

精典名卷

阶段达标评估

单元综合检测

黄冈天门启东

HUANGGANG TIANMEN QIDONG

diyijuan

初三英语

(全一册)

创新能力演练

期中/期末测试

中国兴学苑出版集团 新疆教育出版社

第

卷

考点指南+第1卷=95%重点中学

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

黄冈天门启东第1卷·初三英语/优化试题编写组编.
—乌鲁木齐:新疆教育出版社;北京:中国少年儿童出版社,
ISBN 7-5370-4055-9

I. 黄… II. 优… III. 英语课—初中—试题 IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 038738 号

黄冈 天门 启东 第 1 卷

— 内容概要 —

《黄冈 天门 启东 第 1 卷》丛书突出新课标、新理念,把“自主、合作、探究”的研究性学习的全新学习理念融入到学生获得知识与技能的过程中,注意学生实践能力和创新能力的培养;帮助学生学会学习,学会探究,学会实践,学会创新。让学生在高效的三地名卷的训练中能力与成绩迅猛提升!

丛书具有以下突出的特点:

权威性:以国家教育部颁布的各学科课程标准为指导,由国内著名的课程理论专家、新课标的科研人员及“黄冈”、“天门”、“启东”三地的重点中学的骨干教师共同创意并编写。

层级性:以“多层训练、步步提高”为原则,充分考虑学生获得知识和掌握能力的不同需要,按照学习规律和思维能力培养的规律循序渐进,突出能力升级的方法和步骤。

新颖性:试题设计规范、题型新颖、选材鲜活,力求突出试题的知识与运用的结合,实用性与实践性的结合,科学性与人文性的结合。因此,黄冈、天门、启东三地的特色题、综合题、创新题的设置,独树一帜。

丛书之所以在林林总总的练习册之中立于不败之地,一是因为她开启了发挥“黄冈”、“天门”、“启东”三地的名校名卷名题的作用的先例;二是她以探问题之微、究问题之源、循思维之规律、道方法之科学,帮助你多层次地学习,培养你的探究问题、自主学习的能力和创新能力为特色,她的确可以点燃你创新思维的火花,她的确可以帮你改变你一生的命运,她的确可以开发你自己的潜能。因为,她的确是一套好书!

黄冈 天门 启东 第 1 卷

(初三英语·全一册)

责任编辑:阮峥嵘 惠 玮

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出版:中国少年儿童出版社 新疆教育出版社

新华书店经销

合肥杏花印务股份有限公司印刷

2004年7月第2版 2004年7月第4次印刷

开本:787×1092毫米 1/16 印张:11.75 字数:238千字

ISBN 7-5370-4055-9/G·572

定价:13.80元



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Unit 1 In the library

(Lesson1 ~ Lesson4)

重点指南

1. 单词和短语

used to do sth. come up with put sth. down think of pay for sth. encourage sb. to do sth.
get back

2. 语法

现在完成时态(一):助动词 have/has + 过去分词

3. 交际用语

- ① Excuse me, have you get any books about?...请问你有一些关于……的书吗?
- ② I've just finished reading the book. 我刚刚读完这本书。
- ③ Really? I did it hours ago. 真的吗? 我几小时前就做了。
- ④ Wait a minute. 等一等。
- ⑤ What a pity! 多么遗憾!
- ⑥ Have you ever been abroad? 你曾经出过国吗?
Yes, I have once. / No, never. 是的, 出过一次。/ 不, 从来没有。



A 阶段达标效果评估考卷

班级

姓名

成绩

I. 词汇

A) 选择与划线部分意思相同或相近的选项。(5分)

- () 1. I have just bought a book on science.
A. with B. io C. about D. near
- () 2. I can't find my bike anywhere.
A. look for B. see C. get D. book
- () 3. Remember to return it to me next week.
A. get it back to me B. give it back to me
C. return it back to me D. give back it to me
- () 4. English is very helpful.
A. important B. useful C. careful D. unusual
- () 5. Language is not as difficult as science.
A. harder B. a little difficult



C. more easier

D. less difficult than

B) 根据句意及所给的首字母完成下列单词。(5分)

1. We often b_____ books from the library.
2. The l_____ in the library keep books clean and tidy.
3. How much did you p_____ for the lost book?
4. He u_____ to be a worker but now he retires at home.
5. The more you learn, the more k_____ you'll get.
6. The teacher often e_____ his students to answer questions in class.
7. —Have you ever been a_____?
—Yes, I've been to France twice.
8. You'd better put the books on those s_____.
9. She likes reading very much when she's free. Her h_____ is reading.
10. Somebody picked up the lost book and r_____ it to the library.

II. 单项选择(20分)

- () 1. Linda works hard, and _____?
A. so does her brother B. so her brother does
C. her brother so does D. her brother did so
- () 2. It _____ a factory but now it's used as a school.
A. used B. used to C. used to do D. used to be
- () 3. Please _____ it back if you've _____ reading the book.
A. return; finished B. return; will finish
C. give; finished D. give; will finish
- () 4. How long may I _____ the library book?
A. borrow B. lend C. keep D. get
- () 5. Have you seen the film _____?
A. already B. ever C. yet D. just
- () 6. —_____ you _____ your homework yet?
—Yes, I _____ it a moment ago.
A. Did; do; finished B. Have; done; have done
C. Have; done; finished D. Will; do; finish
- () 7. You have never lost a book, _____?
A. haven't you B. don't you C. have you D. do you
- () 8. My brother _____ 10 yuan for the book.
A. took B. spent C. paid D. cost
- () 9. —I've washed the clothes.
—When _____ you _____ them?
A. have; washed B. did; wash
C. do; wash D. will; wash
- () 10. Don't forget _____ the book with you when you leave for home.
A. to bring B. to take C. bringing D. taking
- () 11. She has many ways to encourage her students _____ English.
A. learn B. to learn C. learning D. learned



- () 12. Mr Li is out. But he _____ here ten minutes ago.
A. was B. is C. will be D. would be
- () 13. I spent half an hour _____ my homework.
A. finish doing B. to finish doing
C. finishing to do D. finishing doing
- () 14. —Ann's gone to Shanghai.
—So _____ her parents.
A. do B. had C. did D. have
- () 15. There's something on the floor. Please _____.
A. pick it up B. pick up them C. pick up it D. pick them up
- () 16. —May I use your dictionary, please?
—Sure, but please _____ it back soon.
A. take B. buy C. give D. return
- () 17. We _____ leave _____ you come back.
A. will; until B. did; until C. won't; until D. didn't; until
- () 18. I _____ to a foreigner once.
A. speak B. spoke C. have spoken D. spoken
- () 19. What do you _____ the film?
A. think of B. think over C. like about D. think
- () 20. I have _____ the book everywhere, but I can't _____ it.
A. found; find B. looked for; find
C. found; look for D. looked for; look for

III. 情景对话 (A 部分共 10 分, B 部分共 5 分, 计 15 分)

A) 下面是一段对话, 请根据情景叙述和对话内容从各小题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择适当的选项完成对话, 并将其字母标号填入答题纸相应的括号内。

Jim has a few new words when he reads a story, so he wants to borrow a dictionary from Tom.

(J: Jim; M: Mary; T: Tom)

J: Would you lend me your dictionary, please?

T: Sorry, 1. Ask Mary. Maybe she has one.

J: OK.

(Jim comes up to Mary.)

J: Mary, 2?

M: Why?

J: I have a few words to look up in the dictionary. May I use it?

M: 3.

J: 4. Is it all right?

M: Take your time. There's no hurry.

J: Thanks.

M: 5.

- () 1. A. Mary is using mine
B. I don't take it with me
C. You have just borrowed it from me



- D. Here you are
- () 2. A. would you lend me your dictionary, please
B. may I use your dictionary
C. could I borrow your dictionary
D. do you have a dictionary with you
- () 3. A. Certainly. Here you are
C. Sorry, I'm using it now
- () 4. A. I'll go and ask Lily
C. I'll give it to you this afternoon
- () 5. A. It doesn't matter
C. No, thanks
- B. Sorry, I left it at home
D. Ask Lily, maybe she has one
B. I'll borrow from Lily
D. I think Li Lei borrowed it from you
B. You're welcome
D. Never mind

B) 选择方框中所给的句子补全对话。

A: 1

B: I hurt it when I was riding yesterday. A: I'm sorry to hear that. 2 B: My bike hit a big stone when I was coming round the corner. 3 I fell off and hurt my leg.

A: 4

B: A man helped me up and took me home on his bike.

A: 5 You're so lucky. I hope you will be all right soon.

B: Thank you. It's very nice of you.

- A. What a kind man!
B. What's wrong with your leg?
C. I didn't see it until it was too late.
D. How did it happen?
E. Did you get there on time?
F. How did you get home then?

IV. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

Jack and Bill are 1 seven years old. One day they went out 2 cakes together. Before they went out, 3 mother told Jack, "You take twelve cakes, and sell them for five cents 4. You mustn't eat them, and you mustn't give 5 of them to your friends."

Bill's mother told Bill the same words. Then they went to town together.

But after a whole morning, Bill sold only one cake. Bill felt very 6, but he knew he couldn't eat his cakes, what should he do?

He thought for a moment, then he had an idea. He took his 7 cents and bought a cake from Jack and ate it. Jack was hungry, too, so he 8 the five cents on a cake of Bill's and ate it. The 9 day passed, all of 10 cakes were sold out and were also eaten up.

- () 1. A. each
B. every
C. both
D. all
- () 2. A. buy
B. to buy
C. sell
D. to sell
- () 3. A. Jack
B. Jack's
C. Bill
D. Bill's
- () 4. A. each
B. every
C. both
D. all
- () 5. A. some
B. any
C. on
D. one
- () 6. A. tired
B. worried
C. thirsty
D. hungry



Unit 1

- () 7. A. three B. four C. five D. six
 () 8. A. paid B. spent C. took D. wanted
 () 9. A. whole B. all C. one D. half
 () 10. A. Jack and Bill B. Jack and Bill's
 C. Jack's and Bill D. Jack's and Bill's

V. 阅读理解(共 A、B、C 三部分, 计 30 分)

A

All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not mean the same thing to everyone. In different countries people have very different ideas about drinking tea.

In China, for example, tea is always served when people get together. The Chinese drink it at any time of the day at homes or in teahouses. They prefer their tea plain(简单的, 一色的)with nothing else in it.

Tea is also important in Japan. The Japanese have a special way of serving tea called a tea ceremony(仪式). It is very old full of meaning. Everything must be done in a special way in the ceremony. There is even a special room for it in Japanese homes.

Another tea - drinking country is England. In England, the late afternoon is "tea - time". Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot and drink it with cream and sugar. They also eat cakes, cookies and little sandwiches at tea - time.

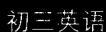
In the United States people drink tea mostly for breakfast or after meals. Americans usually use tea bags to make their tea. Tea bags are faster and easier than making tea in teapots. In the summer, many Americans drink cold tea—"iced tea". Sometimes they drink iced tea from cans, like soda.

- () 1. The passage is about _____.
 A. Chinese tea B. why tea is important
 C. the tea time in England D. different ways of tea drinking in different countries
- () 2. Tea is popular _____.
 A. all around the world B. only in the United States
 C. only in English - speaking countries D. in Asian countries
- () 3. The Chinese drink tea _____.
 A. for breakfast B. in a special ceremony
 C. when they get together D. only in teahouses
- () 4. The English like to _____.
 A. eat cakes and cookies with their tea B. drink their tea plain
 C. have tea with dinner D. drink their tea in a special room
- () 5. Iced tea is popular _____.
 A. in the winter B. in England
 C. for breakfast D. in the United States

B

We see many animals, like rabbits (兔子), bees (蜜蜂), dogs, birds, sheep, but do you know how these animals say things? First, let's see a rabbit. When a rabbit sees something dangerous, it runs away at once. When it runs, its tail (尾巴) moves up and down. When others see this, they run too.

Many other animals use kind of language. When a bee has found some food, it goes back to its home. It can't tell the other bees where the food is by speaking to them, but it does a little dance in the air. This may tell other



續典考卷

- () 1. A rabbit can tell others something by _____ .
A.making sounds B.dancing
C.running D.moving its tail up and down
- () 2. A bee can tell others where the food is by _____ .
A.making sounds B.dancing C.flying away D.running away
- () 3. A dog says things by making sounds like _____ .
A.a man does B.a rabbit does C.a bee does D.a stranger does
- () 4. Each animals has its own _____ .
A.food B.sound C.home D.language
- () 5. Some birds can make several different sounds, each with _____ meaning.
A.the same B.two C.different D.no

Mozart was born on January 27, 1756 and died on December 5, 1791. When he was three , he often had lessons with his elder sister. His father took him through many different countries, where he played music for lots of people.

But some people didn't believe that a little boy could write such beautiful music. They asked him to stay in a room all by himself for a week and somebody watched the room all the time. In the week, he finished a piece of music. After that, people believed that he could write beautiful music.

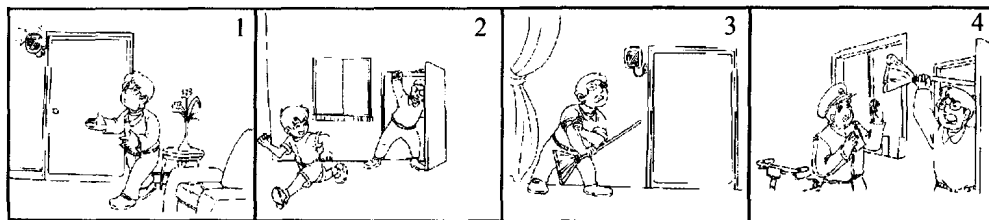
Mozart died when he was still a young man. During his short life he studied music and taught music and played music and wrote music. Even by working so hard, he couldn't make much money. Often he had to borrow money from his friends. But his music made him happy and for more than two hundred years his music has made other people happy, too.

- () 1. When he was _____, Mozart took music lessons with his sister.
A. three B. five C. young D. born
- () 2. Some people _____ that the little boy could write beautiful music until he finished a new piece a week later.
A. believed B. didn't believe C. knew D. got to know
- () 3. Mozart lived _____.
A. a long time B. a long life C. a short life D. long time
- () 4. Mozart was famous, but he was _____.
A. rich B. poor C. happy D. hard
- () 5. His music made _____ happy.
A. both him and other people B. only him
C. other people D. nobody



VI. 书面表达(A、B两部分共15分)

A) 补全对话。



仔细观察以上图画,然后通读短文,在空格上填写适当的词。

Mr Smith (1) reading when the doorbell (2) loudly. He rushed to the door and was very angry when he (3) the door. It was (4), a boy living next to him, who came to make fun of him again. Little Tom often did this and then ran (5). (6) moment later, the doorbell rang (7), Mr Smith was sure the naughty(讨厌的)boy had come to make (8). With a feather stick(鸡毛掸子)in (9), he went to open the door, but this time he found it was a (10).

B)假如你叫李华,现在请你用英语向高老师写一份请假条,内容包括:今天你母亲得了重感冒,医生说要她卧床休息两天,你父亲不在家,你得在家照顾你母亲,今明两天不能上学。



Unit 2 Water sports

(Lesson5 ~ Lesson8)

重点指南

1. 单词和短语

all over(the world) no matter give up ever since so far large numbers of come true be proud of both...and... speak highly of

2. 语法:

现在完成时态(二):表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作,对现在造成的影响或结果。常与 already, just, yet, ever 或 never 连用。

3. 交际用语

- ① Would you like to have a try? 你想试一试吗?
- ② Don't be afraid. I'll show you how to do it. 别害怕,我将教你如何做。
- ③ It's such great fun. 那是如此有趣。
- ④ I've tried, but failed. 我试了,但没成功。
- ⑤ It's too hard for me. 这对于我来说太难了。
- ⑥ I'm leaving for home tomorrow. 明天我将离开此地回家去。
- ⑦ Time flies! 时光飞逝!



A 阶段达标效果评估试卷

班级

姓名

成绩

I. 词汇

A) 选择与句中划线部分意思相同或相近的选项。(5分)

() 1. —May I call you Huifang?

—Of course, if you wish.

A. Very well

B. Right

C. Certainly

D. No, please

() 2. —How are your parents?

—They're both fine.

A. well

B. good

C. nice

D. bad

() 3. The book dropped on the ground.

A. fell

B. was

C. stopped

D. fall

() 4. She was first past the finishing line.

A. the winner

B. won the game

C. the runner

D. the winner



() 5. Tom ran much faster than the others.

A. more

B. very

C. many

D. a lot

B) 根据句意及所给的首字母完成下列单词。(5分)

1. —Who has been to Australia?

—N of us two has.

2. I'm sure your dream will come t at last.

3. Every driver must s down when they get to the traffic lights.

4. We Chinese are all p of the Great Wall.

5. Surfing is very e . Many people enjoy it.

6. People often use the word "cool" to d something nice.

7. A he is a child, he knows much.

8. China is now doing a lot more b with foreign countries after it joined WTO.

9. You must p speaking English every day if you want to speak it well.

10. Hawaii is f for its beautiful beaches.

II. 单项选择(20分)

() 1. Not only he but also his parent the cinema a car.

A. are going to; in

B. is going to; in

C. are going to; by

D. is going to; by

() 2. tea coffee are my favourite drinks.

A. Both; and

B. Neither; nor

C. Either; or

D. Not only; but also

() 3. —How many of you have ever been abroad?

— .

A. Nothing

B. Nobody

C. No one

D. None

() 4. Smoking is bad for your health. You'd better .

A. give up it

B. give it up

C. give up smoke

D. give smoke up

() 5. —Have you had your supper ?

—Yes. I have had it.

A. already; yet

B. yet; already

C. yet; never

D. already; before

() 6. He has Shanghai several times.

A. gone to

B. been in

C. been to

D. came to

() 7. No matter , he keeps doing morning exercise in the morning.

A. what's the weather like

B. what the weather is like

C. how is the weather

D. how the weather is like

() 8. My mother back yet.

A. has come

B. didn't come

C. hasn't come

D. came

() 9. We can't find Kitty anywhere. Where she ?

A. does; go

B. has; gone

C. has; been

D. did; go

() 10. Her mother an office worker in a bank.

A. works for

B. works as

C. works in

D. work at

() 11. — has Mr Brown been in China?

—Since two years ago.

A. How long

B. When

C. How often

D. How soon



- () 12. The number of students in our school _____ more than 2000. Now a number of students _____ watching the football match on the playground.
A. is; are B. are; is C. is; is D. are; are
- () 13. I've never heard _____.
A. such a beautiful music B. so beautiful music
C. such beautiful music D. so beautiful a music
- () 14. I spent about one hour _____ my homework.
A. finish doing B. to finish doing
C. finishing to do D. finishing doing
- () 15. She's never surfed before, _____.
A. is she B. has she C. does she D. hasn't she
- () 16. I can't understand this passage _____ there are no new words in it.
A. if B. because C. though D. and
- () 17. She is a very good student. Every teacher _____ her.
A. speaks highly of B. talks highly of
C. says high about D. speaks highly about
- () 18. I want to stay here for _____.
A. two days another B. two another days
C. another two days D. more two days
- () 19. "Harry Potter" is a very nice book. I _____ it three times.
A. read B. have readed C. have read D. will read
- () 20. He's come to see me. And _____.
A. so is Mary B. so has Mary C. so Mary is D. so Mary has

III. 情景对话 (A 部分共 10 分, B 部分共 5 分, 计 15 分)

A) 下面是一段对话, 请根据情景叙述和对话内容从各小题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择适当的选项完成对话, 并将其字母标号填入答题纸相应的括号内。

It's Sunday. Li Lei meets Jim. He's asking Jim to see a film.

(L: Li Lei; J: Jim)

L: Hello, Jim.

J: Hi, Li Lei.

L: 1 ?

J: Yes, I am.

L: There's a new film at the cinema. I'm going to see it tonight. 2 ?

J: Yes, which cinema are you going to?

L: The Red Star. It's near my home.

J: Great! 3 ?

L: At seven, so I'll get to your home at six. Then we'll go together.

J: No, thanks. 4 .

L: Let's meet at the gate of the Red Star Cinema at half past six.

J: 5 .

- () 1. A. Are you busy tonight B. Are you free tonight
C. Where are you going D. How are you



Unit 2

- () 2. A. Why don't you go
C. What's playing
B. Would you like to join me
D. Do you need to go
- () 3. A. How long will it last
C. When will it begin
B. What time is it
D. What time was it
- () 4. A. I'll go there
C. I don't like to go with you
B. I'll go there myself
D. I'll get there with you
- () 5. A. Right
C. I'm fine
B. That's right
D. It's a good idea

B) 下面是一段对话。请根据对话内容从所给 A—G 七个选项中选出五个能补全对话的最佳选项，并将其字母标号填入答题纸相应的括号内。所给选项中有多项是多余的，每个选项只许使用一次。

Tom wants to buy a jacket. He goes to the shop.

(T: Tom; A: Assistant(售货员))

A: Good morning. 1

T: I want to buy a jacket for myself.

A: 2

T: I don't like its colour. Could you show me another one?

A: Certainly. I hope this blue one will fit you.

T: 3

A: Yes, of course.

T: OK, it fits me well. 4

A: 476 yuan.

T: Hm. That's much too dear. 5

A: May I try it on?

B: Sure.

C: Here's the money.

D: What can I do for you?

E: I don't think I'll take it.

F: This one, please.

G: How much does it cost?

IV. 完形填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的选项中选择最佳的一项。

Mr Smith lives in a small village, but he works in an office in a big city. He goes to work 1 train every morning and comes 2 the same way.

One morning while he was 3 newspaper on the train, a man behind him tapped (拍) him on the shoulder (肩膀). Mr Smith had never met him 4. The man said "5" to him and began to talk to him. The man said, "Your life 6 interesting, is it? You 7 the same train at the same station at the same time 8 morning, and you always sit in the 9 seat and read the same newspaper."

When Mr Smith heard this, he put his newspaper down, turned around, and said to the man angrily, "10 do you know all that about me?"

"Because I'm always sitting in the same seat behind you," the man answered.

- () 1. A. in B. on C. by D. with



- () 2. A. family B. home C. house D. village
 () 3. A. seeing B. looking C. finding D. reading
 () 4. A. before B. ago C. after D. later
 () 5. A. goodbye B. thanks C. sorry D. hello
 () 6. A. isn't B. is C. aren't D. are
 () 7. A. go on B. get on C. take on D. put on
 () 8. A. one B. this C. yesterday D. every
 () 9. A. another B. other C. same D. different
 () 10. A. How B. When C. Who D. Which

V. 阅读理解(共 A、B、C 三部分, 计 30 分)

A

Jim was walking home with his father. They had just had a big supper in a restaurant (饭馆). As they walked slowly and unsteadily (摇晃地) along the road, the boy asked his father, "Dad, what does the word 'drunk' mean?"

"It's an easy question. Let me tell you," said the father, "Do you see those two policemen just in front? If I look at them and see four policemen instead of (代替) two, then I'm drunk. Do you understand?"

Jim looked puzzled (迷惑不解). "I think so, Dad," he said, "but there is only one policeman."

- () 1. Jim and his father were on their way home _____.
 A. in the morning B. in the afternoon
 C. in the evening D. at night
- () 2. Jim's father was drunk. "Was drunk" means "_____".
 A. ate too much B. drank too much
 C. badly ill D. wanted to sleep
- () 3. Jim's father saw _____ policemen instead of _____.
 A. four; two B. two; four
 C. two; one D. one; two
- () 4. In fact there was just _____ policeman.
 A. four B. two C. one D. on
- () 5. Who was drunk?
 A. The boy. B. The father.
 C. Both the boy and the father. D. The father and the boy weren't drunk.

B

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin (本杰明·富兰克林) liked to study and learn about new things. One day he heard a friend say that something black in colour absorbs (吸收) the heat (热量) better than something white in colour. Franklin wanted to see if this was true.

There was snow in the ground at that time. So he put two large pieces of cloth (布) on the snow. One piece of cloth was black in colour, while the other was white. Then he waited.

The sun began to shine. After several hours, he looked under the pieces of cloth, he saw that the snow under the black cloth melted (融化) much faster than the snow under the white cloth.

Franklin made many other experiments (实验), and made some discoveries (发现). He also took an active part in politics (政治), and was a very famous American statesman (政治家). He was one of the earliest important writers in America. His autobiography (自传) was successfully and interestingly written.



- () 1. Benjamin Franklin was _____ a very famous American statesman _____ a writer.
A. both; and B. either; or C. neither; nor D. as; as
- () 2. One day his friend _____ him that something black in colour absorbs the heat better than something white in colour.
A. said B. told C. spoke D. talked
- () 3. Franklin looked under the pieces of cloth after _____ hours.
A. two B. many C. some D. much
- () 4. He put two large pieces of cloth _____ the snow.
A. under B. above C. below D. over
- () 5. Benjamin Franklin liked _____ experiments.
A. making B. make C. made D. makes

C

What do you know about the sea? Everyone knows that the sea looks beautiful when the sun is shining on it. But it becomes very terrible (可怕的) when there is a strong wind. If you study the map of the world, you will learn that about three quarters of the world is the sea. ①

The sea is very deep. In some places the sea is much deeper. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometres high while the deepest place of the sea is almost 11 kilometres deep.

In most places of the sea, there are lots of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea, others live deep down. ②

You know the sea water is salty. The water of the Dead Sea is very salty. It's so salty that the fish and man can't live in it. ③ What a strange sea!

1. 完成下列部分,使其意思与划线①相同:

...about _____ of the world is the land.

2. 下列 A、B、C 项中,哪一项不能替代长线②? _____

A. many B. much C. a lot of

3. —What's the Chinese for Dead Sea?

—It's _____.

A. 黄海 B. 盐海 C. 死海 D. 深海

4. 完成句子,把划线③变为简单句.

It's _____ salty for the fish and man _____ live in it.

5. 用文中的单词,进行词形变化.

see(同音词) _____

no(同音词) _____

salt(形容词) _____

deep(比较级) _____

VI. 书面表达(A、B两部分,计15分)

A) 根据图示,在下文空格处填入适当的词语(词数不限),完成图上的短文。

One day Jane and Jill were shopping in a shop. Jane saw some marbles (玻璃球) and decided to 1.

As they were walking to the shopkeeper to pay for the balls, they saw a man with a gun (枪) 2, pointing to the shopkeeper. Suddenly Jane 3. She threw the marbles on the floor.

As the man was running to the door, with the money, he 4 and dropped his gun. Just then the security guard(保安人员) picked up the gun and 5.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____