

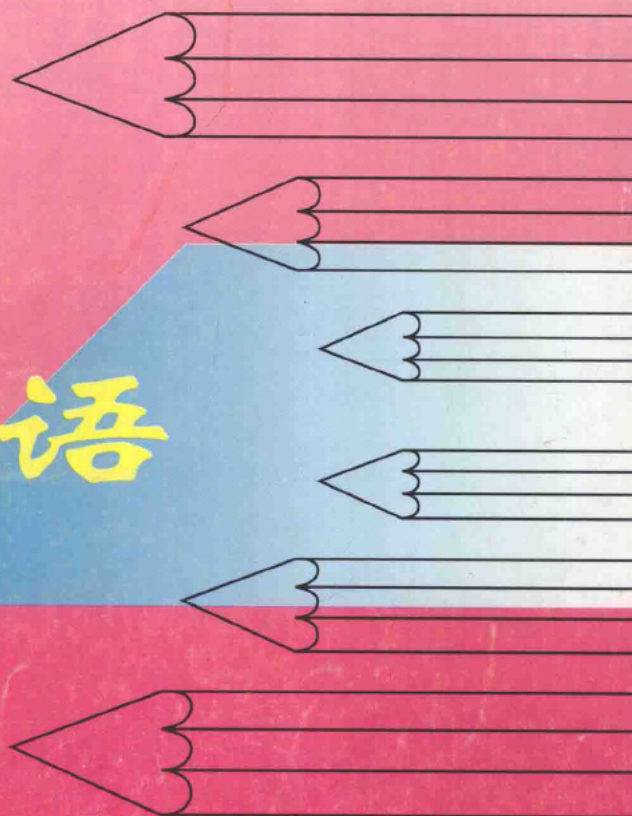
北京市重点中学总复习丛书

中考

解题指导 与 强化训练 模拟试题

北京高级教师编写组编

英语



中国建材工业出版社

北京市重点中学总复习丛书

中考解题指导与强化训练模拟试题

(初中英语)

北京高级教师编写组编

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写在前面的话

在初三总复习的过程中，以只争朝夕的精神，不断提高掌握知识的水平，似乎迎接中考是不成问题的，但是实际上复习的好不一定就考的很理想，其中应试的状况起到很大的作用。如何正确地对待考试呢？根据以往的经验教训，我们提出一些想法供同学们参考。

考前认真调整好身体状态，调整好心理状况是先决条件。由于复习是十分紧张的，很容易造成身体疲惫不堪、心理压力过大的现象。为了克服这种状况，就要改进复习方法，注意劳逸结合，提高单位时间的效率，在复习时以抓基本概念及基本方法为主攻方向，不能陷入题海之中，适当接触较难的题目，不要把精力都放在难题上，在复习的过程中逐步加深难度及广度，这样既有利于调整身心状态也容易把基础知识和基本概念融汇贯通，达到预期的目的。

进入考场后，要静下心来，放松情绪。如果时间允许，回忆一下基本概念、基本方法，以提高自己的自信心。切不可东问西问，考前还看教科书，把心理搞得很不安宁，增加心理负担。

接到考卷后，不要急于马上答题，要静下心来大致地把考卷整体看一看，做到心中有数，且对试题有一个大概的了解，尤其对试题的布局，难度的分布先有一个大概的认识和估计。

开始答卷时，首先要注意认真审题，看清题目的要求，按要求回答问题。同时还要注意题目解答的书写格式，要把计算、推理想清楚，写明白，推理过程要严谨，不能自以为是，计算要准确。当遇到吃不准或不会的题目时，先放一放，继续往下做，不能在一道题上花费过多的时间。最后再想不会做的题，这样心情就不会过于紧张。

时间的安排上要顺应题目的难易梯度来安排，从总体上讲，答题时间是够用的，一般题目安排是先易后难，所以在时间上要先紧后松，难度较小的题目答题的时间要尽量少，留出做难题的时间和检验时间。

试卷答完后要认真检查，正确的检查方法是，要重新计算一遍或重新验证一遍，其后比较答案的差异，如有差异不要急于改正，最好再检查一遍后再比较一下有差异的部分，有十分把握了再决定是否需要改正。一般讲，第一遍答对的概率相对讲要高一些，如果遇到难题不会做时，就要考虑是否放弃。这里有一个胜率的估计问题，即为四、五分丢十几分的问题，换句话说就是凡是会做的题一分不丢，以保证基本分数。

总之，考试中的情况是复杂的但又是十分简单的，所以时刻注意提醒自己要冷静，不急躁、不紧张。

希望这套丛书能帮助同学们在考试前理清思路，在考试中超常发挥，取得理想的成绩。

编 者

1997年10月

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分项训练与指导

一、语音部分

(一) 知识要求

1. 国际音标共 48 个, 其中元音分长、短音、单、双元音, 辅音分清、浊辅音。

2. 元音字母 a、e、i、o、u 在重读开、闭音节中的读音:

a { ei: name, take, late.

a { æ: hat, that,

i { ai: life, rise, twice, arrive.

i { i: fill, miss, strict, wish.

u { u: true, museum, produce.

u { ʌ: brush, just, luck.

e { i: even, relay,

e { e: ten, lend, neck, spend.

o { ɔ: cost, knock, copy, song.

o { ɒ: hole, joke, smoke, broke.

3. 常见字母组合的读音规则:

ai: fail, pain, straight, against. al: chalk, almost.

ay: pay. ea: beef, each, leave, weak, break, dead, already.

ee: deep, seem, sleep, sweep. ei: either, receive.

er: German, prefer. ew: few, news.

ear: earth, heard, learn.

i 在 gh 和 nd 等前面读 |ai|: fight, flight, kind, mind.

ie: die, lie, tie, field, piece. ou: found, around, group, through.

oo: choose, noon.

ow: low, own, show.

oi: join, noise, point, enjoy. oo: cook, wood, wool, choose, noon.

our: course, fourth, your. ur: burn, nurse, return, sure, during.

or: work, world, worse, horse, or, important.

(二) 复习指导

1. 语音学习要从“音”上下功夫, 做到准、纯、正。

2. 在掌握字母及音标的读音方面, 要注意总结归纳, 特别是在音同形不同, 形同音不同上多下功夫, 注意语音学习方面能力的培养。

例: a. |ɑ:|: ask, after.

|ə|: breakfast, several.

|i|: village, message.

|ɔ:|: want, what, watch.

e. |ə|: open, moment.

|i|: repeat, fullest.

i. |ai|: kind, find, mind.

|ə|: possible.

o. |əu|: most, post, cold, both.

- u. |ə|: autumn. |u:|: June, blue.
 |u|: beautiful, push. |i|: minute.
 al. |ɔ:|: talk, walk, fall, call. |a:|: half. |ɔ:|: also already.
 n. |n|: land, sand, bank. |ŋ|: thank, uncle, ink.

字母不发音的词:

- b→climb. h→hour.
 k→know, knock, knife. t→listen, often, Christmas.

3. 在学习过程中要善于找规律, 巧学读音规则。

如: 字母组合 oo 的读音 u: u. 容易混淆

可这样记: k 前 u, d 前 u: food 一词却读 |u:|

关于 ed 的读音, 在清辅音后读 |t|, 在浊辅音及元音后读 |d|, 在 [t] [d] 后读 [ɪd].

(三) 自测题

一、在下列各组词中选出不同读音的单词填入括号内

- () 1. ays, ways, days, plays, says.
 () 2. ea, break, bread, already, heavy.
 () 3. ou, shout, house, round, double.
 () 4. ai, train, afraid, said, rain.
 () 5. oo, cook, food, took, look.
 () 6. or, work, world, order, worse.
 () 7. ear, hear, dear, near, heard.
 () 8. ie, friend, field, piece, believe.
 () 9. ew, blew, news, drew, flew.
 () 10. ow, cow, now, town, window.

二、将下列各词按划线部分的读音归类

girl, seat, orange, again, enough, language, receive, hurry, enjoy,
 noise, north, draw, sure, machine, laugh, phone.

|g| _____ |ʌ| _____ |f| _____
 |i:| _____ |ɔi| _____ |ɔ:| _____
 |ʃ| _____ |dʒ| _____

三、在下面每组四个词中找出一个含有给出的音标词

1. |iə| pleasure idea mean head. ()
 2. |ʃ| news sure please straight ()
 3. |uə| door poor blackboard floor ()
 4. |eə| pear hear dear heard ()
 5. |i| remember ever even every ()
 6. |k| nice piece clock receive ()

四、选择下列单词的正确发音

- () 1. able A. ['eibl] B. ['ebl] C. ['æbl]

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| () | 2. | question | A. ['kwesʃən] | B. ['kuesʃən] | C. ['kwestʃən] |
| () | 3. | birthday | A. ['bæ:ðdei] | B. ['bi:ðdei] | C. ['bæ:ði] |
| () | 4. | southern | A. ['sauθən] | B. ['sauðən] | C. ['sʌðən] |
| () | 5. | choose | A. ['tʃu:z] | B. ['tʃuz] | C. ['tʃu:s] |
| () | 6. | clothes | A. ['kləuðz] | B. ['kləuðs] | C. ['kləuðz] |

五、根据下列句子的意义和所给的音标写出单词的正确拼写形式

- The train goes between the _____/'mauntin/and the village.
- When did the young man _____/dʒɔɪnz/ the army?
- Let's open the book and turn to _____/peɪdʒ/sixteen, please.
- Uncle Wang has many _____/ʃi:p/on his farm.
- The old man with _____/sɪks/classes is our headmaster.
- Is the elephant very _____/'hevi/?
- Please _____/raɪt/ down your name on the paper.
- I asked _____/'weðə/ his brother had the new shirt.
- Edison thought hard and had an _____/aɪ'diə/.
- Mr Green has sent for his _____/'dɒktə/.

二、词汇学习

(一) 知识要点

1. 学习要求

- 应掌握习惯用语及固定搭配，在口头、笔头练习中能够运用。
- 能熟练地运用所学的拼读规则拼写单词。
- 能根据所学的构词法判断和记忆派生词和合成词的词义和词类。

2. 重点难点分析

- 形容词变副词。

①一般直接在形容词后面加 ly:

careful—carefully

real—really

slow—slowly

polite—politely

kind—kindly

certain—certainly

safe—safely

sudden—suddenly

bad—badly

quick—quickly

wide—widely

beautiful—beautifully

quiet—quietly

bright—brightly

usual—usually

loud—loudly

clear—clearly

②把结尾字母 e 去掉加 ly:

true—truly

possible—possibly

terrible—terribly

③以“辅音字母+y”结尾的把 y 改为 i, 加 ly:

happy—happily

angry—angrily

lucky—luckily

hungry—hungrily

noisy—noisily

(2) 动词变名词。

①直接加 er:

sing—singer

farm—farmer

work—worker

teach—teacher

wait—waiter

speak—speaker

fight—fighter

②动词以不发音的字母 e 结尾, 只加 r:

write—writer

drive—driver

③动词是重读闭音节单词, 末尾只有一个辅音字母要双写, 结尾字母加 er:

win—winner

run—runner

④特殊变化:

operate—operation

educate—education

invent—invention

(3) 名词变形容词。

①加 ful:

care—careful

help—helpful

thank—thankful

use—useful

hope—hopeful

②在名词后加 y:

cloud—cloudy

wind—windy

rain—rainy

sun—sunny

fun—funny

③其它:

friend—friendly

fool—foolish

(4) 形容词和副词的比较级的变化应用。

①基本用法:

A=B, as...as...原级

A≠B, not so...as...原级

A>B, more than...比较级

A<B, less than...比较级

} 可用 prefer...to 替换。

A. 用比较级表示最高级。He jumped higher than any other student.

B. 两者比较用比较级。Her skirt is more beautiful than mine.

C. 比较级连用表示“越来越”。The weather is getting warmer and warmer.

D. 三者以上用最高级。

Beijing is one of the biggest cities in China.

Lin Tao ran fastest of the three.

Whose handwriting is the best in your class?

Of all the stars, the sun is the biggest.

注意几个介词短语 one of, of all, in...

②在形容词副词比较前级可使用 a little, a bit, even, still, much 等表示程度。

③比较级最高级的构词:

a. 直接加 er, est

b. 以辅+y 时去 y 换 i+er, est

c. 重读闭音节词最后只有一个辅音字母, 把这个字母双写, 再加 er, est

d. 以不发音 e 结尾, 只加 r, st

e. 多音节 (包括双音节) 词的比较级最高级

在多音节形容词, 副词前加 more, most

f. 不规则形容词、副词的比较级和最高级

good	better, best	ill	worse, worst	many	more, most
well		bad		much	
		badly			

little—less—least

farther (表距离) farthest

far { further (表程度) furthest

older (表年龄的大小) oldest

old { elder (家庭成员中的长者) eldest

(6) 基数词变序数词:

first, second, third.

fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh.

eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth.

twentieth, twenty—first.

(7) 五种人称代词:

①主格: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.

②宾格: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.

③形容词性物主代词: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their.

④名词性物主代词: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.

⑤反身代词: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

(8) 同义词, 反义词及同音词的变化:

注意以下同义、近义词的辨析:

①take, bring, carry.

②borrow, lend, keep.

③speak, say, tell, talk.

④listen, listen to, hear, hear from.

⑤look, see, watch, read.

⑥get to, reach, arrive in (at).

⑦too, also, either.

⑧look for, find, find out.

⑨look after, take care of.

⑩stop to do, stop doing.

⑪like to do, like doing.

⑫remember to do /doing.

⑬forget to do /doing.

⑭start to do /doing.

⑮see, hear, feel sb. do/doing.

⑯little /few, a little/a few.

⑰wear, put on, have on, dress.

⑱other, the other, others, another.

⑲spend, cost.

反义词有:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ①black—white | ②fat—thin | ③new—old |
| ④long—short | ⑤tall—short | ⑥big—small |
| ⑦young—old | ⑧front—back | ⑨bad—good |
| ⑩large—small | ⑪cold—hot | ⑫open—closed |
| ⑬slow—fast | ⑭late—early | ⑮glad—sorry |
| ⑯ill—well | ⑰light—heavy | ⑱dirty—clean |
| ⑲thick—thin | ⑳sad—happy | ㉑near—far |
| ㉒left—right | ㉓free—busy | ㉔cheap—expensive |
| ㉕easy—hard (difficult) | ㉖wrong—right | ㉗dead—living |
| ㉘same—different | ㉙many—few | ㉚more—less, fewer |
| ㉛better—worse | ㉜famous—unknown | ㉝poor—rich |
| ㉞high—low | ㉟loud—low | ㊱dry—wet |
| ㊲full—empty | ㊳yes—no | ㊴here—there |
| ㊵badly—well | ㊶before—after | ㊷with—without |
| ㊸fast (rapidly)—slowly | ㊹below—above | ㊺under—over |
| ㊻leave—stay | ㊼teach—learn | ㊽begin—finish |
| ㊾forget—remember | ㊿buy—sell | ㊿love—hate |
| ㊿full—empty | ㊿push—pull | ㊿ask—answer |
| ㊿bring—take | ㊿laugh—cry | ㊿east—west |
| ㊿south—north | ㊿safety—danger | ㊿behind—in front of |
| ㊿put on—take off | ㊿up—down | ㊿put up—take down |
| ㊿go—come | | |

同音词有:

- ①meet (动词) 遇见—meat (名词) 肉
- ②way (名词) 方法、方式—weigh (动、名) 重
- ③see (动词) 看见—sea (名词) 大海
- ④father (名词) 父亲—farther (形、副) far 的比较级、远
- ⑤son (名词) 儿子—sun (名词) 太阳
- ⑥eye (名词) 眼睛—I (人称代词) 我
- ⑦piece (名词) 一张(片)—peace (名词) 和平
- ⑧wood (名词) 木头—would (助动词)
- ⑨whether (连词) 是否—weather (名词) 天气
- ⑩write (动词) 写—right (形容词、名词) 正确的, 右
- ⑪wore (动词) 穿(过去式)—war (名词) 战争
- ⑫buy (动词) 买—by (介词) 旁、用
- ⑬passed (动词) 经过(过去式)—past (形容词) 过去的
- ⑭hear (动词) 听见—here (副词) 这里
- ⑮knew (动词) 知道(过去式)—new (形容词) 新的

⑩read (过去式) (动词) 读—red (形容词) 红色的

⑪threw (动词的过去式) 扔—through (介词) 穿过

⑫whole (形容词) 全部的一—hole (名词) 洞

⑬hour (名词) 小时—our (代词) 我们的

⑭one (数词) 一—won (动词过去式) 取胜

⑮two (数词) 二—too (副词) 也

⑯four (数词) 四—for (介词) 为了

⑰their (代词) 他们的一—there (副词) 那里

(二) 复习指导

学习词汇不只是背记一些单词、词组,更重要的是掌握词汇的应用,除了解一些规律性的词类转换,词汇的使用外,还要归纳总结并掌握它们的特殊性。

请注意以下几点:

1. 冠词 a 和 an 的区别。

(1) a book, a useful book.

(2) an orange, an article, an old man.

an American girl, an English book, an hour.

an unknown woman, an easy job.

2. 数词的变化与应用。

(1) 序数词与名词连用

(2) 序数词的构成

(3) 序数词与形容词的最高级连用

(4) 序数词表示日期

3. 介词 in, on 的几个用法。

(1) in 用于表示:在某年(季节月份)等在上、下午、晚上

如: The boy was born in June. 1973.

He usually listens to the radio in the evening.

(2) on 用于日期、节日、星期或在某一天的上、下午、晚上

如: He came back on October, 21 1980

There will be an English evening party on Saturday.

4. well 与 good 的区别。

(1) well (adv) 注意在表示身体好时,用作形容词

How are you? I'm very well, thank you.

(2) good (adj)

She is a good worker.

5. each 和 every 的区别。

(1) each 和 every 均可作形容词, each 强调个别性 every 指正体

如: I know each young men here.

I know every man here. (指所有的人)

(2) each 可作代词和副词

如: She gave the cakes to each of us.

She gave the cakes to everyone of us.

注意: 我们每一个人可用 each of us. 或 everyone of us. 但不能说 every of us.)

6. so 和 such 的区别。

(1) so 用来修饰形容词或副词不能修饰动词。如:

so much noise so much water.

(2) such 用来修饰名词。如:

such a beautiful picture.

such an interesting story.

7. see sb. doing sth 与 see sb. do sth 的区别。

(1) see sb. doing sth 强调“看见做某事的过程”

(2) see sb. do sth 强调“看见这个动作”

如: One day, when he was five years old, his father saw him sitting on some eggs.

(3) 这类短语还有:

hear sb. doing, watch sb. doing, notice sb.

doing, feel sb/sth doing, find sb/sth doing.

8. “系动词加形容词”词组。

常见的连系动词有: be, become, get, turn, grow, fall, keep, look, smell, feel, sound 等。

如: The old man became angry.

一般连系动词后面可跟形容词。如:

Jim is very careful.

When spring comes, the days will get longer and longer.

His face turned red.

He's just fallen asleep

9. 不用定冠词的惯用词组。

at school, at work, at noon, at last, at home, in hospital (town, time, public, line, space.)

by car (bus, air, plane, ship, train).

on foot, on show, on time.

go home, day and night, go to school (work, hospital bed).

10. 动词句型。

(1) draw (make, buy, find, get, cook, keep) sth for sb.

(2) pass (lend, give, write, bring, show, tell) sth to sb.

以上两类动词为带双宾语的动词, 指人的为间接宾语, 指物的为直接宾语。若把间接宾语放在动词后, 再加直接宾语, 介词可省掉。

(3) spend 与 take “花费度过”

人 + spend + $\begin{cases} \text{时间} + \\ \text{钱} \end{cases} \begin{cases} (\text{in}) \text{ doing sth.} \\ \text{on sth.} \end{cases}$

It+takes+{人+时间+to do.

I spent half an hour writing the letter.

Mother spent 30 Yuan on this dress.

It took us a long time to learn English well.

(4) make 的用法:

①make sb. do

②make+n+adj

③make+n+职位 (不加冠词)

如: The teacher made us add all the numbers up.

We must work hard and make our country strong and beautiful.

The children made Lily monitor.

(5) 'd like 与 'd better.

I'd like you to meet my parents.

You'd better not play with the cat.

(6) enjoy doing/ oneself.

The old man enjoyed himself at the breakfast table.

I enjoyed reading this kind of novel.

11. 不定代词 another, other, others, the other, the others 的用法。

(1) another eg: It's another way of saying "fast".

(2) The other+名词单, 复数 eg: LiLei ran much faster than the other boys.

(3) one... the other... eg. One is from Japan, the other is from U. S. A.

(4) some...others... eg: Some play basketball, others play football.

(5) the others. Jim is at home but the others are at school.

(6) any other+单数 he is taller than any other student.

(7) something, anything, nothing, everything.

形容词修饰不定代词时, 请注意其位置。

something important, nothing serious, nothing much, anything interesting.

(三) 自测题

一、选择正确的字母或字母组合、完成下列单词。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. diffic ____ lt | A. o | B. u | C. e | D. i |
| 2. b ____ thday | A. or | B. ir | C. ur | D. er |
| 3. thr ____ | A. oa | B. ow | C. or | D. ou |
| 4. ch ____ se | A. oo | B. u | C. or | D. ou |
| 5. p ____ k | A. al | B. as | C. ar | D. a |
| 6. oran ____ | A. ese | B. age | C. dse | D. ge |
| 7. imp ____ t ____ nt | A. or/a | B. o/a | C. ou/e | D. oo/o |
| 8. w ____ d | A. ir | B. uv | C. or | D. o |
| 9. c ____ ntry | A. ou | B. u | C. o | D. or |

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 10. s ____ bject | A. u | B. e | C. o | D. i |
| 11. t ____ l | A. a | B. ar | C. al | D. ol |
| 12. f ____ ll | A. or | B. u | C. oo | D. ou |
| 13. rec ____ ve | A. ie | B. ei | C. ee | D. ea |
| 14. fo ____ gn | A. rei | B. orei | C. oei | D. uei |
| 15. me ____ age | A. cc | B. ss | C. s | D. c |
| 16. ____ stion | A. kwe | B. qwe | C. que | D. ce |
| 17. s ____ ong | A. tr | B. dr | C. r | D. t |
| 18. enj ____ | A. oi | B. ey | C. oy | D. og |
| 19. pl ____ sure | A. e | B. a | C. ea | D. ie |
| 20. c ____ ful | A. ere | B. are | C. ear | D. air |

二、词性转换

(1) 写出下列形容词的副词形式。

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. usual | 2. wide | 3. soft | 4. loud | 5. polite |
| 6. quiet | 7. clear | 8. difficult | 9. deep | 10. quick |
| 11. real | 12. slow | 13. strong | 14. bad | 15. bright |
| 16. near | 17. sudden | 18. safe | 19. true | 20. terrible |
| 21. careful | 22. possible | 23. lucky | 24. angry | 25. easy |
| 26. happy | 27. fast | 28. hard | 29. warm | |

(2) 写出下列各词的形容词形式。

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. luck | 2. cloud | 3. health | 4. rain | 5. wind |
| 6. snow | 7. noise | 8. sun | 9. help | 10. care |
| 11. use | 12. forget | 13. friend | 14. orange | |

(3) 写出下列各词的名词形式。

- | | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. sing | 2. wait | 3. travel | 4. win | 5. run |
| 6. dance | 7. write | 8. drive | 9. act | 10. visit |
| 11. invent | 12. jump | 13. work | 14. fight | 15. own |
| 16. speak | 17. farm | 18. keep | 19. sell | 20. teach |

三、用 I 栏中的一个词与 II 栏中的一个词组成一个新词。

- (1) { I. play an door shop pen sun book with
II. keeper friend shine out bell other seller ground
- (2) { I. some grand moon foot house kilo day south
II. metre east time ball body cake work parents
- (3) { I. take home birth north black class after tea
II. noon board room west away work pot

四、词组互译

1. If you don't work hard, you will fall behind others.

A. 后方 B. 落后 C. 摔下

2. Please pass me the ruler. I want it right now.

A. 现在 B. 刚 C. 一会儿

3. I'm sure Jim will catch up with his classmates.

A. 赶紧

B. 抓住

C. 赶上

4. You should take good care of your little brother.

A. 保管好

B. 拿好

C. 照顾好

5. We must find out the truth of the matter.

A. 找到

B. 发现

C. 弄清楚

6. 传递

A. pass on

B. past on

C. pass by

7. 把...充满

A. fill...with

B. full...with

C. full of

8. 竭尽所能

A. try hard

B. try one's hard

C. try one's best

9. 不分上下

A. neck to neck

B. neck by neck

C. neck and neck

10. 同时

A. in the same time

B. at the same time

C. on the same time

五、词类转换

(A) 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. He is a good friend of my _____ (father).

2. Yesterday evening I saw _____ (he) stealing into Mr Wang's house.

3. Her mother felt _____ (sorry) when she heard the bad news.

4. Do you think the _____ (three) lesson is very interesting?

5. One of the _____ (child) is from England.

6. I don't think he was _____ (bad).

7. His name is Zhou Yili. YiLi is his _____ (give) name.

8. The Greens looked so _____ (worry).

9. Thank you for _____ (tell) us the interesting story.

10. What beautiful _____ (flower).

(B) 按要求转换下列名词。

1. city (复数)

2. begin (现分)

3. hope (形)

4. bad (最高级)

5. they (宾格)

6. expensive (同义)

7. behind (反义)

8. twelve (序)

9. win (名)

10. we (反身代词)

六、词语释义

(A) 从下列各项中选出与划线部分相近的答案。

1. The foreign friends arrived in Beijing yesterday.

A. went to

B. reach

C. left

D. got

2. We have never heard of such a thing.

A. listen to

B. found of

C. learned about

D. listen

3. There is no hurry. You have enough time to get your train.

A. no need to start quickly

B. no worry about time

C. no more time

D. in hurry

4. She left a message on Mr. Black's desk and went away.
A. went away with a message B. left word
C. put a letter D. leave word
5. I am sure he will do well in the English exam.
A. study hard for B. set good result (成绩) in
C. not fail D. be good for
6. At last he finished the exercises.
A. Recently B. Finally C. At best D. later
7. What's the matter with you, Dad?
A. right B. anything C. wrong D. something
8. Ling Feng has just received this letter from Jim
A. has just got something B. has just heard
C. has just bought D. has just reach
9. You are able to come tomorrow, aren't you?
A. must B. may C. need D. can
10. Will you please ring him up at six tomorrow morning
A. set him a ring B. wake him up
C. telephone him D. take a message for him

(B) 从右栏中找出与左栏中词语意义接近的解释。

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. arrive | A right away |
| 2. helpful | B not easy |
| 3. difficult | C take care |
| 4. person | D reach (get to) |
| 5. at once | E giving help |
| 6. careful | F try to find |
| 7. look for | G man, woman or child. |
| 8. return | H some, a few |
| 9. visit | I give back |
| 10. several | J go to see sb. or a place |
| 11 February | K the second month of the year |

(C) 交际用语。

从Ⅱ栏中找出与Ⅰ栏中问句相配的答语：

- | I | II |
|--|--|
| 1. Can I help you, sir? | A Certainly |
| 2. How are you? | B Fine, thank you. |
| 3. Would you like to come to my birthday party tomorrow? | C Good idea. |
| 4. May I borrow the book? | D Yes, I am. |
| 5. Shall we go to play basketball? | E I want to buy a basketball for my son. |
| 6. Are you from America? | F Yes, I'd love to. |