

# 满天星：初3年级下英语 能力测试（新世纪版）

新世纪版英语能力测试编写组



复旦大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

为帮助使用新世纪版教材的学生有效地复习巩固所学英语知识,我们聘请了本市有丰富外语教学经验的教研员编写了满天星英语系列读物(新世纪版)。本书为该读物之一,供初三年级学生第二学期使用。

本书共由 18 份练习组成,分同步练习、单元练习以及 8 份测试卷。测试卷为学生中考前的复习备考而设计。每份练习都紧扣新世纪教材教学重点、难点,并注意到每阶段主要语言知识点和词汇的复现率。学生通过练习,不光能提高自己英语语言的应用能力,还能在考试中取得好的成绩。

听力部分配有录音磁带。

# 前 言

为了配合上海市中小学课程教材改革,协助《新世纪初中英语》教材教学工作顺利开展,我们组织了一批具有丰富教学经验的教师编写了《满天星——初三年级下英语能力测试》(新世纪版)一书。编写目的在于帮助学生有效地复习、巩固所学英语知识,提高学生的听力、阅读、会话及写作能力,以及应试能力。本书按照新教材的内容编写,供初三年级学生及教师使用。

本书内容紧扣新教材教学重点,注重学生语言运用能力的培养。形式新颖多样,难易适中,每阶段主要语言知识点和重要词汇均有复现,除每课配有同步练习之外,还配有单元测试题和期中测试题,最后还设计了8份测试卷,为学生迎接中考而准备。

为方便学生自测,本书听力部分配有录音磁带。

书中若有不妥之处,恳请指正。

编 者

2005年12月

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# Unit One

## Lesson One

### Paper 1 Listening (第一卷 听力)

I. Listen to the sentence and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容,选出相应的图片): (共5分)



A



B



C



D



E



F

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

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear (根据你听到的内容,选出最恰当的应答): (共5分)

( ) 1. A. Tim, my cousin.

C. He's very well.

( ) 2. A. Never mind.

C. That's OK.

( ) 3. A. I think so.

C. Exactly.

( ) 4. A. Yes, let's.

C. I couldn't agree more.

( ) 5. A. Yes, I could.

C. That will be fine.

B. He's a scientist.

D. He's like his father.

B. You're welcome.

D. Not at all.

B. Neither do I.

D. Really? Are you kidding?

B. Thank you.

D. That's good.

B. Sure.

D. Yes. I'd love to.

**III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear ( 根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案): ( 共 5 分)**

- ( ) 1. A. Fine Arts. B. Geography.  
C. Politics. D. Maths.
- ( ) 2. A. Dresses. B. A computer.  
C. A book on computer. D. A birthday cake.
- ( ) 3. A. By car. B. By train.  
C. By light rail. D. By underground.
- ( ) 4. A. She was ill. B. She failed in the physics test.  
C. She used up all his money. D. She lost something important.
- ( ) 5. A. Century Park. B. The computer room.  
C. The lab. D. The library.

**IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false ( 判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示): ( 共 5 分)**

- ( ) 1. The person who answers questions can only answer with the words “Yes” or “No”.
- ( ) 2. Only famous people can play this game.
- ( ) 3. The class can ask twenty questions.
- ( ) 4. No one is allowed to ask any questions.
- ( ) 5. The person who can tell the famous persons name wins the game.

**V. Listen to the dialogue and complete the table ( 听对话,完成下列表格): ( 共 5 分)**

**Instructions for the Use of a Video Camera**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | through the small window. |
| 2 | the camera at the tree.   |
| 3 | the “Record” button.      |
| 4 | the camera slowly.        |
| 5 | the camera steady ( 平稳地). |

## Paper 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

### ( 第二卷 词汇和语法)

**VI. Choose the best answer ( 选择最恰当的答案): ( 共 16 分)**

- ( ) 1. Electricity is a form of energy \_\_\_\_\_ we use in our daily life.  
A. when B. why C. which D. how
- ( ) 2. Thales was a great scientist \_\_\_\_\_ reported experiments with electricity first.  
A. who B. / C. which D. whom
- ( ) 3. Thomas was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.



- A. great inventor                      B. greatest inventor  
C. greatest inventors                  D. greatest inventions
- ( ) 4. If a balloon becomes electrified, it has \_\_\_\_\_ to attract things.  
A. the power      B. able              C. enable              D. an ability
- ( ) 5. Could you need \_\_\_\_\_ woollen or cotton material to make the experiment?  
A. a                  B. an                  C. the                  D. /
- ( ) 6. The balloon with electricity can attract \_\_\_\_\_ easily.  
A. a paper                                  B. a piece of paper  
C. piece of paper                          D. pieces of paper.
- ( ) 7. Of all the different \_\_\_\_\_ electricity is the most important, I think.  
A. type of energy                          B. type of energies  
C. types of energy                          D. types of energies
- ( ) 8. The Smiths who teach \_\_\_\_\_ English and maths will leave next month.  
A. us                  B. our                  C. ourselves              D. ours
- ( ) 9. Speaking, listening and reading more has enabled Jason \_\_\_\_\_ with foreigners freely.  
A. to communicate                          B. communicate  
C. communicates                          D. communicating
- ( ) 10. Jack was heard \_\_\_\_\_ this song just now.  
A. sing                  B. to sing              C. did                  D. doing
- ( ) 11. A: Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea?  
B: Thank you. I've had enough.  
A. one                  B. another              C. other                  D. the other
- ( ) 12. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom after class.  
A. not run              B. not to run              C. don't run              D. running
- ( ) 13. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_ will visit us this evening.  
A. my mother      B. my father's      C. me                  D. her
- ( ) 14. The American hurricane killed over 1,000 people and thousands of houses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were destroyed                          B. destroyed  
C. was destroyed                          D. are destroyed
- ( ) 15. Nowadays we can hardly imagine the world without electricity \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. likes                  B. will like              C. will be like              D. look like
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ important work the street cleaner does every day!  
A. What                  B. What an              C. What a                  D. How an

**VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成句子): (共 10 分)**

1. Look, your hair follows the \_\_\_\_\_ of the balloon to rise. (move)  
2. A rubbed balloon can attract small things because it is \_\_\_\_\_. (electricity)

3. Last month millions of people in different countries gathered for the \_\_\_\_\_ of winning the Anti-Japanese War. (celebrate)
4. Jack tried his best to \_\_\_\_\_ Mary to pass all her subjects. (able)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ scientist will give us a talk on electricity. (knowledge)

**VIII. Choose the word or expression which is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence (选择与下列各句中划线部分内容意思相近的单词或短语, 用 A, B, C, D 等表示): (共 5 分)**

A. contain    B. in all    C. nearly    D. instructions    E. fascinated    F. hardly
---

- ( ) 1. It rained a lot, but altogether it was a good trip.
- ( ) 2. He gave us orders to finish the work as soon as possible.
- ( ) 3. It was so noisy outside that I could almost hear nothing.
- ( ) 4. This stadium will hold more than 20,000 people after it is built.
- ( ) 5. Many visitors are deeply attracted by the beautiful sights along the Huangpu River.

**IX. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 完成下列句子, 每空限填一词): (共 10 分)**

1. The Anti-Japanese War broke out in 1937. (保持原句意思)  
1937 was the year \_\_\_\_\_ the Anti-Japanese War broke out.
2. Edison was a great scientist. He invented over 1,000 items. (合并为一句)  
Edison was a great scientist \_\_\_\_\_ invented over 1,000 items.
3. Tom is very fat, and he is the slowest boy in his class. (保持原句意思)  
Tom is very fat, and he runs \_\_\_\_\_ than any other student in his class.
4. Do you know what causes the little boy to cry? (保持原句意思)  
Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ the little boy to cry?
5. Mother often tells her children to run in the morning. (改为被动语态)  
Her children \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ to run in the morning.
6. I really don't know which battery I'll choose. (保持原句意思)  
I really don't know which battery \_\_\_\_\_.

## Paper 3 Reading and Writing

### (第三卷 阅读和写话)

**X. Reading comprehension (阅读理解): (共 15 分)**

(A)

In general people talk about two groups of colours: warm colours and cool colours. Scientists think that there are also two groups of people: people who prefer warm colours and people who prefer cool colours.

The warm colours are red, orange and yellow. Where there are warm colours and a lot of light, people usually want to be active. People think that red example is exciting sociable (善交际的) people, those who like to be with others like red. The cool colours are green, blue and purple. These colours unlike warm colours, are relaxing. Where there are cool colours, people are usually quiet. People who like to spend time alone often prefer blue.

Red may be exciting but one scientist says that time seems to pass more slow in a room with warm colours than in a room with cool colours. He suggested that a warm colour such as red or orange, is a good colour for a living room or a restaurant.

People who are relaxing or eating don't want time to pass quickly. Cool colours are better for offices or factories as the people who work there want time to pass quickly. Scientist don't know why people think some colours are warm and other colours are cool.

However, almost everyone agree that warm colours remind people of warm days and cool colours remind them of cool days. Because in the north the sun is low during winter, the sunlight appears quite blue. Because the sun higher during summer, the hot summer sunlight appears yellow.

**True or False** (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):

- ( ) 1. When people talk about two groups of people, they mean those that like warm colours and like cool colours.
- ( ) 2. The warm colours are red, purple and yellow.
- ( ) 3. The people who like warm colours are very easy to get on with others.
- ( ) 4. The persons who are relaxing don't want time to pass slowly.
- ( ) 5. The best title of the passage is "Colours and People".

(B)

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niepce needed pictures for his business. But he was not a good artist. So he invented a very simple camera (照相机). He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. That was the first photo.

The next important date in the history of photography (摄影术) was in 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his reading room. He used a new kind of camera in a different way. In his picture you could see everything very clearly, even the smallest thing. This kind of photo was called a Daguerretype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's way. Travellers brought back wonderful photos from all around the world. People took pictures of famous buildings, cities and mountains.

In about 1840, photography was developed. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. That was not simple. The photographers had to carry a lot of film and other machines. But this did not stop them, for example, some in the United States worked so hard.

Mathew Brady was a famous American photographer. He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were very lifelike(栩栩如生的).

**Choose the best answer** (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案,用 A、B、C、D 等表示):

- (C)

Today, for example, I had an interesting experience. At 11:00 this morning, I got a call from some man. I don't know who he was. He was very nervous and I could tell that he was upset or frightened about something. He told me his address and asked me to send an ambulance right away. I asked him if somebody was hurt, but he didn't answer my questions. He told me he needed a doctor right away, so I said I'd call an ambulance for him. But I still wanted to know what was wrong. Then he said, "My son is here! Our keys are gone!" I didn't understand that! Why would he need an ambulance just because he couldn't find his keys? Then I found out what the trouble was.

**Answer the questions** (根据短文内容回答下列问题,每题所填单词不超过 10 个):

- 6 •

2. How many hours does she work in a week?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The telephone maker called the writer to send him to hospital right away, didn't he?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Where was his son?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What was the trouble with the man?

It probably was that \_\_\_\_\_.

**XI. Cloze test (完型填空): (共 10 分)**

**A. Choose the words or expressions to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语, 完成短文): (5 分)**

It is over a hundred years since man invented automobiles. In 1885, a German engineer Benz 1 in making a car driven by an engine. It had a 2 of 254kg. But, people at that time were so terrified by the noise it made that the government prevented Benz 3 testing the car. That worried Benz very much.

One day Benz's wife was at 4 and decided to test the car. She pulled the car out of the garage, started it and drove it to the street. When she drove home, the car was still in good order. Benz and his wife were very 5. Benz even called his wife the first woman driver in the world.

- |        |            |               |              |            |
|--------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. | A. stopped | B. practised  | C. succeeded | D. kept    |
| ( ) 2. | A. weight  | B. height     | C. weigh     | D. high    |
| ( ) 3. | A. by      | B. from       | C. about     | D. with    |
| ( ) 4. | A. house   | B. class      | C. school    | D. home    |
| ( ) 5. | A. excited | B. interested | C. worried   | D. pleased |

**B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给): (5 分)**

We are already familiar with computers — computers work for us at home, in offices and in factories. But it is also true that many children today are using computers at schools before they can w 1. What does this mean for the future? Are these children lucky or not?

Many people who do not know a 2 computers think of them as machines that children play with. They worry that children do not learn from experience but just from pressing a b 3 and that this is not good for them. They think that children are growing not knowing about the r 4 world.

But people who understand more about computers say that computers can be very good for children. A computer can help them to learn about the real world more q 5, to learn what they want to learn and think for themselves. And for the future, don't we need people who can think clearly, who know how to get information quickly and use it well? What do you think?

**XII. Complete the following dialogue with proper sentences in the box ( 选出适当的句子, 完成下列对话 ) : ( 共 6 分 )**

- A) We must try our best to save electricity.  
B) I'll let you know static electricity.  
C) Of course not.  
D) Electricity is a kind of energy that we use every day, do you know?  
E) when we are using the air conditioner.  
F) I am doing an experiment.  
G) Nowadays electricity has completely changed the way we live.

A: What are you doing now, Jack?

B: 1

A: Experiment?

B: Yes. 2 Look, the balloon becomes electrified.

A: Oh, so it has the power to attract things.

B: You're right. 3

A: Yes, I know. Of all the different types of energy electricity is one of the most important.

B: 4

A: I agree with you, so we must save electricity.

B: That's really what I think. We must think what we should do.

A: 5

B: We'd better turn off the lights and fans before we leave the classroom.

A: We must close all the windows 6

B: We must close the fridge after we have taken something out.

A: In a word we should do everything we can to save electricity.

**XIII. Write a passage of at least 60 words on the topic "A Great Scientist". ( 以“一个伟大的科学家”为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文。 ) : ( 共 8 分 )**

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# Lesson Two

## Paper 1 Listening (第一卷 听力)

I. Listen to the sentence and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容,选出相应的图片): (共5分)



A



B



C



D



E



F

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

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear (根据你听到的内容,选出最恰当的应答): (共5分)

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. That'll be fine.         | B. So far so good.          |
| C. Congratulations!                | D. What a coincidence!      |
| ( ) 2. A. Yes, it is.              | B. No, it isn't.            |
| C. No, it wasn't.                  | D. Yes, it was.             |
| ( ) 3. A. Me too.                  | B. No problem.              |
| C. So do I.                        | D. Neither am I.            |
| ( ) 4. A. That's very kind of you. | B. Thanks for your advice.  |
| C. Anything else?                  | D. Really? Are you kidding? |
| ( ) 5. A. That's all right.        | B. That's a good idea.      |
| C. What a shame!                   | D. All right.               |

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案): (共5分)

- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. Chemistry. | B. Physics. |
| C. Computer science. | D. English. |

- ( ) 2. A. 24.      B. 8.      C. 16.      D. 3
- ( ) 3. A. A doctor.      B. A scientist.  
C. A Businessman.      D. A manager.
- ( ) 4. A. From her friend.      B. From the school.  
C. On the radio.      D. On the Net.
- ( ) 5. A. 1815.      B. 1851.      C. 1923.      D. 1933.

IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):  
(共5分)

- ( ) 1. People spent a lot of time at home on weekends long before.
- ( ) 2. People have many more choices only with new inventions.
- ( ) 3. The first film lasted at least one minute and it didn't have sound.
- ( ) 4. People can watch lots of different movies or videos at cineplex.
- ( ) 5. People can have sports outside and watch sports on TV as well.

V. Listen to the passage and complete the table (听短文,完成下列表格): (共5分)

Who	What	When
An Englishman	designed and made paper envelopes	in <u>1</u>
Two <u>2</u>	made an envelope-making <u>3</u>	in 1844
A German <u>4</u>	drew a picture on a piece of hard, <u>5</u> paper and wrote a few words on its back	in 1865

## Paper 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

### (第二卷 词汇和语法)

VI. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案): (共16分)

- ( ) 1. She wanted to know when the war between America and Iraq \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was broken out      B. take place  
C. was happened      D. broke out
- ( ) 2. Do you remember when the Communist Youth League of China \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. was found      B. found  
C. founded      D. was founded
- ( ) 3. This is the place \_\_\_\_\_ I was born.  
A. when      B. which      C. where      D. that
- ( ) 4. October 15 is the day \_\_\_\_\_ I joined the league.



- A. when                      B. which                      C. where                      D. that
- ( ) 5. Look, that's Jingmao Building \_\_\_\_\_ millions of people have visited already.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. when                      D. /
- ( ) 6. These young learners from abroad \_\_\_\_\_ several inventions so far.  
A. have made                      B. made                      C. are making                      D. make
- ( ) 7. I enjoy the popular dance "hip-hop", but \_\_\_\_\_ my mother \_\_\_\_\_ my father likes it.  
A. both... and                      B. not only... but also  
C. either... or                      D. neither... nor
- ( ) 8. Lots of volunteers in Shanghai are interested in helping the \_\_\_\_\_ people in order to make them enjoy their last life.  
A. die                      B. dead                      C. dying                      D. death
- ( ) 9. "Well done," Mr. Li's words made Little Tom feel very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happy                      B. happily                      C. unhappy                      D. happiness
- ( ) 10. Tomorrow all of us will \_\_\_\_\_ a chemistry test.  
A. take                      B. take part in                      C. join                      D. attend
- ( ) 11. The World Trade Center was crashed to a ruin \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of September 11, 2001.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. before
- ( ) 12. Among these teachers Mr. Fang \_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher for he is talking to a foreigner very fluently.  
A. maybe                      B. can be                      C. can't be                      D. must be
- ( ) 13. A: How do you keep in touch with your foreign friends?  
B: By \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails.  
A. send                      B. sending                      C. to send                      D. sent
- ( ) 14. I won't go to the party \_\_\_\_\_ they invite me.  
A. unless                      B. where                      C. because                      D. as
- ( ) 15. On December 26 the Indian tsunamis \_\_\_\_\_ more than 140,000 people to die.  
A. caused                      B. killed                      C. found                      D. made
- ( ) 16. Angela can hardly work out the difficult problem, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. does she                      B. can't she                      C. can she                      D. doesn't she

**VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成句子): (共5分)**

- The United Nations was brought into \_\_\_\_\_ in 1945. (exist)
- I think Chinese astronauts landing on the moon will be one of the most exciting \_\_\_\_\_ events of that year. (history)
- Wang Lin's father is busy preparing for his \_\_\_\_\_ birthday these days. (forty)
- Henry was praised for his \_\_\_\_\_, for he found a purse on the way home and handed