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九年义务教育

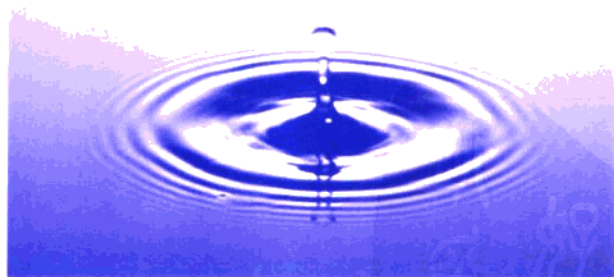
课堂学习

评价与检测

英语

YING YU

云南省现代教育评估中心编写 初中三年级 第三册(下)



晨光出版社

责任编辑：罗永强
责任校对：杨蔚婷 萧 蕾
封面设计：晨光工作室

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说 明

为适应当前推进素质教育的需要,改革学科教学质量的检测与评价,促进中学课堂教学改革,我们以现代教育评价的理念和方法为基础,依据九年义务教育教学大纲和新编教材,组织编写了《九年义务教育课堂学习评价与检测》,供我省中学教学使用。

《九年义务教育课堂学习评价与检测》突出了不同学科的特点,按照每节课的教学内容编写,设有“检测目标”、“检测与学习方法指导”、“同步检测与评价”、“自我评价”等栏目。本书内容丰富、生动活泼、全面系统、程度有别,检测具体,评价简便,透过基础知识、基本技能的训练,提高学生的综合素质。本书不仅注重基础知识和基本技能的训练,同时还注重思维方法训练和学习方法指导;不仅注重学习的效果,还注重学习的过程;不仅注重书本知识的学习,还注重联系实际、研究性学习和培养学生的创新精神。

本书经云南省中小学教材审定委员会审定。由我省教学第一线的老师和教育学、心理学及教育评价专家编写。参加本书编写的有刘开明、张桂香。

编写本书的过程也是探索、研究教学质量测量与评价的过程,我们希望得到实实在在的成果,但肯定还有不足之处,请老师和同学们指正!

编 者

2002年10月

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Unit 13 The world's population

Lesson 49

一、检测目标

1. 词汇和短语

(1) increase (*v.*): make or become larger in number, size, degree, etc. 增加, 增长

(2) if (*conj.*): ① whether 是否

② on the condition that; supposing that 假使, 如果

(3) population (*n.*): people living in a place, country, etc. or a special section of them 人口, 人数

(4) wonder (*v.*): want to know; puzzle 想要知道; 觉得好奇; 迷惑

(5) size (*n.*): degree of largeness or smallness 大小; 尺寸

2. 能快速、正确地表达任何一个数字并且能正确书写和正确运用数词。

3. 掌握且能熟练运用有关“population(人口)”一词的用法。

4. 理解对话并注意宾语从句的用法。

二、重点、难点概要及点拨

1. What's the population of Germany?

德国人口是多少?

(1) 问人口是多少时, 英语中用 what, 不用 how many 或 how much。

(2) population 是一个集合名词, 一般不加 s, 它作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

例: The population of the city is large.

请试做下题: 70 percent of the population _____ (is/are) farmers.

思路点拨: 当 population 和百分比或分数搭配作主语时, 它的谓语动词需用复数, 着重强调整体中的部分, 故此题正确答案应为: are。

2. About eighty - two million.

大约 8200 万

请注意掌握下列表示数的词的用法:

hundred 百
thousand 千
million 百万
billion 十亿
dozen 十二
score 二十
decade 十年

- ⇒ (1) 具体数字 + 它们(除 decade 外), 它们后不加 s。
如 four billion(不能说 four billions)
(2) 具体数字 + 它们(除 decade 外) + n., 它们后也不能加 s。
例: He bought two hundred eggs.
他买了两百个鸡蛋。(此句不能用 two hundreds eggs.)
(3) 用它们来表示许多、无数时, 它们后要加 s, 且常和 of 配用。
例: He bought hundreds of eggs.
他买了数百个鸡蛋。

3. I don't know if it will increase.

我不知道人口是否还会增长。

句中, if 为“是否”之意, 常和动词 ask, see, know, learn, wonder 等连用, 引导宾语从句, 此外, if 可作“如果”之意用, 常引导状语从句。须注意:

(1) 当 if 引导条件状语从句, 若主句是一般将来时, 则 if 引导的条件状语从句不能用将来时, 只能用一般现在时态来代替一般将来时; 若主句是过去将来时, 则 if 句用一般过去时来代替过去将来时; 若主句是将来完成时, 那么 if 句用现在完成时来代替将来完成时。例:

① If she comes here, I'll tell you.

② I said that if he would help me I would be glad. (我说如果他帮助我, 我将会很高兴。)
× 应改为 helped

(2) 当 if 引导宾语从句时, 就不存在上述时态代替的现象, 就要根据需要而使用时态了, 例:

I don't know if she will come. (因为 if she will come 是宾语从句, 而不是条件状语从句。)
不能改为 comes

三、同步检测

I. 用英语读出下列数字

1. 129 _____

2. 1,134 _____

3. 14,549 _____

4. 5,764,531 _____

5. 2,587,621,211 _____

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

6. Do you think the population _____ (grow)?

7. I _____ (go) to the shop if I _____ (have) time tomorrow.

8. Some young people _____ (enjoy) _____ (listen) to the pop songs.

9. 20 percent of the population _____ (be) teachers.

10. What _____ (be) the population of your city?

四、学习自我评价表

Class	Work hard 😊					Good 😊			Excellent 😊😊	
Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Lesson 50

一、检测目标

1. 词汇和短语

- (1) multiply (*v.*): time 乘
- (2) challenge (*n.*): an invitation to compete in fight or a call to pay a game, etc. 挑战
- (3) beginning (*n.*): starting point 开端, 开始
- (4) square (*n.*): with four sides of the same length and four right angles 平方; (方形的) 广场

- (5) hardly (*adv.*): almost not 几乎不

2. 句型和日常交际用语

- (1) There will be standing room only on the earth.
- (2) So it goes on, hour after hour.
- (3) Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in.
- (4) There will be hardly enough space for anybody else.

3. 进一步掌握数词的用法。

二、重点、难点概要及点拨

1. There will be standing room only on the earth. 地球上将只有立足之地了。

room 在句中意为“空间”、“地方”，是不可数名词。英语里，space 也表示“空间”之意，但是表示“太空”，要用 space；若表示“某物占据多少空间”之意时，一般来说，两者皆可用，但做题时，若两选项都有，则选 room 项好于 space 项。

例：My wish is to travel in space. (此处意为太空，不能用 room 换)

The thing takes up too much room. (也可用 space，不过 room 优先)

这东西太占地方了。

2. So it goes on, hour after hour.

就这样一小时接着一小时地进行着。

- 1) 句中 go on 表示“继续往下”之意，后面常接 doing 或 to do 用。请看区别：

{ go on doing sth. 继续做同一件事 = go on with sth.
 (须注意的是: go on 后用动名词; 而 go on with 后只用名词或代词, 不用动名词。)
 go on to do sth. 继续做另一件事

例: { Miss Li hasn't finished Lesson 2.
 Today she will go on teaching Lesson 2.
 Miss Li has finished Lesson 3.
 Today she will go on to teach Lesson 4.

(2) hour after hour 意为“一小时接一小时”

我们还有: { week after week 一周又一周
 year after year 一年又一年
 day after day 一天又一天
 month after month 一个月又一个月
 season after season 一个季节又一个季节

3. Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in.

每人将只有 0.5 ~ 1 平方米的空间居住。

句中 live in 是“住在……里”之意, in 不可省掉, 因为 live 是 *vi.* 只有加上 in 才能作 space 的宾语, 只是 space 前置罢了。

请做下列改错题:

I need a pen to write.
 A B C D

思路点拨: 我们说“用钢笔写……”应为“write...with a pen”, 不能说“write a pen”, 故本题应是 D 错, 改为: write with. 类似用法的词组还有: live in (a room); put up (a hotel) (建立); write on paper (写在纸上); sit on (in) (a chair); look at (sth.), look after (sb.), see off (sb.) 送(某人), work out (a problem) 算出难题……

4. There will be hardly enough space for anybody else. 再也没有足够的空间来容纳其他任何人。

句中 else 是副词, 意思是“别的”。注意它的位置:

置于 { (1) some, any, no 之后。
 (2) 与 - body, - one, - place, - thing 结合而成的代词之后。
 (3) 与 - where 结合而成的副词之后。
 (4) wh- 疑问词之后。
 (5) all, much, little 等不定代词之后。

此外, other 意思也是“别的”。但要注意它的位置: 置于名词之前。

例: { ① What else do you need? (what 是疑问词)
 ② He is taller than any other student in his class. (student 是 *n.*)

三、同步检测

I. 英汉互译

1. standing room _____

2. at the beginning of _____
 3. by the year 2010 _____
 4. 一年又一年 _____ 5. 最大的挑战 _____

II. 选择填空

- () 6. The population increases hour _____ hour.
 A. with B. by C. after D. at
 () 7. There are about five billion people _____.
 A. in the earth B. on the earth C. at the earth D. from the earth
 () 8. _____ the beginning of this century, there were _____ people.
 A. From, less B. In, fewer C. At, less D. At, fewer
 () 9. The population problem may be _____ one of the world now.
 A. great B. the greatest C. greatest D. greater
 () 10. I have a room _____.
 A. to live B. to live on C. to live for D. to live in

四、学习自我评价表

Class	Work hard 😊					Good 😊			Excellent 😊😊	
Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Lesson 51

一、检测目标

1. 词汇和短语

- (1) prefer (*v.*): like better; choose rather than 宁愿(选择); 更喜欢
 (2) rather (*adv.*): more willingly; by preference or choice 宁愿。它和 *than* 连用时, 意为“而不是”。
 (3) used (*adj.*): not new; second-hand; old 用过的; 半旧的
 (4) beg (*v.*): ask with deep feeling; ask for sincerely 恳求; 乞讨
 (5) worth (*adj.*): have a certain value; deserving 值得……的; 有……的价值
 (6) second hand (*adj.*): not new; old 二手的; 用过的
 (7) more and more: by more stages, degrees, etc. 越来越……

2. 日常和交际用语

- (1) They prefer to buy a new one rather than repair it.

- (2) It can cost as little as 50,000 yuan and as much as 300,000 yuan.
 (3) That's worth more than two million yuan in China!

二、重点、难点概要及点拨

1. They prefer to buy a new one rather than repair it. 他们宁愿买辆新的，也不愿修理旧的。

(1) prefer 表选择时，有两种句型

{ A. prefer + 名词（动名词） + to + 名词（动名词）

{ B. prefer + 带 to 的不定式（或名词） + rather than + 不带 to 的否定式（即动词原形）

例 A: She prefers walking to taking a bus.

例 B: She prefers to speak rather than listen.

(2) rather than 表“而不是”之意，例：

It seems red rather than purple. 它似乎更像红色，而不是紫色。

2. It can cost as little as 50,000 yuan and as much as 300,000 yuan. 一辆小汽车的价格可以少到 5 万元，多到 30 万元。

cost as little as 意为“像……那样便宜的”，而 cost as much as 则意为“像……那样贵的”。

请做下列习题：The house _____ 200,000 yuan.

A. was cost as much as

B. cost as many as

C. cost as much as

D. costed as much as

思路点拨：(1) as much as, as little as 修饰不可数名词；as many as 修饰可数名词；句中的 200,000 yuan 为不可数名词。

(2) cost 的主语需为物，且不用被动语态。

(3) cost 的过去式、过去分词皆为 cost。故本题正确答案应为：C

三、同步检测

I. 按实际回答下列问题

1. What was the population of your city (town or village) in 1992?
2. What is the population now?
3. What will be the population by the end of this century?
4. What will the growing population cause?
5. Has China done something to control the growing population?

II. 选择填空

- () 6. He prefers _____ to _____.

- A. to dance...sing B. to daning...singing
C. dancing...singing D. to dance...to sing
- () 7. We prefer _____ rather than _____ .
A. use it...see it B. to use it...to see it
C. using...see it D. to use it...see it
- () 8. Which country has _____ population, China or Japan?
A. a larger B. a large
C. the largest D. the larger
- () 9. That gold watch _____ 60,000 yuan.
A. costed as much as B. costs as many as
C. is costed as many as D. costs as much as
- () 10. Your skirt was worth _____.
A. 140 yuans B. enjoy
C. 14 dollar D. enjoying

四、学习自我评价表

Class	Work hard 😊					Good 😊			Excellent 😊	
Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Lesson 52

一、检测目标

1. 词汇和短语

- (1) diagram (n.): form with pictures; drawing or plan that uses simple lines to explain sth.
etc. 图表
- (2) discussion (n.): talking about sth.; argument 讨论
- (3) be busy doing sth.: be engaged in doing sth. 忙于做某事
- (4) chart (n.): detailed map used to explain something 图表
- (5) download (v.): to move information of programs from one part or computer system to another 下载

(6) path (n.): way or track made for or by people walking 路线; 去路

2. 句型和日常交际用语

But during the last three or four hundred years it has grown very quickly.

3. 掌握过去将来时的结构及用法。

二、重点、难点概要及点拨

1. But during the last three or four hundred years it has grown very quickly. 但在过去的三四百年里, 人口增长很快。

请试做下列习题:

During the past five years I _____ (am/have been) in India.

思路点拨: (1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{during} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the past} \\ \text{the last} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{in} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the past} \\ \text{the last} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} + \text{time 表示}$

“到现在为止多长时间以来(内)”之意。常和完成时态连用。部分时候可用一般过去时态。

故本题的正确答案是: have been。

2. 过去将来时

(1) 它的结构为“助动词 would + 动词原形”

would 常缩写为 'd, would not 缩写为 wouldn't.

(2) 过去将来时的用法

过去将来时表示从过去的某一时间看来将要发生的动作或存在的状态。它常用在宾语从句中。

例: She didn't know I would come.

I knew he wouldn't refuse me. 我知道他不会拒绝我。

注意: 过去将来时也可以用它们来表示 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① "was (were) going + to + do"} \\ \text{② "was (were) + to + do" (按计划将……)} \\ \text{③ "was (were) + doing" (就要……)} \end{array} \right.$
(此项只适用于 leave, come, go, get, reach, return, start, arrive, begin, die...等部分表“移向”的动词来表示。)

例 A: We told her we were going to leave.

例 B: Tom said his mum was going to see him.

例 C: I said I was to read. 我说我会按计划去读书的。

例 D: They knew we were coming. 他们知道我们就要来了。

三、同步检测

I. 用词的适当形式填空

1. He works _____ (carefully) in his class.
2. Which do you like _____ (well), water or milk?
3. It is _____ (hot) in summer than in autumn.
4. She often _____ (do) her work.

5. When _____ (be) you born?

II. 翻译

6. 世界人口 _____

7. 适当的词 _____

8. 填空 _____

9. 变得更加健康 _____

10. 长达十年 _____

四、学习自我评价表

Class	Work hard 😊	Good 😊	Excellent 😊😊
Score	1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8	9 10

Unit 13 能力检测与评价

一、Listening Practice (20 分)

I. 听句子, 选择所听到的单词 (5 分)

- () 1. A. word B. world C. work
 () 2. A. need B. leg C. League
 () 3. A. glasses B. grass C. classes
 () 4. A. 4896 B. 4786 C. 4796
 () 5. A. painted the wall B. painted the hall C. painted with a hall

II. 听问句及对话和后面的问题, 选择正确答案 (5 分)

- () 6. A. Yes, she is. B. No, she is free.
 C. Yes, he was. D. No, he is busy.
 () 7. A. He sells a new cup.
 B. He borrowed a new radio.
 C. He bought a new coat.
 D. He got a coat from Mr Smith.
 () 8. A. Chicken. B. Eggs. C. Milk. D. Meat.
 () 9. A. France. B. Canada. C. America. D. Australia.
 () 10. A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn. D. Winter.

III. 听短文, 填入所缺的单词 (10 分)

_____ babies _____ born in our _____ in just one _____. That means people have to find _____ food _____ these babies.

The _____ may be the greatest one of the world today. _____ years later, there will be _____ only!

二、Language Studying Practice (35 分)

I. 用括号内的词的适当形式填空 (5 分)

1. He put his pen in the desk _____ (quiet).
2. Japan is developing _____ (quick) than before.
3. The baby must _____ (send) to hospital.
4. She is busy _____ (do) her homework.
5. India has the second _____ (large) population in the world.

II. 选择填空 (5 分)

- () 6. When it becomes old, they prefer _____ a new one _____ repair it.
A. to buy; rather B. buying; instead
C. to buy; rather than D. buys, rather than
- () 7. There will not enough space _____ anybody else.
A. to B. of C. with D. for
- () 8. _____ the population of China?
A. What is B. How many is
C. What are D. How many are
- () 9. I thought that she _____ visit that place.
A. will B. can C. would D. may
- () 10. China is a _____ country.
A. develop B. developed C. developing D. development

III. 句型转换 (10 分, 每小题 2 分)

11. They are empty boxes. (改为单数)
It's _____ empty _____.
12. She likes singing and dancing. (改为否定句)
She likes _____ singing _____ dancing.
13. Tom came here ten minutes ago. (就划线部分提问)
_____ Tom come here?
14. Where will they give a talk?
Could you tell me...? (连成一句含宾语从句的复合句)
Could you tell me _____ give a talk?
15. People speak Chinese in China. (改为被动语态)
Chinese _____ in China.

IV. 情景对话, 每空一词 (10 分)

- A: Where's Lily?
B: She _____ (16) _____ (17) to England.
A: _____ (18) has she done it _____ (19)?
B: For her holiday.
A: _____ (20) you ever _____ (21) there?
B: Yes, but only _____ (22).
A: When _____ (23) you _____ (24) there?

B: Three years ago.

A: _____ (25) do you think of England?

B: Quite beautiful.

V. 改错 (指出并改正) (5分)

() 26. Is English speaked in her country? _____
A B C D

() 27. He said he will go to school the next year. _____
A B C D

() 28. There are five Chineses in the room. _____
A B C D

() 29. What will be happened in the future? _____
A B C D

() 30. Which coat do you like best, the blue one or the black one? _____
A B C D

三、Reading Comprehension (20分)

A

Scientists are trying to make the deserts (沙漠) into good land again. They are learning a lot about them, but more and more land is becoming deserts all the time. Scientists can't change the deserts in time.

Why is more and more land becoming deserts? People make deserts. The reason is that people don't love nature.

There isn't much rain in some areas on the earth, but still they don't become deserts, why? Because some green plants and grass are growing there and they are very important to dry places. Plants can stop the land becoming drier and let the wind not blow the land away. When a little rain falls, the plants hold the water. The land can become a desert more easily, if there aren't any trees.

- () 1. Deserts _____.
A. can get very little rain
B. never have any plants or animals in them
C. can all be turned into good land soon
D. are wonderful places for people to live in
- () 2. Green plants are very important to dry places because _____.
A. they don't let the sun make the land even drier
B. they make the deserts pretty
C. they let the wind blow the land away
D. they can keep the water
- () 3. Land is always becoming desert because _____.
A. plants can't grow there
B. there is not enough rain
C. people are doing something wrong to it
D. both B and C

- () 4. Which is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- Scientists know nothing about the deserts
 - Land is turning desert faster than people can stop it
 - Scientists have changed all the deserts into good land
 - It's easy to change desert into land
- () 5. After reading the passage we know that _____.
- plants can keep dry land from becoming desert
 - it is good to cut down all the plants in the desert
 - all places without much rain will become deserts
 - it is better to grow crops on dry land than to grow grass

B

Once there was a woman. She had two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was very handsome, but the girl was not beautiful. One day they found a mirror and for the first time they saw that they looked like. The boy was very glad and he said to his sister, "How handsome (漂亮) I am. I look much nicer than you." The girl disliked what her brother said. A man went towards them and said to the boy, "You must always be good as well as look good." Then to the girl he said, "My dear, if you help everyone, everyone will love you. It doesn't matter if you are not as good-looking as your brother."

判断正(√), 误(×) (10分)

- () 6. The girl was good-looking.
- () 7. The boy was happy because he found a mirror.
- () 8. The girl was happy when she heard what her brother said.
- () 9. The man thought that being good was more important than looking good.
- () 10. A man told the girl to be good-looking.

四、Writing (15分)

假设你是 David, 请你根据下列表格内容写一篇英语小短文, 向你的新老师和新同学作自我介绍。(60~80 个词)

Name	David	Age	15
Father	Manager	Mother	English teacher
School of Graduation	NO. 3 Middle School		
Specialities (特长)	Computer, English		
Hobbies (爱好)	Sports, Collecting Stamps, Music		

五、Speaking Practice (10 分)

I. 看下列五幅图说话 (5 分)

所提供的词汇为: 1. it, today 2. buy
3. make, write 4. send, card, flower
5. teacher, glad, thankful

Picture 1: _____

Picture 2: _____

Picture 3: _____

Picture 4: _____

Picture 5: _____



II. 用 5 个英语句子谈下列 topic (5 分)

Key Words: 1. crowded (拥挤的) 2. less food 3. water, energy (能源)
4. rubbish (垃圾) 5. lose jobs

About the population's pollution

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.