", you may get out of the cinema from the door.  
A. ENTRANCE    B. EXIT    C. PUSH    D. PULL
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ of other stars are much bigger than the sun.  
A. Thousands    B. Thousand  
C. One thousand    D. Five thousands
- ( ) 13. Your schoolbag \_\_\_\_\_ by a girl ten minutes ago.  
A. took away    B. had taken    C. was taken away    D. took
- ( ) 14. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you go home to see your mom?  
— Once a week.  
A. How long    B. How many    C. How often    D. How soon
- ( ) 15. When you are in trouble, you must \_\_\_\_\_ help.  
A. ask to    B. ask    C. ask about    D. ask for

### III. 完形填空

When we talk about the universe we mean the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars, and the space 1 them.

Of all the stars the sun is the nearest to the earth, 2 other stars are even bigger and brighter than the sun. Many of stars 3 because they are too far away.

The earth is one of the sun's planets. It travels round the sun. The moon travels round the earth. It is our satellite. It is about 380,000km, 4 from the earth, but it's our nearest neighbor in space. It 5 more than three days to get there by spaceship. No man has traveled farther than the moon, but spaceships 6 men have reached other parts of the universe.

Man made satellite, have been 7 space by many countries. These satellites go round the earth and help us to learn more about the earth, the weather and other things.

Our knowledge of the universe 8 all the time. Our knowledge grow and the universe develops. 9 space satellites, the world itself is becoming a much smaller place from different countries now understand each other 10.

- ( ) 1. A. of    B. in    C. over    D. between
- ( ) 2. A. millions    B. one million    C. millions of    D. million of
- ( ) 3. A. can see    B. can not see    C. can seen    D. can't be seen
- ( ) 4. A. long    B. along    C. far away    D. away far
- ( ) 5. A. spends    B. takes    C. has    D. needs
- ( ) 6. A. by    B. in    C. with    D. without
- ( ) 7. A. sent up    B. sent up into    C. sent into    D. send up
- ( ) 8. A. grows    B. will grow    C. grew    D. would grow
- ( ) 9. A. Thanks to    B. Thanks for    C. Thanks    D. Thank
- ( ) 10. A. good    B. well    C. better    D. best