

Unit 9 Wheels



 **基础知识自主测试**

 **重点词汇边讲边练**

 **写作句型熟读仿写**

基础知识自主测试



一、单词拼写

1. accent *n.* 口音, 声调
2. schedule *n.* 时间表, 计划表
3. convenient *adj.* 方便的
4. benefit *n.* 得益, 好处
5. gentle *adj.* 温和的, 和善的



6. actually *adv.* 真实地, 实际地
7. argue *v.* 争吵, 争辩
8. physical *adj.* 物质的, 身体的
9. occupy *v.* 居住, 占有
10. arrest *v.* 逮捕, 拘留



11. addicted *adj.* 沉溺于……的
12. northwest *n.* 西北，西北方
13. thief *n.* 贼，小偷
14. figure *n.* 数字，数目
15. engine *n.* 发动机，引擎



16. consequence *n.* 结果, 成果, 后果

17. construction *n.* 建筑业, 建造

18. crossroads *n.* 十字路口

19. pedestrian *n.* 行人

20. interpreter *n.* 译员, 口译者



21. appreciate *v.*

欣赏

22. solar *adj.*

太阳的, 太阳光的

23. chapter *n.*

章节

24. frequent *adj.*

时常发生的

25. insert *v.*

插入, 嵌入



二、词汇扩展

1. convenience *n.* 方便; 便利
- convenient *adj.* 方便的; 便利的
- conveniently *adv.* 方便地; 便利地
- inconvenient *adj.* 不便的; 麻烦的
- inconvenience *n.* 不方便; 麻烦



2. responsible *adj.* 有责任的; 可靠的

responsibly *adv.* 负责任地; 可靠地

responsibility *n.* 责任; 负责; 职责

irresponsibility *n.* 无责任; 无责任感



3. addict *v.* 使沉溺; 热衷于

n. 上瘾的人

addicted *adj.* 沉溺于...的; 上了瘾的

addiction *n.* 热衷; 沉溺; 嗜好
(注意与addition区别)



4. appreciate *v.* 欣赏; 鉴赏

appreciation *n.* 鉴别; 欣赏; 感谢

appreciative *adj.* 有欣赏力的; 感激的

appreciatively *adv.* 欣赏地; 感激地



5. argue v. 争吵; 争辩

argument n. 争辩; 辩论; 论点; 论据



三、单句填空

1. The company apologized for the inconvenience (convenience) that was brought to its customers.

1. 在冠词后用名词, 又由句意可知, 是填“麻烦、不便”inconvenience。



2. Mike used to be responsible for designing car engines, so he took the responsibility to teach young engineers without hesitation. (responsible)

2. 作宾语用名词。



3. Nowadays, more and more children are addicted (addict) to computer games.

搭配: be/get addicted to 意为“对……上瘾”



4. I would appreciate you keeping
(keep) it as a secret.

4. 因在appreciate后要接动名词。

5. We argued with the waiter about/
over the price of the meal.

5. 搭配: argue with sb. about/over 就某事同某人争论。



四、短语互译

1. thanks to 由于; 因为; 多亏了
2. so far 到目前为止
3. persuade...of... 使.....信服.....
4. on average 平均起来; 一般来说
5. base on/be based on 以.....为基础



6. be fed up with 对.....感到厌倦

7. take place 发生

8. traffic jam 交通堵塞; 塞车

9. rely on 依赖; 依靠

10. go up 上升



11. compare sb./ sth. to/ with sb./ sth.

与……相比

12. paint ...(color) 漆上或染上某种颜色

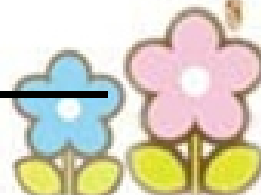
13. be addicted to+ (doing) sth.

对……上瘾

14. pull up

停车，停止

15. a quarter of+ sth. 四分之一



16. make excuse

找借口

17. on a highway

在高速路上

18. Be stressed out

疲惫不堪的

19. take action

采取行动

20. check in

报到；登记

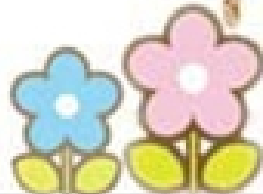


五、课文填空

Marie Logan has been 1 interested (interest) in cars since kindergarten. When she was at university, she started designing her cars. She has designed five or six different cars so far, and she has been taking part in 2 races (race) for about four years. She has won two of the six races for about four years and 3 the one she likes best crossed the whole of Australia 4 from northwest to southeast. These years, Marie Logan has been designing solar racing cars.



Solar cars are cars 5 that/which use the sun's energy for power. They are clean and 6 safe (unsafe). Marie Logan has also been writing a book on solar cars. She 7 has finished (finish) the first few chapters of the book so far. She wants people 8 to have (have) a good 9 impression (impress) of solar cars. 10 Getting (get) better and better all the time, solar cars will be popular among people all over the world.



1. **interested** 短语be interested in表示“对……感兴趣”。
2. **races** 由下文可知比赛不止一次。
3. **the** 特指她最喜欢的“那”辆汽车。
4. **from** 表示“从”西北到东南。
5. **that/which** 引导定语从句并在从句中作主语。
6. **safe** 作表语用形容词，与clean并列用safe。
7. **has finished** 由so far可知要用现在完成时。
8. **to have** 不定式作宾语补足语。
9. **impression** 固定搭配：have a good impression on/of 对……有一个好印象。
10. **Getting** 现在分词作状语。



六、短文改错

My car is made of some special material

which is light and can be folded easy. I live in easily

a small apartment with parents. We don't my

have a garage and there isn't somewhere to anywhere

park the car in our neighbourhood.



So every night, I can carry my folded car

downstairs and just put them beside the

upstairs

it

cupboard. Don't worry ~~about~~! It's as tough

and strong as any other cars run on the

running

street. My car has multiple function.

functions



It can run on the street, sailing in the water

sail

and fly in the sky. So when there is a traffic

jam, I can either fly in the sky and swim in

or

the water to reach home.



1. **easy**→ **easily** 修饰谓语作状语，用副词。
2. 在**parents**前加**my** 同“我的”父母一起住。
3. **somewhere**→ **anywhere** 否定句中用**anywhere**。
4. **downstairs**→ **upstairs** 由常识和下文可知，是将折叠的自行车扛上楼。
5. **them**→ **it** 指代前面的**car**，是单数。



6. 去掉worry后的about 因其后没有宾语，不用介词。

7. run→ running 因car与run是主动关系，用现在分词作定语。

8. function→ functions 既然是多种(multiple)功能，应接复数名词。

9. sailing→ sail 因sail与run, fly并列，都是在情态动词can后，都用原形。

10. and→ or 因either...or...是固定搭配。



重点词汇边讲边练



1. **benefit** n. 利益; 好处 vi. 得益
vt. 有益于; 对.....有益

自我检测 填入一个适当的词或所给词的正确形式。

(1) The new regulations will be of benefit to everyone concerned.



(2) Taking a walk after supper is beneficial (benefit) to your health.

(3) Thanks to the club, we benefited a lot from the activities.



归纳总结

beneficial adj. 有益的；有利的
benefit sb./ sth. 有益于某人/ 某事
benefit from sth. 得益于；从中.....受益
be of benefit to=be beneficial to ... 对.....
有益



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