



测一课一练全

测一课一练全

11课测

第三次修订

人教版·与新教材同步

初三英语「上」

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●吉林人民出版社

PDF

出版说明

《一课一测》自出版以来已走过了三个春秋,作为品牌书,三年来它深受广大师生的喜爱。在竞争激烈的教辅书中,《一课一测》为何一直畅销不衰呢?这是因为《一课一测》年年修订,始终保持自己的特色:

☆同步编写,科目齐全,全程训练。

《一课一测》根据最新初(高)中教材编写,文科同步到每一课,理科同步到每一节,学科齐全、配套成龙,涉及语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物、政治九个学科。覆盖了从小学到高中的整个学习阶段,全程提供优化的训练指导。

☆新颖的体例设计,形式灵活,方便实用。

《一课一测》按课(节)编写,每课(节)设计一份试题,下设两个栏目:

☐ **课前提示** 此栏目主要归纳每课(节)的重点、难点、考点,为学生指明学习目标。

☐ **检测题** 此栏目为全书的主要内容,根据每课(节)的知识点命题,注重对基础知识的考查,又逐步向课外迁移,题量适中,难度合理。

《一课一测》每课(节)占2页,单元测试、期中(期末)测试占4页,每课(节)测试时间50分钟,满分100分,单元测试时间90分钟,满分100分。这样的设计使本书既可作课堂小考,也可作课后自测;既可作练习册,也可拆分为试卷,方便实用。

为了精益求精,2004年我们对《一课一测》从内容到体例都做了全面、细致的修订,并对图书结构做了一些较大的调整:

一、体例设计突出“细”。

“课前提示”栏目不变,“检测题”部分,根据学生的实际需要,将习题细分为三个层次:

A 课时跟踪测试 巩固课内所学的知识、技能、方法,夯实双基,可满足广大学生的需要。

B 综合创新测试 注重知识的迁移、拓展、延伸,突出考查学生对知识、技能、方法的分析能力和综合创新能力,可满足大多数中等水平学生的需要。

C 中(高)考与竞赛 以中考(高考)为训练导向,让学生在平时学习中接触中(高)考及竞赛题型,使学生了解中(高)考命题动态,抓住中(高)考的脉搏,增强中(高)考应试信心,可满足中等偏上水平学生的需要。

二、命题与选材突出“新”,密切联系实际。

在题型设计上增加了情境题、探索题、开放题、实践类题,选材上结合现实生活、生产中的新材料、新情境、新问题,注重课内与课外、理论与实际的联系,使学生能够学以致用,提高解决实际问题的综合能力。

三、完善原书每课(节)的版式设计,使其更具实用性。

修订后的《一课一测》打破原书每课(节)占2页的束缚,个别课(节)教学内容较少,设为1页,个别课(节)知识点较多,设为4页,比原书合并课节编写更有可操作性,所有学科都增大了答题空,学生可以直接在书上答题,老师可直接批改,更方便,更实用。

四、紧跟教材改革,合理调整科目,多层次多方面满足师生的需要。

根据新教材的推广现状,我们对《一课一测》修订时,调整了图书的学科结构,如减少了原人教大纲版的副科,及时增加了各版本新课标的语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物等学科。有人教版、语文版、江苏版的语文,人教版、北师大版、华东师大版的数学;人教版、冀教版的英语;人教版历史、地理、生物、物理、化学等,可多层次满足全国不同地区广大师生的需要。

《一课一测》再一次修订后,将会拓展你的视野,引导你多向思维,培养你自主探究知识的兴趣,提高你的综合素质和应试能力。由于时间仓促,本书难免有一些不足,请广大师生提出建议与意见,使我们进一步完善。

吉林人民出版社综合室

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Unit 1 In the library

Lesson 1

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 检测时间 50 分钟 满分 100 分 得分 _____

课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 CD player, several, shelf 的用法。
2. 日常用语: I have got a book. Excuse me. Have you got...? Yes, I have. No, I haven't. You're welcome.
3. 语法: 学习现在完成时态的构成。



A 课时跟踪测试

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. The books in the library are all on the s _____.
2. In the library, she can borrow books on many different s _____.
3. The books can give us k _____.
4. Excuse me. Have you got any English-Chinese d _____ in the library?
5. Look! It's raining. You'd better take an u _____.

II. 单项填空(每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

- () 1. I'm sure I _____ him three years ago.
A. saw B. see C. seen D. have seen
- () 2. We have got books _____ many different subjects.
A. in B. at C. by D. on
- () 3. I _____ live in the village, so I know it very well.
A. use to B. used to C. are used to D. were used to
- () 4. — Excuse me. Have you got a notebook? — Sorry, I haven't _____.
A. it B. got C. got one D. got it
- () 5. May I _____ your new bike?
A. lend B. keep C. borrow D. renew
- () 6. I can't find my notebook. _____ you _____ it?
A. Have, seen B. Did, see C. Have, saw D. Did, seen
- () 7. I haven't seen your ruler. Why _____ ask Mary?
A. don't B. not to C. you don't D. not
- () 8. The history books must still _____ on the desk.
A. are B. be C. is D. were
- () 9. — Have you _____ learned English? — Yes, I've _____ learned a lot.
A. never, ever B. ever, never C. ever, already D. already, ever
- () 10. Have you finished _____ the picture?
A. draw B. drew C. draws D. drawing

III. 句型转换(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. Do you have a dictionary? (同义句转换)
_____ a dictionary?

2. I've got a bookshelf. (改为复数句子)

We _____.

3. I think you're right. (改为否定句)

I _____ you _____ right.

4. His book must be on the desk, _____? (完成反意疑问句)

5. He always goes to see his uncle. (对画线部分提问)

_____ he go to see his uncle?

B 综合创新测试

IV. 完形填空 (每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

Our school has a big library. It has many 1 on different subjects. Students can read books and newspapers in the 2 room. They can also borrow books from the library. But they must 3 them on time. If they 4 books, they must pay for them. Miss Yang works in the library. She is very helpful and 5 to the students.

One morning she was 6 at the desk when Han Meimei hurried in. She told Miss Yang that she couldn't find the library book New Concept English 7. At that moment Lucy came into the library with Han Meimei's library book. She 8 it in the classroom. Han Meimei was very 9. She thanked Lucy and said that she would be more 10 from then on.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. students | B. teachers | C. books | D. pictures |
| () 2. A. sitting | B. reading | C. meeting | D. waiting |
| () 3. A. borrow | B. lend | C. give | D. return |
| () 4. A. lose | B. forget | C. leave | D. miss |
| () 5. A. strict | B. kind | C. ready | D. free |
| () 6. A. working | B. playing | C. sleeping | D. studying |
| () 7. A. somewhere | B. anywhere | C. nowhere | D. everywhere |
| () 8. A. found | B. bought | C. looked for | D. left |
| () 9. A. angry | B. happy | C. sorry | D. sad |
| () 10. A. careful | B. helpful | C. thankful | D. beautiful |

C 中考与竞赛

V. 用所给单词的适当形式填空 (每空 1 分, 共 6 分)

1. (2002 · 四川) _____ you ever _____ (be) to London?

2. (2002 · 上海) A: Where _____ (be) the Browns?

B: They _____ (go) to Canada for the holidays.

A: When _____ they _____ (come) back?

B: In a month.

VI. 同义句转换 (每空 1 分, 共 4 分)

1. (2002 · 上海) Sam's grandfather died 10 years ago.

Sam's grandfather has been _____ 10 years.

2. (2002 · 重庆) I have learned English for three years.

It is three years _____ I _____ English.

Lesson 2

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 检测时间 50 分钟 满分 100 分 得分 _____

课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 already, used to, on, knowledge, yard, schoolyard, put (sth) down, step, librarian, probably, pay, pay for (sth), sadly, come up with, mark, bookmark 的用法。
2. 日常用语: Have you seen a history book? I can't find it. I think I've lost it. Don't worry. I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books. Please return it to the library.



A 课时跟踪测试

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. My grandma u _____ to be a music teacher.
2. Her h _____ is singing.
3. Someone will probably find it and return it s _____ or later.
4. I'm afraid I'll have to p _____ for the lost books.
5. "I can't find my dog," said Father s _____.

II. 单项填空 (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

- () 1. We must return our library books _____.
A. on time B. in times C. at time D. of time
- () 2. Lucy _____ a dictionary from Han Mei two months ago.
A. have borrowed B. borrowed C. borrow D. will borrow
- () 3. One day, the old man _____ a good idea.
A. came up B. came up to C. thought D. came up with
- () 4. I want to buy _____ apples.
A. some more B. more some C. some much D. much some
- () 5. _____ the library, you can borrow books _____ different subjects.
A. In, for B. In, on C. At, about D. At, for
- () 6. Our family _____ in the country, but now we live in the city.
A. used to live B. used to living C. were used to live D. are used to living
- () 7. I didn't _____ home until 10 o'clock last night.
A. return back B. return back to C. return D. return to
- () 8. Li Lei works hard on his English and _____.
A. so Lucy does B. so is Lucy C. so does Lucy D. so Lucy is
- () 9. Knives are used _____ cutting things.
A. as B. for C. with D. on
- () 10. How much did he _____ the old car?
A. pay for the man B. pay for man C. pay the man for D. pay the man

III. 根据所给汉语完成句子 (每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. 他的妈妈过去是一名医生。

- His mother _____ a doctor.
2. 她喜欢读关于不同科目的书。
She likes reading _____.
3. 我的爱好是听音乐。
My _____ is _____ music.
4. 她放下书,走了几步。
She _____ the books and _____ steps.
5. 人们到处寻找这个女孩,但是没有找到。
People _____ the girl _____, but they couldn't find her.

B 综合创新测试

IV. 完形填空(每小题 3 分,共 30 分)

Mother's Day is celebrated in the US. It's also a holiday in some 1 countries. It is on the second Sunday in May. It is a day to thank mothers. On that day, mothers usually 2 flowers and cards. On the cards, children will write "Thanks, Mom", "To the best mother in the world", "Best 3 for Mother's Day" and so on.

Where does the idea for the holiday 4? We should thank Miss Anna. Her mother 5 on May 9, 1905.

She 6 her mother. She wrote letters to some important persons. In her letters she asked them to decide a day for 7 mothers. Then Mother's Day 8 on the second Sunday in May by the US in 1913.

On Mother's Day, children give 9, or the whole family go out and try to do 10 for their mothers.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. the other | B. another | C. others | D. other |
| () 2. A. buy | B. receive | C. send | D. borrow |
| () 3. A. wish | B. to wish | C. wishes | D. wished |
| () 4. A. be from | B. is from | C. come from | D. came from |
| () 5. A. died | B. dead | C. is dead | D. die |
| () 6. A. hadn't deep love for | | B. had deep a love to | |
| | C. hated | D. had a deep love for | |
| () 7. A. both | B. all | C. none | D. every |
| () 8. A. is made | B. made | C. was made | D. makes |
| () 9. A. present to their mothers | | B. presents to their mothers | |
| | C. presents for their mothers | D. their mother presents | |
| () 10. A. something nice | | B. anything nice | |
| | C. nice everything | D. nice something | |

C 中考与竞赛

V. 句型转换(每小题 5 分,共 10 分)

1. I got up half an hour ago. (同义句转换)

I _____ up for half an hour.

2. (2002·哈尔滨) His friend has already posted the photos. (改为否定句)

His friend _____ posted the photos _____.

Lesson 3

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 检测时间 50 分钟 满分 100 分 得分 _____

课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 encourage, think of, get...back, pick up, once, abroad, copy 的用法。
2. 日常用语: Have you ever done...? Yes, I have. / No, never. I have just done....
3. 语法: 学习现在完成时的陈述形式, 疑问形式和简略答语。



A 课时跟踪测试

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空(每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

1. Tom spent two hours _____ (read) the book.
2. — _____ you _____ (return) his bike yet?
— Oh, I forgot. I _____ (return) it soon.
3. Lucy _____ just _____ (clean) the kitchen.
4. Ann _____ (do) her homework at 5 o'clock every day. But at this time yesterday, she _____ (watch) TV.
5. If he _____ (have) time tomorrow, he can go to visit his uncle.
6. My parents often ask me whether I like _____ (be) a teacher.
7. While he _____ (read) a book, he heard a knock at the door.
8. "I _____ (call) you as soon as I _____ (arrive)," said Mr Li when he _____ (leave) home yesterday morning.
9. Is it possible _____ (book) 10 tickets to Beijing?
10. They told me that they _____ (give) me a ring as soon as possible.

II. 单项填空(每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

- () 1. Have you visited Paris _____?
A. before B. ago
C. yesterday D. in 2000
- () 2. The teacher has many ways to encourage us _____.
A. learn English B. learned English
C. to learn English D. learning English
- () 3. — Have they found their chairs?
— _____.
A. Yes, they did B. No, they didn't
C. No, not even once D. Not yet
- () 4. Can you think _____ another way to help the poor boy?
A. about B. of C. for D. hard
- () 5. If you find a library book, please return it _____ the library.
A. back B. back to C. to D. in
- () 6. She has _____ the pen for a week.
A. borrowed B. borrows
C. lend D. kept
- () 7. I've lost my key. Have you seen it _____?

- A. anywhere B. everywhere
C. somewhere D. nowhere
- () 8. His brother _____ my bike, then he _____ it to Wang Fei.
A. lent, has borrowed B. borrowed, has lent
C. borrowed, lent D. lend, borrow
- () 9. They bought a new machine a week _____.
A. ago B. before C. front D. in front
- () 10. I lost my eraser. I _____ it everywhere but I can't _____ it.
A. looked for, find B. have looked, find
C. found, looked for D. have looked for, found

B 综合创新测试

III. 根据所给汉语完成句子(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1. 读故事的结尾部分, 然后想其他的方法鼓励人们将书归还。

Read the _____ the story. Then _____ other ways to _____ people to _____ books.

2. 直到有一天我拾到老奶奶遗忘的书, 我才知道这些书是怎样那么快被还到图书馆的。

I _____ quite understand how they got the book _____ so quickly until I _____ a book Grandma _____ left _____ day.

3. 你曾经跟外国人说过话吗?

_____ you ever _____ to a foreigner?

4. 你们到国外去过吗?

Have you ever _____?

5. 我刚刚抄完所有的生词。

I've just _____ the new words.

C 中考与竞赛

IV. 单项填空(每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

- () 1. (2002 • 河南) I won't go to see the film tonight, because I _____ my ticket.
A. lost B. have lost
C. will lost D. didn't have
- () 2. (2002 • 广州) — What's the weather like this summer here?
— There _____ very little rain.
A. has B. has been
C. are D. have been
- () 3. (2002 • 陕西) "Harry Potter" is a very nice film. I _____ it twice.
A. will see B. have seen
C. saw D. see
- () 4. (2002 • 吉林) The 2002 World Cup Soccer Match _____ for over 20 days since May 31st.
A. has begun B. lasted C. began D. has lasted

Lesson 4

班级_____ 姓名_____ 检测时间50分钟 满分100分 得分_____

课前提示

1. 词汇:掌握 as 的用法;理解 screen, spoil 的含义。
2. 日常用语:What kind of books do you like reading? May I help you? Yes, please. Wait a minute, please. Could you find out who has taken it?



A 课时跟踪测试

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空(每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

1. He hasn't _____ (pay) for the book.
2. A moment later, the girl _____ (begin) to cook.
3. I'm sorry I _____ (leave) my book in the car.
4. Look! Some children _____ (fly) kites on the playground.
5. He has already _____ (fall) asleep.

II. 根据所给汉语完成句子(每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

1. 如果你想在图书馆找到书,你需要知道怎么看卡片上的信息。

If you want to _____ books in the library, you _____ to know how to _____ the _____ on the card.

2. 我想借一本关于生物方面的书,但不在架子上。

I want to _____ a book on _____, but it isn't on the _____.

3. 你能弄清谁拿了这本书吗?

Could you _____ who has _____ it?

4. 请稍等,让我在电脑上查一下。

Wait a _____. Let me find it _____ the _____.

5. 作为一个图书管理员,你每天都做些什么?

What do you do every day _____ a _____?

B 综合创新测试

III. 阅读理解(每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

Over 30,000 years ago, people from northern Asia(亚洲北部) went to America. Today, we all call these people Indians. The Indians went to America because the weather began to change. Northern Asia became very cold. Everything froze. They had to move or they would die. How did the first Indians go to America? They walked!

Later Columbus found the New World in 1492. At first, only a few Europeans followed. They travelled to America in boats. For the next 300 years, about 500,000 Europeans went to the USA. Among them were people from France, Italy and other countries. These Europeans spoke many different languages. Most of them took almost no money. They went to America so that they could find a better life.

- () 1. _____ went to America first.

A. People from France

B. People from southern Asia

C. People from Europe

D. People from northern Asia

- () 2. Indians went to America because _____.
 A. they liked America B. northern Asia became very cold
 C. southern Asia became very cold D. they liked travelling
- () 3. The first Europeans went to America _____.
 A. by boat B. by train C. by plane D. on foot
- () 4. These Europeans _____.
 A. didn't speak the same language B. spoke English only
 C. spoken French only D. spoke both English and French
- () 5. The Europeans went to America to _____.
 A. learn English B. find a better life
 C. travel D. mend the boats

IV. 补全对话(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

A: What are you looking for?

B: A book.

A: What's 1 ?

B: On computer.

A: Is it a 2 book?

B: Yes, I 3 it from the library last week. I 4 it in the school garden two hours ago. But I 5 to take it when I left. When I remembered it, I 6 there, but couldn't 7 it. 8 you seen it?

A: Yes, I found a book in the garden. 9 ?

B: Oh, yes, it is just 10 ! Thanks a lot.

A: That's all right.

C 中考与竞赛

V. 单项填空(每小题 5 分,共 20 分)

- () 1. (2000 · 厦门) — _____. Are you Miss Gao?
 — Yes, I'm Gao Fei. May I know your name?
 A. Sorry B. Thanks C. Listen to me D. Excuse me
- () 2. (2002 · 南昌) — Excuse me. Have you got an eraser?
 — Sorry, I haven't. Why _____ you ask Mary? Perhaps she's got one.
 A. do B. don't C. did D. didn't
- () 3. (2002 · 忻州) — _____?
 — It's fine.
 A. What day is it today B. What's the date
 C. How are you D. What's the weather like today
- () 4. (2003 · 新疆生产建设兵团) Hangzhou is _____ silk, tea and its West Lake.
 A. full of B. proud of
 C. pleased with D. famous for

Unit 2 Water sports

Lesson 5

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 检测时间 50 分钟 满分 100 分 得分 _____

课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 surf, surfing, surfer, wave, beach, have a try, twice, none 的用法; 理解 water-ski, canoe 的含义。
2. 日常用语: What's the surfing like? How long have you been...? Have you ever been to...? Has anybody done...before? Would you like to have a try?
3. 语法: 学习现在完成时及常用于现在完成时的副词 already, just, yet, ever, never 等。



A 课时跟踪测试

I. 单项填空 (每小题 3 分, 共 30 分)

- () 1. — Where's Bob?
— He _____ Paris with his sister. He'll be back in two weeks.
A. has been to B. has gone to C. comes from D. went to
- () 2. — I have finished my homework.
— When _____ you _____ it?
A. have, finished B. do, finish C. did, finish D. will, finish
- () 3. Judy _____ the Great Wall twice, and now she still _____ to go there.
A. went to, wanted B. goes to, wants
C. has gone to, wants D. has been to, wants
- () 4. He has _____ been to Shanghai, has he?
A. already B. never C. ever D. still
- () 5. He has _____ to Shanghai several times.
A. been B. gone C. got D. came
- () 6. Our school is _____ than theirs.
A. very beautiful B. much beautiful
C. much more beautiful D. most beautiful
- () 7. He _____ for half an hour.
A. was leaving here B. has been away
C. left here D. has left here
- () 8. Your sister has never been to the United States, _____?
A. hasn't she B. has she C. has my sister D. hasn't my sister
- () 9. We _____ five units so far.
A. have learned B. are learning C. learned D. will learn
- () 10. Not only we but also he _____ this film.
A. have seen B. have looked at C. has seen D. has looked at

B 综合创新测试

II. 句型转换 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

1. Tom is good at swimming. (同义句转换)

Tom _____ in swimming.

2. Please don't do this again. (同义句转换)

Will you _____ not _____ this again?

3. He was born in Japan in 1960. (对画线部分提问)

_____ and _____ was he born?

4. Don't be afraid, _____? (完成反意疑问句)

III. 阅读理解 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分)

Every summer, not only boys and men but also girls and women try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance (距离) at the nearest point (点) is about 20 miles, but because the waves are very strong, the distance that swimmers must swim is usually more than twice as far.

Captain Web was the first man to cross the English Channel between England and France. This was in August 1875. The Englishman stepped into the water from a beach at Dover (多佛) in England. He spent 21 hours in crossing the English Channel and at last arrived at the French mainland. Since then many swimmers have crossed the English Channel and made time much shorter. In 1960 a Canadian crossed in 10 hours and 23 minutes.

Because the sea is usually cold, swimmers cover their bodies with grease (油脂). This helps them to keep out the cold. They can also eat something, because some men go with them in small boats.

- () 1. Every summer, _____ try to cross the English Channel.
A. boys and men B. girls and boys
C. both boys and men D. many swimmers
- () 2. If you want to cross the English Channel, you have to swim _____.
A. more than twenty miles B. only two miles
C. more than forty miles D. about twenty miles
- () 3. _____ spent the least time in crossing the English Channel according to this passage.
A. An Englishman B. An American C. A Frenchman D. A Canadian
- () 4. No man could swim from England to France or from France to England until _____.
A. 1960 B. 1875 C. 1785 D. 1857
- () 5. Why do swimmers cover their bodies with grease when they try to cross the Channel?
A. Because it makes them lose less heat. B. Because it looks very beautiful.
C. Because it makes them young. D. Because they can eat grease.

C 中考与竞赛

IV. 改错 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)

(2002 • 陕西)

- () 1. With my help, he finished made the kite at last.
A B C D
- () 2. You'd better speak as more English as you can.
A B C D
- () 3. We have learned English since two years and a half.
A B C D
- () 4. I'll go back home as soon as school will be over.
A B C D

Lesson 6

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 检测时间 50 分钟 满分 100 分 得分 _____

课前提示

- 词汇：掌握 describe, all over, especially, attract, large numbers of, no matter, so-called, possible, both... and..., give up, since, ever since, part-time, although, fit, prize, competition, event, Olympic, the Olympic Games 的用法。
- 日常用语：Surfing is one of the world's most popular water sports. Hawaii is famous for its beautiful beaches. There is a big difference between... and....



A 课时跟踪测试

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空(每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

- Surfing is one of _____ (popular) water sports.
- There is a big _____ (different) between serious surfers and the so-called "beach boys".
- He is a surfer. But in the morning, he works as a _____ (part) assistant in a surf shop.
- No matter what the weather is like, we can always find surfers out _____ (ride) the waves.
- The Great Wall _____ (attract) large numbers of people to China.

II. 单项填空(每小题 3 分,共 30 分)

- Which sport are you _____ today?
— I'm not doing anything.
A. in B. on C. with D. at
- Who won _____ last month?
A. the 100-metre race B. the 100-metres race
C. the 100 metre race D. the 100-metres' race
- I think our teacher will _____ us the result right now.
A. say B. talk C. tell D. speak
- When we are busy, he often _____.
A. stop to help B. stops help us C. stops to help D. stops to help us
- Now I'm feeling _____ to go to work.
A. enough B. good enough C. enough well D. well enough
- We have learnt two thousand words _____.
A. two years ago B. from 2000 to 2001
C. so far D. last year
- You'd better _____ in the open air. It's too cool.
A. to stay B. not stay C. not to stay D. stay
- Our PE teacher is a very good _____.
A. surfing B. surfed C. surfer D. surf
- _____ you just _____ the classroom?
— Yes, we have.
A. Have, cleaned B. Have, got cleaned C. Has, cleaned D. Has, got cleaned
- We can't _____ English, because it is very useful.
A. gave up B. give up C. give D. learn

III. 选出与句中画线部分意思相同或相近的选项(每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

- () 1. Smoking is bad for our health. You must stop smoking.
A. take up B. finish C. give up D. love
- () 2. Sometimes it rains heavily in summer.
A. great B. a lot of C. hard D. hardly
- () 3. He is sure he will pass the exam next week.
A. hopes B. says C. believes D. tells
- () 4. Are you going to swim tomorrow?
A. swimming B. have a swim C. has a swim D. go swim
- () 5. Li Lei found it difficult to learn English and French.
A. easy B. hard C. useful D. helpful

B 综合创新测试

IV. 根据所给汉语完成句子(每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

1. 冲浪是世界上最流行的水上运动之一。
_____ is one of the _____ most popular water _____.
2. 它最初起源在夏威夷群岛。
It first _____ on the _____ of Hawaii.
3. 现在它被全世界的人所喜爱。
Now it is _____ by the people _____ the world.
4. 每年,水上运动特别是游泳和冲浪,吸引着大量的游客来到岛上。
Every year, water sports, _____ swim and surfing, _____ large _____ of tourists to the islands.
5. 这里气候全年既不冷也不热。
The weather here is _____ too hot _____ too cold all the year _____.

C 中考与竞赛

V. 选择句子补全对话(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

(2003 • 四川)(J=Jim D=David)

J: Hi, David. How are you?

D: 1

J: What are you going to do next weekend, David?

D: 2 How about you?

J: I don't know, either.

D: 3

J: Good idea! But where shall we skate?

D: The lake near our school is icy now. Let's skate there.

J: All right. 4

D: Let's meet at the school gate.

J: 5

D: Let's meet at nine o'clock.

J: Great. See you next Saturday.

D: See you.

- A. Where shall we meet?
B. Fine, thank you.
C. What time shall we meet?
D. How about skating on Saturday?
E. I have no idea.