

根据浙江省学业考试要求编写



学生用书

ZHONGKAOJIJIN

中考集锦

全程复习训练

英语

丛书主编 潘志新

本册主编 卢 莉

体例结构

-  考点梳理 KAODIANSHULI
-  例题精析 LITIJINGXI
-  基础训练 JICHUXUNLIAN
-  提高训练 TIGAOXUNLIAN
-  全真模拟 QUANZHENMONI

浙江少年儿童出版社

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前言

为了适应课程改革后初中学业考试的最新趋势,帮助广大考生在复习迎考中查漏补缺,真正做到少走弯路,摆脱题海,高效率、高质量地进行考前复习,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的特、高级教师和资深教研人员,根据《浙江省国家基础教育课程改革试验区初中毕业生学业考试说明》(以下简称《说明》),在研究、分析、总结省内外历年中考的基础上,精心写就本丛书。

本丛书有以下几个特点:

1.师生分版,使用方便 学生用书和教师用书两个版本结构、内容相同。针对复习中的不同要求,教师用书的所有练习题均有详细分析解答。在复习过程中,能使教师更好地指导学生复习,帮助学生养成良好的答题习惯,从容应对系统复习,从容应对学业考试。学生用书中的练习题只提供简解且答案分离式附置。这样可以让学生充分发挥自主性和独立性,在练习过程中自觉发现知识点、基本能力的不足之处,做到有针对性地复习迎考。

2.体例成熟,科学复习 本丛书以课时为单位进行编写,与学生的复习全过程同步进行。丛书每章每节(或每讲)严格按照“考点解读”、“考题例析”、“能力训练”、“全真模拟”的体例构建内容。丛书编者在钻研新大纲,吃透新课标的基础上,对照《说明》,结合教材进行了逐点逐项的阐释,并针对不同学科的特点进行演绎。(例如在《语文》中,部分章节(或讲)增加了“资料链接”栏目,既新颖又实用;在《数学》中,有意识地进行了新课标与原教材不同要求的比照,使新课标中增加的、加强的或削弱的、不作要求的考点更加明晰。)这样,从“考点”到“考题”、从“训练”到“模拟”,从理论阐述到实际应用,循序渐进,让学生从感知基础知识入手,完成逐级提升,达到能力形成的目的。

3.内容充实,选题精良 本丛书内容涵盖了《说明》中要求掌握的全部内容,紧扣双基,突出重点。选用例题精当,均为当年或近年全国各省、市学业考试中的典型考题,且有分析、解读、拓展。针对考试热点,从不同命题角度选用例题,举一反三,探究相应的规律及演变。设计的能力训练检测题着眼于原创,不仅注重实用、新颖,更重视引导学生参与到解决问题的过程中,具有较高的信度、效度,又有一定的区分度和难度。丛书所有练习题思路新,内容全,全面覆盖应试知识点,全面考查各科应试的能力。

全套丛书包括《语文》《数学》《英语》《科学》共四册,于2006年12月修订出版。我们相信,这套丛书一定会成为即将进入高一级学校深造的学生的良师益友,帮助学生在2007年学业考试中取得理想的成绩。

编者

2006年12月

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第一部分 单元复习

第1讲 Book I Units 1~10

考点梳理

【重点词组】

1. sit down 坐下
2. Thank you. 谢谢。
3. Excuse me. 对不起。
4. all right 好,行
5. welcome to... 欢迎来到……
6. Number One 1号
7. in Row Two 在第二排
8. what class 哪个班
9. how old 几岁
10. in English 用英语
11. an English car 一辆英国小汽车
12. a Chinese jeep 一辆中国吉普车
13. I think 我认为
14. at school 在学校
15. at home 在家
16. Here you are. 给你。
17. come in 进来
18. very good 很好
19. on duty 值日
20. look the same 看起来很像
21. over there 在那边
22. look after 照顾
23. This way, please. 这边请。
24. in the same row 在同一排
25. twin sisters 双胞胎姐妹
26. middle school 中学
27. very much 很,非常
28. phone number 电话号码
29. licence number 执照号码
30. look at... 看……
31. in China 在中国
32. have a seat 坐下
33. look like 看起来像
34. a map of China 中国地图
35. on the wall 在墙上

35. family tree

家谱

【重点句型】

1. —What's this/that? 这/那是什么?
—It's a/an... 它是……
2. —Excuse me, are you...? 对不起,请问你是……?
—Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 是的,我是。/不,我不是。
3. What row/ class/ grade are you in? 你在几排/班/年级?
4. What's... plus/ minus...? ……加/减……等于多少?
5. What's this/ that in English? 这/那个用英语怎么说?
6. —Is this/ that a pen? 这/那是一支笔吗?
—Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. 是的,它是。/不,它不是。
7. —Who is this/ that? 这/那是谁?
—This/ That is... 这/那是……
8. —What are these/ those? 这些/那些是什么?
—They are... 它们是……
9. —Is this your eraser? 这是你的橡皮吗?
—Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. 是的,它是。/不,它不是。
10. —Are these your apples? 这些是你的苹果吗?
—Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. 是的,它们是。/不,它们不是。
11. —Where is it/ are they? 它/它们在哪里?
—It is/ They are... 它/它们在……
12. —What can you see in the picture? 在图中你能看到什么?
—I can see... 我能看到……
13. —Can you see...? 你能看到……吗?
—Yes, I can. / No, I can't. 是的,我能看到。/不,我看不到。

例题精析

【例1】(2006 浙江温州)

What will the girl say to the boy in the picture?

(B)

A. Hello!
C. When?

B. Yes?



【解析】 Excuse me 意为“打扰一下”，对方用 Yes? 回答“什么事”。因此答案是 B。

【例 2】(2006 浙江台州)

Mum is ill. I have to _____ her at home.

(B)

A. look at B. look after
C. look like D. look for

【解析】 本题主要考查与 look 有关的词组。look after 意为“照顾、照看”。根据句意，“妈妈生病了，我必须在家照顾她”。因此答案是 B。

【例 3】(2006 浙江金华)

—What beautiful flowers! —Yeah! They _____ very well every day by my father. (B)

A. look after B. are looked after
C. have looked after D. are looking after

【解析】 此题考查被动语态，结构为 be + 动词的过去分词。They 指“花”，意为“花每天被父亲照顾得很好”。因此答案是 B。

【例 4】(2006 浙江丽水)

—Hello! May I speak to Kate? —_____. She's out with her friends. (A)

A. Sorry B. OK
C. Speaking D. Hold on, please

【解析】 这是打电话用语，根据回答“她和她朋友出去了”，应该用 Sorry 表示遗憾。因此答案是 A。

【例 5】(2006 浙江丽水)

—Dad, this is my friend, Lucy. —_____?

(A)

A. How do you do B. How old are you
C. Where are you from D. What class are you in

【解析】 初次见面应用 How do you do 向对方问好，其他选项都不符合。因此答案是 A。

【例 6】(2006 浙江丽水)

Which coat do you prefer, the green (绿色) one or the yellow one?

【解析】 此题考查颜色词汇的运用。填 green。

【例 7】(2006 浙江丽水)

How many trees (树) were planted in your school last year?

【解析】 此题考查“how many + 可数名词的复数形式”的运用。填 trees。

【例 8】(2006 浙江杭州)

_____ is that man over there? —That's my brother. (A)

A. Who B. What
C. Where D. How

【解析】 根据回答“那是我的哥哥”，对人提问用疑问代词 who。因此答案是 A。

【例 9】(2006 北京)

It isn't _____ watch. I left mine at home.

(A)

A. my B. be
C. I D. myself

【解析】 此题考查代词的用法，用形容词性物主代词 my 作定语修饰名词 watch。因此答案是 A。

【例 10】(2006 广东肇庆)

—Who's that man _____ black? —Oh, he is Mr Brown. (A)

A. in B. on
C. with

【解析】 “in + 表示颜色的形容词”表示“穿着……颜色的衣服”，如 in red/blue。因此答案是 A。

【例 11】(2006 广东肇庆)

—Rose, you look beautiful today. —_____.

(A)

A. Thank you B. You, too
C. With pleasure

【解析】 本题考查日常用语。在英语中，当受到别人的称赞或夸奖时，回答应是 Thank you。因此答案是 A。

【例 12】(2006 湖南湘西自治州)

—Mum, _____ is my watch? —Look, it's on your bed. (B)

A. what B. where
C. how D. whose

【解析】 本题考查特殊疑问词的用法。根据句意及回答，on the bed 表示地点，对地点提问用 where。因此答案是 B。

【例 13】(2006 湖南湘西自治州)

—Do you know how to say “海豚” _____ English? —Dolphin. (A)

A. in B. on

C. with D. at

【解析】 本题考查介词的用法。“用某种语言”用介词 **in**，如 **in English/Chinese**。因此答案是 **A**。

【例 14】(2006 湖南湘西自治州)

Is that your backpack? _____. It's his backpack. (C)

A. Yes, it is B. Yes, it is a backpack
C. No, it isn't D. No, it isn't a backpack

【解析】 本题考查对一般疑问句的回答。根据题意与后句 **It's his backpack** 可以排除 **A、B** 两项，**D** 明显错误。因此答案是 **C**。

【例 15】(2006 辽宁)

—Could you get me a piano, Mum? —There _____ enough room for one in our house. But we'll try. (C)

A. is B. are
C. isn't D. aren't

【解析】 本题考查对句意的理解。由于后句中有 **but**，说明前句中应为否定句，又因为 **room** 在这里是指“空间”，是不可数名词。因此答案是 **C**。

基础训练

一、单项填空

- () 1. —Are you _____ duty today? —Yes, I am.
A. at B. on
C. in D. to
- () 2. Ann's mother is ill. So Ann has to _____ her at home.
A. look at B. look like
C. look after D. look for
- () 3. Bill is in the classroom, doing _____ homework.
A. he B. him
C. his D. himself
- () 4. Your pants _____ dirty. You must wash them at once.
A. am B. is
C. are D. be
- () 5. —_____, where's the hospital?
_____, I don't know.
A. Excuse me, Excuse me
B. Sorry, Excuse me
C. Sorry, Sorry
D. Excuse me, Sorry

- () 6. —Your speech is really wonderful!
_____.

A. Yes, thanks B. Thank you
C. That's right D. With pleasure

- () 7. There are lots of _____ on the hill.

A. banana trees B. bananas tree
C. bananas trees D. banana tree

- () 8. —Excuse me, _____ is the park? —It's on the center street.

A. What B. Which
C. How D. Where

- () 9. —Thanks a lot for helping me, _____.
A. You are welcome B. It doesn't matter

C. No, thank you D. It's very kind of you

- () 10. —What's this? —It's _____ orange.
_____ orange is _____ orange.

A. a, The, a B. an, The, /
C. a, An, / D. an, An, an

- () 11. This is David. He is _____.
A. English B. an English

C. English boy D. a English boy

- () 12. —What's behind _____ door? I can't open it. —Let me see. Oh, there is _____ chair.

A. the, a B. a, the
C. a, a D. the, the

- () 13. There _____ some old people taking a walk in the park.

A. is B. are
C. has D. have

- () 14. Kate is my friend. _____ often help the man carry water.

A. They B. You
C. She D. We

- () 15. —Are these your books? —_____.

A. Yes, these are B. No, these aren't
C. Yes, they are D. Yes, they're

二、单词拼写

16. Let's _____ (成为) friends.
17. We often go to see our teachers _____ (在) Teachers' Day.
18. That's not _____ (你们的) classroom, it's _____ (我们的).
19. This room _____ (有) windows is my aunt's.
20. Can you count from one to one _____ (百)?
21. Children, here is some _____ (鸡肉) for you.
22. Are Tom and Tim in different _____ (学校)?

23. What's in the _____ (双胞胎的) bedroom?
 24. Well, _____ (开端) is half done.
 25. There are many animals over there, and some of them are _____ (绵羊).

三、句型转换

26. Are we all here today? (同义句)
 _____ here today?
 27. There are some trees on the hill. (否定句)
 _____ trees on the hill.
 28. Those are apples and oranges. (选择疑问句)
 _____ apples _____ oranges?
 29. I want a knife. (变为复数)
 _____ want _____.
 30. His brother is a soldier. (对划线部分提问)
 What _____ his brother _____?

四、改错题

31. There are several windows on the wall. _____
 32. I have nothing to worry. _____
 33. — Hello! Who is that? — I am Li Hua. _____
 34. It's too hot today, please give he a bottle of orange. _____
 35. — What's this? — It's clock. _____
 36. Is Bill in home? _____
 37. Lucy King and I am good friends. _____
 38. Jim and Tom are in same class. _____
 39. The woman teachers have a party on March 8th. _____
 40. Please look them after. _____

提高训练

一、完形填空

When Billy came to class one morning, he noticed that something was different. Mrs Green was not in her 1 place. She was standing in the middle of the classroom, and 2 was hiding behind her.

'Class,' she said, 'this is Fritz from 3. Please say hello to him.' The class were in silence. Mrs Green said again, 'Say hello to our new friend.' But still, 4 said a word. 'All right, then,' said Mrs Green, 'Billy, please 5 Fritz to his new desk beside yours.'

'Hi, Fritz,' said Billy, 'please come with me.' But Fritz would 6. He was holding on to 7.

He said something, 8 nobody could understand. Some of the boys started to laugh. Billy felt 9 for him. Then, Billy said something no one else could understand 10 Fritz. Fritz smiled and shook Billy's hands (握手).

'Wow!' Everyone was surprised. Billy was very proud. He said, 'I said "Hello" in German. I heard it once on TV.'

- () 1. A. only B. usual
 C. good D. comfortable
 () 2. A. a new teacher B. a new girl
 C. a new boy D. Billy
 () 3. A. England B. America
 C. France D. Germany
 () 4. A. no one B. Billy
 C. a student D. Fritz
 () 5. A. ask B. carry
 C. put D. take
 () 6. A. come B. not move
 C. not say D. speak
 () 7. A. another student's book
 B. Billy's hand
 C. Mrs Green's skirt
 D. the teacher's desk
 () 8. A. but B. so
 C. because D. still
 () 9. A. happy B. excited
 C. afraid D. sorry
 () 10. A. with B. except
 C. of D. about

二、阅读理解

A

Mr Brown was the manager of an office in London. He lived in the country and came up to work by train. He liked walking from the station to his office unless it was raining, because it gave him some exercise.

One morning, he was walking along the street when a stranger stopped him and said to him, 'You may not remember me, sir, but seven years ago I came to London without a penny in my pockets. I stopped you in the street and asked you to lend me some money, and you gave me five pounds, because you said that you were willing to take a chance so as to (为了) give a man a start on the road to success.'

Mr Brown thought for a few minutes and then said, 'Yes, I remember you. Go on with your story.'

'Well,' said the stranger, 'are you still willing to take a chance?'

- () 11. Mr Brown _____.
A. lived in the city of London
B. worked in an office
C. walked to London every day
D. was a train driver
- () 12. Mr Brown liked walking because _____.
A. he was a good runner
B. he wanted to be healthy
C. he wanted to save money
D. he wanted to help others
- () 13. Mr Brown walked to his office _____.
A. every day
B. when he went to work early
C. when it wasn't raining
D. when it was raining
- () 14. What do you think about the stranger?
A. Perhaps he was a clever but lazy man.
B. He knew Mr Brown very well.
C. He was one of Mr Brown's neighbours.
D. Mr Brown knew him.
- () 15. Which of the following sentences is true?
A. Mr Brown was kind-hearted.
B. The stranger got another five pounds at last.
C. Mr Brown was not willing to help the stranger.
D. Mr Brown believed the stranger very much.

B

It's 8:00 p. m. You are sitting in front of the television and feel like some chocolate ice-cream. You can't stop thinking about it. If you can't find any in the fridge, you may even go to the shop to get some.

We all have those strong wishes for delicious food like ice-cream, fast noodles, or fried chicken. Eating a little is not bad for your health, but eating too much can give you weight problems. So how can you stop yourself from eating more? Experts(专家) have some easy ways to get over your cravings(抵制诱惑).

Let them pass. Studies show that the cravings last only about 10 minutes, so try to wait for a short time and let the cravings pass before you walk into the kitchen or to the shop.

Eat less at a time. You need to care about how much you are eating. Try to eat only a little at one

time. For example, put potato chips in a small bowl and just eat those up.

Eat healthy food. Try to eat some similar(相似的) food that is healthier than what you want. A glass of milk is better than sweets. Or, low fat yogurt(酸奶) is healthier than ice-cream.

Eat all kinds of food. Every kind of food is good for your health if you eat it in a right way.

- () 16. The word 'them' in 'let them pass' means "_____".
A. the cravings for clothes
B. the cravings for food
C. the cravings for money
D. the cravings for video games
- () 17. From Paragraph 4(第四段), we know we'd better _____ to keep healthy.
A. care about what we are eating
B. eat beef on a big plate
C. not eat too much at a time
D. eat more potato chips
- () 18. This passage mainly(主要) tells us _____.
A. we'd better not have chocolate ice-cream
B. we need to know what we eat every day
C. not every kind of food is good for health
D. how we can stop ourselves from eating more

三、完成任务

阅读短文,根据短文内容完成表格,每空一词。

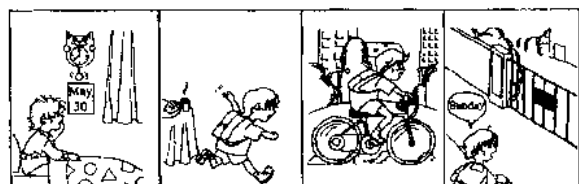
I have always loved cars. After graduating from college, I got one, which I regarded as my favourite friend. I called it Victor. For the next three years, everything I did was connected with(与……有关) Victor. I lived a happy life. But because of money problems, I had to sell Victor. Then my life broke down. Without Victor, I was like a fish out of water. Three months later, with the encouragement of my friends, I decided to start a new life. I tried and made it. Every thing went well again. Losing my car made me grow up. I have learned that life won't always go our way, but we can choose to be positive(积极的) and make the best of it.

Name of the car	19. _____
Time of getting the car	20. _____ graduating from college

Reason for selling the car to someone	Because of 21. _____ problems
Feelings of losing the car	Like a fish out of 22. _____
Improvement from the experience	23. _____ won't always go our way, but we can be positive.

四、书面表达

根据下列四幅图的提示,写一篇 70 词左右的短文。



第2讲 Book I Units 11~16



【重点词组】

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. at the door | 在门口 |
| 2. Don't worry. | 不要担心。 |
| 3. Let me see. | 让我看看。 |
| 4. what colour | 什么颜色 |
| 5. in/on the tree | 在树上 |
| 6. have a look (at) | 看一看 |
| 7. how many | 多少 |
| 8. Young Pioneer | 少先队员 |
| 9. at work | 在工作 |
| 10. in the sky | 在天空中 |
| 11. come on | 过来 |
| 12. colour... green | 把……涂成绿色 |
| 13. ask somebody questions | 问某人问题 |
| 14. answer the question | 回答问题 |
| 15. light blue | 淡蓝色 |
| 16. dark brown | 深褐色 |
| 17. look nice | 看起来漂亮 |
| 18. which one | 哪一个 |
| 19. on the clothes line | 在晾衣绳上 |
| 20. put on | 穿上 |
| 21. give something to somebody | 把某物给某人 |
| 22. have breakfast/lunch/supper | 吃早饭/午饭/晚饭 |
| 23. watch TV | 看电视 |
| 24. get up | 起床 |
| 25. play games | 做游戏 |
| 26. go to school | 去上学 |
| 27. go home | 回家 |
| 28. what else | 别的什么 |
| 29. between... and... | 在两者之间 |
| 30. in white | 穿白色的衣服 |

【重点句型】

- Let me help you find it. 让我帮你找。
- What's in /on/under/behind/near...? 在……里面/上面/下面/后面/附近有什么?
There is/are... 有……
- Is there a cat in the tree? 树上有只猫吗?
—Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. 是的,有。/ 不,没有。

1. —Are there any animals in the picture? 图中有些动物吗?

—Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. 是的,有。/ 不,没有。

5. —How many boats are there on the river? 河上有多少条船?

—There is only one. 只有一条。

6. There is no cat here. = There are no cats here. 这儿没有猫。

7. —What colour is it/ are they? 它/它们是什么颜色的?

—It is/ They are... 它/它们是……

8. —Which man? 哪个人?

The one in the green car. 在绿色小汽车里的那个。

9. Whose clothes are these? = Whose are these clothes? 这些是谁的衣服?

10. My gloves are green. What about yours? 我的手套是绿色的。你的呢?

11. What's the time? — What time is it? 几点了?

12. Please go and ask Li Lei. 请去问问李雷。

13. It's time (for somebody) to do something. 是某人做某事的时候了。



【例1】(2006 浙江)

In Zhejiang there will be a new bridge over 30 kilometres long _____ Ningbo and Jiaxing. (B)

A. beside

B. between

C. next

D. from

【解析】 本题考查介词的用法。根据句意及后面的 and, 应用词组 between... and...。因此选 B。

【例2】(2006 浙江温州)

—I'd like something to read. —OK. Here're some _____. (D)

A. CDs

B. pencils

C. photos

D. books

【解析】 本题考查句意理解。前句意为“我想要些读的东西”, 只有 books 才能与 read 相搭配。因此选 D。

【例3】(2006 浙江嘉兴)

_____ minutes make a quarter. (B)

- A. Five B. Fifteen
C. Fifty D. Fifth

【解析】 a quarter 的意思是“一刻钟”，即十五分钟，因此选 B。

【例 4】(2006 浙江金华)

— Where is my ruler? — Oh, I'm sorry. I have taken _____ by mistake. (D)

- A. it's B. his
C. mine D. yours

【解析】 本题考查代词的用法。根据句意“哦，对不起，我拿错了你的尺子”，yours 相当于 your ruler，所以选 D。

【例 5】(2006 浙江宁波)

— _____ is your maths teacher? — The one in red. (C)

- A. What B. Where
C. Which D. How

【解析】 本题考查疑问代词的用法。根据后句 the one in red，对定语提问用 which，因此选 C。

【例 6】(2006 浙江宁波)

It's time for sports. — Let's _____ our sports shoes! (C)

- A. put away B. put up
C. put on D. put down

【解析】 本题考查与 put 有关的词组。前句意为“该做运动了”，所以应该是穿上运动鞋。put away 是“把……放好”，put up 是“挂起、张贴”，put on 是“穿上”，put down 是“放下”，因此选 C。

【例 7】(2006 山东威海)

Let me have a _____. I'm so tired after the long walk. (C)

- A. look B. talk
C. rest D. swim

【解析】 与 have 搭配的词组有：have a look 看一看，have a rest 休息，have a swim 游泳，have a talk 谈话，have a good time 玩得高兴，have a seat 坐下，have a walk 散步，have a class 上课，等等。根据后句中的 tired，所以选 C。

【例 8】(2006 重庆)

It's not good to be late _____ school. (B)

- A. to B. for
C. with D. of

【解析】 本题考查固定词组 be late for school，表示“上学迟到”，因此选 B。

【例 9】(2006 重庆)

— What's the time now? — It's _____. (A)

- A. ten o'clock B. Thursday
C. June 15 D. morning

【解析】 本题关键是理解句型 What's the time now 表示“现在几点”，答语应该是钟点，因此选 A。

【例 10】(2006 北京)

What time do you usually get up, Rick? — I usually get up _____ five o'clock. (B)

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

【解析】 本题考查介词的用法。在钟点前应用介词 at，因此选 B。



一、单项填空

- () 1. — Which books are Li Ming's? — _____ on his desk.
A. The book B. The one
C. The ones D. Ones
- () 2. — Here are your clothes. Please _____.
A. put on them B. put them on
C. put on it D. put it on
- () 3. My watch is on your desk. _____ it _____ me, please.
A. Give, to B. Put, on
C. Take, off D. Look, for
- () 4. It's seven o'clock. It's time _____.
A. go to school B. to go to school
C. to school D. for go to school
- () 5. It's five in the afternoon. I must _____.
A. go to school B. go to bed
C. go home D. play games
- () 6. — _____ people are there in your room?
— There are three.
A. How many B. How old
C. What D. What colour
- () 7. — Is there a clock on the table?
Yes, _____.
A. it is B. there is
C. there are D. it isn't
- () 8. — _____? — It's nine.
A. Where is my watch
B. What's the time
C. Whose is this watch
D. What's this
- () 9. Please come in and _____.
A. look like B. have a seat

- C. put on D. like to play
- () 10. — Is there _____ money in your purse?
— No, there isn't _____.
A. some, any B. any, any
C. any, some D. some, some
- () 11. Let's go and play football with them.
— _____.
A. That's great B. That's all right
C. You're welcome D. Oh, dear
- () 12. I want to go to different places, but I don't know the _____. — A map is helpful, I think.
A. price B. way
C. time D. ticket
- () 13. — You look _____ today, Julia!
Yeah, I've got an MP3. It's a birthday present from my parents.
A. sad B. worried
C. happy D. tired
- () 14. — I'm going to Dalian to spend the holiday tomorrow. — _____.
A. Congratulations B. That's true
C. Have a good time D. That's nothing
- () 15. I'm reading now. Please tell him _____ the TV a bit.
A. turn up B. turn off
C. to turn down D. to turn on

二、根据首字母或汉语拼写单词

16. Sixty minutes is an hour and fifteen minutes is a q _____.
17. I'm so t _____. Can you give me something to drink?
18. He is the winner. He runs the f _____ of all.
19. Tom _____ (去) to work from Monday to Friday, doesn't he?
20. Sandy has lots of _____ (业余爱好).
21. Simon lives on the _____ (第九) floor.
22. My school isn't far from here. It's only fifteen _____ (分钟) walk.
23. I like Chinese tea _____ (没有) anything in it.
24. One of my _____ (牙齿) hurts badly.
25. Listen carefully in class and you are sure to understand the teacher _____ (容易).

三、补全对话

Lucy 打电话给 Ann, 相约于明天上午 9 点在第一人民医院门口会合, 一起去看望因病住在该院的英语老师。可是 Ann 不在, 她母亲接了电话, Lucy 请她转

告 Ann 有关事项。

Lucy: Hello! May I 26. _____ to Ann, please?
Ann's mother: I'm 27. _____, she isn't in.
28. _____ is her mother. Can I take a message?
Lucy: You're very kind. This is Lucy. I'm sorry to tell you that our English teacher is 29. _____. She is now in 30. _____. I'd like Ann to go to see her 31. _____ me.
Ann's mother: I'm sorry to 32. _____ that. I'll let Ann know it. When and where will you meet?
Lucy: What about nine o'clock at the 33. _____ of No. 1 People's Hospital?
Ann's mother: OK. I'll give her the 34. _____. And please remember me to your English teacher.
Lucy: All right. 35. _____ you!
Ann's mother: See you later.

四、改错题

下面短文中, 标有题号的每一行均有一个错误。在该行错词下划一横线, 并在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

One Saturday, Mr Smith with his son Tom, were going to the zoo by bus. The bus was crowded. 36. _____
Little Tom sat on his father knees (膝盖). When the 37. _____ bus stopped, an old lady got on to the bus, and the 38. _____ boy jumps down at once and said, "Would you have 39. _____ my seat, Granny?" "Thank you. You're good boy!" 40. _____
Everyone laughed.



一、完形填空

Jack was a rich young man. One day, he was 1 _____ very happily down a street. Suddenly from his car came a terrible sound. He felt 2 _____, so he stopped his car and looked around. He saw a child standing nearby with a few small stones (石子) in his hand. Jack jumped 3 _____ the car and found a dent (凹痕) in the door. He was so 4 _____ that he caught the boy and shouted at him, "Who are you? 5 _____ did you

throw a stone at my new car?’

‘Please, sir, please... I’m sorry! But I didn’t know what else to do!’ said the child. ‘I threw the stone 6 I wanted you to notice me. I need your 7!’

Tears(眼泪) were running down the child’s face. He said, ‘My brother 8 out of his wheelchair(轮椅) and was almost under it. He is hurt and too 9 for me. Could you give me 10 to get him back into his 11?’

After hearing this, Jack was moved(感动) and 12 to help him. He lifted the child’s brother 13 back into his wheelchair. He looked over the boy carefully to make sure that he was OK. Then he watched the child 14 his brother towards their home. Suddenly the child 15 and bowed(鞠躬) to him. Jack looked at the dent in his car and smiled.

- () 1. A. walking B. riding
C. jogging D. driving
- () 2. A. excited B. interested
C. surprised D. tired
- () 3. A. into B. across
C. over D. out of
- () 4. A. happy B. sad
C. angry D. sorry
- () 5. A. Why B. How
C. When D. Where
- () 6. A. if B. because
C. though D. while
- () 7. A. money B. car
C. help D. phone
- () 8. A. fell B. got
C. climbed D. pulled
- () 9. A. difficult B. weak
C. heavy D. thin
- () 10. A. a hand B. a touch
C. a pull D. a ring
- () 11. A. car B. wheelchair
C. house D. place
- () 12. A. hurried B. preferred
C. wanted D. planned
- () 13. A. quickly B. gently
C. calmly D. tightly
- () 14. A. carry B. send
C. take D. push
- () 15. A. cried out B. looked around
C. got up D. turned around

二、阅读理解

A

If an American is satisfied with you, he will put his thumb and forefinger(食指) into a circle. That means OK. But in Brazil, the very sign is considered to be rude. In Poland, a guest usually presents flowers to his hostess. The number must be an odd(奇数) one. Besides, the hostess isn’t expected to remove the cover of the bunch of flowers. And usually, the red rose is a sign of love.

Usually we nod(点头) to express our agreement and shake our heads to show disapproval(不赞成). To our surprise these body movements mean the opposite in Bulgaria(保加利亚).

The differences in customs and cultures in the world are really noticeable. We should learn more about them to avoid(避免) embarrassment(窘迫). Then, would you please remember: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

- () 16. In Poland, if a man gives some odd red roses to a woman as a present, it means that he _____.
A. will invite her to a dinner party
B. has not been in love with her
C. will invite her to a party
D. has fallen in love with her
- () 17. If a Brazilian puts his thumb and forefinger into a circle, it shows that he _____ you.
A. will be friends with
B. will not be friends with
C. is willing to help
D. is satisfied with
- () 18. In Poland, it is _____ for the hostess to remove the cover of the bunch of flowers somebody has presented to her.
A. impolite B. polite
C. strange D. popular
- () 19. In Bulgaria, if a man nods, it means that he _____ with you.
A. will have a talk B. disagrees
C. will shake hands D. agrees
- () 20. The sentence ‘When in Rome, do as the Romans do’ means that _____.
A. we should learn from the Romans
B. we should work as the Romans do
C. we should obey its customs when we are in foreign countries

D. we have been Romans

B

Yesterday Mark read a letter from World Travel Service. Then he finished the information (信息) paper.

World Travel Service

Dear Mark,

Congratulations! You have won a free four-week trip to another country. Now you must decide where you want to go and what you want to do. Please read this information paper carefully, and finish it. After the trip, you must write a report about your trip.

Yours sincerely

John Foley

John Foley
Manager
World Travel Service

Information

You may choose

- * Go to a country:
Britain Canada Japan Australia
- * Stay:
with a family in a hotel in a school
- * Study a language:
English French Japanese German
- * Study one subject:
Computers Business History Science
- * Have two sports:
Football basketball sports riding
climbing skating badminton
- * Do another two things:
visit a big city spend a day at a beach
visit a science museum

Mark

- () 21. How long will Mark's trip last?
A. Four weeks. B. Two months.
C. About a year. D. We don't know.
- () 22. From the letter, we know John Foley _____.
A. is a traveller
B. is the head of World Travel Service
C. likes writing letters
D. likes going to foreign countries
- () 23. Mark _____.
A. is going to study Japanese during the trip
B. must write a report after the trip
C. should have some sports before the trip
D. will pay for the trip
- () 24. Mark doesn't live in _____.
A. France B. Britain

C. Australia

D. Canada

- () 25. Mark will probably (很可能) write something about _____ in his report.
A. a day at a beach
B. a science museum
C. business of that country
D. basketball of that country

三、完成任务

你知道下面的文字分别在描述哪个节日吗? 请为它们选择一幅合适的插图。



A



B



C



D

26. People celebrate it in memory of the famous nurse, Florence Nightingale. _____
27. On that day, many families eat mooncakes in the open air. They often tell the story of Chang'e. _____
28. In western countries children often put stockings at the end of their beds because Santa Claus will come to fill the stockings with nice presents. _____
29. In October in Canada and in November in the United States, people celebrate the harvest by preparing a large meal. They usually taste turkeys. _____
30. Can you write down one of your favourite holidays or festivals? Try it, please. _____

(请用英语写一个你喜欢的节日名称, 请不要重复上面的节日。)

四、书面表达

很多父母希望孩子将时间都花在学习上。假如你是图中的学生, 请根据图示用英语简述昨天下午放学回家后发生的事情和你的想法。60 词左右。