

## UNIT 4 SPACE EXPLORATION

### Part 1 Listening and Speaking & Reading and Thinking

#### 基础过关练

#### I. 单词拼写

1. The earth is nothing but a very small planet in the endless \_\_\_\_\_ (宇宙).
2. The painful experience has affected both her m\_\_\_\_\_ and physical health.
3. Smoking should be banned in cars, and particularly any v\_\_\_\_\_ with children in it.
4. Man-made \_\_\_\_\_ (卫星) are used for sending and receiving messages.
5. Since you have been a college student, you may as well be i\_\_\_\_\_ of your parents.
6. The appearance of newborn \_\_\_\_\_ (巨头) suggests that newcomers can make waves, too.
7. NASA plans to l\_\_\_\_\_ a satellite.
8. It is reported that in 1961 the USSR sent an a\_\_\_\_\_ into space.
9. The chairman was quite familiar with the \_\_\_\_\_ (步骤) for conducting a meeting.
10. Everything falls towards the centre of the earth because of the \_\_\_\_\_ (重力).

#### II. 单句填空

1. The man they talked about is famous not only for his talent \_\_\_\_\_ for his kindness.
2. It is generally accepted that genes \_\_\_\_\_ (transmit) from one generation to another.
3. A child's \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) develops rapidly between the ages of four and five.
4. With the \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of agriculture, the life of the farmers here becomes better and better.

5. After failing the examination, he determined \_\_\_\_\_(work) hard and catch up with others.
6. When things go wrong, all of us naturally feel \_\_\_\_\_(disappoint) and frustrated.
7. Today we're going to focus \_\_\_\_\_ the question of homeless people in London.
8. I really desire \_\_\_\_\_(get) a good education that will give me chances to realize my dreams.
9. As we have learned in history class, India gained \_\_\_\_\_(independent) in 1947 after a long struggle.
10. Mrs Smith then sent me an e-mail, \_\_\_\_\_(hope) to get further information.

### III. 课文语法填空

Looking up at the stars, people have always wanted to learn more about space, and scientists work hard to find answers. They make   1   (vehicle) to carry brave people into space to find out the secrets of the universe.

On 4 October 1957, the Sputnik 1 satellite   2   (launch) by the USSR and successfully orbited around Earth. Afterwards, the USSR focused on   3   (send) people into space, and on 12 April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first person in the world   4   (go) into space. Over eight years later, on 20 July 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon.

China's space programme started later than those of Russia and the US,   5   it has made great progress in a short time. China became the third country in the world to   6   (independent) send humans into space in 2003,   7   Yang Liwei successfully orbited Earth in the Shenzhou 5 spacecraft. Then Shenzhou 6 and 7 completed a second manned

orbit and the first Chinese spacewalk,\_\_\_8\_\_\_ (follow)by the vehicle Jade Rabbit being sent to the moon to study its surface. After that, China launched the Tiangong 2 space lab into space and Tianzhou 1 to dock with it. This signalled one step\_\_\_9\_\_\_(far) in China's plan to establish a space station\_\_\_10\_\_\_ the future. More recently, China has sent Chang' e 4 to explore the surface of the far side of the moon to make measurements and observations.

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

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

## 能力提升练

### I. 阅读理解

#### A

(2019 浙江金丽衢十二校联考,★★☆)

There was great excitement on the planet Venus this week. For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth, and it has been sending back signals as well as pictures. The satellite was directed into an area known as Manhattan. Because of excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information about the feasibility of a manned flying saucer (飞碟) landing on Earth. A meeting was held at the Venus Institute of Technology.

“We have come to the conclusion, based on last week’s satellite landing,” said Prof. Zog, “that there is no life on Earth.”

“How do you know this?” a science reporter of the Venus Evening News asked.

“For one thing, Earth’s surface in the area of Manhattan is made up of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide(一氧化碳) and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive.”

“Are there any other sources of danger that you have discovered in your studies?”

“Take a look at this photo. You see this dark black cloud staying over the surface of Earth? We don’t know what it is made of, but it could give us a lot of trouble and we shall have to make further tests before we send a Venus being there. Over here you will

notice what seems to be a river, but the satellite findings show it is polluted and the water is unfit to drink.”

“Sir, what are all those tiny black spots on the pictures?”

“We’re not certain. They seem to be metal particles that move along certain paths. They give out gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other.”

“Prof. Zog, why are we spending billions and billions of money landing a flying saucer on Earth when there is no life there?”

“Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in the Earth’s atmosphere, then we can live anywhere.”

1. What does the underlined word “feasibility” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Possibility.
- B. Flexibility.
- C. Simplicity.
- D. Responsibility.

2. What tone did the author use when writing the text?

- A. Serious.
- B. Aggressive.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Frustrating.

3. What problem did the author mention apart from air pollution?

- A. Overpopulation.
- B. Global warming.
- C. Damaged forests.
- D. Water pollution.

4. Why did the author write the passage?

- A. To tell us a dream of Venusian scientists.
- B. To disclose the secret of life on other planets.
- C. To persuade people to try living on Earth.
- D. To remind people on Earth of some crises.

B

(2019 陕西咸阳二模, ★★☆☆)

China has become the first country to successfully land a spacecraft on the far side of the moon. The Chang'e 4 probe (探测器) has also made the first moon landing since 1972. It has the task of exploring the side of the moon that never faces the Earth. The dark side of the moon is older and has a thicker surface than the visible side. It takes the moon as long to go around on its own axis (轴) as it does for one complete orbit around the Earth.

The Chinese probe landed in a huge crater 2,500 km in diameter and 13 km in depth. The crater is one of the oldest parts of the moon and our solar system.

Scientists hope to learn more about the geology of the far side of the moon. The craft has two cameras on board which will send images back to the Earth. It will also try to send signals to distant regions of space, something that cannot happen on Earth because of too much radio noise.

Chang'e 4 also has instruments on board to examine minerals as well as a container with seeds which will try to create a miniature (微型的) biosphere (生物圈).

Communication with the spacecraft is not easy. Images and other data must be transmitted to a separate satellite because no direct communication with the Earth is possible.

For China the Chang' e 4 mission is an important achievement, because the country has successfully done something no other nation on Earth has done. It wants to become a leading power in space exploration and has announced plans to send astronauts to the moon and set up its own space station.

5. Where did the Chang' e 4 probe land?

A. On the side of the moon facing the Earth.

B. On the invisible side of the moon.

C. In a younger crater on the moon.

D. In a previous space station.

6. What can we learn from the text?

A. The dark side of the moon is as cold as the other side.

B. The bright side is younger and thinner than the other side.

C. Other places in space may hardly receive signals from the craft.

D. The two cameras on the craft can send pictures to the Earth easily.

7. Why is the craft equipped with a container?

A. To see what seeds can come out on the moon.

B. To collect some important matter on the moon.

C. To find whether the seeds can grow on the moon.

D. To check whether some minerals exist on the moon.

8. According to the text, what will China do in the future?

A. Land manned spacecraft on the moon.

B. Build another space station on the moon.

C. Launch more space probes to the moon.

D. Become the first country in exploring space.

## II. 七选五

(2018 福建福州 5 月适应性测试, ★★☆☆)

Are you actually sick when you have spring fever? Originally, yes. 1 But now people use it to mean a sudden increase of romantic feelings.

These days, we use “spring fever” to describe a restless feeling after the long, cold days of winter. 2 It is also a verb that means something happens or appears quickly.

Imagine that you are resting in a chair when suddenly you see a mouse run across the floor. You spring into action! You jump from the chair and run after the mouse! 3 And it works! But when you tell your roommate that you have caught a mouse in a trap, tears spring to her eyes. You feel bad, but she really should have told you about her pet mouse Charlie!

4 You say to her, “You can’t just spring that on me! I’ll need time to find another roommate!” But then you think that maybe it’s for the best. Every time you see her you feel guilty about Charlie. 5 She always expects you to buy her things: she wants you to spring for lunch, spring for movie tickets, and sometimes even spring for groceries.

So, when you spring for something, you pay for someone else.



- A.Many people suffer a lot from it.
- B.Your roommate turns her back on you.
- C.But the word “spring” is not just a season.
- D.Spring fever used to refer to an actual illness.
- E.Then your roommate is moving out tomorrow.
- F.That night you spring a trap with some cheese in it.
- G.But anyway, she does something that really annoys you.

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

### III.语法填空

(2019 吉林毓文中学 4 月月考,★★☆)

We used to believe there were nine planets, 1 now there are eight (Pluto is not a planet). Now we may have to change how many continents there are. We 2 (teach) there are seven—Asia, Africa, North and South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. Geologists(地质学家)now say there is an 3 (eight) continent—Zealandia. This is a big, 4 (most) underwater landmass(大陆) in the Pacific Ocean. Six percent of it is 5 water and is New Zealand and New Caledonia. The rest 6 (be) under the ocean. It is five million square kilometres, 7 scientists say is big enough to be a continent.

Geologists argue that the land does not have to be above water to be a continent. They say Zealandia is a continent because of four 8 (point): It is a lot higher than the area around it, it has special geology(地质状况), it is easy to see its shape, and it is

9 (thick) than the ocean floor. It may take time for scientists 10 (agree) there are eight continents.

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

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

## 答案全解全析

### 基础过关练

I .1.universe 2.mental 3.vehicle 4.satellites 5.independent

6.giants 7.launch 8.astronaut 9.procedure 10.gravity

II .1.but 句意:他们(刚才)谈论的那个男人不仅因他的才华而出名,而且因他的善良而出名。考查连词。not only...but (also)...不仅……而且……。

2.are transmitted 句意:人们普遍认为基因是从一代传给另一代的。考查动词的语态和时态。transmit 与 genes 之间是被动关系,因此用被动语态,此处表达的是一个客观事实,因此用一般现在时。

3.intelligence 句意:儿童的智力在 4 到 5 岁之间发展迅速。考查词性转换。根据空前面的名词所有格可知此处需要用名词作主语,intelligence 为不可数名词。

4.development 句意:随着农业的发展,这里农民的生活变得越来越好。考查词性转换。根据空前面的定冠词 the 可知,此处需用名词作介词 With 的宾语。

5.to work 句意:考试不及格后,他决心努力学习,赶上别人。考查非谓语动词。determine to do sth.决心做某事。

6.disappointed 句意:出问题后,我们所有人自然都感到失望和沮丧。考查形容词。所填词与 frustrated 并列,都是表示主语的自身感受的词语,因此应该填 disappointed。

7.on 句意:今天我们将集中精力在伦敦的无家可归者的问题上。考查介词。focus on 集中(注意力、精力等)于。

8.to get 句意:我真的渴望得到会给我机会实现我的梦想的良好教育。考查非谓语动词。desire 后接不定式作宾语。

9.independence 句意:正如我们在历史课上学到的,印度经过长期斗争,于 1947 年获得独立。考查词性转换。设空处作动词 **gained** 的宾语,因此用名词形式。

10.hoping 句意:史密斯太太随后给我发了一封电子邮件,希望能得到进一步的信息。考查非谓语动词。**Mrs Smith** 和 **hope** 之间是主动关系,因此用现在分词形式作状语。

III.1.vehicles 考查名词单复数。**vehicle** 是可数名词,空前没有限定词,此处需要用复数形式。

2.was launched 考查动词的语态和时态。句子主语与 **launch** 之间是被动关系,因此应该用被动语态,再根据 **On 4 October 1957** 可知,应该用一般过去时。

3.sending 考查非谓语动词。**focus on doing sth.**集中(精力、注意力等)做某事,因此应该用动名词形式。

4.to go 考查非谓语动词。根据前面的中心词 **person** 被序数词修饰可知,此处需要用不定式作定语。

5.but 考查连词。空前面说中国的太空计划起步晚,空后面说进步很大,因此填 **but** 表转折关系。

6.independently 考查副词。设空处修饰动词,因此应该用副词作状语。

7.when 考查非限制性定语从句的关系词。设空处引导非限制性定语从句,逗号前面的 **2003** 是先行词,从句缺少时间状语,因此用 **when** 引导非限制性定语从句。

8.followed 考查非谓语动词。此处需要用非谓语动词,根据后面的介词 **by** 的提示可知应该用过去分词形式。

9.further 考查比较级。此处指又迈进了一步,因此用 **far** 的比较级形式 **further**。

10.in 考查介词。**in the future** 在未来。

## 能力提升练

### I.

#### A

语篇解读 这是一篇记叙文。文章描述了金星上的科学家探索地球,发现地球上污染极其严重,没有生命迹象,从而呼吁人们关注环境污染这一问题。

1.A 词义猜测题。根据第一段中的“Because of excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information about the feasibility of a manned flying saucer(飞碟) landing on Earth.”可知,由于良好的天气条件和极强的信号,金星的科学家们能够获得有关载人飞碟着陆地球可行性的宝贵信息。由此猜测,feasibility 的意思是“可行性”,相当于 possibility。

2.C 推理判断题。最后一段中提到“Because if we Venusians can learn to breathe in the Earth's atmosphere, then we can live anywhere.(因为如果我们金星人能学会在地球大气层中呼吸,那么我们就生活在任何地方。)”并结合全文内容可知,作者用幽默的语气写这篇文章。

3.D 细节理解题。根据第六段中的“it is polluted and the water is unfit to drink”可知,本文还提到了水污染,而其他选项的内容没有提到,所以选 D 项。

4.D 推理判断题。通读全文可知,本文是一篇科幻故事,文章从外星人的角度分析了地球上没有生命的原因,而这些原因正是我们目前所面临的问题。作者写这篇文章实际上是想提醒人们地球上的一些问题,故选 D 项。

#### B

语篇解读 本文为说明文。随着嫦娥四号成功降落在月球背面,中国成为第一个在月球背面成功着陆航天器的国家。

5.B 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句和第四句“It has the task of exploring the side of the moon that never faces the Earth. The dark side of the moon is older and has a thicker surface than the visible side.”中的“the visible side”可知,B 项正确。

6.B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The dark side of the moon is older and has a thicker surface than the visible side.”可知,月球的暗面比能看到的(即亮的)那一面古老、表面要厚些,也就是说亮的那一面比另一面(暗的一面)要年轻些、薄一些。

7.C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“as well as a container with seeds which will try to create a miniature(微型的) biosphere(生物圈)”可知,嫦娥四号上有一个装有种子的容器,并试图让这些种子来创建一个微型生物圈。分析选项可知,C 项符合题意。

8.A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“It wants to become a leading power in space exploration and has announced plans to send astronauts to the moon and set up its own space station.”可知,中国已宣布将宇航员送上月球并建立自己的空间站计划。分析选项可知,A 项正确。

II. 语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,由“春躁症”一词的新含义引出“spring”一词有许多不同的用法和搭配。

1.D 根据空后一句“But now people use it to mean a sudden increase of romantic feelings.”可知,现在人们用“春躁症”来表示浪漫的感情突然增加。根据语境可推知,设空处指过去的情况,即过去常用“春躁症”指一种确切的疾病,故 D 项正确。

2.C 空前一句“These days, we use ‘spring fever’ to describe a restless feeling after the long, cold days of winter.”解释了“春躁症”的含义,即漫长、寒冷的冬季后的一种烦躁的感觉;空后一句“It is also a verb that means something happens or appears quickly.”

解释了“spring”的另一个意思,即某事很快发生或出现。据此可以判断,设空处承上启下,说明“spring”不仅指一个季节,它还有其他含义,故 C 项正确。

3.F 根据该段倒数第二句“**But when you tell your roommate that you have caught a mouse in a trap, tears spring to her eyes.**”可知,但是当你告诉你的室友你在捕鼠器里抓了一只老鼠时,眼泪从她的眼睛里流了出来。据此可以判断,那个晚上你使用了捕鼠器,故 F 项正确。

4.E 根据下文中的“**I’ll need time to find another roommate.**”可知,你的室友准备明天搬走,故 E 项正确。

5.G 根据空后一句“**She always expects you to buy her things:she wants you to spring for lunch, spring for movie tickets, and sometimes even spring for groceries.**”可知,她总是希望你给她买东西;据此可以判断,此处表示“她的行为惹怒了你”,故 G 项正确。

III.语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,介绍了科学家们发现了另一个新的大陆 Zealandia,并介绍了该新大陆的特点。

1.but 根据上文的 nine 与下文的 eight 可知,前后句之间为转折关系,故填 but。

2.are taught 因为句子的主语 We 与动词 teach 之间为被动关系,故用被动语态,且该句描述的是客观事实,所以用一般现在时。因此该空填 are taught。

3.eighth 此处表示第八个洲,故填序数词 eighth。

4.mostly 此处用副词修饰形容词 underwater,故填 mostly。

5.above 根据下文的 under the ocean 可知,此处应用 above。

6.is 此处指的是 Zealandia 的其余部分,是一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式。故填 is。

7.which 分析句子可知,设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 It,指代 Zealandia,关系词在从句中作主语,故填 which。

8.points 基数词 four 后接可数名词的复数形式。

9.thicker 根据下文的 than 可知,此处应用形容词比较级。

10.to agree It takes some time for sb. to do sth.意为“做某事花费某人多少时间”,故该空填 to agree。