



课本配套练习

初中
英语

九年级下

◎ 译林出版社

九年级下

课本配套练习



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编写说明

南通市《初中英语课本配套练习》是在新课改形势下应运而生的、与现行《牛津初中英语》教材配套的同步教辅用书。这套教辅用书以新课程理念为指导,以“服务教学、指导学习”为宗旨,从学习者的角度设计与编写,有利于学生夯实基础、培养能力。几年来,经过南通名师编写组的精心打造和不懈努力,本书已成为独具魅力与特色的优质学习辅导用书。

本书有别于一般意义的“检测”或纯粹的试题,它意在“做”,重在“练”,功在“固”;它淡化“考查”,而突显“练习与巩固”,有利于学生进行积极的自我评价;同时由于它具有“每日一练”的时效性,可以确保学生学后有练,练后有获,获中提质,也有利于学生进行及时的自我反思,从而适时调整策略,不断进步。

《自主学习与检测·初中英语作业本》每个单元的结构如下:

文化背景

语言是文化的载体,两者密不可分。新课标明确提出了要培养学生的“文化意识”,因此,我们围绕单元话题,以独特的视角,对相关的中外文化亮点进行着力介绍,旨在拓展学生视野,培养学生对不同文化的理解与欣赏能力,达到透过语言去感悟文化又反过来增强语言学习之目的,同时还有助于学生更好地理解本单元内容。

知识要点

这一部分包括重点词汇、课文重点讲解与语法要点。英语学习离不开语言知识的输入,它是培养学生综合运用语言能力的基础,尤其在初级阶段。我们以新课标为依据,对出现在单元中尤其是 Reading 部分的重点内容进行了集中呈现,同时对在平常学习中出现的高频词汇(包括短语)也做了适当补充;讲解的词汇与语法内容重点突出,简约精到,定位准确,符合初中学生的认知水平,便于学生课前预习和课后复习巩固,使他们更好地自主学习与拓展。

交际用语

这一部分将散见于单元中的比较地道的交际用语整合于此,便于学生对口语进行巩固性练习,进而学会运用,逐步培养学生的交际意识与交际策略。

巧学英语

没有深奥的说教,有的是贴心引导。这个部分通过一个个小贴士,帮助学生巧妙地学习与总结符合自己构建的有效学习策略,使英语学习事半功倍。

同步作业

这是在教材相关单元统领下的同步练习。每单元设计成 10 个课时,第 1 至 9 课时配合每日教学的内容,第 10 课时则为单元的小综合。这一板块具有本市中考风格,题型丰富,设题灵活,知能并重,训练扎实;而且紧扣教材,题量恰当,难易适中,使学生在自我挑战中培养良好的学习习惯,发现学习的乐趣,体验学习的成功与快乐。

同步拓展阅读

阅读是对书面信息进行提取和加工的思维过程,阅读技能是学习英语必须具备的重要能力。新课标对初中学生的阅读量有了明确的新要求,较之过去要求的阅读量大大增加,这在信息爆炸的当今时代有着积极的意义。我们在“同步作业”板块后编排了“同步拓展阅读”,它与教材具有话题的同步性与能力的延展性。所选阅读材料宽泛有趣,语言地道精美,可以帮助学生从阅读中增长知识、获得乐趣。

测试卷

“测试卷”为本书的特色之一,便于学生进行单元测试与期中、期末测试,也便于教师阅卷与讲评。本丛书测试卷根据年级的不同拟定了不同的分值,在实际使用中教师还可灵活处理。

《自主学习与检测·初中英语作业本》还配有听力磁带一盒,供教师在课堂里对学生听力训练使用。

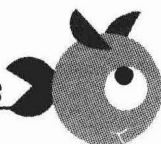
尽管我们在编写过程中倾注了大量心血,但是本书恐仍有需要改进和完善之处,恳请广大师生指正。

南通名师编写组

2010 年 5 月

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Unit One



Life on Mars

文化剪影

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。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?目前火星次表层是否有细菌类生物?这些谜一般的问题驱使我们去不断探测。

知识链接

1 *imagine vt. & vi.* 意思是“想象,设想”,可用作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,想象你生活在火星上。

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:

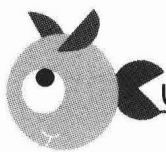
Is there any form of life on Mars? 火星上有任何生命形式吗?

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 population *n.* 意思是“人口”。注意以下用法：

(1) 作主语时谓语动词用单数形式；population 可以用 large, great 以及 small 修饰，而不能用 many, much 修饰。如：

The population of China is larger than that of America. 中国的人口比美国的多。

(2) 表示“某地有多少人口”有以下两种表达方式：

This city has a population of more than 1,000,000.

The population of this city is more than 1,000,000. 这个城市的人口有一百万之多。

(3) 问“某地人口多少”常用 what。如：

What is the population of this city? 这个城市的人口是多少？

5 fix *vt.* 使固定；安装；修理。如：

He fixed the picture on the wall. 他把画钉在墙上。

Nothing is fixed in the world. Everything is changing. 世界上没有任何东西是一成不变的，一切都在变化。

We are going to fix the broken machine. 我们准备修一下损坏的机器。

可构成短语：fix one's eyes on 注视；fix up 安排。如：

His attention was fixed on a book. 他在专心读书。

We must fix up the next meeting. 我们必须为下次会议作好安排。

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张邮票？

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。

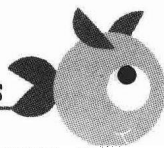
He runs too slowly to catch up with them. 他跑得太慢了，以致于赶不上他们。

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,作主语时,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,作主语时,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 意思是“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名词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,表示非正式的请求,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?

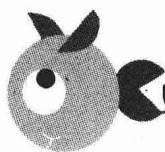
B: Yes, please./No, you may not. 行,打开吧。/不,不行。

(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 在从句中不担当任何成分,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. 我认为他所说的不对。

注:that ... and that ...在句中引导并列的宾语从句。如:

Many people believe that robots will do most of our work and that we will have more time for our hobbies. 许多人相信机器人将做我们的大多数的工作并且我们将有更多的时间发展自己的爱好。

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. 我不知道他是否会喜欢我们的城市。

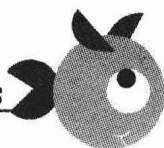
有三种情况通常用 whether 而不用 if:(1)与 or not 连用;(2)与介词连用;(3)与不定式连用。如:

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。





同步作业

Period One



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 根据句意、首字母或中文提示写出句中所缺单词。

- 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

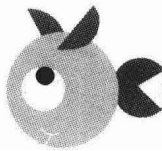
A 选择填空。

- () 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 apples on the tree are too high for me _____. Would you help me please?
A get to B reach to C to get D to reach
- () 4 Wang Tao, _____ his classmates, _____ watching football games very much.
A is like; likes B like; likes C likes; likes D likes; like
- () 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 选用方框中所给动词的适当形式填空。

care	find	be	like	give
------	------	----	------	------

- 1 You are in the classroom! I thought you _____ in the classroom! The teacher is looking for you everywhere.
- 2 Daniel, like the other students in our class, _____ playing computer games.
- 3 A: _____ you _____ out who has done this good deed?
B: Not yet.
- 4 The poor little girl _____ for by the police every day. She feels very happy.



Unit One

5 Nothing can make us _____ up studying English.

C 句型转换。

1 What do you think of your school life? (保持句意基本不变)

_____ 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. (保持句意基本不变)

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

阅读驿站

When my wife and I went to live in an Arabian country, my friends told us to be prepared for a culture shock (文化差异). Later, we realized that the advice given to us by our friends was right.

The culture shock started with the weather. Here, the burning sun can cook an egg in a minute! The hot weather made us feel so tired that we were falling asleep at midday!

Another culture shock was the working week. We worked from Saturdays to Wednesdays, including Sundays. It was also strange to see people praying (祷告) in a certain direction! They have strict rules for women. They do not let people see their faces in public. They do not let women drive cars, either. All dresses worn by women have to cover the body completely. They believe that women cannot be seen in public.

At the weekends, we went camping in the desert (沙漠). I will never forget watching the sun setting over the desert. We also enjoyed riding on the camels.

In the end, we enjoyed living there, but their culture is very different from the American culture.

() 1 The writer experienced (体验) the culture shock _____.

- A before going to the Arabian country
- B after camping in the desert
- C during their stay in the Arabian country
- D while watching the sunset

() 2 People in the Arabian country do not go to work _____.

- A on Mondays and Tuesdays
- B on Saturdays and Sundays
- C on Wednesdays and Thursdays
- D on Thursdays and Fridays

() 3 Which of the following are strict rules for women?

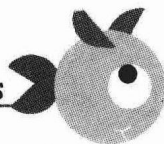
- a Covering faces in public.
- b Not going outside.
- c Being dressed in white.
- d Not driving cars.

A a; c B a; d C b; c D b; d

() 4 What does the writer think of living in the Arabian country?

- A He enjoyed the life there.
- B He disliked the culture there.
- C He followed the strict rules.
- D He complained about the desert.





Period Two



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 选用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。

science hope crowd pollute fashion

- 1 It's eight o'clock now. The street is very _____ at the moment. You must be very careful.
- 2 A lot of clean water has been _____ by the dirty water coming from the factories.
- 3 _____, maybe man can build a better world on Mars in the future.
- 4 His father is one of the famous _____ in our country. We are proud of him.
- 5 This kind of jeans will become _____ this summer. They sell very well.

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 on Mars 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。

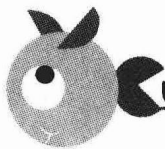
- () 1 A: How many students are there in your class?
B: Fifty, and _____ of the students are girls.
A two-third B second-three C two-thirds D two-three
- () 2 In our school library there _____ a number of books on science and the number of them _____ growing larger and larger.
A is; are B are; is C has; 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 food in our country is becoming _____. The government should take actions to prevent it.
A high and high B higher and higher
C more and more expensive D the most expensive
- () 5 It _____ months to go to Mars by spacecraft now.
A takes B spends C costs D pays

B 选用方框中所给动词的适当形式填空。

produce prevent teach be live

- 1 So far, how many English songs _____ you _____ the students?
- 2 _____ people from throwing rubbish into the river, we must put on some signs by the riverside.
- 3 _____ in a dome with 10 bedrooms is highly possible on Mars.
- 4 The food and oxygen that we need will _____ by plants.





5 Daniel is thinking about what life _____ like by the year 2105.

C 完成下列各句。

1 他掉的课太多了,以致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、水和空气来生存。

_____ 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

Man has invented four kinds of satellites. The first kind of satellite studies the 1 of the earth. They are 2 to make maps. They also help countries to see where they may 3 oil or gold.

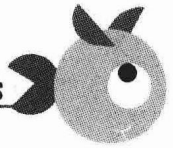
The second kind of satellite is used to guide ships and 4. A ship or a plane can 5 a message to the satellite, and the satellite can find out 6 the ship or the plane is.

The third kind 7 the weather. These satellites 8 clouds and strong winds moving across the earth. They warn countries to make preparations when very 9 weather is coming.

10 kind is used for communication. Telephone calls 11 countries can be sent by these satellites. Some can carry hundreds of 12 at the same time. The call is sent to the satellite, then the 13 sends it to a station in the country and this country is being phoned. These satellites also carry 14; they can receive and send about eight programmes 15.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 1 | A physics | B chemistry | C biology | D geography |
| () 2 | A sent | B set | C used | D taken |
| () 3 | A carry | B find | C keep | D choose |
| () 4 | A planes | B buses | C trains | D boats |
| () 5 | A write | B take | C send | D bring |
| () 6 | A where | B what | C which | D that |
| () 7 | A reads | B discusses | C changes | D studies |
| () 8 | A have | B watch | C notice | D see |
| () 9 | A sunny | B cool | C bad | D fine |
| () 10 | A The last | B Another | C One | D Any other |
| () 11 | A beside | B along | C between | D of |
| () 12 | A messages | B notes | C signs | D calls |
| () 13 | A TV | B telegraph | C telephone | D satellite |
| () 14 | A plays | B films | C pictures | D languages |
| () 15 | A at a time | B in time | C on time | D over time |





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 planet | _____ | B form a picture of a person or a thing in the mind |
| 3 relax | _____ | C small round pieces of medicine |
| 4 pills | _____ | D a large body in space that moves around a star and receives light from it |
| 5 develop | _____ | E grow and improve |

B 选用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。

compare develop danger hope crowd

- 1 China is a _____ country and the United States is a _____ country.
- 2 _____, people can start again and build a better world on Mars.
- 3 Our Earth is becoming more and more _____.
- 4 _____ with life on Earth, life on Mars will be better in many ways.
- 5 You can't swim in the deep river. It's very _____.

C 翻译下列短语。

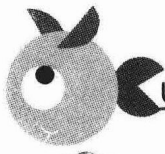
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 五分之三的学生 | _____ | 2 一座有十间卧室的大厦 | _____ |
| 3 以……的速度旅行 | _____ | 4 变得越来越流行 | _____ |
| 5 与……相比 | _____ | 6 carry large numbers of people | _____ |
| 7 float away into space | _____ | 8 produce food and oxygen | _____ |
| 9 the gravity on Mars | _____ | 10 take only a very short time | _____ |

II. 语法入门

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





I. 短文填空

At different times in a man's life, his food has different effects on his body. Among children food quickly changes to the (1)p _____ to run and play games. Most of a young man's food is spent on (2)g _____ taller. We grow upwards only (3)d _____ the first twenty years of our (4)l _____, not later. Working men get their strong (5)b _____ from their food, and if they work (6)h _____ they do not get fat. Office workers eat well and (7)s _____ down a lot, and they may begin to grow fat (8)w _____ they are still quite young. Many older people try to work much and walk often. Perhaps the most (9)d _____ time is when a man reaches sixty years of age. His body and mind (10)b _____ restful, without much work or interests. This is when food changes quickly to fat.

II. 阅读驿站

According to the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (疾病控制预防中心), if you don't often wash your hands, you can pick up viruses (病菌) from many places and make yourself ill. You're at risk every time you touch your eyes, nose or mouth. In fact, one of the most common ways people catch a cold is by rubbing their noses or their eyes when there are cold viruses on their hands. If you don't often wash your hands, especially when you're sick, you may spread the viruses directly to others. You should wash your hands in the following situations:

- After using the bathroom.
- After blowing your nose or coughing.
- Before eating, serving or preparing food.
- After touching pets or other animals.
- After visiting anyone who is sick.
- When your hands are dirty.

There's a right way to wash your hands. Follow these simple steps to keep your hands clean.

- Use warm water (not cold or hot).
- Wash for 15 seconds.
- Rinse (冲洗) well under warm running water and dry them with a clean towel.

Way to protest against (防止) the spread of illness	_____ 1 _____.
Correct way to wash your hands	Use running water which is _____ 2 _____.
Situations in which you must wash your hands	After using the _____ 3 _____.
	Before having _____ 4 _____.
	After visiting _____ 5 _____ people.
Time needed to wash your hands	_____ 6 _____.



Period Four



知识起跑线

I. 词汇过关

A 根据句意或中英文提示写出句中所缺单词。

- 1 I feel an unseen _____ (力量) that keeps me from climbing.
- 2 The air on the top of the mountain is too thin for people to _____ (take in and out air from the lungs).
- 3 Robots are machines that can do _____ (任务) under the control of computers.
- 4 There are many _____ like the sun in the universe.
- 5 Do you know what the _____ (人口) of China is?

B 选用方框中所给短语的适当形式完成句子。

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 Would you like to tell me some differences _____ life on Earth and life on Mars in the future?
A between B among C of D for
- () 2 Would you please get _____ for my cold? I'm too weak to see the doctor.
A some medicines B some medicine C any medicines D any medicine
- () 3 Tom, do you know how long it _____ to fly to Mars at present?
A costs B spends C takes D pays
- () 4 _____ happy life the children are living now! And _____ good time they are having!
A What; how B What a; what a C How; what D How a; how a
- () 5 A: It's uncomfortable to live near the vegetable market, _____?
B: Yes, I think so. It's too noisy.
A is it B isn't it C does it D doesn't it

B 选用方框中所给动词的适当形式填空。

repair come watch learn design live

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

