**九年级上英语U1 T1校本作业**

**（30分钟）**

**A.基础**

1. 选择填空 (5分)

( ) 1.—Where is your father? —He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Beijing on business.

has been to B. has gone to C. has arrived

（ ）2. —Jessie, let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other after graduation. —Of course. We can chat online.

keep away from B. make friends with C. keep in touch with

（ ）3. Those volunteers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some shows for the villagers every year.

put up B. put on C. put out

（ ）4. His deskmate worked hard last month and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in passing the English test.

succeeded B.keep C.fill

（ ）5.—Tom, why not do your homework? —I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. Now I’d like to relax for a while.

will finish B.have finished C.am finishing

二、根据句意,提示词或首字母提示补全单词。（5分）

1. What do you usually do in your s\_\_\_\_\_\_ time? —I like playing tennis.

2. As a salesman, your job is to do everything you can to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the customers.

3. I’m glad my sister has made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English this year.

4. His deskmate worked hard last month and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(success) in passing the English test.

5. Education plays an important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our society.

**B.过关训练**

1. 情景交际(共5小题;每小题2分满分10分)
2. 你和同学谈论当今社会的发展，你认为我们的国家正在变得越来越强大，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 你刚从杭州游玩回来，朋友问你旅游的情况，你认为杭州是个很美的地方，你可以这样感叹：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 朋友问你是否去过外国旅游，你以前去过伦敦，你会这样回答他：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 妹妹向你询问过去人们如何保持联系，而当时通常是写信，你会这样告诉她：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 你在和外国网友谈论现在的休闲活动，你认为现在人们有机会享受多种休闲活动，你会这样告诉他：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

1 2 3 4 5

1. progress, since last month \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. like，play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. already, finish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. watch, in one’s spare time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. already, become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C.拓展提升**

短文填空 阅读下面短文,根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示,在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词,

要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确,使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

At sixteen, I went for my first volunteer program in West Virginia to repair (修理) or build homes for poor families. But after we got there, we soon decided we had to build a 1 house, because the old one was too poor. On Tuesday of that week, I asked the family’s three boys, “What do you want 2 your new room?” the oldest boy said, “We just want beds. We have never 3 (sleep) in a bed. ” That night we had a 4 (meet) and decided that beds would be the perfect gift. On Thursday night, a few adults in our group 5 (drive) to the nearest city and bought beds and new bedding (床品).On Friday when we saw the truck coming, we told the family about the 6 /sə'praIz/. They were very excited. That afternoon, 7 /waIl/ we were setting up the beds, Eric ran into the house to watch us with wide eyes. As Maggie, a member of our group, put one of the pillows (枕头) on the bed, Eric asked, “What is that?”“A pillow,” she replied.“What do you do with it?” Eric went on asking.“When you go to sleep, you put your 8 /hed/ on it,” Maggie answered softly. 9 (tear) came to our eyes as she handed Eric the pillow.“Oh . . . that’s soft,” he said, holding it tightly.Now, when my sister or I start to ask for something that seems very urgent (急迫的), my dad always asks, “Do you have a pillow?” We know exactly 10 he means.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
2. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**九年级上英语U1 T2校本作业（30分钟）**

**A.基础**

一．选择填空

( )1. What are you going to do this Sunday? —I yet.

A. won’t decide B. am not decide C. didn’t decide D. haven’t decide

( )2. Have you cleaned the room ? —Yes, I’ve cleaned it.

A. already, yet B. yet, already C. already, already D. yet, yet

( )3. is the population of china? —It’s population, about 1.3 billion.

A. How much, a lot B. How many, many

C. Which, much D. What, a large

( )4. Rita has read the novel. — .

A. So Lily has B. So has Lily C. So Lily does D. So does Lily

( )5. Jin went to Beijing yesterday. — He’ll be back next Sunday.

A. So he was B. So was he C. So he did D. So did he

二、根据句意,首字母或提示词补全单词。（5分）

1. There are many nice shoes that I can’t decide which one to buy.

2. His salary(工资) has increased t 10000 yuan a month.

3. India has the (two) largest population in the world.

4. As we know, America is a (develop) country.

5. I (hear) the story before. When I was a child, my mom (tell)

me the story.

**B.过关训练**

1. 情景交际(共5小题;每小题2分满分10分)

根据情景提示完成下列各题。

1. 你想知道你同桌昨天是否在森林里迷了路, 你可以这么问他:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. 你爸爸想知道街上发生了什么事, 他可能会这么问你:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

3. 你想告诉大家要解决这些问题, 我们还有很长的路要走, 你可以这么说:

To solve these problems,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

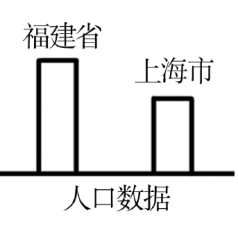
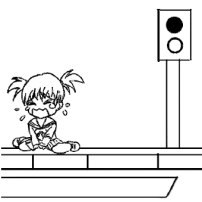
4. 你向父亲保证再也不玩电脑游戏了, 你会这样说:

I won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Tom喜欢放风筝, 你想告诉大家Kate也是, 你可以这么说:

So \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

1 2 3 4 5

1. work well, control\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. so far, travel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. too short, reach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. cry, lose, way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. small, that, than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C.拓展提升**

短文填空

阅读下面短文,根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示,在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词,

要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确,使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

Have you ever 1 the song *Small Apples*? Do you know flash mob? If you see a group of people d 2 and singing on the street or in the railway station, you needn’t feel s 3 . They are flash mobs (快闪族). Who are they? Are they mobs（暴民）?

Don’t be confused by their name. 4 fact, a flash mob is a group of people, but they have a good purpose. They are usually organized with the help of the Internet or other digital(数字的) 5 (通讯工具). The messages may be forwarded to friends, who forward to more people. They usually gather s 6 in a public place, and perform some simple actions, such as exchanging books, coming together to look at the sky, waving t 7 hands and yelling something at the top of lungs for a short period of time. Then they quickly 8 .

Flash mob is now becoming more and more 9 . Many people like to join in flash mobs. People can use it to do many things. Actually, flash mobs give people from all walks of life(各行各业的人) with a 10 to come together to create a memory.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**九年级上英语Unit 1 Topic 3校本作业（40分钟）**

**A基础训练**

**一、单项选择**

( )1.----How long have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city? ----Nearly fifteen years.

A.been to B.gone to C.been in

( )2.Every year, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birds come to the lake to spend winter.

A.million of B.millions of C. two millions

( )3.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Chen since I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_here three years ago.

A.knew; came B.have known; came C.knew; have come

( )4.We have two rooms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But I can’t decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.to live; to choose which one

B.to live in; choose which one

C. to live in; which one to choose

( )5.---Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be Li Ming. I know him well.

---No, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be him. He’s gone to Nanjing for a meeting.

A.must; can’t B.can; doesn’t have to C.may; may not

( )6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you get lost, please call me.

A.Though B.Until C.Once

( )7.Please \_\_\_\_\_\_ the poor people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some food and clothes.

A.offer; with B.provide; with C.provide; to

( )8.It’s important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us to feel good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves.

A.for; on B.for; about C.of; about

( )9.---Oh, you’re late again. The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for twenty minutes.

A.has begun B.has been on C.began

( )10.Since he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the company.

A.left; has worked B.has left; worked C.left; worked

( )11. His parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hometown for nearly two years.

1. have left B.will leave C.have been away from

( )12.-- What a nice watch! How long \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ it? -- For just two weeks.

1. will; buy B.have; had C.did; buy

( )13.My friend and I joined a program \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*”Green China”*.

A.is called B. named C.call

( )14.We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the movie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one of the worst movies that we have seen.

A.regard; as B.put ;as C.think; as

( )15.------ How much did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on all those things?

------About 300 yuan.

A.spend B.cost C.take

( )16.----I wonder when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new watch.

----Well, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it for two weeks.

A.bought; have bought B.bought; have had C.have bought; have had

( )17.---Some children can’t afford \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ necessary stationery(文具).

---Let’s donate our pocket money to them.

A.buy B.to buy C.buying

( )18. As middle school students we should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protecting our natural environments.

1. make a contribution to B.make a decision C.make progress

( )19. Do you come to South Korea for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of seeing your family or doing business?

A.interest B.benefit C.purpose

**B过关训练**

**二、词汇题**

1.Every year, many v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come to China for a visit.

2.We learned the differences between CO and CO in the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class.

3.I like painting and I want to be an a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(画家) in the future.

4.This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(学期) we have a new English teacher.

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(事实上), I have just been here for about five minutes.

6. She has been away from the army for five years because of a leg w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The program offers them job t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so that they can find jobs again.

8. I haven’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(决定) my summer plan.

9. She is sending for an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(工程师) to fix the machine.

10. ---What do you think of our new teacher?

-- I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him.(对……感觉良好) I believe he is a good teacher.

11. A thief s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary’s wallet last night.

12. W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happens, I will help you.

13. Keeping quiet when someone speaks is a b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manner.

14. This is the most difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(时期) of our country.

15. No one wants to lose his or her home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(故意，有意地).

16. Our English teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her friends.(把……看成……).

17. We should do something useful to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(援助) the homelessness.

18. Can you tell me what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(……的原因) the traffic was.

19. If the kid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(吸毒), he can’t stay in the program.

20. After the 20 years’ hard work, he could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(过上幸福生活) at last.

21. What can we do to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(为保护……做贡献) the environment?

22. He spent too much time in playing computer games,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(结果), he didn’t pass the exam.

23. My father often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(鼓励) me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(弹吉他).

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (随着……的发展) the society, people’s living conditions are becoming better and better.

25. Are you going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(继续) doing homework after dinner?

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在你的帮助下), I finished cleaning the room in five minutes.

27. Project Hope help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(数以百万计) poor students.

**三、请用所给词的适当形式填空**

1. Judy can’t come to school because she has a very serious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ill).
2. Don’t swim in the river. It’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(danger).
3. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(leave) his hometown for three years.
4. I used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(get) up late, but now I’m getting used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(get) up early.
5. What do you think of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(live) here?
6. His brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(join) the army for five years.
7. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buy) the computer since last year.
8. The class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(begin) for ten minutes.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(borrow) the book since last week.
10. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(leave) the school since 2005.

**C 拓展提升**

1. **能力提升**

**1.完形填空**

I have recently heard a story about a famous scientist. \_\_1\_\_ his great achievements, he is regarded to be \_\_2\_\_ than common people. When he \_\_\_3\_\_ why he was able to do this, he gave the answer. It all came from an experience with his mother when he was about three years old. “I was trying to get a bottle of milk from the fridge but I lost the bottle and it fell, spilling(溢出) the milk all over the floor------a sea of milk! I was \_\_4\_\_ and I didn’t know what to do!” he said.

His mother heard the noise and got into the kitchen. “I am considering how to explain all this to you, mom.” He said. Instead of \_5\_\_ him, she said gently, “Robert, what a great mess（杂乱）you have made! I \_\_\_6\_\_\_such a huge sea of milk before! Well, since the milk has already been spilled, do you feel like\_\_7\_\_ in the milk for a while? We can clean it up after that? Indeed, he did so.

After a few minutes, his mother said, “You know, Robert, \_\_8\_\_ you make a mess like this, finally you have to clean it up.” He used a sponge(海绵)to clean up the spilled milk.

His mother then said, “You know, you failed in how to successfully carry a big milk bottle \_\_9\_\_your two tiny hands just now. Let’s go out in the yard and fill the bottle with water to see if you can find a way to solve the problem.” Then the little boy \_\_10\_\_\_that if he grasped（抓紧）the bottle at the top near the lip, he could carry it without dropping it.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ( )1. | A. Because of | B. Because | C. Thanks for | D. though of |
| ( )2. | A. creative | B. much creative | C.more creative | D. the most creative |
| ( )3. | A. asked | B. is asked | C. was asked | D. is asking |
| ( )4. | A. excited | B. exciting | C. happy | D. frightened |
| ( )5. | A. praising | B. helping | C.arguing with | D. punishing |
| ( )6. | A. have seen | B. has never seen | C. haven’t seen | D. saw |
| ( )7. | A. to play | B. playing | C. to clean | D. cleaning |
| ( )8. | A. whenever | B. whatever | C. however | D. whoever |
| ( )9. | A. with | B. by | C. use | D. in |
| ( )10. | A. thought | B. learned | C. believed | D. heard |

**2.阅读理解**

“Chinese Dream” is a hot topic of this year. Many Chinese young people are inspired by it. Everyone has their own dreams. Zhang Yiqiong, an MBA graduate from the US says: “I have a dream I have been holding for many years, that is after working hard for about 20 to 25 years, I can have enough money to build a small bookstore or a flower shop. Besides working hard, I am able to enjoy my life: To play the piano, to hike and to enjoy a two - month - long vacation every year.”

Well, dreams give us courage and confidence to keep us going through difficulties. Here is some advice on how to realize our beautiful dreams.

Never giving up is the key to make our dreams come true. Sometimes, we may fail, but we can learn from failure, correct our mistakes and try again until we achieve our goals. Our life is like a long journey which is not all roses. It sometimes has wind and rain. We believe rainbows will appear after storms.

**Cooperation** is also necessary. Everyone likes a person who is good at cooperating with others. Besides, in our society most problems can't be solved by one person alone. Cooperation is becoming one of the most important ways for people living in the developing society.

At the same time, we should learn to examine our abilities because it helps us know our advantages and disadvantages as well as get a full control of ourselves. Then we may be confident enough to face challenges.

Follow the suggestions above, and our dreams are sure to come true.

( )1. We know Zhang Yiqiong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. worked in China

B. is an MBA graduate

C. owned a bookshop and flower shop

D. took a two – month – long vacation in the US

( )2. In this passage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ways of making dreams come true are mentioned.

A. one B. two C. three D. Four

( )3. The underlined word “cooperation” in the passage means “ ” in Chinese.

A. 合作 B. 分工 C. 独立完成 D. 努力

( )4. This passage tells us everyone likes a person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. never gives up his dream

B. is good at cooperating with others

C. is good at getting over difficulties

D. learns to examine his abilities

( )5. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. The Chinese Dream

B. Cooperation is Necessary

C. Examine Our Abilities

D. Advice on How to Realize Our Beautiful Dreams

**九年级上英语 U2 T1校本作业**

**（30分钟）**

**A.基础训练**

1. **单项选择（30分）**

( )1.—How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here? —Since I came here five years ago.

A.have, studied B.did, live C.do, stay

( )2. —Don’t eat too much candy, for it’s\_\_\_\_\_ your teeth. —Oh, I get it. Thank you.

A.harm to B. badly to C.harmful to

( )3.There is \_\_\_\_\_ pollution in the world. We must stop it.

A.much too B.too much C. too many

( )4.—Is the flower beautiful? —Yes, at \_\_\_\_\_ it’s \_\_\_\_\_ the one you bought for me.

1. least, no worse than B.least, no better than C.least, not better

( )5. Pollution does harm to our health and it makes people\_\_\_\_\_.

A.to feel terrible B. feel terrible C. feel terribly

( )6. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom\_\_\_\_\_Maria loves this sport.

A.Both, and B.Not only, but also C.Both, or

( )7.\_\_\_\_\_ the environment is important for human beings.

A.Take care of B.Taking care of C.Took care of

( )8.—Have you finished your homework? —Not \_\_\_\_\_. I\_\_\_\_\_TV last night.

A.already, have watched B.yet, watched C.just, watch

( )9.—It smells terrible. What has happened here?

—Look, there is much waste gas \_\_\_\_\_ from the chemical factory.

A. pour B.pouring C.poured

( )10.When I was walking in the street yesterday, I saw a UFO \_\_\_\_\_ over my head.

A.flying B.flies C.flew

( )11.I can’t\_\_\_\_\_ you. Please go out!

A. produce B. bear C. hide

( )12.My friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer for two years. But it broke now.

A. has bought B. has had C. has taken

( )13. – Shall we go to \_\_\_\_ West Lake for a picnic?

--Good idea! It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_beautiful place.

A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a

( )14. The hard rain caused us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working.

A. stopping B. to stop C. finishing

( )15. There are many teachers having a meeting in the hall, \_\_\_\_\_\_our headmaster.

A. include B. included C. included

**二、词汇。（20分）**

1.You are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (waste) the time trying to explain it to him.

2.The exhaust fumes(废气)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(pollute)our city since five years ago.

3.Our factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(produce)ten thousand machines last year.

4.Can you use this word to make a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(句子)？

5.Noise is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(harm) to our hearing.

6.There’s a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my head, I have to see a doctor.

7.What’s the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (意思) of the word?

8.We haven’t found any life on other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_except the earth.

9.The main purpose of industry is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (创造)wealth.

10.Loud noises can cause high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (血) pressure as well.

**B.过关训练**

三**、看图写话（10分）**

1. people; live; near airports; hearing

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. return, typhoon.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. accident, happen to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. problem, too…to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. make, noise, pollution

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**四、情景交际（10分）**

1. 如果你觉得脏乱不堪，你可以说\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你想问对方这个样子有多久了，你可以说\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 这台电脑已经买了两年了，你可以说\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.更糟糕的是，这些工厂制造了太多的噪音，你可以说

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 你想问对方注意到河里的死鱼了吗，你可以说

**C.拓展提升**

**五、完形填空（10分）**

As we all know, the environment around us is getting worse and worse. In some places we can’t see fish 1 in the river or trees on the hills. Some people even have no clean water to drink.

Recently, a new life style called low carbon（低碳）life is spreading every corner of our country. The meanings of low carbon are 2 energy and no waste. It is such an important project that I can’t wait to express my ideas on how to promote it.

First, we should  3 a no-car day every week in our school. Because cars not only cause serious air pollution but also waste energy. 4 the no-car day, neither students 5 teachers are allowed to drive to school. At the same time, just walk or run. Use our legs and enjoy the fun.

Second, we had better not use plastic bags 6 . No one can stand the“white pollution”， 7 it is wise to use cloth bags which can be used again and again.

8 ，one thing that we should keep in mind is that every big thing comes from the small details. So, as students, we ought to turn 9 the lights the moment we leave, use 10  sides of the paper, and reuse our textbooks and so on.

All in all, it weighs greatly for all of us to put the low carbon lifestyle into practice. Just set our mind to these：no-car days, no plastic bags, and no waste. Let’s do it now.

 ( )1. A. swims B. swimming C. to swim D. swam

( )2. A. below B. high C.above D. low

( )3. A. set off    B. set up C. put on D. put down

( )4. A. In B. At C. On D. With

( )5. A. nor B. or C.both D. and

( )6. A. any more B. no more C. no longer D. never

( )7. A. because B. so C. but D. although

( )8. A. Finally B. 3rd C. 4th D. 5th

( )9. A. up B. down C. on D. off

( )10.A. both B. each C. every D. all

**六、阅读理解（10分）**

The earth is about 4,600 million years old. Modern man has lived on the earth for only 35,000 years, but during that time, we have changed our planet in many ways. Many of the things that we have done are good, but more are not good for the earth.

Water Pollution

A lot of people, birds and fish die each day because of water pollution. Factories have polluted the land and the water. As a result, many rivers and lakes are now dead.

Air Pollution

In big cities, factories, as well as cars, trucks and buses are the main causes of air pollution. Many people in cities now have serious health problems. For example, Mexico city used to be a beautiful sunny capital, but today it is always covered by thick brown clouds.

Soil Pollution

In order to have a good harvest, most of the farmers use chemicals too much in their fields. That’s bad for the soil. But this kind of pollution is difficult to stop.

Hope for the Future

These problems are very serious for our future, so all of us should do something to improve our environment. If we can stop pollution, our planet will become more and more beautiful and our health will be better. Let’s be greener people!

根据短文内容，选择正确答案。

( )1.\_\_\_\_\_ have made the earth change a lot.

A.Human beings B.Animals C.Plants D.People in other planets

( )2.There are \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of pollution in this passage.

A.two B.three C.four D.five

( )3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a big problem now.

A.Pollution B.Population C.Education D.Medical treatment

( )4.Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

A.Most of the things that we have done are good for our planet.

B.We must stop the factories from pouring waste water into the rivers and lakes.

C.Because of water pollution, many rivers and lakes are now dead.

D.Water pollution is very serious nowadays.

( )5.Which sentence is TRUE?

A.Though Mexico city is always covered by thick brown clouds, it’s still a beautiful sunny capital.

B.Air pollution can make people sick.

C.Now fewer farmers use chemicals in the fields.

D.Factories, cars, trucks and buses are the main causes of soil pollution.

**七、短文填词（10分）**

As we know, there are\_\_\_\_1\_\_ [sevrəl] pollutions around us. \_\_\_2\_\_ them, noise pollution is one of the most serious ones. It has influenced (影响) our daily life a lot.

When we ride bikes on our way to school, all kinds of vehicles \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ too much smoke. We \_\_\_4\_\_(breath) dirty air. Sometimes our chests hurt \_\_\_5\_\_\_(bad) and we cough again and again. The vehicles make a lot of noise. I’m afraid I will go \_6\_\_\_\_ soon. There are so many waste plastic bags near the countryside, and \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_ ['lɪtə] is everywhere. I’m always in a bad mood.

I hope the \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_ [gʌvənmənt] can take \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ (measure) to protect our environment in many ways. The earth is the only home of \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_(we).

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

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**九年级上英语U2 T2校本作业（30分钟）**

**A.基础**

一、选择填空

( )1. ---How many birds can you see in the tree? ---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. None. B. No one. C. No.

( )2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we were quite tired,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we still went on working.

1. Because; / B. Although; / C. Although; but

( )3.---Do you kn*ow \_\_\_\_\_\_ the members in the club? --- It’s about 200.*

1. a number of B. the number of C. plenty of

( )4.There was a rainstorm yesterday. The flood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the old bridge over the small river.

1. washed away B. blew away C. put away

( )5.----What did you buy in the shop yesterday?

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there isn’t good enough.

1. Something; nothing B. Something; everything C .Nothing; everything

二、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。（5分）

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(complete) forgot that it’s his birthday today.
2. We have come to realize the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(important) of learning English..

1. He made a big mistake, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(结果),he lost his job.

3.When the temperature falls below zero, the water will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(变成) ice.

4.People should plant more trees instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( 砍伐) the trees.

5. He wants to buy a car. But he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (缺少) money.

**B.过关训练**

1. 情景交际(共5小题;每小题2分满分10分)

根据情景提示完成下列各题。

1.你想说“真不好的天气”，你可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 如果你听说同学的父亲生病了，你可以表示同情地说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 你告诉大家“公共场合下不能随地吐痰”，你可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 你想告诉大家“我们不该摘花或践踏草坪”，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 你想问别人，我们应该做什么来保护水资源，你可以这么问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词,写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



1 2 3 4 5

1. step, on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. should, card for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. stop, blow away, earth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. turn off, tap, before\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. spit in public\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C.拓展提升**

**完形填空**

When people talk about air pollution, they usually think of outdoor air pollution. But do you know that air pollution also exists（存在）in homes, offices, hotels and other buildings? The air in your home can be 2 to 100 times more 1 than the air outdoors! In fact, some American doctors say that 50% of illnesses have 2 to do with polluted indoor air.

Smoking and cooking, heating appliances（设备），building materials, paints, and furniture are the main 3 of indoor air pollution. Air pollution 4 our health in many ways. Young children and the old often suffer more from it. Indoor air pollution can 5 people’s eyes, noses and throats. Air pollution, 6 indoor and outdoor, can also cause lung cancer, heart disease, and even harm the brain! It is said that half a million young kids and women die each year in India 7 indoor air pollution.

There are many ways to reduce（减少）indoor air pollution. For example, 8 the amount of outdoor air coming indoors and try to 9 your family members and relatives from smoking. Environment-friendly materials pollute 10 and work well.

（ ）1.A.crowded B. friendly C. pleasant D. polluted

（ ）2.A.something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

（ ）3.A.reasons B. causes C. things D. behavior

（ ）4.A.helps B. influences C. kills D. prevents

（ ）5.A.open B. close C. harm D. clean

（ ）6.A.both B. either C. all D. neither

（ ）7.A.thanks to B. instead of C. with the help of D. because of

（ ）8.A.let B. rise C. increase D. make

（ ）9.A.stop B. change C. disturb D. destroy

（ ）10.A.more B. less C. fewer D. worse

**九年级上英语U2 T3校本作业**

**（30分钟）**

**A.基础**

选择填空

( )1. My job is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English for children.

1. teach B. teaches C. to teach

( )2. Taking cloth bags to go shopping can help us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ white pollution.

1. reduce B. remove C. produce

( )3. Some people love pets, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others hate them.

1. and B. while C. so

( )4.We can see many trees on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of the road.

1. each B. every C. both

( )5.Parents often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some good living conditions.

1. offer; to B. provide; for C. provide; with

( )6.Tim drives too fast. The car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a speed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 100 kilometers per hour.

1. reaches; of B. is; at C. is; of

二、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。（5分）

1.The supermarkets don’t provide free p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bags for the customers. We had better take

cloth bags.

2.It’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of money to buy such an expensive bike.

3.Let’s go to the cinema instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch ) TV at home..

4.They set up an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(organize) to help homeless people.

5.You shouldn’t fight with each other, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(毕竟) you are sisters.

**B.过关训练**

1. 情景交际(共5小题;每小题2分满分10分)

根据情景提示完成下列各题。

1.你的老师想建议你要努力学习，否则你会考试不及格，他会这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.你问科林是否想成为一名环保人士，你可以这样问他：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Colin?

3.作为一名记者在向别人提问前，可以这样征求别人的意见：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4.老师教育我们要使用纸的两面，他可能会这样讲：

We ought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5.你想知道琳达多经常使用纸巾，你可以这样问她：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Linda?

1. 看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词,写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。



51 52 53 54 55

1.sort, so that, recycle

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.spread,message

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.ought to, leave

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.use, produce

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.cloth, shopping

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C.拓展提升**

短文填空

阅读下面短文,根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示,在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词,

要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确,使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

The bicycle is one of the simplest but the most useful inventions in the world. The most 56 [sə'praɪzɪŋ] is that although the famous artist Leonardo da Vinci had drawn a design for bicycles and also for flying machines and some other things, People didn’t 57 (production) those things until long after he died.

A person riding a bicycle uses very little 58 ['enədʒɪ] to make the bicycle move, and there is no 59 [pə'lu:ʃn] at all when you are riding it. But in some developed countries, most people don’t go to work 60 bicycle. Because the number of cars on the road 61 (become) larger, it certainly becomes more 62 (danger) to ride a bicycle. As a 63 , less people ride bicycles on the road. Perhaps the best way to make riding 64 (safe) and more popular is to create roads only for bicycles, and to make it difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city so 65 they will go back to use their bicycles.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**九年级英语 Unit3 Topic1校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

**A.基础**

1. **单项选择**

( )1.—English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by lots of people as their first language in the world..

A.is spoken B.speaks C.is speaking

( )2.—I hope I can travel in America one day. — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Me,too. B.I agree. C.I don’t think so.

( )3.—Do you have a good chance\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_speaking English?

—Yes,I communicate(沟通)with foreigners in English every day.

1. practice B.to practice C.practiced

( ) 4.It’s helpful for students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their classmates.

1. get along well with B.get along to C.stay with

( )5.—I’m going to Mount Huang with my parents next Saturday. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. No problem. B. Have a good trip! C. Sounds great.

( )6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the boys.Li Jian is the most careful in his class.

1. Of B.In C.Besides

( )7.The young actor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the play.

A.plays an important role B.play important C.takes place

( )8.The number of the students in our school\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_larger and larger.

A.are B.is C.get

( )9. He has done well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English and has made\_\_\_\_\_\_in spoken English.

A.on;great progress B.in;great progress

C.in;a great progress

( ) 10. Tom recently lost himself in playing computer games.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,he failed the final exam last week.

1. As a result B.So that C.However

( ) 11. .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people watched the rocket flying up into the sky.

A.Thousand B.Thousands C.Thousands of

( ) 12. As China grows stronger and stronger,Chinese\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in more and more schools out of our country.

A.teaches B.is taught C.has taught

( ) 13. Nowadays,more and more parents in China their children to study abroad at an early age.

A.encourage B.help C.make

( ) 14.It’s not your turn yet.Please wait on the chair over there until you \_\_\_\_\_

A.are calling B.have called C.are called

( ) 15. We are sure the century will bring us more hopes.

1. twentieth-first B.twentieth-one C.twenty-first

**二、根据首句意或提示完成句子，每空填一词。**

16. Russia is a traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Europe) country.

17. A lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_['tʊərɪsts] visit the Great Wall .

18. The mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lay) her baby on the bed and left the room.

19. What are you going to do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (今晚).

20. We have some trouble\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (communicate) in German.

**三、根据句意及汉语提示，完成句子。**

21.We must work hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (从现在开始).

22.The little boy can speak English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(和……一样好)Chinese.

23.Miss Gao \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(|对……高兴)him because he is never late for school.

24..China has encouraged mire people to learn English since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(二十世纪七十年代)

25..He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(取得很大进步)in speaking English.

**B.过关训练**

**一、情景交际。**

26.你的朋友要去面试，临出发前你对他表示祝福，应怎么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27.你想表达想去北京的迫切心情，应怎么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

28.你在公共场合看到有人在抽烟，你上前制止，你可这样说：

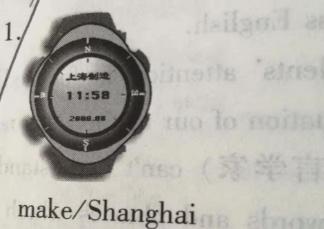
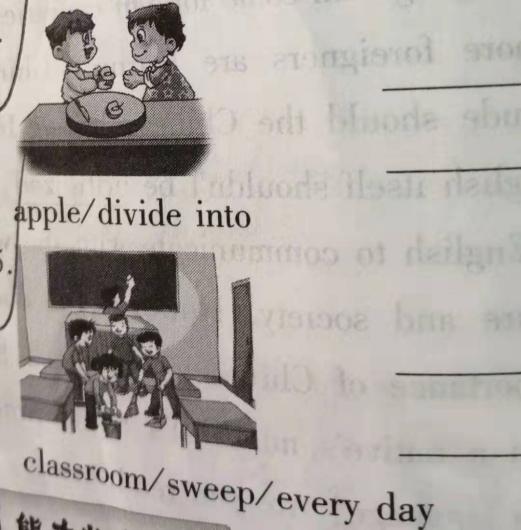
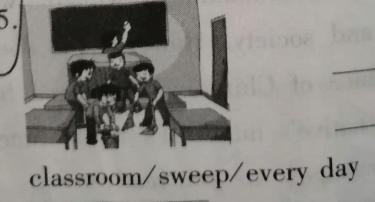
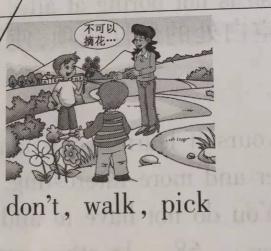
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29.你的同学英语学得不好，表现得有点自卑，你可以这样鼓励他：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

30你的朋友刚从国外回来，你想知道他在国外能否理解那里的人说的话，你可以这样问

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**、二、看图造句。**



31 32 33 34 35

31make/Shanghai\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

32.apple/divide into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

33.classroom/sweep/every day\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

34.don’t, walk, pick\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35.business,Beijing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C.拓展提升**

**一、完形填空, 从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。**

Memorizing(记忆)class notes is a good way to learn English.But what is the 16 way for you to memorize class notes?It’s difficult to answer the 17 ，because different people have different ideas and there are really many ways.It also has \_\_18 \_to do with the material to be memorized.

I once\_\_19 a very good way to memorize class notes.I typed the whole term’s handwriting notes on my computer. 20 it needed a lot of time,it was a good way.It made me 21 the material again,just as if I were taking notes in class.This way of memorizing class notes also made me feel 22 ,because it was easy and full of fun.I just needed to start at the beginning of my notes and type(输入）to the end.

There are many other good ways to memorize class notes. \_ 23 ,you can make a lot of colorfrul marks on the important parts of your notes.When you \_ 24 the notes.you will pay more attention to those parts.You can 25 make an outline(要点)of you notes,and then you will have a better understanding of each lesson.

( )36.A.newest B.cheapest C.easiest

( )37.A.problem B.question C.phone

( )38.A.something B.somebody C.nothing

( )39.A.thought B.forgot C.used

( )40.A.Because B.Although C.used

( )41.A.worry about B.put on C.think of

( )42.A.nervous B.lucky C.relaxed

( )43.A.For example B.At least C.As a result

( )44.A.report B.review C.return

( )45.A.again B.almost C.also

**二、阅读理解**

A

Do you know about SQ3R?It is a formula to help you understand what you read and improve reading efficiency.SQ3R is especially helpful when you are reading a textbook,like your social studies or science book,Each letter of the formula tells you what to do.

S=Survey

A survey means to look over a book.Look at the pictures.Look at the title and the headings,if there is any.Read the first sentence or two.

Q=Question

Question means to ask yourself. “What’s the book about?What’s the writer trying to tell me?”Once you get an idea o what you’re going o read,then you can read with a better understanding.

3R=Read，Retite,Review

1.Read the book,looking for the answers to the questions you have.Picture in your mind what the words are saying.

2.Recite in your mind,or write on paper,the main ideas of what you have just read.Write the main ideas in your own words.

3.Review what you have learned.Make notes to help you review.

Now you have a valuable study tool.Use it to help study for a test.Use it to help remember what you need.Use it to help understand important information.

( )46.SQ3R is a good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. math problem B.training course

C.health tip D.study method

( )47.What does the“S”in SQ3R mean?

1. To find some books. B.To look through a book.

C.To ask yourself some questions. D.To review what you have learned.

( )48.Why should you ask questions before reading a book?

1. To read more books. B.To remember more words.

C.To understand the book better. D.To prepare for the examination.

( )49.What should you recite after reading a book according to the passage?

1. The main idea of the book. B.Some beautiful sentences.

C.Some useful expressions. D.The writer’s information.

( )50.Who would be interested in this passage?

1. A physics teacher. B.Students who aren’t good at math.
2. Students who have trouble in reading. D.A mother whose son likes playing football.

**三、短文填空**

When you hear the name Disney,what comes to your 51 /maind/?Most people think of Mickey Mouse.Mickey Mouse,one of Disney’s favorite 52 (character),was like a member of his own family.Walt Disney began to draw 53 /ka:(r)’tu:n/characters at an early age.He grew up making a very good living from his cartoons,like Mickey Mouse 54 ['pɒpjʊlə] all over the wold.

In the late 1930’s,Walt decided to build a park for the workers of his studio(演播室)and their families.He 55 (buy)the land right next to his studio to provide a few rides and some fun for his workers.

The workers could bring their families to the park and 56  [rɪ'læks].He knew that happy workers could work very well.Later Disney wanted to 57 his idea with everyone who wanted some fun.Disneyland was 58 (open)on July 17,1955.During only a few weeks of its opening.Disneyland greeted one million 59 (visit)to the park..Mickey Mouse had a new 60 .Disneyland was the first few Disney theme(主题)parks to open around the world.

51.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_52.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_54.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_55.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 56\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 58.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_59.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_60.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**九年级英语 Unit3 Topic2校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

**A.基础**

1. **单项选择**

( )1.None of them talked. They finished their meal .

A.in silence B.in order C.in place

( )2.rm flying to Hainan Island for my holiday this weekend, it is raining there these days.

A.if B. as if C. even if

( )3 .A foreigner on our way to the train station yesterday morning. We went there together.

A.picked us up B.cheered us on C asked for a ride

( )4. Guan Dong saved an old lady out of the Yangtze River. great courage he showed !

A. What a B .What C. How a

( )5.I like the pet dog very much. I it my good friend.

A regard ; as B. compare; to C.stand ; for

( )6. 一Can you tell me Huang Hua will give us a speech this afternoon?

一Yes, he will. He is the top student we all admire.

A. that ;what B. what ; which C. whether ; that

( )7.When someone is in trouble, please your hands and help him.

A.put off B.put on C.put out

( )8.The chemistry teacher required the students more attention the lab clean.

1. to pay,to keep B.to paying,to keeping C.to pay,to keeping

( )9.Chinese by more and more people from all over the world today.

A.learn B.learned C.is learned

( )10.Her grandpa, as well as her parents, pleased with her lessons.

A.are B.is C.am

( )11.一I have great in learning English and I’m so worried.Could you help me?

一Certainly.I’d be glad to.

A.trouble B.interest C.joy

( )12.They are here England.Let’s say goodbye to them.

1. leaving ; for B.leave ; for C.leaving ; to

( )13.There are some between languages.So they are used .

A.different ; different ; differently B.differences; differences; different C.differences; different; differently

( )14.一Which dress do you like best,Madam? 一Sorry , I can’t decide now.

A.to buy which one B.which I should buy it C.which one to buy

( )15.一I don’t know where to go this summer vacation.

一Why not visiting Beijing?There are many places of interest there.

1. suggest B.wonder C.consider

二、**词汇题**

16.To be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who doesn’t tell lies, and everyone will like you.

17. Hard-working is the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of success.

18.It may be dangerous to talk with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(strange)

19.You should be careful with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(pronounce)

20.Her mother p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him when he performs well.

21.In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China, many emperors made medicine for long life.

22.Yang Liwei is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(proud) of China.

23.We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (courage) to ask questions in class.

24.He put out his hand with his thumb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(raise)

25.Betty won the speech competition, we drank to her v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**三、完成句子**

26. Teachers always tells us not to be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(犯错误)

27. Children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flowers of our nation.(比作)

28.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(注意) traffic rules or you may get hurt.

29. It’s polite to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(上车)the bus in a line.

30. Dr. Lee\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(为我送行) at the airport last week.

**B.过关训练**

**一、情景交际**

31.你想知道对方的航班是几点， 你可以这样问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

32.你想搭对方的顺风车去飞机场，你可以这么问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

33.你想告诉你的朋友，无论何时遇到困难，给你发邮件;

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

34.你的朋友考试考不好，你可以这么安慰他：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35.你想告诉朋友你的叔叔明天会来接我，你可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、看图写话。



36. stand for

37. fly, tomorrow

38. consider, friend

39. when, angry

40. look

**C.拓展提升**

**一、完形填空，从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。(每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

Once there were two neighbors living next to each other. One of them was a retired teacher and the other was an engineer. 16 of them planted the same plants in their gardens.

The retired teacher was giving a 17 amount of water to his plants. And he didn’t always give full attention to them , 18 the other neighbor who was interested in technology, gave a lot of water to his plants. He 19 them too well.

One day, a storm started suddenly 20 the night. Next morning, the engineer was 21 to see that his plants came off from the roots.But, the retired teacher's plants were very well

The engineer went to the retired teacher and asked, "We both grew the same plants together. I 22 looked after my plants better than you did for yours, and even gave them more water. Still, my plants came off from the roots, while yours didn’t How is that 23 ?

The retired teacher smiled and said, "You made it easy for your plants. While I gave them just proper water and let their roots 24 for more. And their roots went deeper and deeper, which made their position stronger.”

This story is about parenting where children are like plants. 25 everything is given to them, they will not understand the hard work it takes to earn those things.

41.A. None B.All C. Both

42. A. large B.small C. full

43.A. while B.unless C.though

44. A took off B.got through C.looked after

45. A. during B. among C.into

46. A .famous B.intelligent C.surprised

47.A.nervously B.actually C.recently

48. A .possible B.awful C.popular

49. A.search B.risk C.wait

50.A.So B.But C.lf

**二、阅读理解**

Who decides how to speak English around the world? Do teachers in the colleges and schools What about those who write dictionaries or books? Do they decide what is good English and what is bad English? Or do governments decide when a language will change?

Probably you have thought about this question once or twice before. The answer is that none of these people decide how English will be spoken. Believe it or not, many of the biggest changes in how English is spoken have come from common people in the streets. And one of the most important places where English has changed is on the playground! These playgrounds can be any place where young people meet, such as a sports field or a beach.

For example, black kids invented many new words in American English as they played basketball or music. Often words used by black kids in the big cities become popular with other kids many years later.

Another popular sport, baseball has also given many words and expressions to American English.

On the beaches of southern California, teenagers invented words to describe how they felt when they surfed. These words found their way into the high schools and then to other places. Similar changes in English happened among young people in Ireland and Australia. Children from one group would find ways to play with children of another group more easily. Often they made new words just to develop an identity(身份)different from their parents.

( )51.Who decide how English is spoken?

A. Governments. B. Teachers C. Common people. D. Black kids

( )52. According to the passage many English words come from .

A. sports B. textbooks C. dictionaries D.everyday life

( )53. Why do these kids invent new words?

A. They are asked to do so B. They try to beat their teachers

C. They want to make up a dictionary D. They want to feel different from their parents

( )54. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Writers of dictionaries decide how English is spoken.

B.Newly invented words by teenagers spread to the school first.

C.Common people have nothing to do with the changes of English.

D.Parents made new words to develop an identity different from their children.

( )55. The passage mainly tells us .

A. how English is spoken B. why black kids are important

C. when baseball was invented D.where new English words are from

**三、短文填空**

Reading makes one wise, but many people seldom read. They say they are too busy to read .Sure .They have work to do. They have families to support. 56 these are only excuses. A reading habit isn't something natural. It needs to be 57 (train) And it's never too late to develop a reading habit.

Scientists believe proper books are very important for children to develop 58 good reading habit.A book in rich colors and with simple patterns(图案) such as lines and circles is a good 59 /tʃɔɪs/ for babies of three months old. When they reach six months, they will become interested in simple story books in rich colors.

When children get old enough to read by 60 ( they ), it's necessary to buy books\_\_61\_\_\_ are both interesting and right for them to understand. Books which are either too easy or too difficult are not good 62 kids to keep their reading habits.

Only buying books for children isn't enough. For kids, parents are their first teachers. So parents should read books to 63 /set/ an example. Children will follow them. Scientists say imitating(模仿) the adults is a born 64 / skɪl /. And it is the 65 valuable way for children to learn. This will certainly help them develop a reading habit in the end.

56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

61. 62. 63. 64. 65.

**九年级上英语U3 T3校本作业**

**（30分钟）**

**A.基础**

1. 选择填空

（ ）1.一Could you please me your notebook,Peter?

一Certainly.Here you are.

A.borrow B.to borrow C.lend

（ ）2.The boy is afraid of darkness,so he out at night.

A.dares to go B.doesn’t dare go C.dare not go

（ ）3.一I have worked hard at English, but I haven’t made any progress.

一If you working at it ,you will succeed.

A.feel like B.stick to C.keep away

（ ）4. You can use my computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. if necessary B. if so C. so that

（ ）5.一I’m sorry I my exercise book at home this morning.

一It doesn’t matter.Don’t forget it here this afternoon.

1. left ; bringing B.forgot ; bringing C.left ; to bring

二、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。（5分）

1.As a student,you shouldn’t c others’ papers in the exam.

2.I felt very (sleep)after lunch.

3.Kate always takes notes in her n carefully in class.

4.I find some Japanese words are very difficult to (pronunciation).

5.This story was based on r life.

**B.过关训练**

1. 情景交际(共5小题;每小题2分满分10分)

根据情景提示完成下列各题。

1.你的朋友Mike刚从英国旅游回来，你想问他这次旅游怎么样，你可以这样问他：

2.你想让你的朋友就如何学好英语提些建议，你可以这样对他/她说：

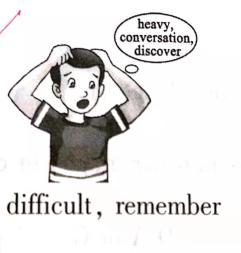
3.你想表达，与在座的各位分享观点是你的荣幸，你可以这样说：

4.你的朋友害羞，你可以鼓励他“别害羞”，可以这样说：

5.你想表达你害怕在公开场合说英语，你可以这样说：

1. 看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词,写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。

****  ****

1 2 3 4 5

1.which, kind, choose

2.advise, oral, often

3.difficult, remember

4.wonder, note, class

5.England, tomorrow

**C.拓展提升**

短文填空

阅读下面短文,根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示,在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词,

要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确,使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

Why is it that some people seem to learn several languages without any effort, while for others learning just one foreign language is neither enjoyable nor 1 (succeed )? What makes learning a new language so easy for some people and so difficult for others?

We each have our own preferred way of learning as a result of our 2 ( culture )and educational backgrounds(背景). Experts have identified(鉴定) different learning styles.

Visual(视觉型的) Learners usually enjoy looking at pictures and flashcards. Auditory(听觉型的) Learners,on the other 3 ,prefer to learn by listening and talking to others. They don't need to see words 4 (write) down.

There are Analytical(分析型的) Learners, meaning they enjoy understanding 5 the language works They love studying 6 ['ɡræmə(r)] rules and like to focus on details. But global(综合型的) Learners are more 7 (interest) in communicating their ideas and are not worried about 8 ['weðə] what they say is grammatically(语法上地) correct.

So, to do well in a language, you should identify your style and try to find a class 9 will teach you the way you want to learn. For example, if you are an Auditory Learner, you are 10 ['prɒbəblɪ]don't want to do so much reading.

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

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**九年级上英语U4 T1 校本作业**

**（30分钟）**

**A.基础**

1. 选择填空

（ ）1.The toothbrush is made plastic and the wine is made grapes.

A. of; from B. from: from C. of: from

（ ）2.-I don t know how to sell everyday things online.

一I can help you a website.

1. give up B. set up C. turn up

（ ）3. He often makes his wife , but this time he is made by his wife

A. to laugh, laugh B. laugh, to laugh C. laugh, laugh

（ ）4. When the sad news, my mother couldn’t help .

A. hear, crying B. hearing, crying C. hearing, to cry

（ ）5. My parents don't allow me computer games at home.

A . play B. to play C. playing

二．根据首字母及句意补全单词。（5分）

1. Mr.King can’t be at home because there is a (锁)on his door.

2. If the computer (系统)is down, the records have to be kept by hand.

3. 一May I use your computer,Mike?

一Sorry.There’s something wrong with the (键盘).

4.Look!There are many colorful (气球)in the sky.

5.Sam made a (记号)under the new word and looked it up in a dictionary.

**B.过关训练**

一．情景交际(共5小题;每小题2分满分10分)

根据情景提示完成下列各题。

1. 你希望有一天能去太空，你可以这样说：

.

2.你告诉别人你的房间住着很舒服，可以这样表达：

.

3.你想知道这条裙子和材质，可以这样问：

？

4.你想让同桌把他的发明展示给你看，你可以这样对他说：

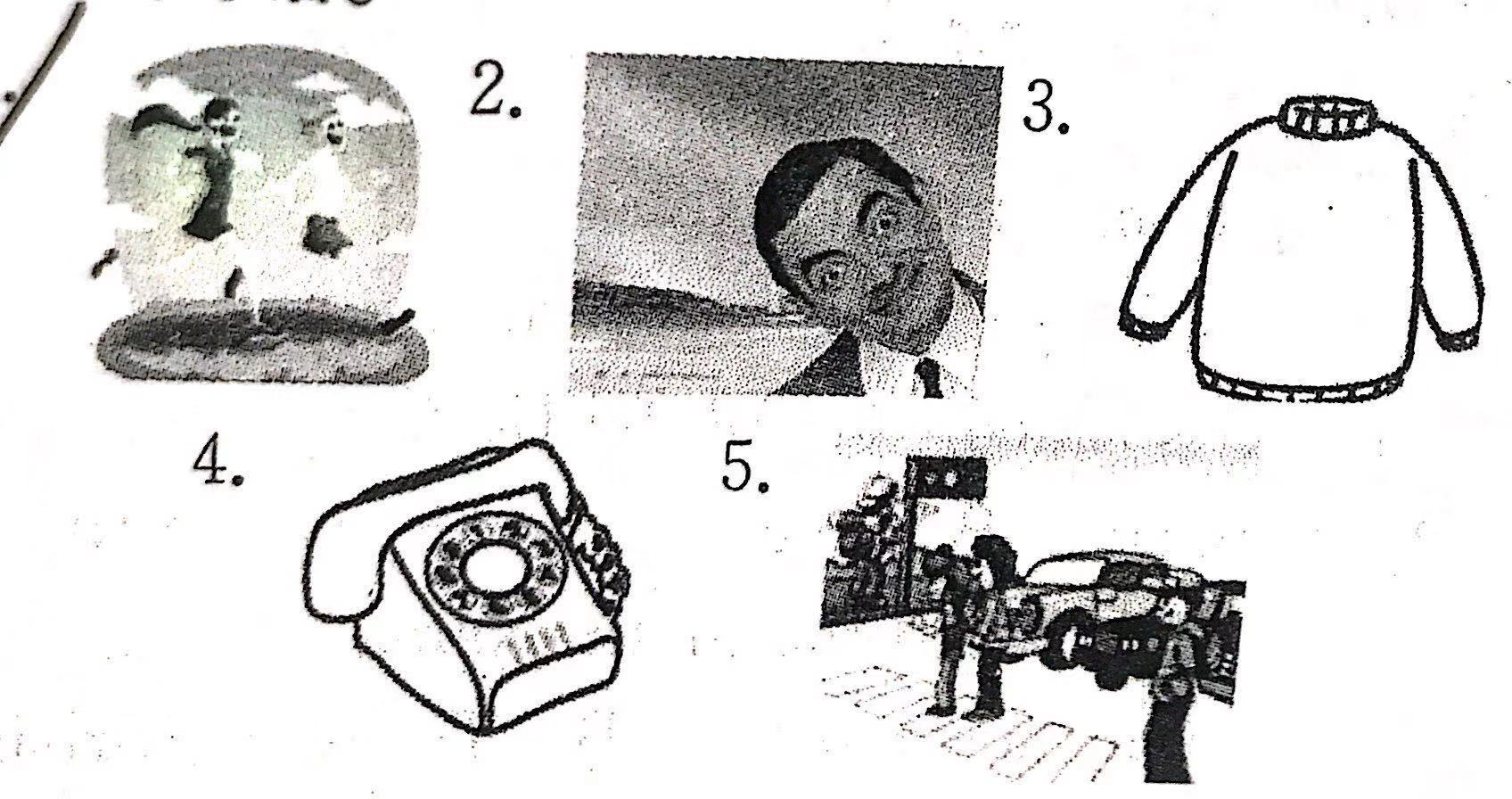
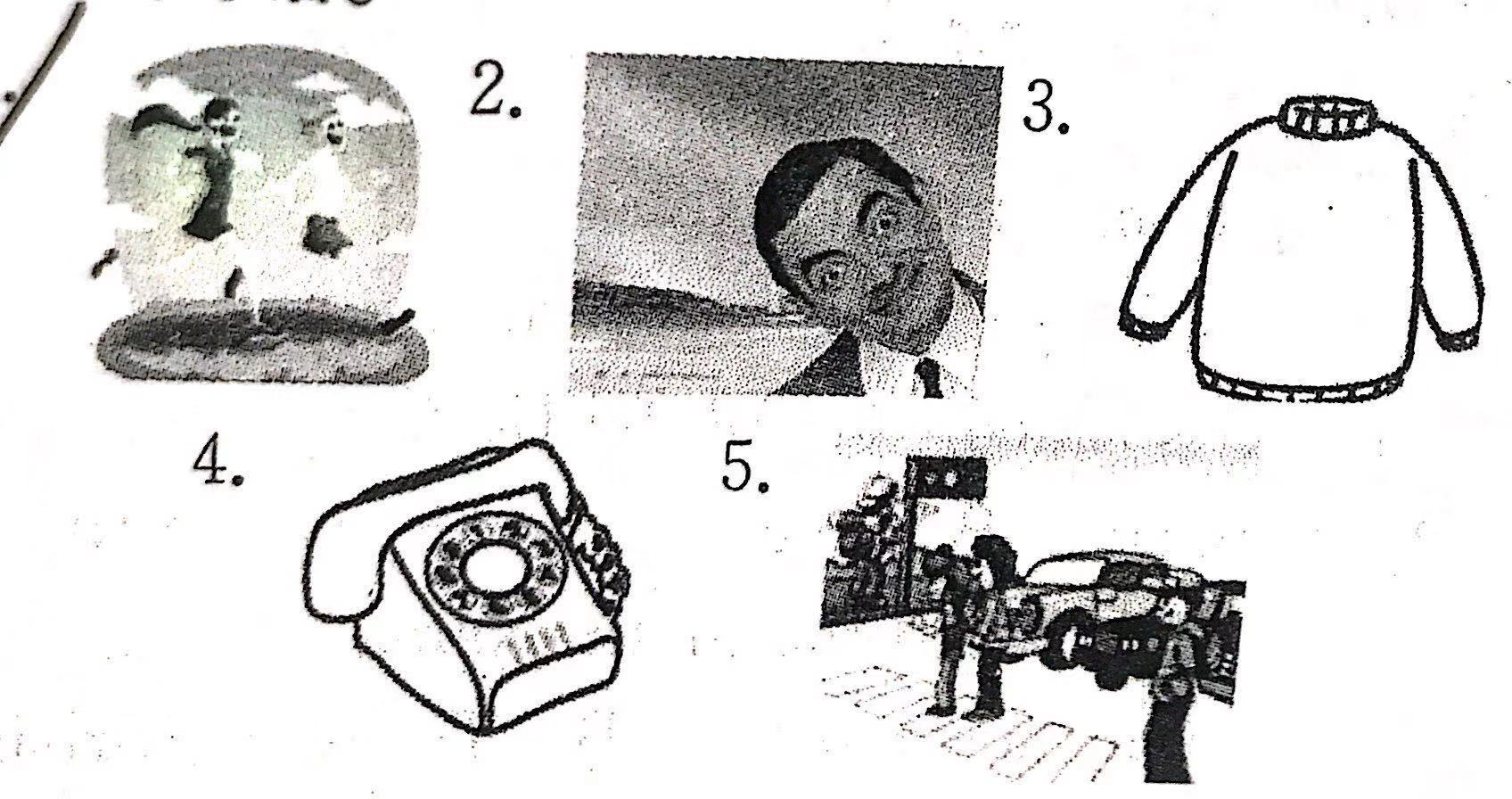
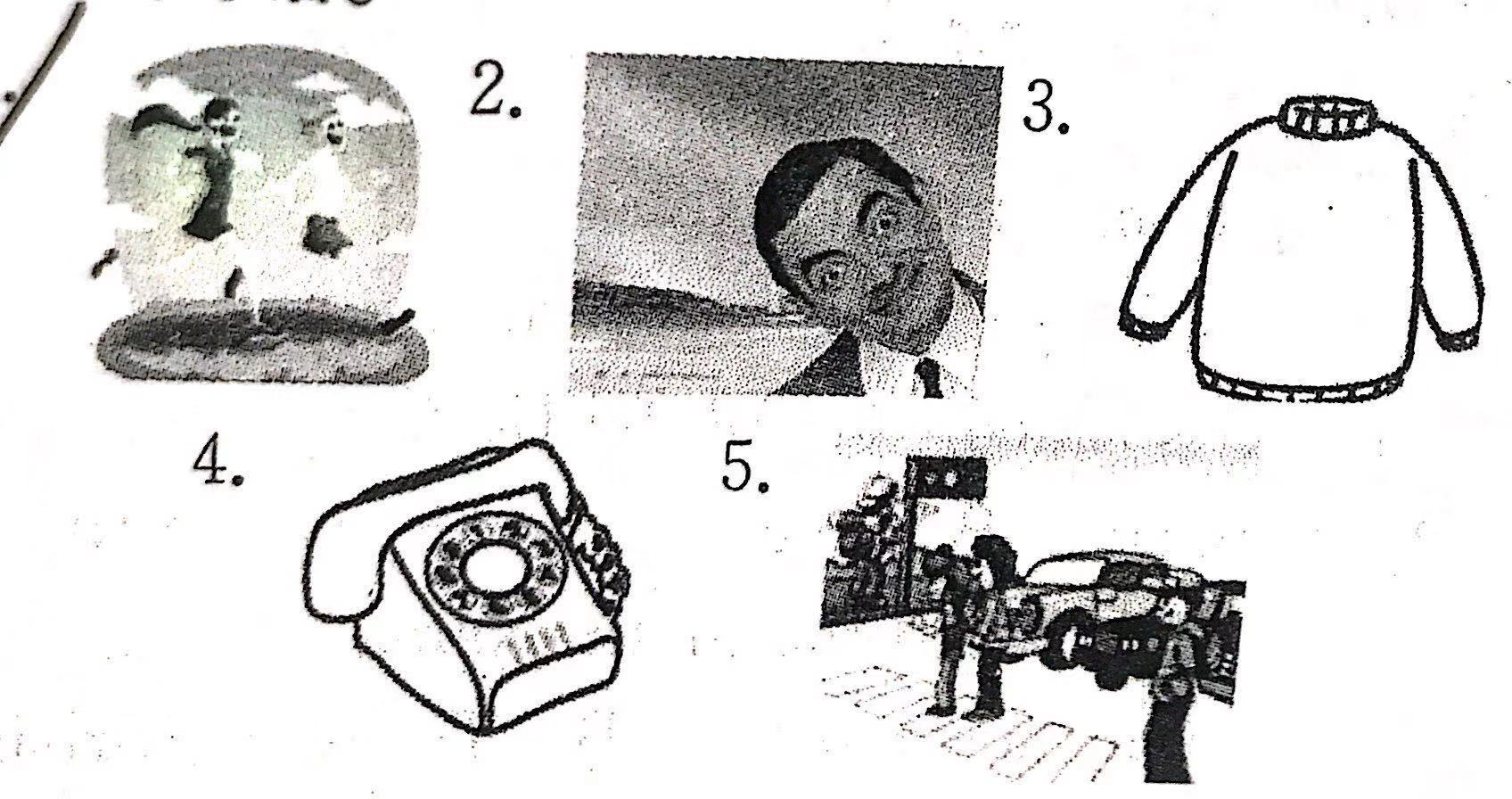
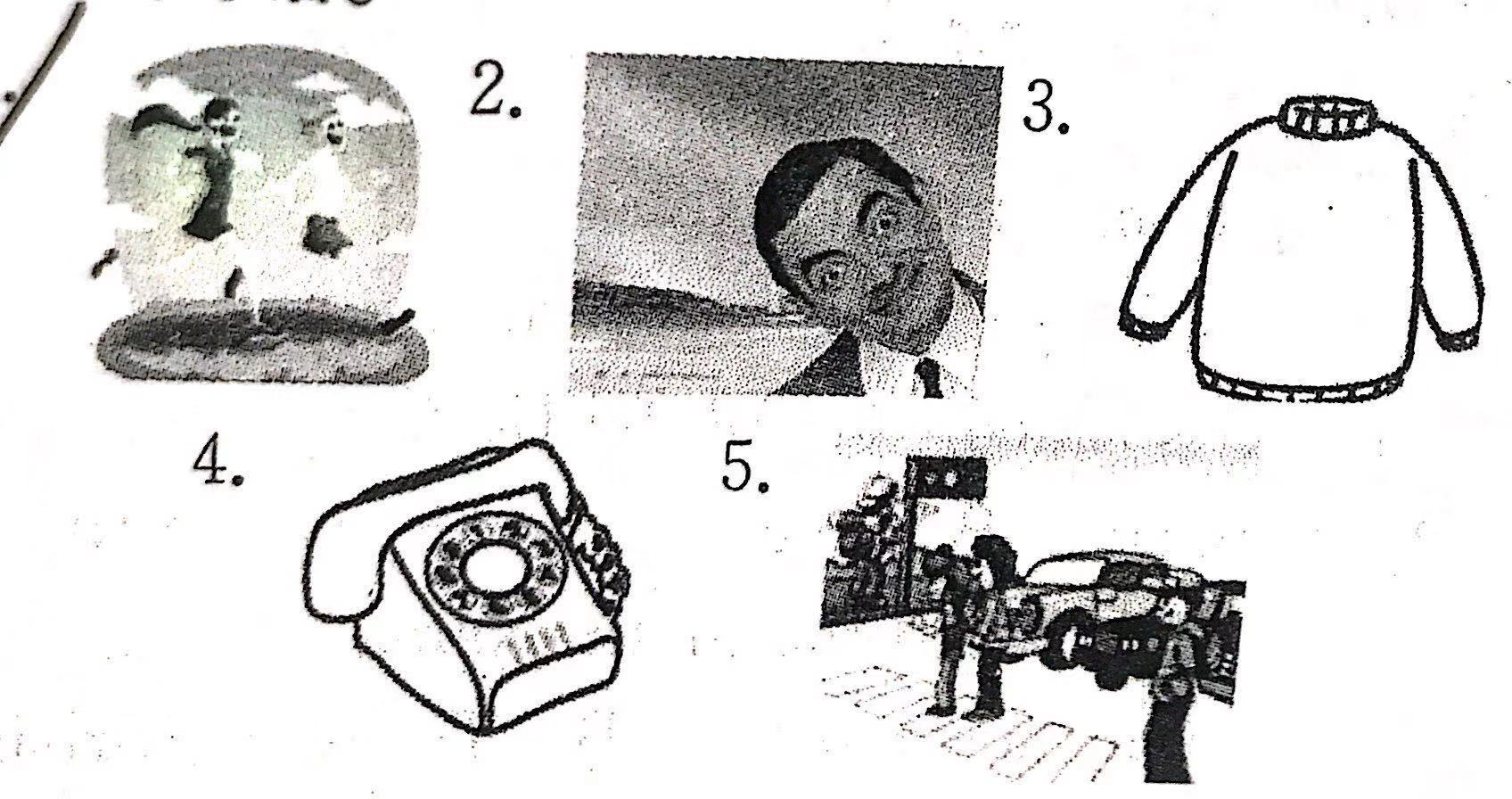
Could you please ?

5.你告诉朋友，红酒是由葡萄制成的，可以这样说：

.

二．看图写话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词,写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。

 ****

51 52 53 54 55

1.Be good for,if,every day

.

2.Make, laugh,by,funny

.

3.Cotton,be used for

.

4.it’s thought that ,invent,by Bell

.

5.Be not allowed,if

.

**C.拓展提升**

短文填空

阅读下面短文,根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示,在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词,

要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确,使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

In our life, umbrellas are widely used on rainy days. Most of the umbrellas 1 (make)of paper or cloth. However, umbrellas 2 (not, invent)to keep off rain first. They were used for 3 (keep)off the sun. Umbrellas have a long history, but nobody 4 (know )when they came into being. It's said that ordinary people were not allowed

5 (use)umbrellas in some places. In Europe, umbrellas were first used by the Greeks to keep off the sun. But the

6 ( Roman)were the first to use them to use to keep off rain. During the Middle Ages, people stopped using umbrellas. Then they came out again in Italy in the late 7 (sixteen )century.

In around 1680, umbrellas 8 (appear)in France. About a century later umbrellas were used to protect against the rain all over Europe.

Till now the shape of umbrellas hasn't changed much, but they become much 9 (light) in weight. And women's umbrellas are made in all kinds of colors. While you are walking in bright sunshine, remember to take your umbrella. You had better protect 10 (you) from being hurt by the sun.

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**九年级上英语 U4 T2校本作业**

**（30分钟）**

**A.基础**

**一、单项选择 （30分）**

( )1. ---Most housework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by the robots in the future. ---I agree.

A. will do B. will be done C. is done [来源:学科网]

( )2.The teacher told him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again.

A.not be late for B. not to be late C .be not late

( )3.I hope to visit other planets \_\_\_\_\_\_Mars\_\_\_\_\_\_ spaceship.

A.on, by B.like, by C.as, in D.by, like

( )4. My home is twice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than yours.

A. l学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！arge B. larger C. the larger

( )5. That old woman had no children. But she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by volunteers.

A.could well care for B.could be taken care of C.took care of herself

( )6. .—Will you be there? —I’m not sure. I don’t know if I \_\_\_\_\_ come.

A.was able to B.can be able C.will be able to

( )7.---Why are you so happy, Tom?

---Because I found my MP4. My MP4 was\_\_\_\_学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！\_\_ on my way home yesterday.

Luckily, it \_\_\_\_\_\_ by a 10-year-old boy just now.

A.lose; was found B. lose; found C. lost; was found

( )8学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！. It \_\_\_\_\_\_3 years \_\_\_\_\_China launched Chang’e 1.

A.is, for B. has been, with C.has been, since

( )9.My hometown is a nice place. And it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your hometown.

A.two-thirds as big as B .two-third as big as C. two-thirds as small as

( )10.I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ my father came back.

A.won’t, until B.will, until C.didn’t, until D.did, until

( )11.It \_\_\_\_\_ me three hours to finish the work.

A.spends B.takes C.costs D.pays

( )12.--How many books did you borrow?

--Four. I borrowed one yeaterday, and \_\_\_\_\_\_three this morning.

A, other B, the other C, another

( )13.This kind of robot \_\_\_\_\_help people do dangerous work.

A, used to B, was used to C, was used for

( )14.I think Chinese people will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese Dream soon.

A.realize B.reach C.be realized

( )15.---I watched an interesting program on TV last night. The man called Zhangming could pull a train with his mouth.

学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ ---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.Have a good time! B. What a pity! C. What fun!

**二、 根据句意及提示完成句子。**

1. Our teeth have a hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (表面), so we can eat hard food.

2. ---How is your j to France?

---Wonderful. I visited many places of interest there.

3. ---Did you see the accident happen with your own eyes?[来源:学|科|网Z|X|X|K]

---Yes. And the police asked me to d it.

4. -The weather report says that there will be a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[stɔːrm] this afternoon.

5. The solar system is a small part of the .[ˈjuːnɪvɜːrs]

6. Mrs. Green is a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_（science）. She invented many useful things.

7. We should eat more vegetables and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (little) meat.

8. The traffic here is very busy and it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (danger)for children to walk alone. .

9.Mr. Smith was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(limit) to go abroad last year.

10. --These books (weigh) over 20 kilos. I can’t carry them.

---Don’t worry. I can help you.

三.**根据句意及中文提示完成句子。**

1.He seemed to \_\_\_\_\_\_ (对......感到激动) the coming football game.

2.I met my old friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .(偶然地)

3.The Yifu High School \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(以……命名) Shao Yifu, a famous businessman in Taiwan.

4．Look! The girl is trying her best to catch up with the one in front of her, because

they are running\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (相隔)about 500 meters.

5.The police have \_ Simon’s home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (搜索) something useful. But they found nothing.

**B.过关训练。**

**四、情景交际。根据情景提示，完成下列各题。**

1.你想问kangkang，打篮球和听音乐更喜欢哪个？你可以这样问：

2.你想告诉你的好朋友，那本小说值得一看。你应该这样说：

3.体检时，Tom的体重是你的两倍，你要这样告诉Tom：

4.今晚有一场精彩的模特秀。你要告诉朋友，你可以这么说：

5.校运动会即将开始，你说我们一定能获取第一名。你应该这样说：

**五、看图说话**

1 

2 3 4 5

1.grow, astronaut

2. can’t, outer space

3. robot, in the future

4. eight, solar

5. house, under

**C.拓展提升**

**六．完形填空。根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案。**

How do you imagine the future? Will life in the future be better, worse or the same as

now?    1   do you think of the future? People   2  that life will probably be very different in 2050. First of all, larger

planes  3 ,so flying will be very cheap. Solar power(太阳能)  will be used in the cars and the cars will be much cleaner and safer. Everyone will have such a car. Robots will be  4   here and there. And space planes will take us around the world   5   two hours.

Homes will be warm in winter and cool in summer, so they will be very comfortable, we will use the sun   6  our

homes. Computers will be changed into very small so they will be very    7 . People will do many things on the

Internet.

At that time, water will become one of our most   8   problems. In many places, farmers will be in great need of

water to   9   fruit and vegetables. By 2050, we will   10   able to help blind and deaf(聋) people see again and hear

again. At that time, our life will become better and better.

(    )1.A.Which  B.How  C.Why  D.What

(    )2.A.think  B.disagree  C.plan  D.worry

(    )3.A.is produced  B.will be produced  C.produces  D.was produced

(    )4.A.seeing  B.seen  C.saw  D.sees

(    )5.A.in  B.after  C.for  D.at

(    )6.A.heats  B.to heat  C.heating  D.heated

(    )7.A.heavy  B.new  C.long  D.light

(    )8.A.pleasant  B.possible  C.serious  D.interesting

(    )9.A.sell  B.check  C.buy  D.grow

(    )10.A.can  B.be  C.could  D.are

**七。阅读理解**

Have you ever lost your wallet? Now you don’t have

to worry about it with the Volterman Smart Wallet in your

hand. The smart wallet looks like a simple leather

wallet on the outside, but it’s different inside.

The smart wallet has as much technology as your

smart phone. One is the Bluetooth alarm system. When you

leave your wallet behind, the system will send you alarm signals and report it to you. Using the built-in GPS system, you can always track (追踪) your wallet anywhere in the world in time.

The high-tech wallet also comes with a built-in power bank (移动电源) and Wi-Fi hotspot. What’s more, the smart wallet has a built -in front- facing camera. When someone tries to open it, it will take photos and email the photos to the owner. Isn’t that great?

With all these features (特点), you might think the wallet to either be heavy or large. However, it’s very light and easy to carry.

The inventor Azat said that he had the idea for this high-tech wallet three years ago. His three-year-old daughter hid his wallet behind the stove and he spent a long time looking for it.

The company Volterman started an activity to collect $ 45,000 for the smart wallet. So far it has collected over $700,000. The wallet will be sold in December. ( )1. What makes the Volterman Smart Wallet special?

A. Its high technolopy. B.Its small size. C . Its light weight D.Its high price.

( )2.The second and the third paragraghs mainly talk about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. what the smart wallet looks like B.what the smart wallet is able to do

C. how the company invented the smart wallet D. how long it takes to invent the smart wallet

( )3. Which of the following is NOT true about the smart wallet?

1. It won’t get lost easily . B. It will take pictures if anyone opens it.

C. It will be on sale in winter. D. It can take the place of(代替) your smart phone.

( )4. From the passage, we can learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the smart wallet looks different from common wallets

B. the idea for the smart wallet was born when Aza’s daughter was 3 years old

C. Azat invented the smart wallet for his daughter

D. the company has not raised enough money for the wallet

( )5. What does the writer mainly tell us?

1. How to stop losing your wallet . B. The new wallet in the future.
2. Why to invent a smart wallet. D. The world’s safest wallet.

**八、短文填空。**

Researchers have discovered the first Earthsized planet. It was first marked by 1 (science) using NASA’s Kepler telescope (望远镜) ，so it’s called Kepler-186f. It lies about 500 light years from the Earth and goes 2 its star. The planet is the right distance from its star for water： not too close and not too far. Water is one \_\_\_3\_\_\_(importance) condition that scientists guess is necessary for life. So it could have water and possible life. It’s called a true Earth cousin.

“This \_\_\_4\_\_\_ [‘plænɪt] is an Earth cousin,not an Earth twin ,” said Barclay,who is among a team of scientists reporting on the discovery in the magazine Science this week.

“It’s very \_\_5\_\_\_(excited) to find a planet similar to the Earth”’ Barclay said. “It’s not easy work because things

6 [tʃeɪndʒ] as we get more measurements. ”

Scientists don't know anything about the air of Kepler-186f,but it will be a task for future telescopes that can study for chemicals that have something to do with life.

“It’s possible for 7 to live on this planetbut that doesn’t mean there is life on it ,” Barclay said.

So far,scientists have found nearly 1 ,800 planets in the 8

“The past year has seen a lot of 9 [‘prəʊgres ] in the search for Earthlike planets. Kepler-186f is very important because it is the first planet that is the 10 temperature and is almost the same size as the Earth ”.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**九年级上英语 U4 T3校本作业**

**（30分钟）**

1. **基础**

**一、单项选择 （30分）**

( )1. We are all China’s long history and development nowadays.

A .Sorry for B. proud of C. angry with

( )2.一Wang Lin is a good student.

一So she is. She herself did well in chemistry. ，she often helped us with it.

A. What's more B. What's worse C. But

( )3. They to finish the task on time. At last they succeeded.

A.planed B. made C. made up their minds

( )4.一How can you say the boy broke the window?

一Nobody is here. There is that he broke the window.

A. no doubt B. no sure C. no chance

( )5.一Many things can be done on the Internet nowadays.

一That’ s right. ,we can watch movies listen to music and so on

A. As B. Besides C. For instance

( )6. Most people send e-mails to their friends and relatives writing to them.

A. because of B. as long as C. instead of

( )7.一Yesterday a boy fell into the river. 一 the firemen, he was saved at last.

A. From B. With C. Thanks to

( )8. Language learning isn’t hard itself.

一I agree. The attitude you have decides if you can learn it well at last.

A. What B. who C. which

( )9. The sign is used tourists to stay away from the lion in the zoo.

A. to warn B. to warning C. to make

( ) 10.一I'm upset My dog was lost. 一 Why don’t you ask the police for help?

A. Good job. B. Sounds great. C. I'm sorry to hear that.

( )11.一 How can you that the bag is yours?

一There’s a notebook with my name in it.

A.prove B. describe C. consider

( )12. We have made a plan and it in two weeks.

A will be carried out B. will carry out C. is carried out

( )13. Yuan Longping is a Chinese rice scientist is leading a research to develop"sea rice"

A.who B. which C. what

( )14.一Have you the watermelon? 一Yes, it's 5 kg.

A .weighed B. found C.cooked

( )15.Can you make that Kate’s friends will come to the party?

一Yes.It’s that they will come.

A. sure: sure B. sure: certain C. certain: certain D. certain: sure

**二、 根据句意及提示完成句子。**

1.一Why not give him a chance?

一All right. I hope he can p it to us.

2.一Shall I a some cheese to the salad?

一 All right. It may taste nice.

3.一How fast can a plane travel in the sky?

一 At a s of one thousand kilometers an hour.

4.一Cold you give me an i to the spaceships?

一 Ok. Spaceships are often controlled by computers.

5. If we work hard all the time,nothing is

6. The fans can watch the stars through the (望远镜) in the night.

7.My parents still （对待） me like a child.

8.After twenty day’s hard sailing in the sea, they finally returned home (safe)

9.The establishment of the PRC was one of important (landmark) in China’s history.

10.All flights were [kən'trəʊld] because of the bad weather.They had to stay in the airport..

三.**根据句意及中文提示完成句子。**

1.China is the third nation that a person .(把人送到太空）

2.We (感到惊讶） the great progress they have made in past years.

3.一The movie star becomes very famous.

一 Many people know him .(确定）

4.In business, computers are used to place and (取消订单）

5. In a few years, perhaps robots will think (独自)

1. **过关训练**

**四、情景交际。根据情景提示，完成下列各题。**

1.你想表达毫无疑问大家能够做好这件事，你可以这样说：

2.你想知道谁是中国飞天第一人，你可以这样问：

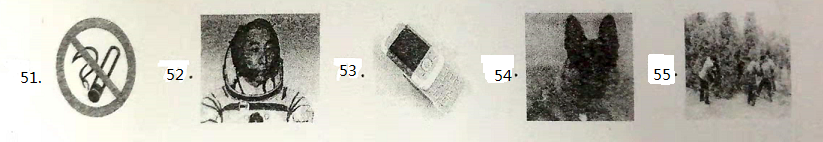
3.你想询问他人机器人能为我们做什么事情，你可以这样问：

4.看到一大群人在那边，你会发出这样的感叹：

5.你想表达对Marry过去几年里取得的进步感到惊讶，你可以这么说：

Mary has made in past years.

**五、看图说话**



1.warn

2.want,future

3. send messages

4. treat,friend

5. plant,by.

**C.拓展提升**

**六、完形填空。根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案。**

A spacesuit may look good in the movie about future world, but it doesn't fit NASA’s美国宇航局) future plans. NASA has 1 to start a new spacesuit for astronauts within the next ten years or so. Now a spacesuit has nearly everything for 2 to live outside the craft(宇宙飞船), such as radio and oxygen, but NASA still doesn't feel 3 enough.

The design comes from Apollo(阿波罗) astronauts, 4 landing across the moon in 1969. Now NASA wants the suits to be much 5 for the moon walk.All spacesuit designs must protect humans 6 reducing the effects of pressure(压力 ) Under such conditions, astronauts will not be hurt from the low temperature.

NASA goes on to depend on so-called full-pressure spacesuits. They can protect astronauts in a special 7 . The suit lets astronauts draw a normal breath 8 also avoids them being influenced by the vacuum(真空). But some scientists say it is 9 to replace the old spacesuits in such a short time. It will 10 a lot of time and technology to make it. What's more, it will come with a higher price than ever.But for the good of astronauts, they expect to make a better change.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ( )1.A.started | B.begun | C.decided | D.dropped |
| ( )2.A.engineers | B.astronauts | C.workers | D.teachers |
| ( )3.A.bad | B.good | C.tenable | D.weak |
| ( )4.A.first | B.second | C.third | D.last |
| ( )5.A.shorter | B.taller | C.stronger | D.weaker |
| ( )6.A.on | B.from | C.in | D.at |
| ( )7.A.environment | B.room | C. house | D. building |
| ( )8.A.but | B.and | C.or | D.since |
| ( )9.A.possible | B.impossible | C. necessary | D.interesting |
| ( )10.A.costs | B.pay | C.spend | D.take |

**七、阅读理解**

As it is known that in real life, robots are used in many ways.

The first robot was invented in the 1920s. Robots have appeared in many American movies. In some movies, they are stronger, faster and cleverer than people.

Robots have replaced humans in some ways. They can do some dangerous tasks which humans prefer not to do, or are unable to do. Robots also help disabled people, for example, blind people.

Today many blind people have a guide dog to help them. In the future, guide dogs might be robot dogs. One kind of robot guide dog has wheels. It moves in front of the owner. It is very clever. It knows the speed of its owners walk. The owner wears a special belt(带子). This belt send instructions to the owner from the dog, such as"Stop here”, “Turn left”or “Turn right”.

In the United States, another kind of robot helps disabled people to take care of themselves in their daily life. The robot hears the sound of its owner’s voice. It follows instructions such as "Turn the page”or “ Make a cup of coffee”.

Robots are also used in American hospital.They can do simple jobs.At one hospital,for example,a robot takes meals from the kitchen to patients’ room.It never gets lost because this robot has a map of the hospital in its computer memory.

There is no doubt that robots can help people in many different ways, but they will never take the place of humans.

阅读短文，选择正确答案 ( )1. A robot guide dog .

1. goes in front of blind people. B.walks side by side with blind people.

C .has a map in its head D.helps patients with their life.

( )2.Some disabled people need robots’ help to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. study languages B.talk to other people

C. take care of themselves D. do dangerous jobs

( )3. What can robots in American hospitals do?

A. They can help doctors to treat patients

B. They can make patients laugh by making jokes

C. They can look for patient.

D. They can help patients to take meals from the kitchen to patients rooms

( )4. From the passage, we know robots cannot be .

A.dangerous animals B. factory workers

C.guide dogs D.hospital helpers

( )5. What's the main idea of the passage?

A.Robots are stronger and evener than humans.

B. Robots can help humans in many different ways

C. Robots will take place of humans some day in the future

D. Disabled people cannot look after themselves without robots

**八、短文填空。**

The Moon is about 384,400 km from the Earth. This is about the 1 as 59 River Niles.It 2 (take) about 4 or 5 days for a spaceship to fly to the Moon.

The light of the Moon comes from the Sun. The Sun is always shining on the Moon during the day and the night,

3 /'i: vn/ when we can't see the Moon.

The Earth goes around the Sun once every year and the Moon goes around the Earth once

every month. The Sun, Moon and Earth 4 /lai/ along a straight reaches the Moon because the Earth is the way.

Depending 5 where the Moon is in its orbit(围绕……运动) around the earth, you will see different amounts(数量,数额) of light reaching it and so you' ll see a different 6 /ʃeip/.

Scientists have looked for signs 7 life on the Moon, but they haven't found 8 (something) yet and they probably never will.

However, some people 9 that in the future humans will find a way to build cities and houses on the Moon and make it a safe place for 10 (live)in.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**九年级下英语 U5 T2校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

**Section A —B**

1. **基础**

**一、单项选择。**

( )1. I’d love to visit Kunming is in the southwest of China.

A. which B. that C. A and B D. the place

( )2. My father knows about France. He has to read many books about

it when he travels to France.

A. a little B. much C. some D. very little

( )3. This new book is worth and sells very well now.

A. reads B. read C. to read D. reading

( )4. Guangdong Province lies the north of Hainan Province and the south of China.

A. to; in B. to; on C. on; in D. on; to

( )5. three months I came to Beijing.

A. It was; since B. It has been; since C. It was; after D. It is; after

( )6.—I’d like a cup of tea. —Here you are. ? —No, thanks.

A. Something else B. Else something C. Anything else D. Else anything

( )7.—Have you visited the park was built 10 years ago? —Yes , I have.

A. who B. which C. whom D. it

( )8. It’ said dragons are powerful animals guard the whole nation.

A. that; which B. whose; that C. that; who D. whose; which

( )9. important information it is!

A. How B. How a C. What D. What a

( )10. It is that the emperor is a .

A. say; powerful people B. say; powerful person

C. said; powerful people D. said; powerful person

( )11.—Do you know the book called *Harry Potter?*

—Yes, It’s a book lots of strange stories, it is well worth .

A. of; reading B. with; reading C. of; read D. with; to read

( )12.—How is this room? —The room is twice the of the kitchen.

1. long; length B. longer; long C. length; long D. long; longer

**二、根据句意及首字母提示，写出单词。**

1.—Do you know Mount Ali? —Yes, It l in Taiwan Province.

2.—Look at those s trees over there. What do you call them? —Oh, they’re pine trees.

3.—I’d like to travel to Beijing during my holiday.

—OK. Let me i some places of great interest in it.

4.—Do you know Huangguoshu Waterfall?

—Yes. It’s a waterfall with a h of nearly 78 meters.

5.—Could you tell me something about the Palace Museum?

—You’d better go and ask our history teacher. I just know it has a great number of

a buildings.

6.—What are you going to be when you grow up?

—I want to be a soldier and g our country.

7.—Spring Festival is very important to the e nation.

—That’s correct. People celebrate it in different ways.

8.—The West Lake is a lake which has many gardens.

—That’s why it a so many tourists.

1. **过关训练**

**三、句型转换**

1.The foreigners have visited many famous cities already.（同义词转换）

The foreigners have visited famous cities already.

2. Mr. Green has lived in China for two years.（改为同义句）

It’s been two years Mr. Green to China.

3. The Changjiang River is much longer than any other river in China. （同义词转换）

The Changjiang River is in China.

4. The animals are in danger. We should protect them.（合并为一个复合句）

We should protect in danger.

5. What grand buidings they are!（改为同义句）

The buildings are!

6. The bridge was built in the 1990s. It connects the two cities.（改为含有定语从句的复合句）

The bridge the two cities was built in the1990s.

**四、根据汉语提示完成句子。**

1. I would like to know something about the young man. Please describe him (详细).

2. There are (许多)places of interest in Beijing, such as the Summer Palace, the Forbidden City and the Green Wall.

3. The animals which （被刻在石头上）are dragons.

4.Were the emperors in ancient China (真龙)and (天子)？

5. （中华民族）is powerful and the people are hard-working.

6. （据说）the emperors were the sons of Heaven in ancient China.

7. White has always been (象征)purity（纯洁）in Western countries.

8.—Have you been to Beijing?

—Yes, I have. And my friend me (带领……参观) some places of interest in Beijing.

9. Science and technology also (起着重要的作用)in developing our country.

10. In ancient China, the dragon is a symbol of (皇帝权力),and the dragon has become a symbol of the Chinese nation.

**Section C —D**

**A.基础**

**一、单项选择。**

( )1. When Mary came back from Shanghai, she told us something about the schools

she had visited.

A. who B. that C. in which D. where

( )2. The novel by Lu Xun many years ago, but it is still worth reading today.

A. is written B. was written C. is wrote D. wrote

( )3. So far, people many trees the sandstorm.

A. have planted; to prevent B. planted; prevent

C. have planted; prevented D. planted; prevented

( )4. The boxes made of wood hold books and newspapers.

A. are used for B. are used to C. is used for D. is used to

( )5. People Hong Kong the Oriental Pearl and the Shopping Heaven.

A. regard; to B. think; for C. think; to D. regard; as

( )6. The dumplings we eat supper are the same yours.

A. as; as B. for; for C. for; as D. as; for

( )7. The number of the books 780 and a number of them by us.

A. is; read B. is; have read C. is; is read D. is; are read

( )8. We had to cancel the meeting the heavy rain.

A. because B. according to C. because of D. for

( )9. The room I lived in belongs to Mr. Green.

A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

( )10. Over a thousand years ago, silk began the world.

1. to be known for B. to be known to C. to be known as D. to be known by

**二、词汇。**

1. If there is no love, nothing will （遗留）.

2. The Great Wall is one of the greatest (财富)of Chinese civilization.

3. He has a lot of (反对者)in the company. So he doesn’t want to work there.

4. Let us （假设）the news is true.

5. I （期待）that they can win the game.

6. Sue likes eating noodles with vinegar, but Jack eats (different)

7. The hotel has many rooms, (include) standard rooms, meeting rooms, dining rooms and so on.

8. His voice (sound) strange today.

9. The (large) number of people in China drink tea, but not coffee.

10. The word is (pronounce) like this. Do you hear clearly?

11. Tea (leaf) are produced in the south of the Yangtze River.

12. It’s very cold in (north) China in winter.

**B.过关训练**

**三、根据汉语提示，完成下列句子。**

1. Let’s play a game, at first, keep the boys (分开) the girls.

2. Water can (磨损) rocks after a long time, even though the rock is harder.

3. New markets for our goods（商品） （从……延伸）Asia to America.

4. The worker can these small parts （将......连接起来）to make a new machine.

5.—There are many places of interest in China.

—Well. They will be used to tourists from all over the world (带进) China.

6. Hangzhou is well-know (因为) the West Lake.

7. That was years ago. I’ve changed jobs (自从那时起).

8.—Do you know the traffic accident?

—Yes, six people were killed in the accident, (包括) a policeman.

9. —What is our job today? —Our job today (相同于)before.

10. One can (知道) by his words and deeds.

1. **拓展提升**

**四、综合填空。**

China is the home country of tea. Tea in China is as important as coffee in the

w 1 countries. Before the Tang Dynasty, Chinese tea was 2 （出口）by land and sea. First to Japan and Korea, then to India and Central Asia, in the Ming and Qing dynasties to the Arabian Peninsula. In the early period of the 17th Century, Chinese tea was exported to E 3 —like Chinese silk and china.

China traces（追溯）the 4 （发展）of tea as an art form to Lu Yu, k 5 as

“the Saint（圣人）of Tea” in Chinese history 6 lived during the Tang Dynasty and who wrote “ The Book of Tea”, the first ever article on tea and tea culture.

The spirit of tea spreads Chinese culture. There are many 7 of teas, teahouses, tea legends（传说）and tea customs. Better—known places to e 8 a good cup of tea in China, include Beijing that is famous for its different kinds of teahouses, Fujian and Guangdong province and other 9 in the southeast of China that serve Gong Fu Tea. The West Lake in Hangzhou is also the home of tea, it’s famous for its e 10 green tea.

Tea is good to people’s health. Most Chinese enjoy drinking tea. “ When a guest comes to my home on a cold night, I light bamboo to boil tea to offer him.” —Ancient Chinese poem.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**五、书达表达**

湄洲岛是莆田的著名旅游景点，妈祖文化源远流长。假设你的外国朋友准备去湄洲岛(Meizhou Island) 旅游。请根据以下要点,向外国朋友简单介绍湄洲岛。

内容要点：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 地理 | 位于莆田南部，是著名的旅游胜地，游客前去观光，每年吸引大量中外 |
| 交通方式 | 1.从市中心从大巴（1.5小时到文甲Wenjia）;  2.再乘船15分钟即可到达。 |
| 风景名胜 | 1.妈祖雕像（Statuary）; 2. 大海，沙滩；  3．怪石（unique, rocks）； 4．美丽的日出。 |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**九年级下英语 U5 T2校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

**A.基础**

一.单项选择。(30分)

( )1.Being blind is something most people can’t imagine. We should help them.

A.who B.what C.that

( )2.Jack is very sad, because his grandmother last week.

A.passed away B.passed on C.passed to

( )3.—Do you know everybody \_\_\_\_\_\_ came to the party?

—Almost, but I don’t know the one \_\_\_\_\_\_ you talked with near the door.

A.who; / B.whose; that C.that; which

( )4. —When did Zheng He travel to the east of Africa?

-- the year 1433.

A.coast, In B.beach, In C.bank, At

( )5.A paper-making factory was \_\_\_\_\_\_ near the river. It has badly polluted the river water.

A. fixed up B.grew up C.set up

( )6.We should learn the love and \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the science from Yuan Longping.

A.destination B.devotion C.influence

( )7.He became a famous writer when he was \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.in his fifty B.in his fifties C.in fifty years old

( )8.—\_\_\_\_\_\_ great picture! Who painted it? —Sorry. I don’t know.

A.what B.how C.what a

( )9. —Did you the soccer match yesterday?

—Yes, we the strongest team in our school at last.

A.win; defeated B.defeat; won C.win; hit

( )10.After he graduated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong University. He wants \_\_\_\_\_\_ study in America.

A.in, farther B.from, farther C.from, further

( )11. John is the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legs were badly injured in the accident.

A. who B. that C. whose

( )12. —My uncle was very fat in the past. But he lost 40 kilos last year.

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.That’s too bad. B.It’s hard to believe. C.Never mind

( )13.Can you tell me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are writing ?

A.who B.which C.whom

( )14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the road, you’ll see a bank. You can change money here.

A.At the end B.In the end C.By the end

( )15.The dictionary is cheap \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful. I will buy it.

1. also B.as well as C.too

**B. 过关训练**

**一、根据首句意或提示完成句子，每空填一词。（10分）**

1. Yesterday the team won again. They feel confident of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (far) success now.

2.There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (理论) about the origin (起源) of life.

3.Bing Xin finished her higher education at Yanjing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [,junɪ'vɝsəti] in Peking.

4.His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (devote) to his wife and family is touching.

5.Thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kind) to me, though I don’t need your help.

6.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (发现) of America is the beginning of a new period.

7.Drinking tea is a part of every day in many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(east) countries.

8.Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lead) his students to plant trees on the hill last March.

9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [ʌn'fɔrtʃənətli] , I won’t be able to attend the important meeting.

10.Just keep telling yourself that it won’t last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  [fə'revə] .

**二、根据汉语提示完成句子。（10分）**

11.Guo Lanying is famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (在……领域)of folk music.

12.In the past, the medical condition was very poor and many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (死于) illness.

13. Sue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (建立) a club to help kids from poor families last year.

14. Yuan Longping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(被誉为) “The Father of Hybrid Rice.”

15. From then on, Tom was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(主管) the bookshop.

**三、情景交际（10分）**

16.当你觉得一件事难以置信，你可以这样说：

17.你想知道我们应该向他学习什么，你可以这样问：

18.假如你在英语考试中得到满分，你妈妈说真为你感到骄傲。她可能会这么说：

19.你认为你的父亲对你影响很大，你可以这么说：

20.你了解了郑和的事迹并对他表示赞叹道：多么伟大的探险家，你可以这么说：

**C.拓展提升**

**一、完形填空 从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案（10分）**

Mei Lanfang(1894-1961 )is a grand master of Beijing Opera-a Chinese national treasure with

a history of about 200 years. He was the pioneer to 1 this special Chinese culture

to the world. He visited Japan in 1919 and gave 2 there in 1924. This made Beijing

Opera become increasingly with people in many places, 3 , he paid a visit to the

United States, pushing the cultural exchange between China and the Western countries to a

new height.

4 he was staying in the United States, Mei Lanfang was invited to perform in the universi of Southern Califomia and the Pomona College, and was greatly honored by the two universities. During that period, he made Beijing Opera well-known to foreigners, 5 them to a better enjoyment of Chinese art and culture. Through his

6 performances Beijing Opera became world famous. Ane it had much 7

on the foreign plays. He became good friends with many of the world's famous artists,

writers,singers,dancers and painters. 8 his international friends were Maxim Gorky,

Charles Chaplin and Bernard Shaw.

In his lifetime,Mei Lanfang made great contributions in the field of arts.He is 9 as one of the greatest artists in the history of Beijing Opera.The performing art of the Chinese thereby Mei Lanfang is now 10 thought to be one of the three world contemporary(当代的）main systems of performing art.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.A.give | B.send |  | C.spread |  |
| 2.A.performances | B.decisions | | C.choices | |
| 3.A.At first | B.Later on | | C.For example | |
| 4.A.Because | B.While |  | C.Unless |  |
| 5.A.advising | B.ordering | | C.guiding | |
| 6.A.funny | B.excellent | | C.strange | |
| 7.A.information | B.pleasure | | C.influence | |
| 8.A.Among | B.With |  | C.Except |  |
| 9.A.considered | B.used |  | C.invited | |
| 10.A.rapidly | B.probably | | C.commonly | |

**二、阅读理解（10分）**

A dorter entered the hopital homely after beingaked called in for an important important surgery(外科手术). He found think about what you'r the boy's father in the hall waiting worriedly.

On seeing him, the father cried out, “Why did you take all this time come? Don't you know that my son is in danger? Don' you have any sense of duty?”

The doctor smiled and said, “I am sorry. I wasn't in the hospital and I came as fast as I could after receiving the call and now, I wish you'd calm down so that I can do my work.”

“Calm down?!What if your son was in this room right now?Would you calm down、If your own son dies while waiting for a doctor,then what will you do?” said the father angrily.The doctor smiled again and replied, “We will do our best and you should also pray(祈祷）for your son’s healthy life.”

The surgery took some hours after which the doctor went out happily, “Thank goodness! Your son is saved!”And without waiting for the fater’s reply he carried on his way running by saying, “If you have any question,ask the nurse.”

“Couldn't he wait some minutes so that I can ask about my son's state?” shouted the father when seeing the nurse minutes after the doctor left.

The nurse answered, tears coming down her face. “His son died yesterday in a road accident. He was at the burial (葬礼) when we called him for your son's surgery. And now that he saved your son's life, he left running to finish his son's burial。”

11. What did the doctor do after he received the call for the surgery?

A. He asked another doctor to do his duty.

B. He went to the hospital as soon as possible.

C. He discussed the boy's state with the father.

D. He waited until his son's burial was finished.

12. The father shouted at the doctor because he thought .

A. he had waited too long. B. no one cared for his won.

C. the doctor was cold to him D. the sugery took a long time.

13.Who told the truth to the father in the end?

A.The doctor. B.The nurse. C.His son. D.A patient.

14.How migt the father feel after he knew the truth?

A. Angry. B.Excited. C.Sorry. D.Doubtful.

15.What is the best title for the text?

A.Seeong is believing. B.Time waits for no man.

C.Practice makes perfect. D.Think before you decide.

**九年级下英语 U5 T3校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

1. **基础**
2. **单项选择 (30分)**

( )1.I can’t my headache,and I can’t stand it.

A.make fun of B.take care of C.get rid of

( )2.After the America Civil War,all negro（黑人）slaves were and got the freedom.

A.set free B.set up C.set off

( )3.—The fire at around 3 a.m. local time when people were celebrating with fireworks.

—I’m sorry to hear it.

A.broke out B.ran out C.went out

( )4. —Do you know about the scientist Tu Youyou?

一Yes,she won the 2015 Nobel Prize in medicine because of her great .

A.surprise B.achievement C.education

( )5.The walls with huge modern paintings.Many students visited them.

A. hanged B.were hanged C.were hung

( )6.She is the girl whose invention got the first in the competition held by our school.

A.prize B.pride C.leader

( )7.一How did you get the MP4,from a shop or by phone?

一 .I always like shop online.

A.None B.Neither C.Both

( )8.Practice more, you’ll do better in playing chess.

A.but B.and C.when

( )9. the girl is only nine,she takes care of her brother and cooks meals every day.

A.If B.Because C.Although

( )10.There will be all kinds of difficulties on the road to success,but please remember never to .

A. give up B. stay up C. cheer up

( )11. John is the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legs were badly injured in the accident.

A.which B.who C.whom

( )12. —What beautiful pictures!

— Yes.I have never seen them before.

A.a B.an C./

( )13.一Mon,can I use my mobile phone for a while?

一Not until your homework .

A.finishes B.will finishes C.is finished

( )14.一I am not good at physics.What shall I do?

一You should work much than before.

A.hard B.harder C.hardest

( )15.Nowadays,not only the young but also the old playing WeChat very much.

1. likes B.like C.liked
2. **过关训练**

**二．根据首句意或提示完成句子，每空填一词。（10分）**

16.一What’s that in the tree?

一It’s a monkey. It’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hang)from the tree with its tail.

17.一It’s said that it is very cold in the north of China in winter.

一That’s right.The low temperature is usually about twenty degrees\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_zero.

18.一Mao Zedong was a great\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lead)of China,wasn’t he?

一Yes.He made great contributions to our new China.

19.一Have you ever been to Australia?

一Oh,I have been there several times.I think most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are friendly to Chinese.

20.一This letter is to Lily.It’s from the USA.Can I have a look at it?

一No,you can’t read\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ˈpraɪvɪt/letters without permission.

21.一Who is the man in the picture?

一He is Obama who is the 44th\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/'prezɪd(ə)nt/of the USA.

22.一What do you think of Mr.Huang who teaches you English?

一 He is a good teacher who is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(信任）by the students and their parents.

23.一Add some vinegar into the soup,and it will taste nice.

一The idea\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(听起来）interesting.

24.My cloth is very dirty. I’ll have it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wash)today.

25.Jim considered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(change) his job.

**三．根据汉语提示完成句子（10分）**

26.Susan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (参加）the marathon race every year.

27.A fire\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(爆发）in his house last night.

28.The police\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(释放了）the troublemaker at last.

29.The museum\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(对**…**开放）the public on National Day.

30.The book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(提到）five wise men.

**四．情景交际（10分）**

31.你想告诉同学你希望有一天可以拜访这些地方，你可以这么说：

.

32.当你要表达你不仅喜欢英语而且喜欢数学，你可以这么说：

.

33.你想告诉同学我们能从这些世界名人身上学到很多，你可以这么说：

.

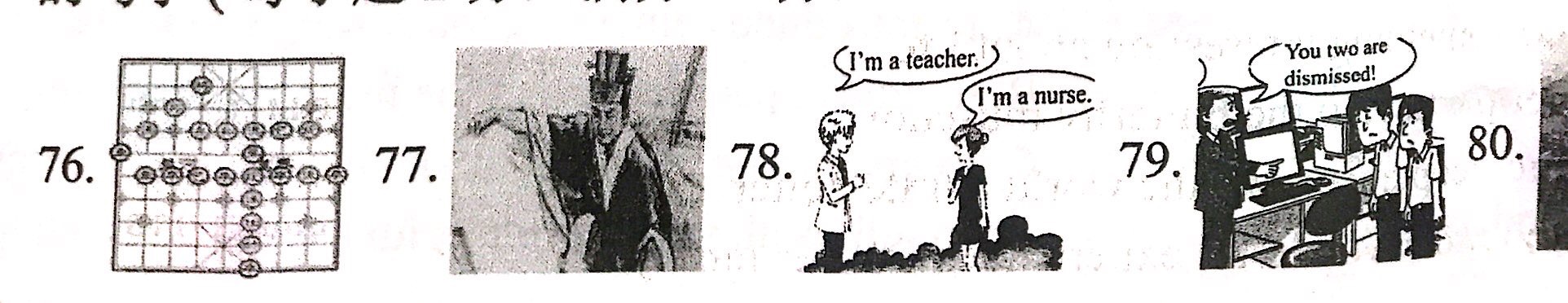
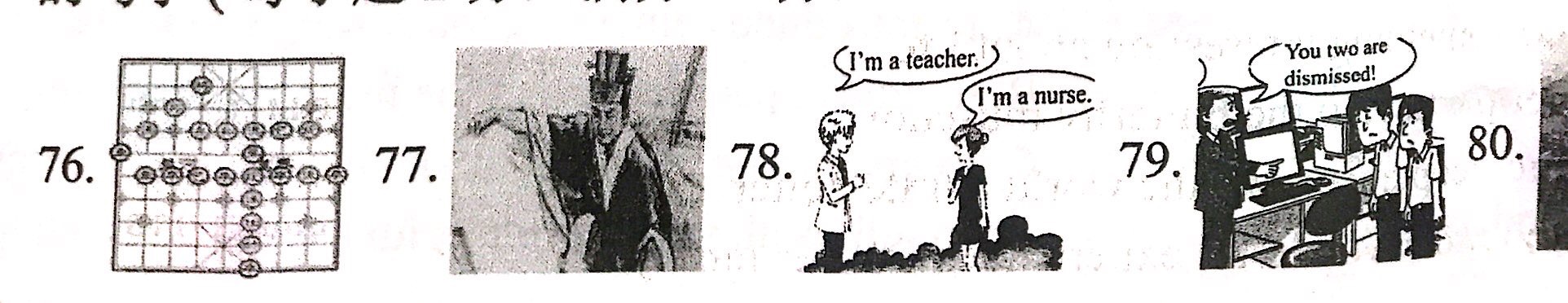
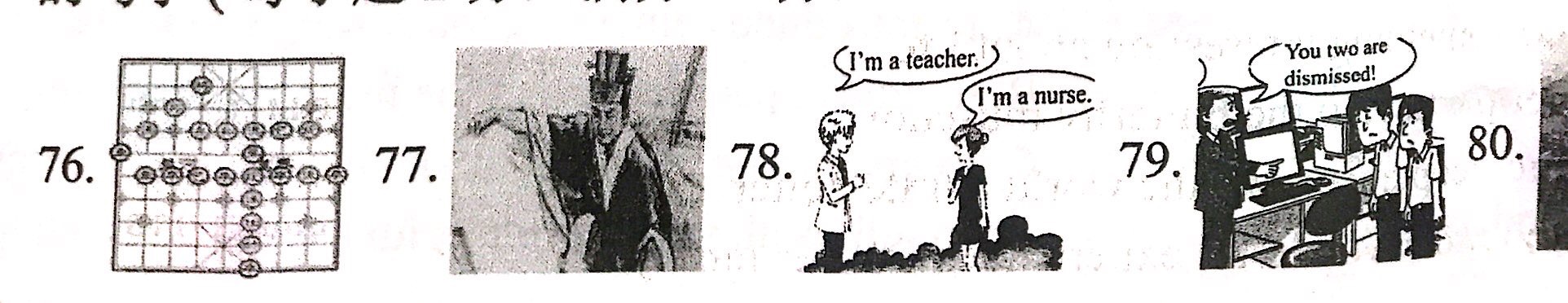
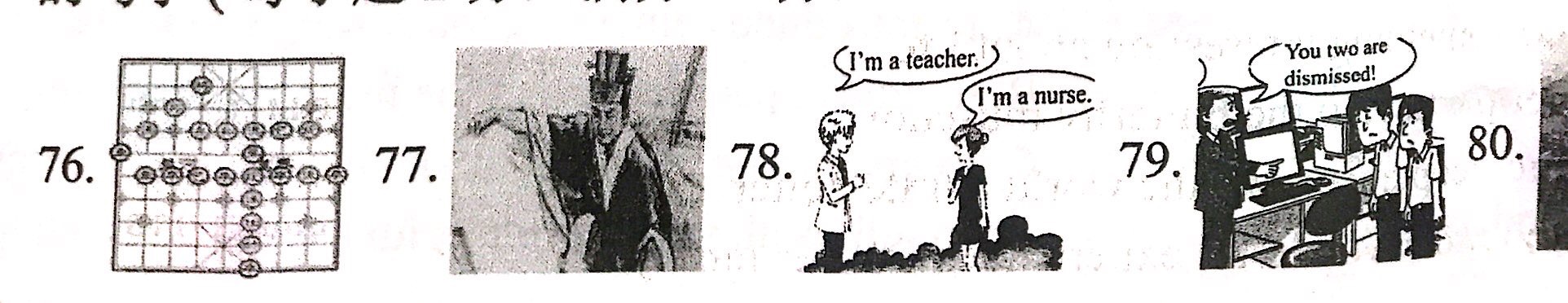
34.你想告诉同学埃及金字塔建于公元前2560年，你可以这么说：

.

35.你想告诉同学也许他和你都错了，你可以这么说：

.

**五．看图写话（10分）**



36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

36.enjoy

37.paper-making,Cai Lun

38.neither,nor 39.both,dismiss(开除）

40.symbol,England

1. **拓展提升**

**六．完形填空 从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳答案（10分）**

Go to Britain and you will learn that this great country is much more interesting.

When going to Great Britain,one should really 41 its capital, London, famous for its world-known

attractions: Big Ben, London Tower, Westminster Abbey,National Gallery,and Buckingham Palace. Choosing a 42

in London, you need not stop at the central streets, as the famous London Subway will 43 you to the city, whatever part of London you choose for your stay.

But Britain doesn't stop at England and London only. To have a more complete 44 of the country,one should also visit Scotland. The beauty of the Highlands, the Edinburgh Castle and the sweet bagpipes

will 45 get you under the charm of Scotland. Hotels in Glasgow and Edinburgh will provide you

46 a comfortable service and lots of pleasant souvenirs(纪念品) from your trip to Scotland.

If you really 47 an unforgettable vacation in Great Britain, take your time to go to Wales. It has

plenty of medieval castles(中世纪城堡), 48 Caernarfon Castle, Conwy Castle, Harlech Castle and many more. Wrexham and Cardiff hotels promise you a 49 stay in Wales and the possibility of learning lots of interesting things about the area.

The HORSE 21 Online Hotel Catalogue 50 you many kinds of hotels in the United Kingdom for

online booking day and night.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41.A.leave | B.visit |  | C.learn |  |
| 42.A.park | B.restaurant | | C.hotel | |
| 43.A.take | B.show | | C.get | |
| 44.A.dream | B.reason |  | C.idea |  |
| 45.A.possibly | B.hardly | | C.certainly | |
| 46.A.with | B.for | | C.in | |
| 47.A.wait for | B.dream of | | C.care about | |
| 48.A.such as | B.for example |  | C.because of |  |
| 49.A.serious | B.boring |  | C.comfortable | |
| 50.A.teaches | B.passes | | C.gives | |

**七．阅读理解（10分）**

Washington D. C is the east coast. It's the capital of America.

Washington D.C. is a beautiful and well-planned city. There are no skyscrapers(摩天大楼)there. The highest building has only sixteen stories(层), but most of the houses have gardens.When flowers are blooming( 盛开) in spring, the city looks even more beautiful。

The city has a population of 750 000. About 70 percent of the people are black. Many rich people live more than 100 kilometers away from the city. They drive to the city for work every day.

There are a lot of famous places in the capital. All of them are free to visitors. They are the National Gallery of Art(国立美术馆), the Capital Hill(美国国会) and the White House(白宫), etc. The president works and lives in the White House. If you get on the top of the Washington Monument(纪念碑) you can get a good picture of the whole city. Oh, it is very exciting to see the beautiful city with your own eyes.

( )51.. The capital of the United States is in the of America.

A.north B. south C. east D. west

( )52.How many stories does the highest building have?

A.13 B.14 C.15 D.16

( )53. How many black people are there in Washington D. C?

A.525 000. B.525 500. C.552 500. D.505 200.

( )54. If you want to see the whole of Washington D. C, where will you go?

A. The Skyscrapers. B. The Capital Hill.

C .The top of the Washington Monument. D. The White House.

( )55. Which is TURE according to the passage?

A. Washington D. C is the biggest city in the U. S.

B. Many rich people live in the center of the capital city.

C. People can visit the White House without paying any money.

D. Washington D. C has many skyscrapers.

**八．短文填空（10分）**

Madame Curie was a famous woman scientist. She was born in a family of teachers in Poland in 1867.She first lived in Poland, and then 56 ( go) to France.

From her early childhood, she loved to study. She also hoped to become a 57 ( science).She

finished middle school at the age of 16. When she was 24, she entered Paris University. She lived a very simple life, and studied very hard. Madame Curie put her whole life into the study of science. She 58 the Nobel Prize for physics in 1903 and for 59 /'kemɪstrɪ / in 1911.

For the last ten years of her life, she was almost blind. The radium(铀）with which she had worked for many year has caused her 60 ( blind). She 61 ( die) of it in Paris in 1934 at the age of 66.

It is not easy for a woman to 62 /sək'siːd / in her work, especially in science.It is 63

/'iːv(ə)n / more difficult for a woman to win the Nobel Prize twice. That is 64 Madame Curie will always be 65 (remember) as a great woman. And she is also admired for her great determination(决心) and courage.

56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

61. 62. 63. 64. 65.

**九年级下英语 U6 T1校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

**Section A-B**

1. **基础**

Ⅰ.单项选择。

( )1.My teacher gave me a very important\_\_\_\_\_\_ after school.

A.motion B.aim C.task D.way

( )2.Did you know \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A.what did they happen B.what happened to them

C.what they happened D.what they are happening

( )3.—I’m going to an amusement party.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.So am I. B.So are you. C.So you are. D.So I am.

( )4.—What about playing football this afternoon, Sam?

—I would rather \_\_\_\_\_\_ at home than \_\_\_\_\_\_ football. It’s too hot outside.

A.stay; playing B.stay; play C.to stay; to play D.to stay; playing

( )5.—I don’t think waste water should be put into the rivers or lakes.

— \_\_\_\_\_\_ It will cause much water pollution.

A.Good luck. B.It’s a pleasure. C.I agree with you. D.The same to you.

( )6.—Do you like to cycle to school or walk to school?

—I prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_ . It’s only one kilometre from my home to our school.

A.walk; cycle B.to walk; to cycle C.walking; cycling D.to walk; cycling

( )7.—What is Bob doing now?

—He is taking the desks away because they\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much room.

A.stand up B.pick up C.take up D.put up

( )8.This program is not suitable \_\_\_\_\_\_ children.

A.to B.for C.with D.from

( )9.—I want to be an artist, but it \_\_\_\_\_\_ a little hard.

—Work hard, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ you’ll succeed at last.

A.maybe; may be B.may be; maybe

C.maybe; maybe D.may be; may be

( )10.—Do you often go to the cinema?

—No, I often watch movies on TV. But \_\_\_\_\_\_ I go to the cinema with my girlfriend.

A.sometime B.some time C.sometimes D.some times

Ⅱ.词汇。

根据句意及汉语提示填空。

1.Zhao Wei is an (act) who is famous to us.

2.There are many famous (direct) in China, such as Zhang Yimou, Chen Kaige and so on.

3.I really don’t know what (do)next.

4.My brother prefers (play) basketball, while I like playing volleyball.

5.Watching television can be very (education).

6.He said it (低声)

7. The boy (走失) on his way home.

8. (在……的帮助下)the policeman, he found his son at last.

9.He (看起来很累) and fell asleep very soon.

10. We can’t (改变过去) but we can plan our future.

1. **过关训练**

Ⅲ.将下列句子译成英语，必须用上所给的提示词。

1.汤姆宁愿一个人待在自己的房间里，也不愿意和我们说一句话。（would rather…than…）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.在空余时间里，我喜欢和我的父亲下象棋。（in one’s spare time）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.玩电脑游戏占据了他的大部分时间。（take up）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.和跳舞相比，我更喜欢唱歌。（prefer…to…）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.通常，大部分学生不喜欢做户外活动。（in general）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **拓展提升**

IV.完形填空。

Advertisements can be seen on TV every day! Some people love ads, but 1 may hate ads, saying that they make our cities and countryside look ugly. Many ads are aimed specially at teenagers, and some 2 see more than 100 ads a day. It’s true that some ads can be 3 , for they can help you compare some different products 4 you can buy the one you really need. They can also help you 5 money. When prices are listed, you can go to the store with the 6 price. However, some ads can be 7 . Sometimes the words sound good but don’t really tell you 8 about the quality of the products. Sometimes the pictures in an ad look 9 than the real things. So you have to be 10 . Sometimes an ad will lead you to buy something you don’t need at all.

( )1.A.other B.others C.the other D.the others

( )2.A.women B.men C.young people D.old people

( )3.A.important B.interesting C.useless D.useful

( )4.A.so that B.so ... that C.in order to D.that

( )5.A.waste B.earn C.spend D.save

( )6.A.low B.high C.lowest D.highest

( )7.A.helpful B.useful C.misleading D.harmful

( )8.A.something B.everything C.nothing D.anything

( )9.A.best B.better C.worse D.worst

( )10.A.careful B.careless C.care D.carefully

**Section C-D**

1. **基础**

Ⅰ.单项选择。从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

( )1.—Have you finished your homework?

—Not yet. Playing computer games too much time.

A.take up B.took up C.took off D.took away

( )2.—What do you think of Tom?

— , he is an excellent student.

A.On general B.In general C.To general D.For general

( )3.—Which kind of program do you like better, science fictions or comedies?

—I prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_ comedies.

A.watches B.watching C.watched D.be watched

( )4.I like watching TV plays my spare time, at home.

A.in B.on C.to D.for

( )5.—What did you do on Saturday?

—I spent 3 hours my homework.

A.to doing B.to do C.in doing D.for doing

( )6.—What about playing football this afternoon, Sam?

—I would rather at home than football. It’s too hot outside.

A.stay; playing B.stay; play C.to stay ; to play D.to stay; playing

( )7.—Why are you so busy?

—Oh, I have to too many things on business.

A.does with B.do with C.do in D.did in

( )8.The movie “*The Time Machine*” is a science fiction story.

A.base on B.basing on C.based in D.based on

( )9.When I was young, I was in science.

A.interesting B.interests C.interested D.interest

( )10.They usually watch cartoons at home doing outdoor activities.

A.instead of B.instead C.instead to D.instead with

II.根据汉语意思完成下列英语句子，每空一词。

1.他决定跟随他哥哥的步伐加入自家的企业。

He decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to join the family company.

2.记者在一次采访中要求她自我介绍。

A journalist asked her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “What can you tell me about yourself?”

3.人到中年开始新的事业并不难。

It’s not difficult to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new career in midlife.

4.在教育领域他已经取得了巨大的荣誉。

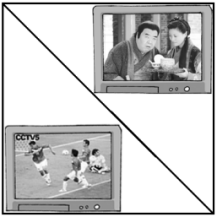
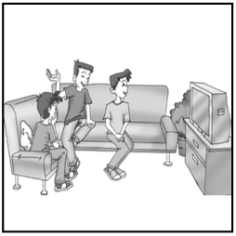
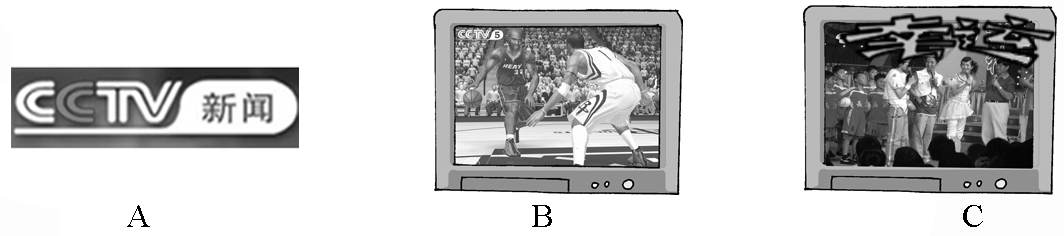
He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　＿＿＿　＿＿＿ in the education field.

5.我来讲一下今天开会的目的。

Let me explain \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ today’s meeting.

**B. 过关训练**

III.根据图画及英文提示，写一个句子。



1. would rather;than

1. regard as

1. ready to

1. spend; watch TV

1. spare time

IV.情景交际

1. 你想告诉同学你宁愿打篮球也不愿意踢足球，你应该说：

1. 你想问同学什么节目最吸引他。你可以这么问：

1. 你想告诉同学这部电影取材于一部科幻小说，你可以这么说：

1. 你想告诉同学电视对人们的生活有很多影响，你可以这么说：

1. 你想告诉同学做出这道数学题目对你来说很难，你可以这么说：

**C. 拓展提升**

V.短文填词。

**The history of stamps**

You stick a stamp on an envelope, and then it travels across the world to find another person. Stamps help people keep in t 1 with their friends and families. They 2 an important role in people’s lives. People have a special day for stamps. Oct. 9 is World Post Day.

Before stamps appeared, people didn’t pay for the letters they sent, but 3 [In'sted] they paid for the letters they got. The 4 , stamp every made called “Penny Black”. It was a British stamp made in 1840 with a picture of Queen Victoria on it.

Do you know 5 the back of a stamp is sticky? The earliest stamps didn’t have a sticky back. In the past, people used paste sometimes. But usually they had to pin or sew stamps onto e 6 . Years ago, sending letters used to be the most i 7 way to communicate with other people. It seemed that everyone had stamps on hand on hand. Although now few people send letters, stamp collecting is still one of the world’s most popular 8 (爱好). There are even stamp clubs to help people find new stamps to add to their collections. The Internet may have reduced (减少) the 9 (需要) for stamps, but it is 10 ['æktʃƱəlI] helping collectors find more stamps.

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10

**九年级下英语 U6 T2校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

**A.基础**

用所给单词的适当形式填空，每空一词。

1.On Women's Day, I sent my mother some flowers and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kiss) me happily.

2.In order to be an excellent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ['hʌzbənd], Paul helps his wife with some housework every day.

3.The old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ['kʌpl] often take a walk in the garden. They look very happy.

4.Online shopping is becoming more and more popular in modern [sə'saIəti].

# 5.He is a man with great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [welθ], but he never lends a cent to others.

6.The story we read on the magazine yesterday was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (move).

7.She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) her mother; she is tall while her mother is very short.

8.Thanks to his help, Kate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (overcome) the difficulty at last.

9.I think I'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (possible) be an engineer in thirteen years’ time.

10.Mrs. Black bought three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (comb) for her daughter yesterday.

11.Wang Wei and Bai Juyi were famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (poet) in ancient China.

12.Wang Huan is an orphan (孤儿), so she really longs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a warm family.

13.He went there early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ order to get a good seat.

14.They are good friends and they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) through happiness and sadness together.

15.The village was cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the heavy snow.

16.Sally has two aunts and both of them are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (act).

17.Zhang Yimou is a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (direct) and many famous movies were directed by him.

18.This is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (education) movie. We should watch it carefully.

19.It's said that this is a movie with a sad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (end).

20.We think Lang Ping is one of the best volleyball \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (coach) of China's national team.

21.Mr. Green \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (formal) interviewed the leader yesterday.

22.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (organize) a party last night and it was very successful.

23.Tony can draw well. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (draw) are great.

二．根据括号内的要求完成下列各题，每空一词。

1.Mr. Black would rather live in small cities. （改为否定句）

Mr. Black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in small cities.

2.They provided some money and food for the poor.（改为同义句）

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the poor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some money and food.

3.Linda likes bananas better than oranges. (改为同义句)

Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges.

4.Could you tell me how I can get to the post office? （改为同义句）

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the post office?

5.The party will be held next Saturday.（对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ held?

1. 根据所给汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

1.这么糟糕的天气，我宁愿待在家中也不愿出去。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home out in such bad weather.

2.这本书以一个爱情故事为基础。

The book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a love story.

3.那个书包占了课桌很大地方。

The schoolbag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much space of the desk.

4.众所周知，熬夜对人们的健康有害。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ staying up late is bad for people's health.

5.我的女儿正追随我的足迹，想要成为一名老师。

My daughter is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and she wants to be a teacher.

6.对我来说按时完成任务太难了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish the task on time.

7.父母对他们的孩子有着很大的影响。

Parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their children.

8.约翰转过身来，惊奇地望着我。

John turned around and looked at me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9.海伦在空闲时间喜欢听音乐。

Helen likes listening to music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10.建造这座桥花了他们两年时间。

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this bridge.

**B.过关训练。**

**情景交际**

根据情景提示完成下列各题。

1.你想让David仔细听这些单词并把它们写下来，可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, David.

2.你想告诉你的朋友风突然停了下来，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.你想告诉你的朋友你爸爸得了重感冒，但是他还像往常一样坚持工作，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.你想告诉你的朋友在你看来，Tom是一位优秀的运动员，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.你想告诉你的朋友你目前不需要这本字典，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.你想告诉你的朋友你洗了杯子并把它们收了起来，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.你想告诉你的朋友你努力学习以便能通过考试，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.你想告诉你的朋友你下周打算去买台电脑，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.你想告诉你的朋友鲁迅被认为是中国最伟大的作家之一，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.你想告诉你的朋友冬天的天气和春天不一样，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.你想知道Dave喜欢哪种类型的电视节目，可以这样问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Dave?

12.你想告诉你的朋友你也已经完成了作业，你可以这样对他说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13.你想知道Tom去了哪里，可以这样问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Tom?

**C.拓展提升**

短文填空

阅读下面短文,根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示,在每个空格内填入一个恰当的词,要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确,使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

Have you ever watched the cartoon Bout? It is 1 interesting movie. All the characters are very lovely. The movie is about a dog 2 (name) Bolt. Bolt was a dog star and he lived 3 San Francisco. He often played the dog with super power in TV programs. Many people loved him, 4 he was a little proud.He always thought that he had super power and he was very strong.In fact, Bolt didn't have any super power. He wasn't strong, 5 ['anðə(r)].

One day, people took him to New York, but the poor dog was 6 (lose) there. The place was far from his hometown.It was about 2,000 miles away. Bolt was 7 [s[æ](http://www.tingclass.net/show-240-150361-1.html" \t "http://www.tingclass.net/_blank)d]. He wanted to return to his home. He had to face the danger all by himself. He began to go across the USA.

On his way home he 8 (meet) Mittens, a lonely cat. Then they met Rhino, a mouse who liked watching TV very much. They became friends and started their adventure. On their way they met many strange 9 (animal) and people. With the help of Mittens and Rhino, Bolt managed to return home. At last, Bolt knew that he was only a common dog and he didn't have super power. The movie is very 10 [ed[ʒ](http://www.tingclass.net/show-240-150396-1.html" \t "http://www.tingclass.net/_blank)u'keIʃənl], so if you have a chance to watch it, don't miss.

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

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_

**九年级下英语 U6 T3校本作业**

**（60分钟）**

**A.基础**

一、翻译下列词组:

1.从…毕业 8.作演讲

2.为…作准备 9.在毕业典礼上

3.在附近,即将来临 10.许多,成打

4.首先 11.回想起,追忆

5.发生 12.与某人聊天

6.标志… 13.结東

7.与…保持联系 14.动身,出发

二、根据句意、音标或所给单词的适当形式填空

1. He became a teacher after (graduate).

2. As the saying goes , is possible if your set your heart into it

3. I have many （memorize）with my classmates and I will never forget them

4. To my (/sa'prarz/), he passed the exam

5. Everyone should keep (try) to achieve his or her dream.

6.—May I write the words with colored c on the blackboard?

—Of course, please.

7.The book provides v \_\_\_\_\_\_\_-information on recent trends.

8.I waited for them at the b \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the hill.

9.I’ll see what I can do but I can’t p anything.

10.You can c \_\_\_\_\_ yourself on having done an excellent job.

11.—Is Lei Feng still \_\_\_\_\_\_ ? —No, but he will be in our hearts forever.

12.He can remember all the things. He has very good .

13.Maybe you are hurt by what I said . \_\_\_\_\_\_ , I want to say sorry to you.

14.After you get home, you can often send e-mails to me.We may \_\_\_\_\_\_ in touch forever.

15.To her surprise and \_\_\_\_\_\_ , Kate was awarded first prize in the math competition.

三、选择填空

( )1. I didn't hear the phone because my father TV then

A. is watching B, was watching C watched

( )2. ---He be in the classroom, I think

--- No. he be in the classroom. I saw him go home a minute ago.

A. can, may not B. may, can't C. may , mustn' t

( )3.-- More people come to visit Three Lanes and Seven Alleys(三坊七巷).

---That's true. It has become the of Fuzhou

A. effort B. praise C. pride

( )4. it's almost eight years we each other last time.

A, since, saw B. before, see C after, will see

( )5. ---Show me your homework, Dave.

----Sorry, Mrs Brown. I've it at home

A. missed B. forgotten C. left

( )6.----Did you have a good time in Beijing

-----Come and have a look My photos will show you

A. how was the trip B. why did we go there C. what the trip was like

( )7.—Can I help you?

—Yes. I want two \_\_\_\_\_\_ eggs.

A.dozen of B.dozens C.dozens of

( )8.—Can you work out this math problem? —Yes. \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. It’s a piece of cake B. Well done! C. It’s too hard.

( )9.Kangkang is \_\_\_\_\_\_ , so he does well in all his subjects.

A. lazy B. hard-working C.easy-going

( )10. \_\_\_\_\_\_，Mo Yan is a great writer and he has won the Nobel Prize.

1. After all B. As is known to all C .As for

( )11. He promised his old friend during his stay in Fuzhou.

A see B. seeing C. to see

( )12. don't get off the bus it has stopped

A. until B. if C, because

( )13. I don't know if I him tonight. If I him, I will give the novel to him

A, will meet, will meet B. will meet. meet C. meet, will meet

( )14.The moonlight is coming in the window and the room seems quiet and beautiful.

A. across B. through C, over

( )15. The little boy to sing an English song at a party when we were together.

A. is invited B, invites C. was invited

( )16.Although traveling by train is very slow, \_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s safer than by plane.

A. but B. or C./

( )17.\_\_\_\_\_\_ my joy, my father will come back from Beijing soon.

A. In B. To C. At

( )18. Li Lei is a good student and he gets to school every day.

A. in time B. on time C. at time s

( )19.—Where are you going?

—I’m going to the bus station to my aunt.

A. see off B. take off C. cut off

( )20.—I’m sorry to say goodbye to you. I hope we can keep touch with each other.

A. on B. in C. on

**B.过关训练**

情景交际

根据情景提示,写出句子或将句子补充完整

1.你想知道毕业典礼上要不要演讲,可以这样问

at the graduation ceremony?

2.你计划给每个同学送一个礼物,可以这样说:

3.你祝每个同学未来成功,可以这样说

4你告诉父母,多亏了老师的帮助,你取得了很大进步,可以这样说

5.你希望你们的友谊长存，你可以这么说：

I hope

6.你告诉同学们要保持联系,可以这样说

7,你让你同学多保重,可以这样说:

8.你盼望收到你朋友的来信,可以这样对他说:

my dear friends!

9.你告诉同学,在学校你不仅学会了怎样学习,也学会了怎样做人,可以这样说:

I have learnt

**C.拓展提升**

一、根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案。

One will feel happy when others flatter(奉承) him. It is said that the best way of flattering someone is 1 him a “top hat”.

A student was going to leave the capital to become an official in a city faraway, and he came to see his teacher 2 he started.

“It’s not easy to be a good official,” his teacher began to give him some advice. “You must be strict with 3 and never be careless.”

“Don’t worry about me, sir.” the student answered 4 , “I have already prepared one hundred top hats 5 will make those people quite happy.”

“But we are real gentlemen! 6 could a real gentleman do such a thing?” His teacher was a bit angry, “Never forget what I taught you 7 ”.

“You are always right, sir. I 8 hate such things. But, sir, almost no real gentleman 9

you can be seen in the world now,” said the student. After hearing this, the teacher was 10 , “What you said is true!”

“Of my one hundred top hats, I only have ninety-nine top hats now.” the student said to his teacher later.

( )1.A.give B .given C. gave D. to give

( )2.A.after B. before C. when D. as

( )3.A.you B. yours C. yourself D. yourselves

( )4.A.polite B. politely C. impolite D. impolitely

( )5.A.that B. who C. whom D. whose

( )6.A.Where B. How C. What D. Why

( )7.A.in class B. at home C. in the office D. in lesson

( )8.A.too B. also C. either D. as well

( )9.A.as B. with C. like D. to

( )10.A.sorry B. angry C. sad D. please

二、阅读下面短文,根据以下提示:1)语境提示,2)音标提示,3)所给词的适当形式,在每个空格内填入一个适当的单词,所填单词要求意义准确,拼写正确

Last year, four children waited for their school bus every day for ten minutes, on the same dirty street comer. Old bottles, parts of old bikes, and 1. (/ˈempti/) soda cans could be seen here and there 2. (/əˈraʊnd/) the bus stop. The trees were brown and had no 3. (leaf), and there weren't any flowers at all.

One Friday, one of the children looked at the comer and 4. (decide) to do something about it. The next Monday, she brought a bag and collected some of the old bottles to recycle. On 5. , she went with her best friend Judy. She spent another ten minutes (pick) up old bottles, while Judy picked up soda cans and put them in different bags for recycling. On Wednesday, all the children joined together. The corner became much 6. (clean)than before! The corner looked better, 7. it was still ugly, So the next day the girl brought some flower seeds, She planted the seeds and watered 8. and watered the trees, too. It only took ten minutes a day but that was enough.

A few months later, this corner became a beautiful 9. ( /ga: dn/) with many flowers and trees. It 10. /ˈəʊnli/ took ten minutes a day. Do you have ten minutes a day to help

your city?

三、阅读短文,把A一E五个句子填入文中空缺处,使短文内容完整、正确;

We can't always meet lucky things in our life. Sometimes some bad things are good for our life. They can help us learn to be brave. No matter what happens In our life, we should learn to face it bravely .

Helen was a wonderful dancer. One day, when Helen was playing with her 10-month-old son at home, the building began to shake. I carried my son in my arms and wanted to go downstairs.but when my husband opened the door, the building fell down." said Helen .

Helen was saved the next day, but her husband and her baby soon died. 1 The doctor said that her legs had to be cut off from the knees.

2 '' At first I thought I wouldn't be able to dance any more, and my life would become very hard. 3 But when I saw that my family and friends cared so much about me, I decided that I would not let them down,'' Helen said. 4. Later, when she felt better, she began practicing dancing on the bed . 5 She smiled and said to her mother,'' Tomorrow I will be able to walk, and before long I can dance again .The earthquake has taken away a lot of things, but it has never taken away the hope of life

A. Months later. Helen received artificial limbs)

B I was very sad at that time.

C. What did this mean for a dancer?

D. And her legs were badly injured.

E. She first learned to turn over in bed without help