**9年级英语第29课时 课时作业**

**【Exercise 1】 结合句子语境，给下列同形异义词选择合适的词义。**

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| 1. act  A. 法案 B. 行为 | The natural gas policy **act** was passed.  Saving the child's life was a brave **act**. |
| 2. address  A. 地址 B. 演讲 | The president gave an **address** to the American people.  He wrote down my **address** for many times，so that he could remember it. |
| 3. bank  A. 银行 B. 河岸 | A man was fishing on the **bank** of a river.  I need to go to the **bank** to change some money. |
| 4. beat  A. 赢；打败 B. 心跳 | The baby’s hearts **beat** finally began to be normal.  Their team **beat** ours by a large score. |
| 5. character  A. 品质性格 B.汉字 | She looks like her sister but in **character** she is different from her sister.  Chinese **characters** develop from pictures and signs. |
| 6.close  A. 关闭 B. 亲密的 | She **closed** the door behind her.  We're a very **close** family. |
| 7.coach  A. 教练 B. 长途汽车 | After I had taken her to the **coach** station, I hurried to Miss Green's house.  The team lost and felt they had let the **coach** down. |
| 8.cross  A.穿越 B.生气的 | He **crossed** the road and joined me.  Please don't get **cross**. Let me explain. |
| 9.date  A.日期 B.约会 | Paul has not come. He may have a **date** with others.  Please give me your name，address and **date** of birth. |
| 10.draw  A.绘画；描绘 B.吸引 | He **drew** a circle in the sand with a stick.  The movie is **drawing** many audiences. |
| 11. fine  A. 罚款 B. 美好的 | One must pay a **fine** for not returning library books on time.  There is a **fine** view of the countryside. |
| 12. flat  A. 公寓 B. 平坦的 | In this **flat** country, people grow wheat and corn and raise cattle.  Sara lives with her friends in a **flat** in central London. |
| 13. general  A. 普遍的 B. 将军 | There is a **general** impression that tomorrow means a fresh start.  The **general** is famous for his achievement. |
| 14. gift  A. 礼物 B. 天赋 | As a youth, he discovered a **gift** for teaching.  The watch was a **gift** from my mother. |
| 15. kid  A.小孩 B.开玩笑 | I didn't mean it. I was only **kidding**.  The **kids** in the classroom are playing games. |
| 16. letter  A.信函 B.字母 | The first **letter** of the word “shy” is “s”.  1 had received a **letter** from a very close friend. |
| 17. mean  A.意思是 B.刻薄的 | The red light **means** “Stop”.  Don't be so **mean** to her！ |
| 18. present  A.当前的 B.颁发 | The winners were **presented** with medals.  We don't have any more information at the **present** time. |
| 19. stand  A.承受得住 B.小店 | His poetry will **stand** the test of time.  The **stand** was crowded with all kinds of goods. |
| 20. subject  A.主题 B.臣服，顺从 | The **subject** of this unit is sport.  The first Emperor of Qin **subjected** six states. |

**【Exercise 2】 根据词汇的语义相关原则，结合语境判断词汇在句中的意思。**

1. air

（1）Let's go out for some fresh **air**.

（2）She looks at me with a surprised **air**.

（3）The balloon rose up slowly into the **air**.

（4）The show will be **aired** next Tuesday night.

2. appear

（1）Some of his works began to **appear** in small magazines.

（2）He was asked to **appear** for his best friend.

（3）Mrs. Reed **appeared** at the door of the room.

（4）He has **appeared** in over 60 movies.

（5）Things aren't always what they **appear** to be.

3. area

（1）The islands cover a total **area** of 625.6 square kilometers.

（2）A parking **area** will be built over there.

（3）Research in this **area** is a little bit difficult for me.

（4）There is heavy traffic in the downtown **area** tonight.

4. arm

（1）She is so frightened that she **arms** herself with a stick.

（2）The mice hide behind the **arm** of a chair.

（3）My **arms** ache after carrying this heavy bag.

（4）This middle school is the British **arm** of an American university.

5. balance

（1）How much **balance** is there in your account？

（2）Try to keep a **balance** between work and relaxation.

（3）The good and bad effects of any decision will usually **balance** out.

（4）Weigh that piece of bread on the **balance**，please.

6. bank

（1）Britain's National Police Computer is one of the largest data **banks** in the world.

（2）She has **banked** 50 thousand yuan since she worked.

（3）I need to go to the **bank** to change some money.

7. board

（1）He becomes the chairman of the **board**.

（2）Free **board** is provided for the poor students.

（3）He wrote a few more notes on the **board**.

（4）Lily has been **boarding** at her aunt's home since middle school.

（5）That bus is too crowded to **board**.

8. bear

（1）He can't **bear** to be laughed at.

（2）Peach trees have already begun to **bear** fruit.

（3）You shouldn’t have to **bear** the blame for other people’s mistakes.

（4）The ice is too thin to **bear** your weight.

9. call

（1）I want to **call** on your mother-I've got some magazines for her.

（2）All the members answered the **call** for raising money.

（3）Wil you **call** the kids in for lunch？

（4）I got a **call** from an old college friend last night.

（5）As Chinese students, we must know something about a great man **called** Zheng He.

10. colour

（1）A red **colour** in somebody’s face sometimes shows that he or she looks healthy or that he or she is embarrassed.

（2）Her acting added warmth and **colour** to the show.

（3）The **colour** of the shirt does not match that of the coat.

（4）He drew a tree and **coloured** it green.

11. catch

（1）I was lucky enough to **catch** the last bus.

（2）He put up his hand to **catch** the teacher's attention.

（3）I think I must **have** **caught** this cold from you.

（4）She managed to **catch** the keys as they fell.

（5）Sorry，I didn’t quite **catch** what you said.

12. class

（1）We were in the same **class** at school.

（2）There are many different **classes** of songs.

（3）The middle **class** were very poor at that time.

（4）I can't afford the business **class** ticket.

13. copy

（1）I bought a **copy** of *USA Today* from a street-comer machine.

（2）We need a **copy** of that name list.

（3）Everything in the computer's memory can be **copied** onto the iPad.

（4）It is wrong to **copy** others’ homework.

14. count

(1) They often say first impressions **count**.

（2） She began to **count** up how many guests they had to invite.

（3） I **count** him as one of my closest friends.

（4）Please **count** me in this project.

15. cover

（1）Robinson will be sent to China to **cover** the 2022 Winter Olympics.

（2）She **covered** her face with her hands.

（3）The speech **covered** a lot of subjects.

（4）Write your name on the front **cover** of the exercise book.

16. deliver

（1）The president will **deliver** a speech about education.

（2）The box was **delivered** early this morning.

（3）She was **delivered** of a healthy baby.

17. drive

（1）We must **drive** them out of our nation.

（2）There were two cars parked in the **drive**.

（3）David **drove** to work this morning.

（4）Hell do very well-he has huge **drive**.

18. judge

（1）The **Judge** of this basketball competition is my uncle.

（2）That wise **Judge** knows many countries’ laws very well.

（3）Ms. was asked to **judge** the dancing competition.

（4）Students should not be **judged** only by exam results.

19. make

（1）**Make** a list of all the thing you need.

（2）I can't **make** a decision whether to go out or not.

（3）We need to think of ways to **make** more money.

（4）My parents always **make** me do my homework before I go out.

（5）I couldn't **make** it without the support of my parents.

20. match

（1）They're preparing for an important **match**.

（2）That shirt is a perfect **match** for your blue skirt.

（3）I was no **match** for a man with such power.

（4）The door was painted blue to **match** the walls.

21. mind

（1）**Mind** your head.

（2）Some of the finest **minds** in the country are working on the project.

（3）I don't **mind** where we go.

（4）Do your parents **mind** your staying out so late？

（5）**Mind** and body are closely related.

22. name

（1）What's your **name**？

（2）He was **named** after his father.

（3）He quickly made a **name** for himself in the art world.

（4）Our teacher decides to **name** him as monitor.

23. note

（1）The **notes** are at the back of the book.

（2）I was going to write Kathy a **note**, and she would see it after she came back.

（3）My mother gave me a ten-pound **note** as pocket money.

（4）Please **note** that the task must be finished within ten days.

（5）I read the first passage and took **notes**.

24. order

（1）The boxes were put in **order** of size.

（2）They **ordered** him to leave the room.

（3）Dogs can be trained to obey **orders**.

（4）The machine **order** has arrived.

（5）Have you **ordered** yet？

25. run

（1）The college **runs** summer courses for foreign students.

（2）Water was **running** all over the bathroom floor.

（3）The dogs **ran** **off** as soon as we appeared.

（4）I go for a **run** every morning.

（5）Buses to Oxford **run** every half-hour.

（6）He has no idea how to **run** a business.

**【Exercise 3】根据隐喻原则，判断划线黑体单词在句中的意思。**

1. This essay was really **dry** and I soon got bored with it.
2. Her manner was **cold** and unfriendly.
3. He made an **empty** promise to Emily.
4. we are willing to do anything for this **end**.
5. The new staff is still very **green**.
6. The **key** to success is to be ready from the start.
7. The world won’t be able to support all these extra **mouths**.
8. She trusted people. That was her **nature**.
9. Keep medicine out of the **reach** of children.
10. Vegetables grow well in the **rich** and black soil.
11. How **sweet** of you to remember my birthday.
12. Smith left his daughter lots of money in his **will**.
13. Someone who has a **hot** temper gets angry very quickly and easily.
14. Water resources fee is an important economic **instrument**.
15. I'm feeling really **low** after hearing the bad news.