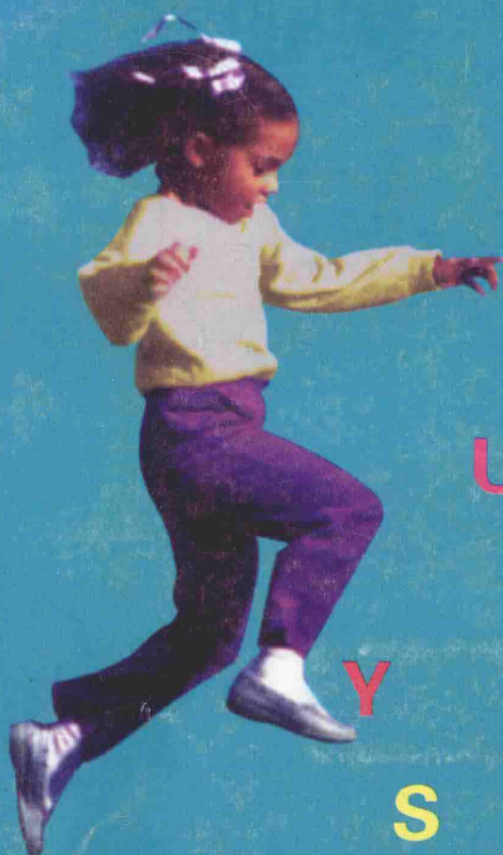


# 初级英语疑难注释 与同步测试

余生洋 柯逢日 主编

初三



河海大学出版社

# 初 级 英 语

## 疑难注释与同步测试

·初三年级·

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## 前 言

本书按人民教育出版社和英国朗文出版集团有限公司合编的九年义务教育初中英语新教材的单元为单位进行编写。每个单元分疑难注释和同步测试两大部分。

疑难注释:对教材的重、难点,特别是“四会”要求的语言项目进行补充注释,对重要的语法项目进行简明扼要的归纳。

同步测试:配合本单元的教学,设计了各种题型的补充练习。练习突出教材的重、难点,特别是突出听力和交际能力的训练,并设计了期中和期末考试试题。单元测试及期中、期末试题均分为听力和笔试两大部分,并附有参考答案。

为了方便师生的使用,本书按年级分册编写。本分册供初三年级学生使用。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

1997年7月

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## Unit 1 (第一单元)

### 疑难注释

#### 1. Teachers' Day 教师节

节日名词前面一般不用定冠词。

Teachers' 是名词所有格形式。因教师节是所有教师的节日,所以要用复数形式。以 s 为结尾的复数名词的所有格只需在词尾加', 不是以 s 为结尾的复数名词要加 's。如: Children's Day 儿童节, Women's Day 妇女节。

#### 2. Glad to see you again. 我很高兴再见到你。

这是个省略句。完全句是: I am glad to see you again. to see you again 是个不定式短语, 作状语。这句还可用: Nice to see (meet) you again.

#### 3. Thank you for teaching us so well. 谢谢你这么努力地教我们。

Thank you for..., 汉语是: “因为某事而感谢某人。” for 之后可接表示某事的名词、代词或动词 - ing 形式(动名词)。例如: Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。Thanks for that. 为那事要感谢你。Thank you for telling me the news. 谢谢你把这消息告诉我。

#### 4. wish 和 hope 的区别:

wish 与 hope 都有“希望”的意思,但在用法上有区别。

wish 表示人的愿望,一般难以实现。其后常接动词不定式或复合宾语,接从句要用虚拟语气。例如: I wish to become a scientist. 我希望成为一名科学家。I wish you to help me. 我希望你帮助我。I wish I could fly to the moon one day. 我希望有一天能飞到月球。

hope 表示可能实现的希望,对希望的实现有一定的信心,其后接动词不定式或宾语从句,但不能接复合宾语。例如: He hopes to have a TV. 他希望有一台电视机。

We hope you have a very happy year in our class. 我们希望你在我们班上度过很愉快的一年。

#### 5. Did you have a good summer holiday? 你暑假过得愉快吗?

这句是一般过去时的疑问句形式。have 在这里作“度假”解。did 是助动词 do 的过去式。summer holiday 是指“暑假”, 寒假用 winter holiday。

#### 6. Everyone is going into class. 大家都去上课了。

由 every, any, some + one(thing, body) 构成的不定代词,形式上是单数,意义上是复数,作主语时,谓动词用单数形式。

7. Most English people have three names: a first name, a middle name and the family name. 多数英国人有三个名: 首名、中间名和姓。

name 可译成: 姓名, 名称, 名字。英美人姓名包括三个部分: 首名(也叫教名) + 中间名 + 姓。first name 指首名或教名即 first name, Christian name 或 given name。middle name 即指中间名, 放在名与姓之间, 也叫 second name。family name 指姓, 也称 last name 或 surname。名与姓合起来叫全名, 即 full name。除非极为正式场合, 一般较少用全名, 只用首名和姓。如: 全名叫 John Henry Brown. 通常用 John Brown 或 John H. Brown, John 是 first name (Christian name, given name), Brown 是 last name (family name, surname)。中间名很少使用, 或只用第一个字母简称。在英语中, Mr., Mrs. 或 Miss 只能用在姓之前, 不能用在名之前。

8. In China, the first name is the family name, and the last name is the given name. 在中国姓名中第一个字是姓, 最后一个字是名。

中国人姓名排列顺序与英美人姓名的排列不一样。中国人是先姓后名, 英美人是先名后姓。

9. I think this is different from Chinese names. 我认为这与中国人的姓名不同。

这是含宾语从句的复合句。I think 是主句。this is...是从句,作宾语。

be different from 是“与……不同”的意思。如: The weather in North China is different from that in South China. 华北的天气与华南不同。

“与……相同”是: be the same as..., 如: This pencil-box is the same as that one. 这个铅笔盒与那个铅笔盒一样。

## 单元测试

听力部分: 20%

I. 选择你所听到的单词: 10%

- ( ) 1. A. family B. factory C. fat D. face
- ( ) 2. A. good B. food C. look D. noodle
- ( ) 3. A. glass B. class C. garden D. grand
- ( ) 4. A. card B. hard C. arm D. farm
- ( ) 5. A. thank B. think C. thanks D. thing

II. 选择与你所听到的句子意思相近或相同的句子: 10%

- ( ) 1. A. It's August. B. It's September.  
C. It's October. D. It's November.
- ( ) 2. A. He goes to work for six days a week.  
B. She goes to work for five days a week.  
C. They go to work for six days a week.  
D. They go to work for five days a week.
- ( ) 3. A. They are talking about the boy's name.  
B. They are talking about the girl's name.  
C. They are talking about English name.  
D. They are talking about Chinese name.
- ( ) 4. A. Here are some flowers for you. B. I'll give you a present.  
C. What about you? D. Good idea!
- ( ) 5. A. Lily gets up at 6:45. B. Lily gets up at 6:15.  
C. Lily gets up at 7:45. D. Lily gets up at 7:15.

笔试部分: 80%

I. 找出画线部分的读音不同于其它三个的单词: 6%

- ( ) 1. A. box B. both C. long D. holiday
- ( ) 2. A. luck B. use C. student D. few
- ( ) 3. A. good B. foot C. stood D. choose
- ( ) 4. A. can't B. class C. half D. talk
- ( ) 5. A. subject B. sun C. full D. duck
- ( ) 6. A. about B. touch C. country D. enough

II. 看音标, 写出单词并译成汉语: 4%

- 1. [glæd] \_\_\_\_\_ 2. ['difikəlt] \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. ['givn] \_\_\_\_\_ 4. [im'pɔ:tənt] \_\_\_\_\_

III. 根据句意, 填上适当的单词: 10%

1. What are your parents? They're \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.
2. Everyone is going into class. We'd \_\_\_\_\_ go, too.
3. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ duty today? I am.
4. Lesson Four is more \_\_\_\_\_ (困难) than Lesson Two.
5. A first name, a middle name and the family name are one's \_\_\_\_\_ name.
6. English people never use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their \_\_\_\_\_ names.
7. English names are \_\_\_\_\_ from Chinese names.
8. Jim is \_\_\_\_\_ for James.
9. September 10th is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.
10. I'll give our English teacher some flowers. That's a good \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. 选择填空: 10%

- ( ) 1. September 10th is Teachers' Day in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England      B. China  
C. America      D. both A and C
- ( ) 2. How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you study this term? We have eight.  
A. subjects      B. lesson  
C. days      D. classes
- ( ) 3. We are going \_\_\_\_\_ hard this year.  
A. work      B. working  
C. worked      D. to work
- ( ) 4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ last year?  
A. does, work      B. does, works  
C. did, work      D. did, works
- ( ) 5. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me the news.  
A. tell      B. to tell  
C. telling      D. told
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful card for Teachers' Day!  
A. How      B. What  
C. How      D. What a
- ( ) 7. This book is different \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. from      B. of  
C. to      D. at
- ( ) 8. This is Robert Thomas Brown. We call him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr Robert      B. Mr Thomas  
C. Mr Brown      D. both A and B
- ( ) 9. Zhou Jian is a Chinese boy. Zhou is his \_\_\_\_\_ name.  
A. given      B. family  
C. full      D. middle
- ( ) 10. What did you write \_\_\_\_\_ the card?



- A. in                      B. at  
C. of                      D. on

V. 改写句子:12%

1. We shall meet at the school gate this afternoon. (改写句子, 保持原句意。)

We \_\_\_\_\_ meet at the school gate this afternoon.

2. Your name is Mr Green, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成反意问句)

3. They never call me Mr Tom, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成反意问句)

4. The flowers are very beautiful. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the flowers are!

5. Most English people have three names. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ names do most English people have?

6. I like English best now. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ do you like best now?

VI. 用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空:10%

One day, a Chinese student went \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English in England. His family name was Sun. It was the same of the word "sun".

England is a country with bad weather. It is often cloudy or misty(多雾的), and it often \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), too. So the people there \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) much sunshine in the whole year.

When the Chinese student \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) London, a tall England policeman with a long face \_\_\_\_\_ (open) his passport(护照) to check(检查) it. The policeman was interested(有趣的) in the Chinese name "Sun" in the passport. He \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it was pronounced just like the English word "sun". So he \_\_\_\_\_ (say) to the Chinese student, "I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) your name is Sun. You are wanted here."

The Chinese student was great surprised(惊异的). But after a moment the policeman \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to smile, "Mr Sun, you've brought sunshine to England! So we don't want you to \_\_\_\_\_ (go) away."

VII. 完成对话:8%

1. A: How's Kate?

B: She's \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Student: Happy Teachers' Day to you!

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: Let's go to see the teachers.

B: That's a \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A: Shall I call you James or Jim?

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ . It's not important.

VIII. 完成下列句子:10%

1. 谢谢你教我们教得这么好。

Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ so well.

2. 明天我们要开班会。

We \_\_\_\_\_ have a class meeting tomorrow.

3. 周华经常在早上学英语,但他现在在学语文。

Zhao Hua often \_\_\_\_\_ English in the morning, but he \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese now.

4. 你更喜欢花,还是喜欢贺卡?

\_\_\_\_\_ do you like \_\_\_\_\_, flowers or cards?

5. 你可以在教师节的贺卡上写上最好的祝愿。

You can write \_\_\_\_\_ Teachers' Day \_\_\_\_\_ the card.

#### IX. 阅读理解:10%

A woman was having some trouble(毛病)with her heart, so she went to see the doctor. He was a new doctor, and did not know her, so he first asked some questions, and one of them was, "How old are you?"

"Well," she answered, "I don't remember, doctor, but I will try to think." She thought for a minute and then said, "Yes, I remember now, doctor. When I married(结婚), I was eighteen years old, and my husband was thirty. Now my husband is sixty, I know, and that is twice(两倍)thirty. So I'm twice eighteen. That's thirty - six, isn't it?"

根据短文内容,判断正误,对的打“√”,错的打“×”:

- ( ) 1. The word "trouble" in the first sentence means noise.
- ( ) 2. The doctor wanted to know how old the woman was.
- ( ) 3. The woman's husband is twenty four years older than she.
- ( ) 4. The woman's real age is thirty six.
- ( ) 5. The woman didn't marry until she was eighteen.

## Unit 2 (第二单元)

### 疑难注释

1. The 100 - metre race 百米跑

100 - metre 是数词短语,作定语,修饰名词 race. 数词短语在使用时应注意:

(1)在数词与量词之间应加连字符“-”。

(2)作定语时要用单数形式。又如: The boy can write two - thousand - word composition. 这男孩能写二千字的作文。 When I first met her she was only a five - year - old girl. 当我第一次见到她时,她只是一个五岁的女孩。

2. But Wu Dong ran fastest of all. 但所有人中吴东跑得最快。

这是副词最高级的句型。fastest 是 fast 的最高级形式,它的比较级是 faster。副词最高级前面一般不用定冠词,形容词最高级前面要用定冠词。如: Wei Hua is the tallest in his class. 魏华在他班上个子最高。

3. Huifang jumped quite far, but Ann jumped farther. Liu Mei jumped farthest of all. 惠芳跳得很远,但安跳得更远。刘梅跳得最远。

第一句是副词的原级,第二句是比较级,第三句是最高级。

far 的比较级和最高级形式是不规则的: far - farther - farthest; far 的比较级和最高级还有一种形式是 further - furthest, 常用于引申义: “更进一步”, “最大程度地”。

4. All the runners got ready to run. 所有参加赛跑的人都做好起跑的准备。

A. runner 是动词 run 加 er 构成。因为 run 是重读闭音节且词尾只有一个辅音字母,所以要先双写这个

辅音字母,再加 er。类似的有:win - winner(获胜者),begin - beginner(初学者)。

B.all 与 the 连用时,要放在 the 之前。

C.got ready to 是“做好做某事的准备”,got 是 get 的过去式。如:We must get ready to start.我们必须做好出发的准备。

get ready to 中的 get 是连系动词,to 之后接动词原形。get ready for...是“为某事作好准备”。for 之后接名词或代词。如:The students are getting ready for the sports meeting.学生们为运动会作好准备。

5.“Ready? Go!”“准备好了吗?跑!”

Ready? 是省略句,等于 Are you ready?

6.begin 与 start 的区别:

这两个词都有“开始”的意思,有时可以通用。如:When did you begin(start)your work? 你什么时候开始工作? begin 与 start 在用法上有细微的区别:

A.begin 是最普通用词,指开始某一行动或进程,与 end(结束)相对。start 着重于“开始”或“着手”,与 stop 相对,并往往用于“突然开始”。如:

(1)We'll begin the meeting at nine o'clock.我们将在九点开始开会。

(2)As soon as we got there, it started raining.我们一到那里,就开始下雨了。

B.begin 一般用于从起点开始,start 一般用于一件事中断后再开始。如:

(1)I began to learn English when I was thirteen.我十三岁开始学英语。

(2)The train started to run faster now.火车现在开始开得更快了。

7.start 还有“出发”,“发动”等意思,而 begin 没有。如:We want to start(out)early.我们想早点出发。

8. ...but he quickly got up and went on running.但他很快爬起来又继续跑了。

go on + 动词 - ing(动名词)是“继续做某事”的意思。如:The workers went on working.工人们继续工作。

go on 后面如果接不定式则是“接着做某事”的意思。如:We've learned the text, now let's go on to do the exercises.我们已经学完课文,现在让我们做作业。

9. Not far behind him was Lin Tao.林涛在他后面不远。

这是倒装句。正常语序是:Lin Tao is not far behind him. not far behind him 作状语,放在句首,表示强调。

10. He stopped to get it and of course fell behind.他停下来捡接力棒,当然他落在后面。

stop to do sth 是“停下来做某事”,不要与 stop doing sth“停止做某事”相混淆。试比较:

(1)The students stopped reading the text.学生们停止读课文。

(2)The students stopped to read the text.学生们停下来去读课文。

## 单元测试

听力部分:20%

I. 听对话,根据所听到的内容,选择正确答案:10%

- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. The high jump.            | B. The long jump.            |
| C. The boys' relay.                 | D. The boys' 100 relay.      |
| ( ) 2. A. He is doing his homework. | B. He is making a kite.      |
| C. He is playing football.          | D. He is playing basketball. |
| ( ) 3. A. Class 1 were the winners! | B. Class 2 were the winners! |
| C. Class 3 were the winners!        | D. Class 4 were the winners! |
| ( ) 4. A. A cup of tea.             | B. A glass of milk.          |
| C. A glass of water.                | D. A glass of orange.        |

- ( ) 5. A. Some new books. B. Some new shoes.  
C. Some eggs. D. Some fruits.

II. 听短文, 填入所缺的单词: 10%

Last \_\_\_\_\_ we held a sports meeting on the \_\_\_\_\_. Han Meimei did very well in the \_\_\_\_\_ jump. She was the \_\_\_\_\_. Liu Gang is always good at \_\_\_\_\_. But he did rather \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ his stick \_\_\_\_\_ the relay race. He was \_\_\_\_\_ the finishing line.

笔试部分 80%

I. 找出画线部分读音与例词相同的单词: 5%

- ( ) 1. hold A. drop B. stop C. hope D. got  
( ) 2. right A. behind B. still C. winner D. give  
( ) 3. pass A. wall B. fast C. call D. bag  
( ) 4. jump A. luck B. put C. full D. student  
( ) 5. loud A. should B. could C. would D. shout

II. 在各组单词中找出重读音节与其他三个不同的单词: 5%

- ( ) 1. A. tomato B. yesterday C. telephone D. usually  
( ) 2. A. behind B. never C. badly D. runner  
( ) 3. A. money B. autumn C. village D. asleep  
( ) 4. A. popular B. September C. mooncake D. hospital  
( ) 5. A. subject B. difficult C. important D. winner

III. 写出下列单词的比较级和最高级形式: 8%

1. fast \_\_\_\_\_ 2. late \_\_\_\_\_ 3. far \_\_\_\_\_  
4. badly \_\_\_\_\_ 5. well \_\_\_\_\_ 6. long \_\_\_\_\_  
7. hard \_\_\_\_\_ 8. early \_\_\_\_\_

IV. 把下列词组译成英语: 6%

1. 举行运动会 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 跳高 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 跳远 \_\_\_\_\_  
4. 传递 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. 片刻之后 \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 刚刚 \_\_\_\_\_

V. 选择填空: 10%

- ( ) 1. Mr Li stood \_\_\_\_\_ the starting line and shouted:  
"Ready? Go!"  
A. at B. in C. on D. over  
( ) 2. Lin Tao ran \_\_\_\_\_ Wang Peng quickly.  
A. pass B. past C. over D. through  
( ) 3. Who ran fastest \_\_\_\_\_ the first lap?  
A. on B. in C. at D. of  
( ) 4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ highest?  
A. ran B. walked C. jumped D. dropped  
( ) 5. Our school held a sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ the playground last month.  
A. at B. on C. of D. to  
( ) 6. Who ran \_\_\_\_\_, Lucy or Meimei?  
A. fast B. fastest C. faster D. the fastest

- ( ) 7. Liu Mei jumped \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
A. far      B. farthest      C. farther      D. farthest
- ( ) 8. Which sport are you \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
A. in      B. on      C. of      D. /
- ( ) 9. Jiang Honglin began to catch up \_\_\_\_\_ the others.  
A. of      B. to      C. with      D. in
- ( ) 10. The runner got up quickly and went on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. run      B. ran      C. runing      D. running

#### VI. 选择适当的单词填空: 8%

tell, say, see, be, an, in, study, do

"Next Thursday is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday," says the teacher. "I want you to \_\_\_\_\_ me what you are going to do, Jane."

"I'm going to the cinema to \_\_\_\_\_ a film(电影)," says Jane. "It's \_\_\_\_\_ English film about the life(生活) of the workers in America. My classmates(同学) \_\_\_\_\_ it's a good film and it's interesting."

"Besides seeing the film, what are you going to \_\_\_\_\_?" The teacher wants to know.

"Of course I'm going to do my lessons. \_\_\_\_\_ the morning I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ English and Chinese."

#### VII. 句型转换: 8%

1. Lucy ran fast. (改为否定句)

2. All the runners got ready to run. (就画线部分提问)

3. Zhang Jun did quite well in English. (改为一般疑问句)

4. Lucy ran faster than Meimei. Wu Dong ran faster than Lucy. (改写句子, 保持原意)

Wu Dong ran \_\_\_\_\_ of all.

#### VIII. 完成对话: 15%

A. Xiao Ming, the boys' 400 metres will begin 1 now. Let's go to 2 it.

B. OK! Let's go.

A. The runners are all standing 3 the 4 line.

B. Yes. Listen, Mr Wang is shouting, "Ready? Go!" They start to run.

A. 5 fast they are!

B. Oh! Zhou Jun 6 Class 2 is the 7. He's in 8 now.

A. Yes, you're right.

B. Oh! Zhou Jun! What's 9 with him?

A. Oh! He falls and I think he 10 his leg. Sun Tao not 11 behind him is in front now.

B. Look! Zhou Jun gets up and goes on running. He's catching up fast.

A. Great! He is first past the 12 line.

B. Hooray. Zhou Jun. Well 13. Congratulations 14 you. You 15 the boys' 400

metres.

Ⅷ. 完成下列句子:10%

1. 我们学校下周要举行运动会。

We \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting in our school.

2. 李雷在 100 米赛跑中表现得很出色。

Li Lei \_\_\_\_\_ the 100 - metre race.

3. 女同学们喊道:“赶快!” The girls shouted: “\_\_\_\_\_!”

4. 林涛把接力棒传给了汤姆。Lin Tao \_\_\_\_\_ the stick \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.

5. 努力些, 你将赶上别人。Study harder, and you \_\_\_\_\_ others.

6. 跳高运动员准备跳。The high jumper got \_\_\_\_\_.

Ⅹ. 阅读理解:5%

A mother and her young son got into a bus in a small village and sat down. The bus conductor came to them and asked them for their money. “I want one ticket to Oxford(牛津, 城市名),” she said and gave him a shilling(先令, 英国货币).

The conductor looked at the small boy for a few seconds and then said to him, “How old are you, young man?”

The mother began speaking, but the conductor stopped her, and the boy said, “I’m four years old at home, and two and a half in buses and trains.”

Tick out the right statements and cross the false ones according to the passage with  $\checkmark$  or  $\times$ :

( ) 1. The mother and her son got into a train to Oxford.

( ) 2. The conductor looked at the small boy for a few seconds because he wanted the boy to buy a half ticket.

( ) 3. The boy was four years old really.

( ) 4. The boy was six and a half years old really.

( ) 5. The boy should buy a half ticket.

## Unit 3 (第三单元)

### 疑难注释

1. (1) Do you like learning a foreign language? 你喜欢读外语吗?

(2) Miss Zhao likes to help her students in the English class. 周小姐在上英语课时喜欢帮助她的学生。

like 后面接动词 - ing(动名词)与接动词不定式都可以。接动名词, 常着重于一贯的、经常性、抽象的喜欢。接不定式常指一时的、具体的喜欢。

2. She likes them to ask questions like this. 她喜欢他们问像这样的问题。

like sb. to do sth. 是“喜欢某人做某事”的意思。to do sth 是动词不定式作宾语补足语。

3. It's another way of saying fast. 这是说“快”的另一种方式。

way of doing sth 是“做某事的方法”。也可用 way to do sth. 如: What is the way to do it? 用什么方法做呢?

way 还有“路、道路”的意思。如: You can often buy things from their shop on your way home. 你经常可以在回家路上在他们的商店里买东西。

4. I see. Thanks. 我明白了。谢谢。

这句的 see 不是“看见”,而是“明白,懂得”的意思。

5. (1) ...it was not as clean as usual. 它(教室)不像往常那样干净。

(2) Luckily the weather was not so wet as it is today. 幸亏那天不像今天这样下雨。

as...as...用于“同等程度”的比较。如:

She gets up as early as your sister. 她和你姐姐一样早起床。

not as (so) ...as...表示“不同程度”的比较, not 后面可用 as, 也可用 so。又如:

This book is not as (so) new as that one. 这本书没有那本书新。

注意: as...as 或 not as (so) ...as 中间要用形容词或副词的原级, 不能用比较级或最高级。

6. I'm afraid some people forgot to sweep the floor. 恐怕有人忘记了扫地。

forget to do sth 是“忘记做某事”的意思。注意不定式不能改用动名词即动名词-ing 形式, 因为 forget sth 是“忘记了已经做过的事”。例如: I'll never forget seeing her. 我将永远不会忘记见到过她。

7. There was no excuse — we have new brooms. 这没有借口, 我们有新扫帚。

excuse 在这里作名词, 要读作: [iks'kju:z] 是“借口, 理由”的意思。

excuse 作动词时要读作: [iks'kju:z] 是“原谅, 对不起”的意思。如: Excuse me.

8. Everyone is at school today except Lin Tao. 今天除林涛外, 大家都到了。

except 是“除……之外”, 即不包括 except 之后的宾语在内。如: We all went to the cinema yesterday evening except Li Ming. 昨天晚上除李明外, 我们都去看电影了。

9. ...it's time for us to start the lesson now. 现在我们该上课了。

我们学过了 It's time to do sth. 和 It's time for sth. 的句型。第一个句型后面接动词不定式, 第二个句型 for 后面接名词。今天我们再学 It's time for sb. to do sth. for 之后接表示人的名词或代词, to 后面接不定式, 是“某人做某事的时间到了”的意思。试比较: (1) It's time to get up. 该起床了。 (2) It's time for class. 上课的时间到了。 (3) It's time for us to go to school. 我们该上学了。

10. I really can't agree with you. 我真的不能同意你的意见。

“同意某人(的意见)”用 agree with sb. 如果“同意做某事”用 agree to do sth. 如: Did you agree to start at six? 你同意六点出发吗?

11. I prefer science. 我更喜欢科学。

prefer 是“宁可, 更喜欢”的意思。表示“喜欢某物更甚于某物”用 prefer...to..., to 不能改为 than。如: I prefer apples to oranges. 与桔子比较, 我更喜欢苹果。

12. I think Chinese is more popular than any other subject. 我认为汉语比别的学科更普遍。

这句的 other 不可少, 因为比较级要用在与除自己以外的事物进行比较。因为 Chinese(汉语)本身是一门学科, 应该与“别的任何学科”比。又如: Shanghai is bigger than any other city in China. 在中国上海比别的城市大(上海本身是中国的一个城市)。

## 单元测试

听力部分: 20%

I. 选择你所听到的单词: 10%

- ( ) 1. A. green    B. free    C. agree    D. three  
( ) 2. A. choose    B. chose    C. shoes    D. rose  
( ) 3. A. luck    B. truck    C. duck    D. park  
( ) 4. A. month    B. mouth    C. maths    D. much

- ( ) 5. A. shop      B. drop      C. top      D. chalk

II. 听短文, 根据你所听到的内容, 选择正确的答案: 10 %

- ( ) 1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the King family.  
A. two      B. three      C. four      D. five
- ( ) 2. They went to the People's Park \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on foot      B. by bike      C. by bus      D. by car
- ( ) 3. Their daughter's name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Lily      B. Mary      C. Alic      D. Tom
- ( ) 4. The King family got to the park at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eight      B. nine      C. ten      D. eleven
- ( ) 5. The King family \_\_\_\_\_ all the morning.  
A. were tired      B. didn't have a good time  
C. didn't enjoy themselves      D. enjoyed themselves

笔试部分: 80 %

I. 找出每组单词中画线部分读音与众不同的单词: 5 %

- ( ) 1. A. term      B. prefer      C. winner      D. certainly
- ( ) 2. A. drop      B. hold      C. foreign      D. pocket
- ( ) 3. A. lucky      B. excuse      C. useful      D. education
- ( ) 4. A. as      B. sound      C. maths      D. science
- ( ) 5. A. agree      B. glad      C. begin      D. language

II. 选择正确的注音: 5 %

- ( ) 1. smile      A. [smil]      B. [sməl]      C. [smaɪl]
- ( ) 2. science      A. ['saɪəns]      B. ['saɪənz]      C. ['skaɪənz]
- ( ) 3. foreign      A. ['fərin]      B. ['fɔ:ɪgn]      C. ['fɔ:gn]
- ( ) 4. except      A. [ek'sept]      B. [ek'zept]      C. [ik'sept]
- ( ) 5. sound      A. [sʌnd]      B. [saund]      C. [zaund]

III. 根据句意, 填入适当的单词: 5 %

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you mean by asking that question?
2. She is worse and worse at science this term, and she really wants to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. English is just one of the \_\_\_\_\_ languages to us Chinese.
4. Ea makes an "ei" \_\_\_\_\_ in the word great.
5. Do you agree \_\_\_\_\_ your deskmate?

IV. 用所给的词的适当形式填空: 7 %

1. I think maths is \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) than English.
2. Wu Dong is \_\_\_\_\_ (short) of the four boys.
3. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) today than it was yesterday.
4. This building is \_\_\_\_\_ (high) in the town.
5. The cat will be much \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) in her new home.
6. Lesson Ten is as \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) as Lesson Nine.
7. They have \_\_\_\_\_ (many) hens(母鸡) than we have, but they get \_\_\_\_\_ (few) eggs



than we.

V. 选择填空:10%

- ( ) 1. Miss Zhao likes her students \_\_\_\_ questions in class.  
A. ask      B. to ask      C. asked      D. asks
- ( ) 2. It's another way \_\_\_\_ saying fast.  
A. of      B. in      C. to      D. at
- ( ) 3. Will you please \_\_\_\_ it again?  
A. to say      B. saying      C. say      D. said
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_ does "tiger" mean, please?  
A. Which      B. What      C. Why      D. Where
- ( ) 5. Shanghai is bigger than \_\_\_\_ city in China.  
A. other      B. any      C. the other      D. any other
- ( ) 6. They came to school as early \_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. as usual      B. usually      C. often      D. always
- ( ) 7. Be careful. Listen to the teacher \_\_\_\_.  
A. careful      B. more careful      C. much carefully      D. more carefully
- ( ) 8. When the teacher came into the classroom, the students stopped \_\_\_\_ at once.  
A. talk      B. to talk      C. talking      D. talked
- ( ) 9. The weather is not \_\_\_\_ as it was yesterday.  
A. so hotter      B. as hotter      C. so hot      D. so hottest
- ( ) 10. I really can't agree \_\_\_\_ you.  
A. at      B. of      C. to      D. with

VI. 在B句的括号上填入适当的词,使其与A句意思相同:8%

1. A. Science is difficult. English is difficult, too.  
B. Science is \_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_ English.
2. A. Tom is taller than Jim, and Jim is taller than David.  
B. \_\_\_\_ is the tallest. \_\_\_\_ is the shortest.
3. A. Alice got fewer flowers than Jucy. Lily got more than Jucy.  
B. Lily got the \_\_\_\_ flowers of all. \_\_\_\_ got the fewest of all.
4. A. It is colder in Beijing than in Fuzhou. Guangzhou is not as cold as it is in Fuzhou.  
B. Guangzhou is the \_\_\_\_\_. Beijing is the \_\_\_\_\_.

VII. 用所给的动词的适当形式填空:10%

1. Maths \_\_\_\_ (be) as important as science.
2. My uncle \_\_\_\_ (study) Japanese now.
3. They are going \_\_\_\_ (hold) a sports meeting next term.
4. We \_\_\_\_ (visit) the Great Wall last Sunday.
5. Lily always \_\_\_\_ (get) up early.
6. What time \_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_ (meet) tomorrow?
7. They \_\_\_\_ (pick) a lot of fruit yesterday.
8. The weather was not so wet as it \_\_\_\_ (be) today.