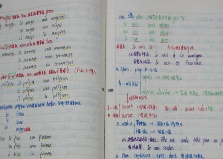
**M9 Population**

**Unit1 (Listening and speaking)**

**基础作业**：

1. 看图根据首字母说出并写出单词。

n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 听读课文3遍。

[Unit 1-activity 3.mp3](file:///C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\WeChat%20Files\wxid_okz2w64a4gvj21\FileStorage\File\2021-07\Unit%201-activity%203.mp3)

1. 听读以下数字3遍，进行总结。[Unit 1-activity 5.mp3](file:///C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\WeChat%20Files\wxid_okz2w64a4gvj21\FileStorage\File\2021-07\Unit%201-activity%205.mp3)

8，472 2，463，128 1，370，000，000 2，000，030，000

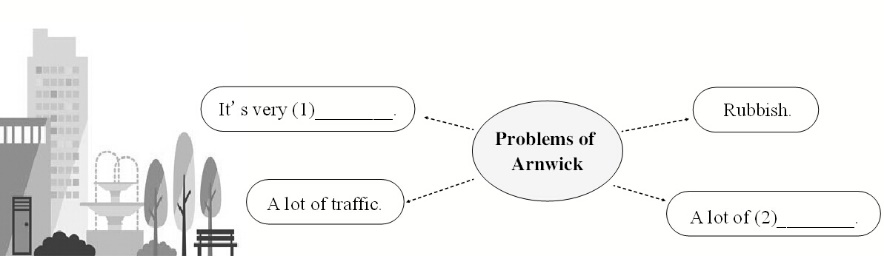
总结：数字的表达

千位数以上：  
从数字的右端向左端数起，每三位数加一个逗号“，”。从右开始，第一个“，”前的数字后添加 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，第二个“，”前面的数字后添加 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_，第三个“，”前的数字后添加 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。每个单位按照百、十、个位向下读，其中百位到十位之间要加入 and。

**Unit2 (reading and writing)**

**基础作业：**

1. 朗读课文3遍，完成思维导图。



2.写出自己城市的问题，至少三条。

——————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————

3.Write down your suggestions to solve the problems in your home town.

指导：写作应分两部分：一是分析问题的现状，二是针对现存的问题提出对策，发出倡议。发出倡议时可能用到的句型有We should / shouldn’t ..., We’d better ..., We must ... 等。

————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————————

**Unit3 Grammar**

**基础作业：**

1.熟读以下语法规则后，完成习题。

冠词

冠词是置于名词之前，用以说明名词所指的人或事物的一种虚词。冠词有三种形式：不定冠词 a, an, 定冠 the和零冠词。

一、不定冠词a, an的用法

1. 表示数量，泛指同类事物中的“任何一个”，含有“一”的意思。如：

Tom had an apple for breakfast this morning.

2. 表示某类人或物，此时的不定冠词一般不译为“一”。如：

A panda eats bamboo.

3. 表示数量，意为“每一”。如：

How often do you go swimming a week?

4. 用于某些抽象名词前，表示“一种；一场；一阵等”。如：

I have a headache.

注：不定冠词a常用于以辅音音素开头的单数可数名词前；an常用于以元音音素开头的单数可数名词前。

二、定冠词the的用法

1. 特指某（些）人或物。如：

I like the red clothes.

2. 特指上文提到过的人或物。如：

I have a camera. The camera is white and I like it very much.

3. 指世界上独一无二的事物。如：

the sun, the moon, the earth

4. 用于序数词、表示方位的名词或形容词最高级前面。如：

the first boy, in the north, the tallest boy

5. 用于表示乐器的名词前面。如：

play the piano

6. 用于姓氏的复数形式前面，表示“一家人”或“夫妇俩人”。如：

The Blacks are having a picnic now.

7. 与形容词连用, 表示某一类人或物。如：the rich, the old

8. 用于某些专有名词前面。如：

the Great Wall

9. 用于一些固定短语中。如：

in the morning, by the way

三、零冠词的用法

1. 表示节日、星期、月份、季节等的名词前面一般不加冠词。如：

on Teachers’ Day, on Monday, in September, in winter

注意：in the summer of 2015（表示特指，故加the）

2. 表示一日三餐的名词前面一般不加冠词。如：have lunch

3. 表示球类运动和棋类的名词与play连用时，一般不加冠词。如：

play basketball, play chess

4. 表示语言和学科的名词前面一般不加冠词。如：

David can speak Chinese very well.

History is Susan’s favourite subject.

5. 名词前面有指示代词或形容词性物主代词时，不再加冠词。如：

May I have a look at your dictionary?

6. 在一些固定短语中，名词前面用零冠词。如：

go to bed, go to school, by bus, at night

根据句意用合适的冠词填空，不需要冠词的地方划斜线“ / ”。

1. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ university student.

2. I was excited to meet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Whites at the airport.

3. The Changjiang River is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ longest river in China.

4. We often have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch at twelve o’clock.

5. Could you come back in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour?

6. Molly was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first to join the singing group.

7. The sun rises in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ east.

8. Kate is learning to play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violin.

9. Summer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ best time of the year in London.

10. We often play\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table tennis on Sunday.

**2.综合填空。**根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。

Scientists believe modern humans (人类) have lived in the world for 200,000 years. At first, people got their food from wild plants and animals. They were nomads — moving from place to place. At that time, people didn’t live very long and there weren’t many people in the world. The population was never higher t                  (1) about 15,000.

Around 9,000 years ago, people learned to grow crops (庄稼) and raise animals for f                  (2). They lived longer and had more children. The population began to g                  (3). By the late 18th century, there were almost 1 billion people in the world. Today, over 7 billion people live in the world. How has the population grown by 6 billion people in only around 200 years? Mostly because people have better food, better medical care and cleaner w                  (4) to drink. People live longer and longer.

Although in many places, families are getting smaller — people are having f                   (5) children than they did in the past, those children are more likely (可能的) to live longer. In some p                  (6) of the world, people are still having more children. So the world is overpopulated (人口过多的) and overpopulation c                  (7) many problems such as pollution and traffic jams.

3.写作。假设你们班下周将举办一次关于人口的英语演讲比赛，请根据提示内容准备一篇演讲稿。

**提示内容：** (1)世界人口的现状;  (2)不断增长的人口带来的问题;  (3)自己的观点。

**参考词汇：**能量 energy

**要求：** (1)语言通顺，意思连贯，条理清楚；(2)不少于80词；开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone. I’m very pleased to make a speech here. Today I want to talk about the world’s population.

**实践作业**：

制作表格。请上网查找我国二十年、十年前的人口数量和现在的人口数量，制作表格，然后用英文描述你的表格，分析我国人口问题。晨读时介绍自己的表格内容。