九年级下册 Units 1~2

一、根据句意和汉语提示写出单词, 完成句子。

1. This city has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of over seven million. (人口)

2. The teachers often tell us that we ourselves will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our future. (塑造)

3. I found the job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at first, but now I do it well. (使人疲劳的)

4. Being tall gives him an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the other basketball players. (优势)

5. We are trying our best to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ awareness of social issues. (增加)

二、根据句意用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. This story teaches us a lesson: The early bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the worm. (catch)

2. The Great Wall runs for over 20,000 kilometres across \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China. (north)

3. With the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of science, more and more people are having a modern life. (develop)

4. The effect of this kind of medicine needs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study before it can be widely used. (far)

5. We shall work harder together to build a stronger, better China-a country which our children and grandchildren will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of. (pride)

三、单项选择。

1. —Why do Chinese people like red? —Because the colour red is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of good luck in China.

A. reason B. hope C. dream D. symbol

2. —Where did you buy the magazine? —I bought \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the post office. Do you want to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. one; it B. it; it C. one; one D. it; one

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the students in Class 6 have lunch at school.

A Two fifth B. One thirds C. Three fifth D. Three quarters

4. We’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_ quiet because it’s better \_\_\_\_\_\_ quiet in public.

A keep; keep B. keep; to keep C. to keep; keep D. to keep; to keep

5. At last, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a spot and started following the crowd heading toward the elevator.

A. turned on B. turned down C. turned into D. turned off

6. —Excuse me, may I sit here? —Certainly! The two seats are \_\_\_\_\_\_ empty and you can take \_\_\_\_\_\_ of them.

A. all; both B. all; either C. both; neither D. both; either

7. —Good news! A company producing a special battery will be set up in my city. —That’s true! A series of new policies have \_\_\_\_\_\_ the use of new-energy cars recently.

A. pushed for B. pushed in C. put out D. put through

8. My mother used to \_\_\_\_\_\_ her car to work, but now she is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a shared bike.

A drive; ride B. driving; riding C. drive; riding D. driving; ride

9. —How did the fire in the supermarket nearby happen? —I don’t know. The police \_\_\_\_\_\_ to find out the cause,

A. are trying B. is trying C. tries D. tried

10. —Well, this week, I got fired, hurt my left foot, crashed my car and got my wallet stolen. —\_\_\_\_\_\_ But at least your love life is fine, isn’t it?

A. It never rains but it pours. B. A miss is as good as a mile.

C. It’s easy to be wise after the event. D. It is never too old to learn.

四、阅读理解。

Go, commonly known in China as *weiqi*, is a board game for two players. To win, one player must use black or white playing pieces named stones, to surround(包围) more areas.

The game was invented in China more than 4,000 years ago. It’s one of the four traditional Chine fine arts, along with playing the *guqin*, writing and painting, so it owns a large fan base in Chine. Now it is also popular in other parts of the world.

In Germany, the Berlin Go Association(协会) has worked together with the China Cultural Center of Berlin to host The China Cup, which sees about 50 to 100 players each year. As the cooperation(合作) between China and Germany deepens, many Go training courses are offered and sometimes professional players from China are invited to give talks to German Go lovers.

Andreas Urban. the chairman(主席) of Berlin Go Association discovered a book on Go accidentally. “I tried to understand the rules, but I couldn’t,” said Urban. Schreiber, the vice chairman, was introduced to the game by a classmate. “The first time I played Go, I couldn’t even understand the rules,” he said. But both of them found the game more and more interesting after practice. “I advise children to learn Go. They can learn that there is always someone stronger and that it’s OK to lose. They can also learn how to improve from their mistakes and say tomorrow will be better than today,” said Schreiber.

To the experienced players, Go can be very addictive(使人入迷的), as it is not just for fun, but also has a deeper Cultural background. When two players meet on the Go board, they follow the same rules, but may adopt completely different methods. One of the best ways to improve is to play against someone who’s stronger, as well as from different cultural backgrounds. This kind of cross-cultural communication helps the development of Go.

1. What does Paragraph 1 mainly tell us?

A. The basic rules of playing Go. B. The materials from which Go is made.

C. The useful skills of playing Go. D. The number of players a Go team has.

2. How often does Berlin host The China Cup?

A. Once a year. B. Twice a year. C. Three times a year. D. Four times a year.

3. Schreiber advises children to learn Go because \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. it’s easy for children to play it well B. few children can face failure bravely

C. children can learn a lot from playing it D. it’s the best way to win for their country

4. What similar experience did Schreiber and Urban have?

A. They found it difficult to learn Go. B. They learned Go by accident at first.

C. They learned Go from their classmates. D. They didn’t know Go rules well at first.

5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Go is one of the four traditional fine arts in Germany.

B. Players can’t use the same method when playing Go.

C. Cross cultural communication plays a part in Go development.

D. Playing with stronger players is the best way to improve yourself.

五、任务型阅读。

Yuan Longping is a Chinese agricultural scientist and educator. He is known for developing the first hybrid rice. He was born in Beijing in 1930. He loved playing the *erhu*, swimming and motorcycling. He graduated from the Southwest University in 1953, Then he began teaching at an agriculture school in Anjiang, Hunan Province,

In 1960, a very serious food shortage happened in China, A large number of people died of hunger and illnesses. Yuan Longping could hardly fall asleep at night, He thought it was time for him to do something for his country and people. He decided to find a way to solve the problem. Since then, he had devoted himself to the research of a new kind of rice.

In 1964, Yuan found a natural hybrid rice plant by accident. It had more advantages than others, He worked very hard with other scientists on it for many years. In 1973, the first hybrid rice appeared. It yielded(出产) about 20% more than common rice did. Chinese people solved the food problem through their own efforts.

But Yuan Longping didn’t stop. He kept on doing his research. Now the “Super Rice” yields over 1,100 kilograms each mu, Chinese people have enough rice to eat, and hybrid rice has also brought good news to the people of many other countries all over the world.

Because of his achievements, Yuan Longping is called the “Father of Hybrid Rice”.

回答下面5个问题, 每题答案不超过5个词。

1. Where was Yuan Longping born, in Beijing or in Hunan?

2. When did Yuan Longping develop the first hybrid rice successfully?

3. How many kilograms does the“Super Rice" yield each mu now?

4. How did Chinese people solve the food problem?

5. What is Yuan Longping called because of his achievements?

六、根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使其意思完整。

The pyramids of Giza are one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. They were b\_\_\_1\_\_\_ more than 4,000 years ago in Egypt. They are so p\_\_\_2\_\_\_ that millions of tourists from around the world come to visit them every year.

In Egypt, there are about 110 pyramids and the l\_\_\_3\_\_\_ one is the Pyramid of Khufu. It l\_\_\_4\_\_\_ on the west bank of the Nile. In fact, all the pyramids along the Nile are on the west bank. The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to the beginning of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life. That is w\_\_\_5\_\_\_ , their dead bodies were buried on the west bank of the Nile.

You can h\_\_\_6\_\_\_ imagine how huge the Pyramid of Khufu is. It has over 2 million blocks. Some are as heavy as a school bus. A\_\_\_7\_\_\_ they were heavy, workers were able to put a block into the pyramid every three minutes.

The workers, Egyptian men and women, worked in teams. The teams had different t\_\_\_8\_\_\_ . Some dug up the stones. Others moved them. Another team cut the stones. The last group put the stones into the pyramid. There were so many different teams, but the pyramid is perfect. No stone is in the w\_\_\_9\_\_\_ position.

But how did the Egyptians move those heavy stones to the top w\_\_\_10\_\_\_ any modern machinery(机械)? No one knows for sure. Many things about the Pyramid of Khufu are still a mystery.

七、书面表达。

北京是—座蕴含着丰富 文化的城市. 这里的建筑、戏曲、美食、服饰、手工艺品等都有文化的印记。

假如你是李华, 你校英语社团正在开展线上国际交流活动, 其公众号计划做关于北京文化的系列推送, 现就“Cultural Symbols of Beijing(北京文化标志)”这—话题在 校内收集素材。请你用英语给公众号留言, 推荐一个你眼中的北京文化标志, 对其作简要介绍, 并说明推荐理由。

提示问题:

In your opinion, what’s the cultural symbol of Beijing?

Please describe it.

Why do you think it can be a symbol?

提示词语: show, traditional, love, treasure, important

I’m Li Hua, from Class 1, Grade 9.

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I hope my idea can be taken. Thanks!

九年级下册 Units 1~2

一、1. population 2. shape 3. tiring 4. advantage 5. increase

二、1. catches 2. northern 3. development 4. further 5. proud

三、1~5 DDDBC 6~10 DACAA

四、1~5 AACDC

五、1. In Beijing. 2. In 1973, 3. Over 1,100 kilograms. 4. Through their own efforts, 5, The “Father of Hybrid Rice”.

六、1. built 2. popular 3. largest 4. lies 5. why 6. hardly 7. Although 8. tasks 9. wrong 10. without

七、**One possible version**;

I’m Li Hua, from Class 1, Grade 9. I believe that Beijing opera is a cultural symbol of Beijing. Beijing opera tells time honoured stories through singing and movements, showing us what life was like in the past. The performers are in beautiful clothes and with colourful faces. Beijing opera is a traditional art form loved by people of all ages. Besides, as a national treasure, it plays an important role in Chinese culture. That’s why I think Beijing opera can be a cultural symbol of Beijing.

I hope my idea can be taken. Thanks!.