

ENGLISH

初中英语 同步辅导



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前 言

为了帮助初中学生熟练地掌握人民教育出版社新编《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语第三册(实验本)》的重点和难点,巩固学生通过课堂听说读写训练所获得的基础知识,提高对所学语言材料的综合运用能力,我们根据一年来对本教材进行实验教学所积累的经验 and 素材编写了这本初中英语第三册同步辅导教材,供广大中学生使用,也可作为教师备课和教学的参考资料。

本书以教材中的单元为依据,每单元由语音、语法、词汇和词组、句型和练习等部分组成。

一、语音:使学生掌握英语元音音素和辅音音素的正确发音,能按国际音标正确地读出单词,对基本的读音规则和单词重音,句子重读,连读,失去爆破,语调等基本语音现象进行归纳整理,严格训练,提高学生的语音素质。

二、语法:对所学各项语法知识科学地安排,系统讲解,叙述简明扼要,重在运用语法知识,形成运用语言能力的训练。例句力求典型,训练针对性强,以保证训练到位。

三、词汇和词组:对教材中每课出现的重点常用词和词组均从意义上和用法上详加说明,并针对初中学生常见错误进行必要的词汇辨异,正误对比,以便使学生掌握词与词之间内在的活的搭配关系,达到使学生会使用这些常用词和词组的目的。

四、句型:掌握句型是学好英语的重要一环。熟练掌握一定数量的句型对提高英语的表达能力有重要意义。本书对每课出现的重要句型的构成及其变化的规律都进行必要的分析和解说并适当地从语法和词汇的角度进行归纳对比,使之条理化,系统化。为了便于理解和运用,对每一句型都配有例句,以期达到举一反三的效果。

五、练习:针对每单元中语音、语法、词汇和句型等方面的内容配备一定数量的练习题,对该单元应知应会的重点内容进行巩固和验收。练习题题型力求现代化、标准化,与中考题型保持相对一致。练习题的内容既包括本单元重点,又适当地往前覆盖,以便保持不间断地循环复习、温故知新,练习题的内容既源于教材又不局限于教材,从教材中脱颖而出,又略高于教材,既侧重双基,又有一定高度使上中下三类学生各有所得。为适合初中学生年龄和心理特点,练习题力求生动活泼,形式多样。练习题后均附有参考答案。

为了突出新教材着重培养学生交际运用语言的能力,我们在部分单元里增加了《日常交际用语》,在期中期末单元的练习里增加了听力练习内容,以培养学生的听说能力。

由于时间仓促,编者能力有限,错误之处在所难免,请广大读者在使用中提出宝贵意见,不胜感谢。

编 者

1995年3月于沈阳

目 录

unit1	1
unit2	6
unit3	13
unit4	19
unit5	25
unit6	32
unit7	37
unit8	43
unit9	49
unit10	56
unit11	62
unit12	69
unit13	75
unit14	81
unit15	89
unit16	93
unit17	98
unit18	103
unit19	106
unit20	111
unit21	115
unit22	120
unit23	126
unit24	131
unit25	135
unit26	142

Book Three

Unit 1 Teachers' Day

I 语音

在第一册和第二册书的语音学习基础上,本册书重点学习双音节单词和多音节单词的重音和次重音,常见的辅音连缀和成音节的读音,以及句子重音、意群和停顿,升调和降调等。本单元只要求掌握多音节单词和重音 (1)

1. ☐☐☐ 'difficult 'beautiful 'Saturday 'carefully
'elephant 'radio 'cinema 'February
2. ☐☐☐ im'portant ba'nana e'raser po'liceman
3. ☐☐☐☐ 'vegetable 'everybody dic'tation 'temperature

II 日常交际用语表达方法 (一)

表示祝愿、祝贺和应答。

1. Good luck! 祝你好运!
2. Best wishes for Teacher's Day! 教师节快乐!
3. Have a good journey! 旅途愉快!
4. Happy birthday to you! 生日快乐!
5. Thank you! 谢谢!
6. Happy New Year! 新年愉快!
7. Merry Christmas! 圣诞节快乐!
8. The same to you! 同乐!

〔注〕节日前通常没有定冠词。如:

Children's Day 儿童节
Women's Day 妇女节
Teachers' Day 教师节

III 词汇和词组

A 词汇

1. both [bəʊθ] *adj & pron.* 两个(人……)都

(1) both *adj.* (与定冠词、指示形容词、所有格代词或名词及其他的形容词连用时置于这些词之前)
如:

I want *both* these baskets. 这两只篮子我都要。

Both his younger brothers are teachers.

他的两个弟弟都是老师。

(2) both *pron.* (单独使用,或与 of 接名词或代词连用,或其他名词或代词并列出现。)

Both of them passed the exams.

两个人都通过了各自的考试。

John wrote to us *both*. 约翰给我们两个人都写了信。

I want *both*. 我两个都要。

(3) both...and... 和... (两者)都, 不仅...而且...

Both Mary *and* Peter are washing the clothes.

玛丽和彼得都正在洗衣服。

He can speak *both* English *and* French.

他不仅会说英语, 而且还会说法语。

2. wish [wɪʃ] *n & vt.* 祝愿, 希望, 想要

If you see him, please give him my good *wishes*.

如果你能见到他，请代我向他致谢。

Best wishes for Teachers' Day. 祝教师节愉快!

I wish to do well in the exam. 我希望考试考得好。

3. difficult ['difikəlt] *adj.* 难的，困难的

(反义词: easy 名词: difficulty)

I think English is very *difficult* to learn.

我认为英语非常难学。

Swimming is very *difficult* for me to learn.

游泳对我来说很难学。

4. subject ['sʌbdʒekt] *n.* 题目，科目

We are going to learn two new *subjects* this term.

这个学期我们打算学两个新的科目。

5. choose [tʃu: z] *v.* (过去式 chose [tʃəuz]) *vt.* 选择

I chose three from these books yesterday.

昨天我从这些书中挑选了三本书。

Will you help me *choose* myself a new coat?

你能帮助我选择一件新上衣吗?

6. important [im'pɔ: tənt] *adj.* 重要的。

It's very *important* to learn English well.

学好英语是非常重要的。

B. 词组

1. *thank sb for* / sth. 为(做)某事感谢某人
 \ *doing sth.*

Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

Thank you for teaching me. 谢谢你教我。

2. *give a talk* 作报告

Uncle Wang *gave us a talk* last week.

上个星期王叔叔给我们作了个报告。

3. *full name* 全名

下面介绍一下英语姓名的表达方式，关于姓名，汉语和英语表达的方式不同，在英语里常用如下几种方法表达姓名：

姓: *family name, surname, last name*

名: / 中间名: *middle name, given name* (不常用)

名: \ 名: *first name, given name.*

例如: full name

John

Henry

Brown

first name

middle name

family name

given name

given name

last name

surname

我们称呼他为: 约翰·亨利·布朗

而在汉语里姓名表达如下:

full name

Zhou

Jianwei

family name

(last, sur)

first/given name

我们称呼他为周建伟。

[注] 1) 以上表达方式可以看出外国人把名写在第一个位置上, 而把姓写在末尾。中国人把姓写在第一位置上, 而把名写在末尾, 因此我们在学习时一定要切记这一点, 不可忽视。

2) 当你用先生、太太、小姐来称呼某人时, 注意要分别把他们跟姓连在一起称呼。例如:

我们称 John Henry Brown 为 Mr Brown. (布朗先生);

Jim Allan Green 为 Mr Green (格林先生), 但不能说 Mr John 或 Mr Henry, Mr Jim 或 Mr Allan.

4. of course=certainly 当然

IV 句型

1. Nothing difficult! =There is nothing difficult.

没有什么困难的 (事情)。

[注]: 当形容词修饰 nothing, something, anything, everything 等词时, 应把形容词放在这些词的后面。例如:

There's *everything* wrong with this place.

这地方全都不对了。

He has *something* important to say.

他有些重要的事情要说。

2. A man named Zhou Jian puts his family name Zhou first. 一个名叫周建的人把他的周姓放在开头。

在 a man named Zhou Jian 短语中 named Zhou Jian 是过去分词短语, 用来修饰 a man 做定语。

a man named Zhou Jian=a man called Zhou Jian=a man with the name Zhou Jian

3. People usually call me Jim for short.

人们通常简称我为吉姆。

for short 简称

Jim is short for James. 吉姆是詹姆斯的简称。

以上两句话在语意上相同, 而在结构上却不同, 可以互换。

4. The answer is they didn't call me Jim.

回答却是他们并不叫我吉姆。

That's because it is shorter and easier than James.

那是因为吉姆比詹姆斯比较短又比较容易。

They didn't call me Jim 和 because it is shorter and easier than James 这两个分句是在系动词 "is" 后面作表语, 称为表语从句。又如:

That's why I was late yesterday.

那是我昨天为什么迟到的原因。

V 练习

一、A: 找出与所给音标相同的单词

() 1 [æ] A. glad B. about C. name D. cake

() 2 [ʌ] A. full B. luck C. put D. student

() 3 [u:] A. choose B. look C. good D. work

() 4 [əʊ] A. fox B. both C. not D. box

() 5 [i] A. kind B. nice C. knife D. big

B: 找出与众发音不同的词:

() 6 A. farm B. art C. warm D. card

() 7 A. often B. only C. old D. both

() 8 A. watches B. buses C. wishes D. names

() 9 A. luck B. difficult C. subject D. but

() 10 A. choose B. food C. look D. tooth

C. 词义对应。

() 11. choose A. mother or father

() 12. certainly B. be out or be not here

- () 13. difficult C. pick something out from many
 () 14. be away D. of course
 () 15. parent E. not easy

二、选择填空:

- () 1. In China the first name is the _____.
 A. give name B. family name C. middle name D. given name
- () 2. In England the last name is the _____.
 A. given name B. family name C. middle name D. first name
- () 3. I have my birthday _____ Teachers' Day.
 A. on the B. in the C. on D. in
- () 4. Glad _____ you again.
 A. to see B. seeing C. see D. sees
- () 5. David William Lewis is a _____ name.
 A. given B. family C. full D. middle
- () 6. We call "Lucy Marion King." _____.
 A. Miss Lucy B. Miss Lucy C. Miss Marion D. Miss King
- () 7. Thanks for _____ me the beautiful diary.
 A. give B. giving C. to give D. gives
- () 8. Everyone in our class _____ an English name.
 A. has B. had C. have D. having
- () 9. Robert Thomas Brown is my very good friend, so I usually call him _____.
 A. Mr Brown B. Robert Brown C. Rob D. Mr Robert
- () 10. _____ good idea!
 A. What an B. What C. How a D. How
- () 11. We'd better _____ about Chinese names.
 A. don't talk B. not to take C. not talk D. to not talk
- () 12. "Is there _____?" the teacher asked.
 A. important anything B. something important
 C. important something D. anything important
- () 13. His name is _____ than mine.
 A. longer and difficut B. longer and more difficult
 C. long and more diffiucit D. long and difficult
- () 14. In England people don't use their _____ very much.
 A. middle names B. family names C. given names D. first names
- () 15. Best wishes _____ Teachers' Day.
 A. to B. for C. of D. with
- () 16. When we meet Mary Joan Shute for the first time, We say "I'm glad to meet you, _____".
 A. Mary Shute B. Miss Shute C. Mary D. Miss Mary
- () 17. In England people never use the first name _____ their family name.
 A. before B. in front of C. with D. after
- () 18. A girl _____ Lucy sings _____.
 A. call, good B. called, good C. called, well D. calling, well
- () 19. Lucy and Lily are _____ in the same class.
 A. all B. both C. every D. two
- () 20. In England people never use "Mr, Mrs" or "Miss" with the _____.
 A. first names B. family names C. last names D. surnames

三、改写句子。(每空一词, 不改变原意)

1. Jim is short for James.

We _____ James Jim _____.

2. What beautiful flowers!

_____ the flowers _____!

3. Lucy and Lily are both in the classroom.

_____ are in the classroom.

4. Would you please not talk in class?

Please _____ in class.

5. My father often goes to work by bus.

My father often _____ look.

四、时态填空:

Lucy: Hi, Lily. What _____ you _____ (do)?

Lily: Hi, Lucy. I _____ (make) a birthday card. I want to _____ (give) a present to Mother.

Tomorrow _____ (be) her birthday.

Lucy: Hmm. I think that _____ (be) a good idea.

I think you'd better _____ (write) some words on the card.

Lily: Certainly! How about you? _____ you _____ (go) to make a card for Mother?

Lucy: No, I'm not. I _____ (buy a present yesterday, and I _____ (give) it to Mother last night.

五、完型填空:

Lenin learned some English at school. But when he got 1 England, he met with such difficulties that he could not make himself 2 and he couldn't understand the Englishmen, 3. Later he found he wasn't sure 4 spoken English and his friends gave him some advice (建议) 5 how to improve (提高) it. He decided to learn English 6 always. He went 7 learning English for several months. 8 he learned it 9 well that he was able to express (表达) himself freely. He was praised (赞扬) 10 his friends for his great progress (进步) in English.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. in | B. to | C. at | D. on |
| () 2. A. understood | B. understand | C. understanding | D. to understand |
| () 3. A. too | B. either | C. also | D. neither |
| () 4. A. to | B. about | C. on | D. of |
| () 5. A. of | B. to | C. on | D. for |
| () 6. A. by | B. in | C. on | D. with |
| () 7. A. to | B. on | C. at | D. with |
| () 8. A. Because | B. At the beginning | C. Finally | D. Last |
| () 9. A. such | B. so | C. too | D. very |
| () 10. A. by | B. with | C. to | D. in |

六、阅读理解:

Bob and Jim once worked in the same factory. One day Bob lent Jim ten pounds, but then Jim left his job and went to work in another town without paying back the ten pounds.

Bob didn't see Jim for a year, and then he learnt from another friend that Jim was in town and staying at a hotel. So he went there to see him late in the evening. From the waiter at the desk downstairs, he knew which Jim's room was, and went up to look for him. When he got to the room, he saw Jim's shoes near the door.

"Well, he must be in," he thought, and knocked at the door. There was no answer. He knocked again. Then he said, "I know you're in Jim, your shoes are out here."

"I went out in my boots (靴子)," answered a voice from inside the room.

- () 1. Jim _____ before he went to work in another town.

A. had lent Bob ten pounds.

B. hadn't borrowed ten pounds from Bob

- C. hadn't paid back the ten pounds
D. had paid back the ten pounds
- () 2. One day Bob learned that Jim _____.
A. had come back to visit him.
B. wanted to pay back his ten pounds.
C. would work with him again
D. was staying at a hotel
- () 3. _____ told Bob which Jim's room was.
A. One of his friends B. The waiter at the desk
C. A workmate of Jim's D. The manager of the hotel
- () 4. How did Bob know that Jim was in the room? Because he _____.
A. heard Jim was talking with somebody in side
B. saw Jim's shoes near the door
C. was told that Jim was in
D. saw him go into the room
- () 5. From this passage we know that _____.
A. Jim was clever and honest (诚实)
B. Jim was foolish and dishonest.
C. Jim was clever but dishonest
D. Jim was foolish but honest

七、补全对话

- 1) A: Excuse _____, are you a new student?
B: Yes, glad to _____ you.
A: What's your _____ name, please?
B: James Ally Green.
A: _____ I call you James or Jim?
B: It doesn't _____. But my friends call me Jim _____ short.
- 2) A: Tomorrow I want you to _____ us a talk. Please give us an easy talk. Nothing _____.
B: what subject should I talk _____?
A: Choose any _____. Something about England, _____ example.
B: OK. Maybe I could _____ about English names.
A: Yes, _____ please. That's a good _____

参考答案:

- 一、A: 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D B: 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C C: 11C 12. D 13. E 14. B 15. A
- 二、1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. N 20. A
- 三、1. call, for short 2. How beautiful, are 3. Both of them 4. don't talk 5. takes a bus to
- 四、are doing, am making, give, is, will be, write, are going, bought, gave
- 五、1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A
- 六、1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. B
- 七、1) me, meet, fall, shall, matter, for
2) give, difficult, about, subject, for, talk, do, idea

Unit2 The Sports Meeting

I 语音

掌握多音节单词的重音 (2):

1. ☐ ☐ 'play 'ground re'lay 'subject 'problem 'homework
'Monday 'football 'pleasure 'rather
2. ☐ ☐ ☐ 'nobody 'favourite 'February 'temperature
'telephone 'everything 'animal 'usually

II 日常交际用语表达方法 (二)

表示邀请与应答:

- A. Will you come to help me with my English?

请你来帮我学英语好吗?

Would you like to go to the cinema with me?

你愿意和我一道去看电影吗?

- B. Yes, I'd love to / Yes, I'd like to.

是的, 我很愿意。

[注:] 答语后面的“to”不可省略。

Yes, It's very kind / nice of you.

是的, 您太客气了。

- C. I'd love to, but I have a lot of homework to do.

我很愿意, 但是我有很多作业要做。

III 语法

副词的比较级和最高级

我们在第二册里学了形容词的比较级和最高级的用法。而副词和形容词一样, 也有原级、比较级和最高级三个等级。

1. 副词的比较级和最高级的构成:

规则变化

- 1) 单音节副词的比较级变化是由原级加 er 读 [ə], 最高级加 est 读 [ɪst] 构成。如:

fast—faster—fastest

long—longer—longest

near—nearer—nearest

hard—harder—hardest

- 2) 以字母 e 结尾的副词, 直接加 r 或 st 构成比较级或最高级。如:

late—later—latest

- 3) 以辅音字母加“y”结尾的双音节词, 先改“y”为“i”再加 er 或 est 构成比较级或最高级。如:

early—earlier—earliest

[注]: 如果这个双音节副词是加词尾 ly 构成, 则在这个副词前边加 more 或 most 构成比较级和最高级。如:

quickly—more quickly—most quickly

slowly—more slowly—most slowly

- 4) 多音节单词和部分双音节单词, 在词前加 more 或 most。如:

carefully—more carefully—most carefully

happily—more happily—most happily

不规则变化

well—better—best

badly—worse—worst

little—less—least

much—more—most

far—farther—farthest

2. 副词比较级和最高级的用法:

- 1) 副词的比较级表示两者的比较, 常与 than 连用。如:

Mary runs *faster than* Lucy.

玛丽比露西跑得快。

Who jumps *higher*, Tom or Jim?

谁跳得比较高, 汤姆还是吉姆?

- 2) 副词的最高级表示三者或三者以上的比较, 副词最高级前的定冠词可省略, 常与表示范围的介词 *in* 或 *of* 短语连用。

[注]: *in*... 往往用来表示场所范围, *of*... 往往用来表示在同类事物或人物中比较。如:

Lin Tao always gets up earliest *in* his family.

林涛总是在他家起床最早。

Kate sings best *of* the four.

凯特在四个人中唱得最好。

VI. 词汇和词组

A. 词汇

1. ground [graund] *n.* 地面

she is sitting on the *ground* 她坐在地上。

[注] 试区分: *floor*, *ground* 和 *earth*

floor 指室内的地、地板。

There is some water on the *floor*.

地上有点水。

ground: 指陆地的表面, 常译成“地面”, 通常与 *the* 连用。

There is a dog lying on the *ground*.

有一只狗躺在地上。

earth: 是指和天或海洋相对的陆地。

A red apple fell to *earth*.

一只红苹果掉在了地上。

2. race [reis] *n.* 赛跑、竞赛

a relay *race* 接力赛

the girls' 400 - metre *race* 女子 400 米赛跑

3. loud [laud] *adj. adv.* 大声的 (地)、响亮的 (地)

I couldn't hear what he said because the radio was too *loud*.

我看不见他谈些什么, 因为收音机的声音太大。

Speak *louder*, I can't hear you.

再大声点说, 我看不见你的话。

[注] *loud* 语调声音响亮, 常用于 *speak*, *talk*, *sing*, *laugh* 等动词后面, 可与 *loudly* 通用, *loudly* 比 *loud* 正式些, 用在动词前面和后面均可。

4. behind [bi'haind] *adv. & prep.* 在后, 在后面

1) 用作副词

The dog is running *behind*. 狗在后面跑。

He dropped *behind* in his studies.

他在学习上落后了。

2) 用作介词

look *behind* you, 回头看看你背后。

She went to her room and locked the door *behind* her.

她走到自己房间去随手把门锁上。

5. congratulation [kən'grætju: leiʃən] *n.* (常用作复数) 祝贺、庆祝

It's your birthday today. Congratulations!

今天是你的生日, 祝贺你!

Congratulations to the winners on your good results.

祝贺运动员们取得好成绩。

B. 词组

1. hold (have) a sports meeting 举行运动会
the 100-metre race 100 米赛跑
the long jump 跳远
the high jump 跳高
a relay race 接力赛
at the starting line 在起跑线上
at the finishing line 在终点线上
on the play ground 在操场上
on the first lap 在第一圈
at the end of the first lap 在第一圈的末尾
at the same time 在同时
neck and neck 齐头并进
2. catch up with sb=keep up with sb. 赶上、跟上
He always tries to *catch up with* his classmates.
他总是设法跟上同班同学。
3. fall behind 落后、跟不上
Xiao Gang ran very slowly and *fell behind*.
小刚跑得很慢并且落在后面。
/ go on doing sth. 继续做某事。
4. \ go on with sth 继续做某事。
He will go on learning English. 他将继续学英语。
He will go on with his English. 他将继续学英语。
5. pass on 传递
When I saw him standing, I *passed on* my chair to him at once.
当我看见他站着, 我立刻把我的椅子传递给他。
The runners *passed* their sticks *on* to each other in the relay race.
运动员们在接力赛中互相传递着接力棒。
6. Well done! 做得出色!
7. Bad luck! 倒霉!
8. Come on! 快点! 加油!
9. take turns 轮流、替换
10. right now =at once =right away 立刻
11. a moment later 片刻之后

V. 句型

1. Class 3 were in front. 三班在前边。

[注] 句中系动词用 were, 而不用 was, 是因为 Class 3 代表 Class 3 的四名接力运动员, 因而动词要用复数形式。

2. Lin Tao ran past him.

林涛从他身边跑过。

past 在句中是介词, 千万不能用 pass 来代替, past 是动词。

如: 1) 她走过我身边没有停下。

[误] she walked pass me without stopping.

[正] she walked past me without stopping.

2) 上星期我在街上两次与她擦肩而过。

[误] I past her in the street twice last week,

[正] I passed her in the street twice last week.

[注] 虽然两个句子中 past 和 passed 读音相同, 但意义却不同。

3. Jiang Hong Lin was catching up fast, too, but not fast enough.

蒋宏林正在快速追赶，但是不够快。

句中 enough 是形容词，当它修饰形容词或副词时，一般位于被修饰的词之后，而修饰名词时，可放在名词前也可放在名词后。如：

Are you warm enough? 你足够暖和了吗?

I can't hear clearly enough. 我听得不够清楚。

{ He has enough money to buy a car.

{ He has money enough to buy a car.

他有足够的钱买小汽车。

VI 练习

一、A: 找出与众不同发音的词。

- () 1. A. front B. chose C. both D. hold
() 2. A. good B. choose C. hooray D. foot
() 3. A. shout B. ground C. should D. loud
() 4. A. Sunday B. holiday C. relay D. Monday
() 5. A. fast B. usually C. swim D. stick
() 6. A. subject B. neck C. mend D. seven
() 7. A. both B. tooth C. think D. rather
() 8. A. luck B. full C. result D. jump
() 9. A. rather B. fathen C. lap D. ask
() 10. A. win B. still C. give D. behind

B: 词义对应

- () 11. right now A perhaps
() 12. rather B begin
() 13. maybe C a team race with four runners
() 14. start D at once, right onw, immediatly
() 15. a relay race E quite

C: 用正确的字母或字母组合填空:

- () 16 gr _ _ nd A ow B ou C oa D or
() 17 dr _ _ p A u B a C o D i
() 18 r _ _ s _ _ lt A e, n B a, u C i, a D e, a
() 19 ra _ _ _ er A sh B ch C gh D th
() 20 ne _ _ _ A sh B ck C gh D th

二、选择填空:

- () 1. Who won the boys _____.
A. 100 - metres race B. 400 - metre race
C. 800 - metre race D. 200 - metre race
() 2. Look, Class 4 _____ in front in the relay race.
A. was B. are C. is D. were
() 3. Lin Fan ran _____ Wu Peng and became the winner.
A. pass B. passed C. past D. is passing
() 4. A The Runner _____ Class 3 is running _____ the 100 - metre
A. from, in B. in, at C. of, for D. at, in
() 5. Yon must stop _____ at the end of the road.
A. drive B. drives C. driving D. to drive
() 6. Meimei sings rather _____.
A. good B. well C. worse D. better
() 7. This little girl is _____, everyone _____ her.
A. nice enough, like B. nice enough, likes

C. enough nice, likes D. enough nice, like

() 8. In a relay race, everyone _____ the game and they are _____.

A. win, winners

B. wins, winner

C. won, winner

D. wins, winners

() 9. Can I keep the book a little _____?

A. long

B. longer

C. longest

D. the longest

() 10. Which sport _____ you _____ yesterday?

A. are, on

B. were, on

C. was, in

D. were, in

三、用所给形容词或副词的正确形式完成下列各句:

1. Li Wei jumps _____ (far) than Jim

2. Meimei did _____ (well) of all.

3. Lucy and Lily did rather _____ (badly).

4. Are you feeling _____ (well) now?

5. Zhang Jun jumped _____. Bill jumped _____ than

Zhang Jun, Jim jumped _____ of all (high).

6. Wu Dong is _____ in our class (tall).

7. The Chang Jiang River is very _____. It's _____ in China. (long)

8. John swims _____ (fast) this year than he did last year.

四、选择一个合适的词填空:

1. There is no cloud in the sky. It's a _____ day.

2. The bottle is _____. There's nothing in it now.

3. He was all _____ after a long walk in the rain.

4. Is there anything to eat? I'm very _____.

5. We can't hear clearly. Speak _____, please.

五、改写句子。(不改变原意)

1. Lin Tao swims fastest of all.

_____ of the _____ swims _____ than Lin Tao

2. How interesting this story is!

_____ interesting story!

3. When the runners are running, we'll shout "Run, Run quickly?"

When the runners are running, we'll shout "_____".

4. Kate is in a red hat today.

Kate _____ a red hat today.

5. The students had a good time last Sunday.

The students _____ last Sunday.

六、完型填空:

An old woman had a cat. The cat was very old. she could not run 1, and she could not bite because she was 2. One day the old cat saw a mouse. she jumped and caught the mouse. But she could not bite it. So the mouse got 3 of her mouth and ran 4.

The old woman was very 5 because the cat had not killed the mouse. She wanted to hit the cat. But the cat said: "Don't hit your old servant. I have worked for you 6 and I would work for you 7 but I am 8. Don't be unkind to the old, but remember the 9 work that the old did when they were 10.

() 1 A. quickly

B. slowly

C. here and there

D. slow

() 2 A. old too

B. so old

C. old also

D. old either

() 3 A. off

B. in

C. at

D. out

() 4 A. about

B. down

C. away

D. up

() 5 A. happy

B. angry

C. sorry

D. busy

() 6 A. many years

B. much years

C. more years

D. most years

- () 7 A. only B. just C. yet D. still
 () 8 A. old B. old too C. also old D. too old
 () 9 A. good B. many C. a few D. well
 () 10 A. old B. young C. small D. big

七、阅读理解

The programmes (节目) Sun Xiaomei hosts (主持) might be among the shortest on CCTV (中央电视台). "On Screen (屏幕) Next Week" is on once a week for 15 minutes, and "TV You, He and I" comes on for five minutes each time, once a week, too.

"Though (虽然) these programmes are short, I have many ideas to make them more lively (生动的) for audience (观众)," she said.

Sun was interested in music in her childhood. She played the violin from the age of five until she finished middle school. At first her father wanted her to enter (进入) a music school. However (无论如何), 16-year-old Sun Xiaomei became a student in Beijing Broadcasting (广播) College.

Sun loves her job as a hostess (女主持人) very much. She pays great attention to learn from (向……学习) her work mates (同事), especially (尤其) from Zhao Zhong Xiang. When Zhao Zhong Xiang hosted "The World" and "The Animal world (动物世界)", Sun would sit beside him to study his techniques (技巧).

"I am sure that when I am seen by hundreds of millions of viewers (观众) during the weekend (周末), I can make friends with them through my warm and easy way of talking" she said.

- () 1. The programmes Sun Xiaomei hosts are _____
 A. "On Screen Next Week"
 B. "TV You, He and I"
 C. "The Animal World"
 D. both A and B
- () 2. It takes Sun Xiaomei _____ minutes to host the programmes each week.
 A. 20 B. 15 C. 5 D. 45
- () 3. In the sentence "I have many ideas to make them more lively..." the word "them" here means _____
 A. the TV screens B. the TV programmes
 C. many ideas D. the audience
- () 4. Which of the following is not true?
 A. She liked music when she was a child.
 B. She played the violion from 5 to 16
 C. After she finished middle school, she studied in a music school.
 D. She played the violin for nearly 12 years before he went to college.
- () 5. Why is she sure that she can make friends with her audience?
 Because _____.
 A. she loves her job as a hostess very much.
 B. she is always ready to learn from her co-workers.
 C. she has a warm and easy way of talking to the andience
 D. all the above

八、补全对话

A: Well 1 ! Congratulations, Lin Tao!

B: Thank you. I felt sorry _____ Wu Peng. He and Class 2 runners had _____ luck. Both of them _____ their sticks.

A: Who _____ the boys' high jump? Do you know the _____?

B: I don't know, Oh! Listen to the _____. It's telling the result of the high jump.

C: Boys and girls, here is the result of the high jump. Zhang Jun is the winner. He jumped over one metre