

全品  图书
CHAMPION

修订版

全品

中考复习方案

英语

学生用书

北京全品教育研究所 组编



西苑出版社

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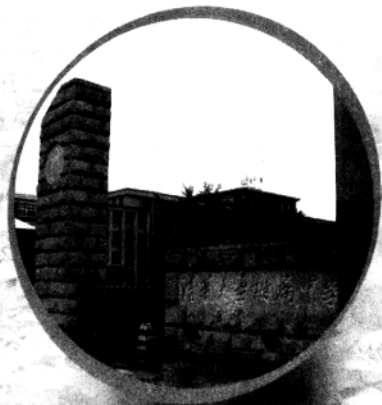
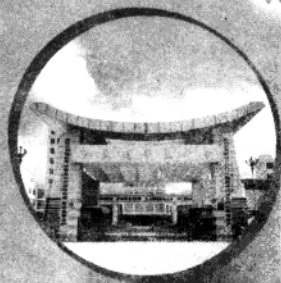
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给你一份直面中考的自信(代前言)

亲爱的同学们,当你为人生的第一次抉择而满怀憧憬的时候,当你为更好地体现人生价值而挑灯夜战的时候,当你为一次次考试而焦虑不安的时候,当你为一道道难题而苦思冥想的时候,当你为一门功课而心烦意乱的时候,当你为无法充实每一页日历而手足无措的时候……也许你已经失去了直面中考的那一份自信。

唯有自信才能自胜自强,作为一名从教多年的全国优秀教师,在那一个个与孩子们相处的难忘的日子里,老师发现了只有给同学们一个好的学习方案,才能让孩子们学得轻松,也才能给孩子们一份从心底流淌出来的自信。

同学们,你们是不是常常有这样的感觉:快,初三老师课堂上教学节奏特别快,容量特别大,许多知识无法笔记;累,课后的复习作业太繁多,父母推荐的习题集又五花八门,浩瀚如海;苦,学习变得沉重、机械、呆板,本真的快乐荡然无存不说,还不知从何下手!更不知付出后将要面对怎样的结果!面对学校生活,也许你无法改变些什么,那么可不可以由你自己选择,改变一下令人压抑的现状呢?如果能**将老师的课堂教学延伸到课后乃至家中,自主地将课堂学习、课堂识记个性化,将课后实践、家庭巩固课堂化**,不正是令人满意的方案吗?

《全品中考复习方案》就是这样一个“桥梁”式的产品。它沟通了生活与课堂、学校与家庭。“要点考点聚焦”、“课前热身”、“典型例题解析”、“课时训练”、“方法小结”、“备考知识仓库”……一个个学习互动环节无疑是**课堂情境的再现**;**“强化模拟试卷”宛如考场实景的预设**;**“同步复习课件”酷似名师教诲的回放**。拥有这样一套立体化的方案,你不仅仅会重新拥有成为课堂主人的感觉,更会拥有积极参与学习,敢于直面中考的一份轻松与自信。“问渠哪得清如许,唯有源头活水来”,当你以轻松的心态聆听老师的引导和点拨的时候,当你以自信的心态走进《全品中考复习方案》的时候,那一股股知识的涓涓细流,已潺潺注入了你的心田,你的明天也注定是清新明朗、清澈灵动的!

同学们,给自己减负,为成功加油吧,《全品中考复习方案》以数十位一线特、高级教师的长期教科研积累,以一大批关爱你们成长的“大朋友们”的拳拳爱心,以全国首套既“走进课堂”,又“走进生活”的立体化复习教材的响亮品牌,一定会给你一份直面中考的自信!

亲爱的同学们,给自己多一个机会,给自己多一重选择,给自己多一份自信。你们的人生将因拥有《全品中考复习方案》而更加精彩!

配套同步复习课件及听力可从全品教育考试网 www.edutest.com.cn 下载。

编者

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第一部分 基础复习

JB I 第一课时 Units 1—8

KEQIAN 热身 课 前 RESHEN

- 你能拼写你的名字吗?
Can you spell your name, please?
- 一加二等于几? 等于三。
What's one plus two? It's three.
- 大家都到齐了吗?
Is everyone here?
- 你的朋友是男孩还是女孩?
Is your friend a boy or a girl?
- 你们看上去很像。
You look the same.
- 今天请你照看这对双胞胎。
Please look after the twins today.
- 我们能把我们的外套放在这儿吗?
Can we put our coats here?
- 我和露西·金是双胞胎姐妹。
Lucy King and I are twin sisters.
- 我骑车上班。
I go to work on my bike.
- At school I have two friends.
在学校我有两位朋友。
- 欢迎到我们家来。
Welcome to our home.
- 他是 14 中学的一名学生。
He is a student in No. 14 Middle School.

④ 要点考点聚焦

- Sit down, please. 请坐。
 { Have a seat, please.
 { Take a seat, please.
- { Goodbye!
 { Bye!
 { See you! 再见!
 { See you later!
- Excuse me 与 sorry

Excuse me 有“对不起,请原谅”等意思,用于引起对方注意或打扰他人之前所用的开头语,常位于句首。而 sorry 是“对不起,很抱歉”的意思,指做错事或忘记某事,向对方表示歉意或道歉时的用语。如:

- ①Excuse me! Are you Mr Green?
请问,你是格林先生吗?(为了引起对方的注意)
- ②—Can you spell it, please? 你能拼写它吗?
—Sorry, I can't. 对不起,我不能。(表示歉意)

4. { How old are you? 你多大了?
 { What's your age?

5. no = { not a + 可数名词的单数
 { not any + { 可数名词的复数
 { 不可数名词

如:①I have no brother = I don't have a brother.

②There is no milk in the bottle.
= There is not any milk in the bottle.

③There are no classes on Sunday.
= There aren't any classes on Sunday.

6. { What number are you? 你是几号?
 { What's your number?

7. { What is this in English?
 { What is the English for this? 这个用英语怎么说?
 { What is this called in English?

8. 冠词 a, an 与 the 的基本用法

①a, an 都是不定冠词,用在可数名词单数形式前,表示同一类事物中的任何一个,表示泛指。an 则限于以元音音素开头的词前,即 an 后的词其音标以元音开头。

如:an apple, an hour
an “f”, a “u”等。

②“the”是定冠词:

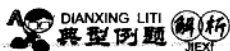
- 表示特定的人或物;
- 双方心目中有所指的人或物;
- 上文已出现过的人或物,下文再次出现时用 the;
- 在序数词和形容词的最高级前;
- 在某些专有名词前,如 the Great Wall 等;
- 在固定词组前用 the。



- That's all right. 不用谢。
9. { That's OK.
It's a pleasure.
You're welcome.
10. { be in 在家
be at home 反义词组 be out
11. { Is everyone here today? 今天大家都来了吗?
Are we all here today?
12. { Thank you very much.
Thanks very much.
Thanks a lot.
13. { come in
come out
come on
come into...
come to...
14. { Welcome to China.
Welcome back home.
Welcome back to school.
You are welcome.
15. { I think he is at home, isn't he?
I don't think he is right, is he?
I think he isn't right. ×

注: I think 后常加上一个肯定式宾语从句, 若表示否定, 则在 think 前否定。

16. { banana trees
twin sisters
men teachers
women drivers
17. { look, look at...
listen, listen to...
18. { × × × and × × × look the same.
× × × looks like × × ×.
19. { in the same class
in different classes
in a different class
20. look { v. 看
link v. 联想 smell/sound/feel...
后接 adj. { 无被动语态
不用进行时代
21. { look after... well
take (good) care of...
22. { go to school on my bike
ride to school
go to school by bike



【例 1】 India and China are of _____ same continent.

- [天津 2002]
- A. /; the B. The, the
C. /; / D. /; a
- 【例 2】 Miss Brown will teach _____ English next term. [上海 2002]
- A. us B. we
C. our D. ours
- 【例 3】 —May I speak to Tom, please?
—_____. [辽宁 2001]
- A. Yes, I am
B. I'm speaking
C. Yes, you may
D. This is Tom speaking
- 【例 4】 —_____ is your brother?
—He is at home. [湖南 2002]
- A. What B. Where
C. When D. How
- 【例 5】 The new student is in _____. [湖北 2002]
- A. Class 2
B. Class second
C. 2 Class
- 【例 6】 My blouse is blue. What about _____?
[四川 2002]
- A. you B. your C. yours

- 【例 7】 —Your English is very good.
—_____. [内蒙古 2002]
- A. Is that so?
B. Oh, my English is very poor.
C. Thank you. I'm glad you think so.
D. Don't you think so?



I. 句型转换

1. Is this a Japanese car? (复数句)
_____ these Japanese _____?
2. Those aren't oranges. (改为单数)
That _____ orange.
3. Lucy is my friend. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Lucy _____ friend?
4. Jim and Mike are my classmates. (改否定为)
Jim and Mike _____ my classmates.
5. The cat is one year old. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is the cat?
6. My teacher is a woman. (改为选择疑问句)
_____ your teacher a woman _____ a man?
7. Ten plus thirteen is twenty-three. (对画线部分提问)
_____ ten plus thirteen?



II. 单项选择

- () 1. It's 9 o'clock a. m. Mr Wang isn't ____.
He is ____.
A. for school; in home
B. for home; in school
C. at school; at home
D. in home; at school
- () 2. What are these? They are ____.
A. a banana tree B. oranges
C. an orange tree D. an apple tree
- () 3. Who's that in ____?
A. Picture one B. the Picture One
C. picture one D. Picture One
- () 4. The woman is forty. ____ is our teacher.
____ name is Miss Gao.
A. She; her B. She; Her
C. Her; She D. She; She's
- () 5. Is this ____?
A. an American car B. a American car
C. cars D. a cars
- () 6. Is this English boy in Class 2 or Class 3? ____
A. Yes, he is. B. No, he is in Class 2.
C. He's in Class 3. D. Yes, he isn't in Class 2.
- () 7. Are these ____ bags? No, I think they are ____ bags.
A. your; her B. you; he
C. your; he D. he; her
- () 8. Hello! 5523781. ____ Ling Ling.
A. I am B. Are you
C. Is that D. This is
- () 9. ____ everyone here today?
No, Li Lei and Liu Ying ____.
A. Are; are B. Is; are
C. Is; aren't D. Are; aren't
- () 10. Who's that man over there? ____.
A. He's at home B. I don't
C. It is Li Lei's father D. He's OK

III. 完形填空

My name is Wei Ming. I'm thirteen. I'm a middle school student. I'm 1 Class Four, Grade One. My English teacher 2 Mrs Zhang. She is 3 old teacher. I 4 a ruler, a pen and two 5 in my pencil-box. I have a bike, 6.

Liu Liang is in my class. He's a boy. We 7 good friends. He is not 8 today. I think he is at home. Look! Here is a 9. But it is not my book. I think it is 10 book.

- () 1. A. in B. at

- C. on D. of
- () 2. A. is B. are
C. am D. /
- () 3. A. an B. a
C. this D. very
- () 4. A. am B. think
C. know D. have
- () 5. A. boxes B. pencils
C. buses D. desk
- () 6. A. too B. or
C. much D. very
- () 7. A. have B. am
C. are D. all
- () 8. A. right B. where
C. at school D. at home
- () 9. A. book B. licence
C. picture D. map
- () 10. A. Liu Liang B. Liu Liangs
C. Liu Liang's D. Liu Liangs'

IV. 阅读理解

American boys and girls love to watch TV. Some children spend (花费) six hours a day in front of the TV set. Some children even watch TV for eight hours or more on Saturday. Many parents let their children watch only during certain hours (在特定时间).

TV shows are like books or films. A child can learn bad things from some of them and good things from others. Some shows help children to understand (理解) the news from Washington and other parts of the world. Some programs (节目) show people and places from other countries or other times in history. With TV child does not have to go to the zoo to see animals or to the sea to see a ship. Boys and girls can see a play, a concert or a basketball game at home. Some programs even teach children how to look or how to use tools (工具).

It is fun (乐趣) to watch TV, but it is also fun to play games, to read a book or to visit friends.

- () 1. American boys and girls spend ____.
A. six hours at school on Saturday
B. four or six hours on TV show on Saturday
C. eight hours or more watching TV every day
D. some more hours in front of the TV sets at the weekend
- () 2. The parents of the boys and girls ____.
A. let their children learn things from TV instead of going to school
B. choose the time for their children to watch TV
C. think that TV programs are better than their





- text books
- D. ask their children to watch what they like to
- () 3. With TV boys and girls can ____.
- A. learn good things and bad things
B. only learn interesting news and places
C. learn from each other and play basketball games at home
D. read books at home and see films in the cinemas
- () 4. Boys and girls like to watch TV because ____.
- A. they have nothing to do at home
B. their parents choose certain hours for them
C. they do not want to play games or visit friends
D. it is fun
- () 5. The writer's opinion(意见) is that ____.
- A. boys and girls must spend some time both on TV and other things
B. children shouldn't (不应该) watch TV

shows

- C. parents mustn't buy TV sets
D. children should stop watching TV

V. 书面表达

用英文介绍自己(30—40词)

- 提示: 1. 姓名、年龄、性别
2. 班级、学校、国籍
3. 朋友的名字
4. 爱好

第二课时 Units 9—16

KEQIAN 热身
课 前 RESHEN

- 来见一下我的家人。Come and meet my family.
- 这是一间教室的图片。This is a picture of a classroom.
- 门是锁着的。The door is locked.
- 图片里有一些动物吗? Are there any animals in it?
- 他们正在工作。They are at work.
- 这件毛衣看起来很漂亮。我想买一件像这样的毛衣。It looks very nice. I want a sweater like this.
- 请把它涂成绿色。Colour it green, please.
- 骑黑色自行车的那个人。The one on the black bike.
- 请穿上它。Put it on, please.
- 你要照顾好你自己的衣服。You must look after your clothes.
- 该睡觉了。It's time to go to bed.
- 把它交给胡老师。Give it to Mr Hu.
- 让我们回家吧。Let's go home.
- 脱下你的鞋子。Take off your shoes.
- 这是我的一张旧的全家福照片。It's an old photo of my family.
- 尽可能多问你的朋友问题。Ask your friend as many questions as you can.

要点考点聚焦
YAO DIAN KAO DIAN JI JIAO

- | | |
|------|--------|
| 1. { | family |
| | home |
| | house |
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 2. 名词的所有格 { | Lily's mother |
| | the student's books |
| | Women's Day |
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 3. have 与 has { | Lily and Lucy's father |
| | Lily's and Lucy's bags |
| | the door of the room |
| | |
- | | |
|------|------------------|
| 如: { | I have a sister. |
| | He has a pen. |
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 4. 英语中人称的排列顺序为: { | 第三人称 + 第一人称 |
| | 第二人称 + 第一人称 |
| | 第三人称 + 第二人称 + 第一人称 |
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. like v. 喜欢
prep 像……样 { | be like prep. (长得)像 |
| | look like prep. 看上去像 |
| | look the same |
| | He likes (v.) English. 他喜欢英语。 |





6. Chinese *n.* 中国人,汉语 *adj.* 中国人的

- I'm Chinese.
- We are Chinese.
- He's a Chinese boy.
- He speaks Chinese.

7. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{look} \\ \text{look at} \dots \\ \text{see} \end{array} \right\}$ 联想 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{read} \\ \text{watch} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{look for} \\ \text{find} \end{array} \right.$

8. 情态动词 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{could} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{may} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{will} \\ \text{need} \\ \text{must} \end{array} \right.$ 9. 方位介词 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at} \\ \text{on} \\ \text{in} \\ \text{behind} \\ \text{beside} \\ \text{near} \\ \text{above} \\ \text{below} \end{array} \right.$

10. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{What's} + \text{地点} \\ \text{There be} + n. + \text{地点} \end{array} \right.$

11. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have/has} \\ \text{There be} \end{array} \right.$ 的区别

12. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be locked} \\ \text{be closed/open} \\ \text{be worried/tired} \end{array} \right.$

13. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let me see.} \\ \text{Let me look.} \\ \text{Let me have a look.} \end{array} \right.$

14. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{let} \\ \text{make} \\ \text{see} \\ \text{hear} \\ \text{watch} \end{array} \right\}$ sb. do sth.

15. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{come in} \text{ 进来} \\ \text{come out} \text{ 出来} \\ \text{come on} \text{ 加油} \\ \text{come to} \dots \text{ 来到} \dots \text{ (指方向)} \\ \text{come into} \dots \text{ 进入到} \dots \text{ 里面} \end{array} \right.$

16. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{some} \text{ 可接可数名词的复数、不可数名词} \\ \text{和含有希望得到对方肯定回答的句式} \\ \text{any} \text{ 用于一般疑问句和否定句} \end{array} \right.$

如: ① There is some money in the box.

② There are some pens in the pencil-box.

③ Would you like some bananas?

④ Are there any apples on the desk?

⑤ There isn't any milk in the bottle.

17. 介词短语修饰名词时,放在修饰词的后面

如: ① The one in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the white car} \\ \text{the red coat} \\ \text{red} \end{array} \right.$

② The one $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{on the bike} \\ \text{under the tree} \\ \text{behind the tree} \end{array} \right.$

18. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be in} \dots \\ \text{be wearing} \\ \text{put on} \end{array} \right.$ 强调穿的状态
强调穿的动作

19. one $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{①作基数词“一”讲;} \\ \text{②作代词,用来代替单数的人或物,} \\ \text{以避免重复前面的名词,它的} \\ \text{复数形式:ones.} \end{array} \right.$

20. colour $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \text{ 颜色} \\ v. \text{ 给} \dots \text{ 着色} \text{ colour sth.} + \text{表示颜色的} \\ \text{形容词} \end{array} \right.$

21. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{put on} \text{ 穿上} \\ \text{put} \dots \text{away} \text{ 把} \dots \text{收起来} \\ \text{put} \dots + \text{方位介词} \text{ 把东西放在某地} \end{array} \right.$

22. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{What about} \dots \text{ 用于征求对方意见或询问情况,其后} \\ \text{How about} \dots \text{ 必须接名词、代词(宾语)或者动名词} \end{array} \right.$

23. a pair of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{trousers} \text{ 一条裤子} \\ \text{gloves} \text{ 一副手套} \\ \text{glasses} \text{ 一副眼镜} \end{array} \right.$

24. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{past 介词} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{过了 half past thirty 6:30} \\ \text{a quarter past seven 7:15} \\ \text{分钟不超过半小时;分钟超过半小} \\ \text{时的用下一个钟点缺几,即:“所缺的几分} \\ \text{+ to + 下一分钟点数”} \\ \text{如 7:45 a quarter to eight.} \\ \text{经过 walk past the post office} \\ \text{走过邮局} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{同音词 passed} \end{array} \right.$

25. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{give} \\ \text{pass} \\ \text{show} \end{array} \right\}$ sth. to sb. 联想 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{get} \\ \text{make} \\ \text{buy} \end{array} \right\}$ sth. for sb.

26. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It's time to do sth.} \\ \text{It's time for sth.} \\ \text{表示“该做} \dots \text{的时候了”} \\ \text{It's time for sb. to do sth.} \end{array} \right.$

27. 限定词 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{play games} \text{ 做游戏} \\ \text{play} + \text{球类名词,名词前不能加冠词或其他} \end{array} \right.$

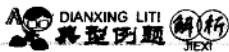
27. 限定词 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{play against sb.} \text{ 表示“与某人打比赛”} \\ \text{play with sth.} \text{ 表示“玩} \dots \text{东西”} \end{array} \right.$

28. 介词 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{between} \dots \text{and} \text{ 在两者之间} \\ \text{among} \text{ 在三者以上之间} \end{array} \right.$





- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-------|
| 29. | buy sth. | 30. | tell |
| | go shopping | | speak |
| | do some shopping | | say |
| | go to the shop | | talk |



【例1】 —Who's the boy in the picture?
—It's Jim.
—Oh, it's _____. [湖北 1999]
A. Jim's picture B. a picture of Jim
C. a picture and Jim

【例2】 _____ a book, two pens and a ruler on the desk. [上海 1999]
A. There are B. There is
C. has D. have

【例3】 —Who has a dictionary, children?
—I have _____. [河南 1999]
A. it B. this
C. one D. so

【例4】 —What's your friend like?
—_____. [江西 2000]
A. He is English B. He is a teacher
C. He is tall and thin D. He likes sports

【例5】 This is _____ classroom. _____ is over there. [广州 1999]
A. ours; their B. our; Theirs
C. our; Their D. ours; Theirs

【例6】 What about _____ to the park? [甘肃 1999]
A. to go B. go
C. going D. we

【例7】 The Green family _____ at home.
A. all is B. are all
C. all are D. is all

【例8】 My father was ill in bed. I must _____ him. [北京 2000]
A. look after B. look like
C. look for D. look at

【例9】 "Whose bike is it?" "It's _____." [北京 2000]
A. John B. John's
C. Johns' D. Johns

【例10】 I found the bottle in _____ room. [河北 1999]
A. Sara and Kate B. Sara's and Kate's
C. Sara's and Kate D. Sara and Kate's



I. 词汇

A. 用括号里所给词的适当形式填空。

- They are _____ teachers. (woman)
- _____ is that cat? It's Kate's. (who)
- Please give the book to _____. (she)
- Those are _____ desks. (they)
- It's time _____ (go) to bed.

B. 句型转换。

- This is a picture of a classroom. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is this?
- It's about one twenty-five. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the _____?
- The girl under the desk is Lucy. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is Lucy?
- The blue shirt is mine. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is _____?
- The name of Kate's cat is Mimi. (同义句)
_____ name is Mimi.
- It's time to begin class. (同义句)
It's time _____.

II. 单项选择

- () 1. I can see _____ bird in the tree. _____ bird is white.
A. a; A B. a; The
C. the; The D. an; The
- () 2. That woman is _____ teacher.
A. a English B. an American
C. an Chinese D. Japanese
- () 3. Mary _____ Jane. I think they are twins.
A. look like B. looks like
C. looks the same D. looks at
- () 4. The twins are in _____.
A. same class B. different class
C. different classes D. the same classes
- () 5. Can you find _____ in the map?
A. chang sha B. Changsha
C. Chang Sha D. changsha
- () 6. Mr Brown is Tom's father. Tom is his _____.
A. brother B. sister
C. daughter D. son
- () 7. A banana is _____.
A. yellow B. red
C. white D. black
- () 8. _____ is your car? The white one.
A. Whose B. What
C. Which D. Where
- () 9. Whose trousers _____?
A. is this B. are that
C. is it D. are those





- () 10. ___ here, please.
A. Go B. Come
C. Go to D. Come to
- () 11. These are your sweaters. ___, please.
A. Put it on B. Put on it
C. Put them on D. Put on them
- () 12. What's forty and sixteen? It's _____.
A. fifty-six B. fifty-five
C. fifty-six D. fifty-seven
- () 13. Bill ___ on duty today, but he ___ here.
A. am; is B. is; am not
C. is; isn't D. is; is
- () 14. The woman is sixty, ___ she looks young.
A. and B. but
C. or D. is
- () 15. I can see my shoes ___ my hat.
A. and B. but
C. too D. or

III. 完形填空

My 1 is Chen Ming. I'm a Chinese boy. I'm twelve. I'm 2 Nanjing. Nanjing is a big city. I'm in No. 10 Middle School. 3 school is a very good school in Nanjing. I'm in Class 5, Grade 1. There are 52 students, 27 4 and 25 boys. Miss Helen is our English teacher. 5 is from America. She is nice 6 me. I like English very much and I'm good at it. Wei Hua 7 English, too. We are good 8. My father is a doctor. My 9 is a Chinese teacher. She 10 I are in the same school. We love our school.

- () 1. A. e-mail B. address
C. name D. number
- () 2. A. from B. at
C. on D. to
- () 3. A. Their B. You
C. Mine D. Our
- () 4. A. boys B. girls
C. women D. men
- () 5. A. He B. She
C. They D. You
- () 6. A. like B. for
C. to D. with
- () 7. A. likes B. takes
C. like D. take
- () 8. A. workers B. teachers
C. parents D. friends
- () 9. A. father B. mother
C. brother D. uncle

- () 10. A. and B. or
C. with D. but

IV. 阅读理解

In England, people often talk about the weather because they can experience four seasons in one day. In the morning the weather is warm like in spring. An hour later black clouds come and then it rains hard. The weather gets a little cold. In the late afternoon the sky will be sunny, the sun will be sunny, and the sun will begin to shine, and it will be summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter they can swim sometimes, and in summer sometimes they should take warm clothes.

When you go to England, you will see that some English people usually take an umbrella(伞) or a raincoat with them in the sunny morning, but you should not laugh at them.

If you don't take an umbrella or a raincoat, you will regret (后悔) later in the day.

- () 1. Why do people in England often talk about the weather? _____.
A. Because they may have four seasons in one day
B. Because they often have very good weather
C. Because the weather is warm just like in spring
D. Because the sky is sunny all day
- () 2. From the story we know that ___ come and then there is a heavy rain.
A. sunshine and snow B. black clouds
C. summer and winter D. spring and autumn
- () 3. "People can also have summer in winter" means "it is sometimes too ___ in winter".
A. warm B. cool
C. cold D. rainy
- () 4. In the sunny morning some English people usually take a raincoat or an umbrella with them because _____.
A. their friends ask them to do so
B. it often rains in England
C. they are going to sell them
D. they are their favourite things
- () 5. The best title (标题) for this passage is _____.
A. Bad Seasons
B. Summer or Winter
C. The Weather in England
D. Strange English People





初一上学期英语测试题

I. 听力

A. 听句子, 选出最佳答案。每小题读一遍。

- () 1. A. He is good.
B. Very well.
C. Next year.
D. Twenty.
- () 2. A. Yes, please.
B. Tea, please.
C. Here you are.
D. Sorry.
- () 3. A. I feel great today.
B. It's OK, mum.
C. You too, mum.
D. Yes, it's a nice day today.
- () 4. A. Phone me at 5 o'clock.
B. Yes, of course.
C. Sorry, wrong number.
D. Yes, it's my phone.
- () 5. A. Last night.
B. At lunch time.
C. Sometimes.
D. Two days ago.

B. 对话理解; 听录音, 选择正确应答。每段对话读两遍。

- () 6. What are they talking about?
A. Foreigners. B. Foreign languages.
C. Foreign countries.
- () 7. What's the matter with the girl student?
A. She has something important to do.
B. She is going to do some shopping.
C. she is late for class.
- () 8. What's the boy doing?
A. Reading in good light.
B. Reading in poor light.
C. Reading in the sun.
- () 9. How much is the coat now?
A. 30 yuan. B. 60 yuan.
C. 120 yuan.
- () 10. Where's the boy?
A. In a book store. B. In a shop.
C. In a school library.

C. 短文理解; 听录音, 选择正确应答。短文读两遍。

- () 11. _____ is very interesting.

- A. Listening to the radio
- B. Watching TV
- C. Reading English

- () 12. Many children can see a lot and know many things _____.
A. by listening to the radio
B. by listening to the tape
C. by watching TV
- () 13. TV can help children open their _____.
A. minds B. eyes
C. both minds and eyes
- () 14. Watching TV too much is _____ for your health.
A. bad B. good
C. better
- () 15. What's the passage(文章) about?
A. Listening to the radio
B. Watching TV
C. How should children watch TV?

II. 词汇

A. 根据所给首字母, 拼写单词。

- 1. I'm a Chinese and he is a J _____.
- 2. The two girls look the same. They're t _____.
- 3. Eight plus four is t _____.
- 4. The w _____ over there is Miss Gao.
- 5. This is our classroom. Y _____ is over there.

B. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- 1. Kate's trousers _____ yellow. (be)
- 2. The _____ are Tom's and Mike's. (knife)
- 3. These are _____ (child) books.
- 4. Can you look after _____? (they)
- 5. There _____ (be) a pen and two pencils in the box.

C. 句型转换

- 1. We aren't in the same class. (改为同义句)
We are in _____.
- 2. This is a hat. (用 cap 改为选择疑问句)
_____ a hat _____ a cap?
- 3. There are some flowers on the desk. (改为否定句)
There _____ flowers on the desk.
- 4. These are orange oranges. (改为单数句)
_____ orange _____.
- 5. There're some birds in the sky. (对画线部分提问)
_____ in the sky?
- 6. The coat on the bed is Jim's. (对画线部分提问)





_____ is Jim's?

7. You can see a kite and a football in the picture. (对画线部分提问)

_____ in the picture?

8. Her skirt is dark brown. (对画线部分提问)

_____ is her skirt?

III. 单项选择

- () 1. Whose ruler is this? It's _____.
A. my B. my's
C. I'm D. mine
- () 2. Let _____ have a look.
A. We B. our
C. us D. ours
- () 3. _____? It's black.
A. What's this?
B. Whose bike is this?
C. What colour is the bike?
D. What is the colour bike?
- () 4. This is my son. _____ a student.
A. He's B. His
C. She's D. Her's
- () 5. This is a map _____.
A. of Chinese B. of China
C. in China D. in Chinese
- () 6. The girl _____ the hat is my sister.
A. on B. in
C. at D. have
- () 7. These are your shoes. Please _____.
A. give them to me B. put them on
C. find them D. let me see
- () 8. Whose blouses are those? I think they are _____.
A. the twin B. the twins'
C. the twin's D. twins
- () 9. I _____ an English car.
A. am B. not have
C. have no D. don't have
- () 10. We can't see _____ in the bedroom.
A. any flower B. any flowers
C. some flower D. some flowers
- () 11. It's _____ five thirty. Let's _____, please.
A. about; go B. at; to go
C. at; go D. to; to go
- () 12. _____ Kate's shoes black? No, _____.
A. Is; it isn't B. Is; they aren't
C. Are; they aren't D. Are; it isn't
- () 13. These are your trousers. Please _____.
A. give them to me B. put them on

C. find them D. Let me see

- () 14. It's time _____, Tom. Take your shoes _____.
A. go to bed; off B. to go to bed; off
C. to go bed; of D. to go to bed; of
- () 15. Are there three _____ in the room?
A. womans B. woman
C. women D. womens
- () 16. There is _____ "u" and _____ "l" in blue.
A. an, a B. a, an
C. a, a D. an, an
- () 17. Is it red or green? _____.
A. Yes, it's green. B. No, it isn't.
C. Yes, it is. D. It's green.
- () 18. It's 7:00 in the evening. It's time _____.
A. go to bed B. to go to bed
C. to go to bed D. go to bed
- () 19. Oh, your sweater is very nice. _____.
A. You're right B. You're all right
C. It's right D. Thanks a lot
- () 20. The book is _____, that one is _____.
A. my; her B. mine; hers
C. us; she's D. mine; her's

IV. 完形填空

Let's look at the 1. The boy's name is John. 2 girl 3 the white blouse is John's 4 Rose. The other one in the yellow blouse is John's sister Mary. 5 and 6 sisters are 7 in No. 1 Middle School. The 8 sisters are in Class 2, Grade 1 and John is in Class 2, Grade 2. The man and the woman are 9 father and mother. The man is a worker and the woman is a teacher. The old man and the old woman are John's grandfather and grandmother. They are a 10.

- () 1. A. boy B. dialogue
C. picture D. girl
- () 2. A. A B. An
C. The D. /
- () 3. A. with B. on
C. at D. in
- () 4. A. mother B. father
C. sister D. daughter
- () 5. A. Rose B. John
C. Mary D. The girl
- () 6. A. his B. her
C. your D. their
- () 7. A. teachers B. workers
C. sisters D. students
- () 8. A. one B. two
C. three D. four





- () 9. A. her B. his
 C. our D. their
- () 10. A. home B. house
 C. family D. class

V. 阅读理解

A

Sam and Pat are brothers. They are twins. They are in the same class. Sam works harder (更努力) and studies better (更好) than his brother Pat. One day, the teacher asks the class to write a composition (作文). The name of it was "my brother". Sam writes a composition and wants to give it to the teacher, but Pat said, "Sam, let me have a look." Pat reads it and copies (抄) it.

The next day, the teacher asks Pat, "How is it that your composition is the same as Sam's, Pat?"

"You know we have the same brother," answers Pat.

- () 1. Sam and Pat are _____.
A. friends B. classmates
C. twins D. both B and C
- () 2. Pat asks Sam to _____.
A. copy his composition
B. help him write the composition
C. give his composition to him
D. look at his composition
- () 3. The two brothers _____ to the teacher.
A. together give one composition
B. give two compositions
C. each gives a composition
D. don't give any compositions
- () 4. Pat's answer to the teacher's question is _____.
A. nice B. not right
C. OK D. a good one
- () 5. Who studies better?
A. Sam. B. Pat.
C. Sam and Pat. D. We don't know.

B

Wei Jun is a good driver. He is twenty-three years old. He drives a car in a machine factory. He works from Monday to Friday. His home is far (远) away from the factory. He gets up at half past five. He goes to work at six o'clock. At half past seven he must get there. He has no time to have breakfast. He leaves the factory at five o'clock. He cooks supper and does housework in the evening. He likes reading a lot. Sometimes he watches TV. He goes to bed at about ten.

- () 1. Wei Jun _____.
A. is a worker
B. is a car driver

- C. teaches in the factory
D. makes machines

- () 2. On Saturday and Sunday Wei Jun _____.
A. doesn't go to work
B. stays at home
C. goes to the factory
D. reads books
- () 3. _____, so he has no time to have breakfast.
A. He is very busy
B. His factory is too far
C. He doesn't like having breakfast
D. He often gets up early
- () 4. He has lunch _____.
A. at home
B. in his car
C. in the factory
D. in the park
- () 5. He _____ in the evening.
A. washes his clothes
B. cooks supper
C. does housework
D. both B and C

C

The Life in a Day		
Time	John	Mike
6:00AM	Get up and do morning exercises	Be still in bed
6:50AM	Have breakfast and go to school	Get up and have a quick breakfast
7:30AM	Read English	Hurry to school
11:25AM	Have lunch alone	Have lunch with friends
11:55AM	Have a short rest	Play basketball
6:00PM	Have dinner while reading newspapers	Have dinner while talking to parents
7:00PM	Do homework carefully	Watch TV
9:00PM	Go to bed	Do homework in a hurry
10:30PM	Be asleep	Go to bed

- () 1. Mike _____ at 6:00 in the morning.
A. gets up B. does morning exercises
C. is still in bed D. reads newspapers
- () 2. John has lunch _____.





- A. alone
 - B. with his friends
 - C. later than Mike
 - D. at 11:55 a. m.
- () 3. It's not good for Mike to _____ at 11:55a. m.
- A. have a rest
 - B. go to bed
 - C. play basketball
 - D. have dinner
- () 4. Mike always goes to bed at _____.
- A. 9:00 p. m.
 - B. 10:30 p. m.
 - C. 6:00 p. m.
 - D. 7:00 p. m.
- () 5. Which is John's bad habit?
- A. Getting up late and hurrying to school.
 - B. Going to bed at 9:00 p. m.
 - C. Doing homework in a hurry.
 - D. Having dinner while reading.

(2004 绍兴中考卷)

VI. 书面表达

习作要求:补全题目 Go shopping with sb. ,在文中运用

be going to 结构、形容词比较级和一般现在时态和现在进行时等。句子通顺,中心明确,结构完整,不少于60个单词。

- 内容揭示:①购物时,准备买的东西;
 ②选购的过程;
 ③购物后的想法或对所买东西的评价。

