

初中英语



# 同步练习与测试

初中二年级 上册

主编：佟裕功 景华

AB卷



初中英语

**同步练习与测试**

**(A B 卷)**

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主编：佟裕功 景 华

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## 前言

《初中英语同步练习与测试(AB卷)》是《英语》(新标准)系列教材的配套出版物,既可用于学生课外练习和自我提高,又可为教师了解学生学习情况、发现教学过程中存在的问题提供参考。本书与初中英语教学同步,采用了模块化设计。考虑到学生的英语水平不尽相同,每个模块我们分别设计了A卷和B卷,其中A卷以基础题为主,B卷则有更多的提高题,老师和同学们可以根据实际情况选择相应的练习。

本书旨在为学生在中学阶段打好英语基础而设计,既体现出初二年级教材的基本要求,又提供了学科拓展型学习的思路和方法。本书的风格是“寓练于乐,练中有学”。本书所倡导的原则为:教会学生如何学习,并让学生充分展示自己的才华和个性,使学生的才能、个性和潜能得到全面、积极、健康的发展。本书具有以下特点:

一、语言地道准确:选材多出自原文原创,且材料鲜活。听力部分由英国专家录音。

二、与课堂教学同步:紧扣新课标,配合教材模块进度,可用作课堂同步练习。

三、配合测验考试:结合各地中考以及国际多种测试标准设计练习,实用性强。

四、题型活泼多样:在语境中学英语,内容活泼,形式多样,配以插图,趣味性较强。

五、全面训练提高:听、说、读、写四方面技能定期、定量训练,注重基础,全面提高。

本书由北京市部分学科带头人、教研员、学科骨干教师和优秀青年教师共同编写。在此特向以下教师表示感谢:

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# Module 1

## A 卷

学校:

班级:

姓名:

分数:

### 听力测试

一、听句子，选择与其意思相符的图片。其中有一幅是多余的。



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

二、听短文，根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- ( ) 6. In the new term, Tom will be the speaker's classmate.
- ( ) 7. His father works for a toy company.
- ( ) 8. He studied Chinese in China.
- ( ) 9. He likes Beijing and our school.
- ( ) 10. The speaker would like to help Tom study Chinese.

## 语言知识运用

### 三、单项填空。

- ( ) 11. If you want to learn English well, you should \_\_\_\_\_ some English every day.  
A. read                      B. to read                      C. reading                      D. reads
- ( ) 12. It's not right \_\_\_\_\_ football in the street.  
A. play                      B. to play                      C. playing                      D. played
- ( ) 13. I often help my mother \_\_\_\_\_ the housework on Sundays.  
A. in                      B. with                      C. to                      D. for
- ( ) 14. — It's Sunday today, Betty. \_\_\_\_\_ go to the park?  
— Good idea.  
A. Would you please                      B. Let's  
C. Why don't we                      D. Do you like
- ( ) 15. — How about \_\_\_\_\_ out for dinner?  
— Sorry, I can't go with you. I've got a bad headache.  
A. go                      B. to go                      C. goes                      D. going
- ( ) 16. He can't answer this question, so he wants to ask the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ help.  
A. with                      B. in                      C. to                      D. for
- ( ) 17. The news made me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be happy                      B. happy                      C. being happy                      D. be happy
- ( ) 18. Daming likes cars. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ model cars of all kinds.  
A. making                      B. to make                      C. make                      D. made
- ( ) 19. Father asks me \_\_\_\_\_ computer games on school days.  
A. not play                      B. to play                      C. not playing                      D. not to play
- ( ) 20. — Would you like to drink some coffee?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, but I had a lot of tea just now.  
A. Thank you                      B. I think so                      C. No, thanks                      D. I'd love to

### 四、完形填空。

When learning new vocabulary, don't just memorise (记住) a list of words. Instead, try to 21 five sentences using each word. Then use the new word as often as you can 22 day you learn it. This way you will remember new words 23 longer.

Practising sounds, you know, is 24 — the “th” sound for example. Choose words that begin 25 “th” and repeat them over and over again 26 you are comfortable with them.

Read, read, read — in English, of course! Reading is one of the best ways to increase

(增长) your vocabulary 27 improve your grammar in a natural and fun way. Be 28 to choose topics (话题) or books you are interested in.

When someone is talking in English, 29 the main point. If you hear a word you don't understand, ignore (忽略) it and go on listening. If you stop and think about the word, you will 30 everything else the person is saying.

Always remember — Practice makes perfect.

- |                      |               |               |          |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| ( ) 21. A. say       | B. make       | C. remember   | D. speak |
| ( ) 22. A. the first | B. the second | C. one        | D. every |
| ( ) 23. A. many      | B. very       | C. much       | D. more  |
| ( ) 24. A. difficult | B. correct    | C. funny      | D. easy  |
| ( ) 25. A. with      | B. from       | C. at         | D. in    |
| ( ) 26. A. when      | B. after      | C. until      | D. since |
| ( ) 27. A. but       | B. so         | C. or         | D. and   |
| ( ) 28. A. quick     | B. sure       | C. sorry      | D. happy |
| ( ) 29. A. look for  | B. hear       | C. listen for | D. see   |
| ( ) 30. A. get       | B. guess      | C. forget     | D. miss  |

### 五、阅读理解。

Baseball is one of the favourite sports in the USA. Children play baseball in sports fields or parks. At summer picnic, there is often an informal (非正式) baseball game. Boys and girls, young and old take turns to bat (击球). Each team has 9 players.

The baseball season goes from April to September. During this time, baseball matches are shown on TV and members of the important baseball teams become America's heroes. At the end of the season the two top teams play against each other. Many baseball fans go along to watch the game. Millions of others listen to the radio and watch television. People seem to talk only about the game. Even long after it is over, they still talk about the result and the players.

American football is perhaps the most popular sport in the USA. The football season begins when the baseball season ends. More people are more interested in football than baseball. When there is an important game, thousands of people sit beside the radio or in front of the television set to learn (获悉) the result.

- ( ) 31. According to the passage, which is wrong?
- A. Boys and girls like baseball.
- B. A baseball match has nine players in all.



- C. Children sometimes play baseball in parks.  
D. Baseball is played in the open air.
- ( ) 32. American people play baseball in April, \_\_\_\_\_ and September.  
A. May, June, July, August  
B. January, June, October, November  
C. March, May, July, August  
D. February, May, July, December
- ( ) 33. What happens at the end of the baseball season?  
A. People talk about football result and players.  
B. Two top teams play a wonderful baseball game.  
C. A lot of people talk about the last game.  
D. Many baseball fans become members of top teams.
- ( ) 34. \_\_\_\_\_ follows the baseball season in the USA.  
A. The basketball season  
B. The football season  
C. A baseball match  
D. A football match
- ( ) 35. This passage mainly tells us something about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the football season in the USA  
B. the great fun in playing football  
C. the difference between baseball and football  
D. the baseball season in the USA

六、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

36. Some boys of Class One enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music.  
37. The weather was cold. It was difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the car.  
38. Could you show me how \_\_\_\_\_ (send) an email, please?  
39. I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the 29th Olympic Games.  
40. \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) is good for our health.  
41. It takes her thirty minutes \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the school.  
42. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping with me?  
43. He has no time \_\_\_\_\_ ( see) a doctor.  
44. It's very nice of you \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me with my English.  
45. When I got there, I found Philip \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard.

# Module 1

## B 卷

学校:

班级:

姓名:

分数:

### 听力测试

一、听对话，选择正确答案。

( ) 1. What does the boy's mother do?

A. A doctor.

B. A worker.

C. A farmer.

( ) 2. Of what colour is Mike's hat?

A. Black.

B. White.

C. Blue.

( ) 3. What are they going to do?

A. To see a film.

B. To do some shopping.

C. To go to a park.

( ) 4. What time will they meet?

A. At 8:00.

B. At 9:00.

C. At 8:30.

( ) 5. Where does Li Lei sit?

A. Behind Wei Hua.

B. On Wei Hua's left.

C. On Wei Hua's right.

### 语言知识运用

二、单项填空。

( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your MP4?

— Sure. Here you are.

A. May

B. Should

C. Must

D. Need

( ) 7. — What about going to the net bar this weekend?

— I'd love to, but my mother often asks me \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. go

B. not to go

C. not go

D. not going

( ) 8. — Shall we go hiking tomorrow?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm afraid you can't

B. That's a good idea

C. Yes, please

D. No, we don't

- ( ) 9. I don't like the colour of this dress. Could you show me \_\_\_\_\_ one?  
 A. other                      B. the other                      C. another                      D. more
- ( ) 10. He left the office without \_\_\_\_\_ a word.  
 A. saying                      B. to say                      C. says                      D. say

### 三、完形填空。

If you go into the forest with friends, stay with them. If you 11, you may get lost. If you get lost, this is what you should do: Sit down and stay 12 you are. Don't try to find your friends — let them 13 you. You can help them find you by staying in one place. There is another way to help your friends or other people to find you. You can shout or whistle (吹口哨) three times. Stop. Then shout or whistle three times 14. Any signals (信号) given three times is a call for 15.

If you don't think that you will get help 16 night comes, try to make a little 17 with branches (树枝). Make 18 a bed with leaves and grass.

When you need some water, you have to leave your little branch house to look for it. Don't just 19. Pick off small branches and drop them as you walk in order to go back again easily. When you are lost, the most 20 thing to do is to find a way.

- ( ) 11. A. won't                      B. can't                      C. don't                      D. aren't
- ( ) 12. A. where                      B. who                      C. how                      D. what
- ( ) 13. A. find                      B. look for                      C. see                      D. look at
- ( ) 14. A. harder                      B. too                      C. more                      D. again
- ( ) 15. A. work                      B. duty                      C. fun                      D. help
- ( ) 16. A. as                      B. when                      C. until                      D. after
- ( ) 17. A. house                      B. fire                      C. bed                      D. food
- ( ) 18. A. you                      B. it                      C. yourself                      D. them
- ( ) 19. A. stand up                      B. walk away                      C. go around                      D. run back
- ( ) 20. A. strange                      B. important                      C. easy                      D. interesting

### 四、阅读理解。

A

You speak, write a letter, and make a telephone call. Your words carry a message (信息). People communicate (交流) with words. But do you think you can communicate without words? A smile on your face shows you are happy and friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad. When you raise your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying "No". You nod, and people know you are saying "Yes". Other things can also carry messages. For



boxers in sports history. Once Ali said when he was a champion he was more famous than the president of the United States or the head of any other country in the world.

The word “super” means something that is excellent, and of course, a star is a person who is famous. So people use “superstar” to describe the top people in sports, films or music. But like the stars in the sky, a superstar disappears as time goes by. Many people, for example, know little these days about Ali or Jackson. Superstars are loved by millions of people today, but often forgotten tomorrow.

26. What is Michael Jackson famous for?

---

27. What sport did Muhammad Ali play?

---

28. Was Ali more famous than the president of the US when he was a champion?

---

29. What does the word “super” mean?

---

30. What would happen to the superstars at last according to the passage?

---

#### 五、书面表达。

小伟和小征是一对笔友。前不久，小伟来信向小征询问如何学好英语。请你以小征的名义给他写一封 50 词左右的回信。在信中告诉小伟学习英语的基本方法、你的学习心得和一些其他建议。已写好的信的开头和结尾不计入总词数。

Dear Xiaowei,

I'm glad to receive your letter. In your letter you asked me about how to learn English well.

---

---

---

---

---

Yours,

Xiaozheng



- ( ) 11. He wants me \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
 A. to go            B. going            C. goes            D. go
- ( ) 12. — Have you visited the USA?  
 — No, I haven't. I have \_\_\_\_\_ visited it before.  
 A. ever            B. never            C. no            D. yet
- ( ) 13. I will go to Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday this summer.  
 A. in            B. for            C. on            D. with
- ( ) 14. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the price of a plane ticket?  
 — 2,200 yuan.  
 A. How long            B. How many            C. What            D. How
- ( ) 15. — Where's your father.  
 — He's \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper in the living room.  
 A. watching            B. seeing            C. looking            D. reading

三、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。每个单词只能使用一次。

enter    experience    invite    prize    try

16. Does she have much \_\_\_\_\_ of teaching?  
 17. I \_\_\_\_\_ all my friends to my home yesterday.  
 18. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing duck.  
 19. The first \_\_\_\_\_ is a holiday for two weeks in Paris.  
 20. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ a competition?

四、阅读理解。

A

Scuba diving (潜水) is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the Moon. When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks (岩石), because you are no longer heavy.

Here, under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is plenty of light. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them with your hands. When you have tanks (罐) of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful when you dive in deep water.

To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides, there are more uses for scuba diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you see that scuba diving is both useful and interesting.

根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- ( ) 21. Scuba diving can take you to the deep water.
- ( ) 22. You can climb big rocks under water easily because you are lighter than on land.
- ( ) 23. Under water, a scuba diver can see nothing clearly in the day time.
- ( ) 24. With a tank of air on your back, you can stay under water for a long time.
- ( ) 25. The only use of scuba diving is to have more fun.

B

There were two McDonalds — Mac and Dick — and they were brothers. In 1948 they owned a restaurant in California. They liked working in the restaurant, but they got tired of the customers (顾客) ordering so many different things to eat.

“If we gave customers a smaller menu, we could make some of the food before they came, and they wouldn’t have to wait so long for their meals,” said one of the brothers. The other brother agreed and said, “And if we made the customers come to the counter (柜台), we wouldn’t need any waiters or waitresses. We could also use plastic plates so there wouldn’t be any washing-up.”

These were such good ideas that the McDonald brothers used them, and the customers were very pleased. They got their meals very quickly — in less than a minute — and they paid only 15 cents for hamburgers and 10 cents for fries (油炸食品). The first McDonald’s restaurant had no seats for customers to sit on. This meant that people had to take their food away, and that no one had to clean up any tables after them.

Then a man called Ray Kroc came to the brothers and asked to buy their business. They agreed to sell it to him for \$27 million. After that, people paid Ray Kroc to open their own restaurants using the McDonald’s name and menu. Before long, there were McDonald’s restaurants all over the United States, and nowadays, they are all over the world. The most successful McDonald’s business is in Hong Kong of China. The Hong Kong McDonald’s sells more hamburgers every day than any other McDonald’s anywhere else in the world.

McDonald’s restaurants are so successful because children love going to them. They like the food and they like the toys and games they can get at McDonald’s.

- ( ) 26. The McDonald brothers offered (提供) customers fewer kinds of food so that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they didn’t need waiters or waitresses
- B. they could use plastic plates



- C. customers would get their meals quickly  
D. customers would pay less
- ( ) 27. The customers were very pleased because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they could use plastic plates  
B. they needn't to clean any tables  
C. food became cheaper  
D. they could get their meals as quickly as before
- ( ) 28. The first McDonald's customers had to take their food away because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they wanted to eat it quickly                      B. they did not want a large menu  
C. there were no seats in the restaurant              D. they wanted to eat at home
- ( ) 29. Nowadays, the owners of McDonald's restaurants pay for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the McDonald's name and menu                      B. children to play games  
C. people to take the food away                      D. customers to eat quickly
- ( ) 30. This story mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a restaurant in California in 1948  
B. how Ray Kroc made money for the McDonald brothers  
C. where McDonald's restaurants are in the world  
D. how the McDonald's business started and grew

五、句型转换。

31. Mr Hu taught her Maths last year. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr Hu \_\_\_\_\_ her Maths last year?
32. His friend has already posted the photos. (改为否定句)  
His friend \_\_\_\_\_ posted the photos \_\_\_\_\_.
33. Jim has visited China five times. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ has Jim visited China?
34. The sweater costs 200 yuan. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the sweater?
35. I haven't had a dream come true. (改为同义句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ had a dream come true.