



最新版

# 英语 基础 训练

初中三年级  
(全一册)

河南省  
基础教育  
教学研究室 编

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大象出版社

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初中三年级(全一册) 基础训练



河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

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初中三年级(全一册)

## 英语基础训练

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

责任编辑 何 佐 崔 征

责任校对 崔 靖 方 丽

大象出版社出版

(郑州市经七路25号 邮政编码450002)

网址: [www.daxiang.cn](http://www.daxiang.cn)

河南省瑞光印务股份有限公司印刷

新华书店经销

开本 787×1092 1/16 14.25印张 354千字

2006年7月第5版 2006年7月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5347-1905-4/G·1599

定 价 12.30 元

若发现印、装质量问题,影响阅读,请与承印厂联系调换。

印厂地址 郑州市二环支路35号

邮政编码 450012 电话 (0371)63955319

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800-883-6289, 0371-63863536(大象出版社)

ISBN 7-5347-1905-4



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# 教材变了，考王来了



“大象考王”，秀出名门——大象出版社是河南省唯一一家专业教育出版机构，也是河南省唯一一家全国优秀出版社。

以中考、高考和阶段测试为基本立足点，“大象考王”一共推出新书100多种，在河南教育图书市场上演一场红、蓝、绿“三色风暴”！“河南考生读‘大象考王’，‘大象考王’助河南考生”的观点已经深入人心。不少教研专家和优秀教师预言：立足创新、立足河南、面向全国的“大象考王”，将成为莘莘学子新时代的“三色宝书”。

## “大象考王”品牌教辅包括三大系列

**红色 “大象考王”中考系列** 包括“河南重点名校中考复习内部讲义”丛书（大纲本/非课改试验区用）、“全国课改名校中考复习新讲义”丛书（新课标总复习系列/课改试验区用）及“全国中考试题荟萃解析”丛书（试题精选研究系列）。

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●“全国课改名校中考复习新讲义”丛书：《新课标中考复习精讲与测试》（分科分册）、《新课标中考第三轮复习冲刺专用模拟试卷》（分科分册）

●“全国中考试题荟萃解析”丛书：《全国中考试题分类解析》、《全国中考试卷汇编与解答》、《中招考新题型》（包括数学、物理、化学）

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由北京、山东、江苏、福建、湖北、湖南、安徽、甘肃等第一批国家课改试验区教研专家以及河南省课改试验区重点中学的优秀教师严格按照新课标理念编写，河南省基础教研专家最终审定把关。

●名家执笔，内容新创。

●专家把关，专业品质。

●深入研发，精心打造。

●结合省情，方便实用。

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由大象出版社和河南省基础教研室联合推出，供高中三年级学生在一、二、三轮复习时配套使用，本套书与省情紧密结合，集科学性、权威性于一体，在河南的图书市场上占据四个惟一：

●惟一一套根据最新的高考考试大纲及考试大纲说明而编写的高考复习资料。

●惟一一套由河南省基础教研室组织编写。

●惟一一套集合省内命题专家、教育界权威和教学精英并结合高校招生思路联合编写的高考复习资料。

●惟一一套结合河南省教学实际，依据国家考试大纲，在分省命题的探索中编写的高考复习用书。

河南考生读“大象考王”，“大象考王”助河南考生



## 编写说明

为了贯彻教育部2000年颁布的“试用(试验)修订版”《九年义务教育全日制初级中学教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)的精神,进一步提高我省初中课堂教学效率,加强对初中学生科学文化素质的培养,我们在认真调查研究的基础上,对“初中各科基础训练”进行了全面改版。

新版“初中各科基础训练”,以《大纲》规定的基础知识和基本能力要求为标准,以最新修订的人教版各科教科书和部分省编教科书为依据,以帮助学生掌握基础知识、培养基本能力为目的,吸收借鉴了近年来教学、教研的最新成果,改变了开本形式,重新设计安排了全书的结构和内容。各科编写强调了训练的系统性、全面性与典型性的结合,题型新颖多样,难易适度。在作者的构成上,除了省和部分市、县教研人员外,每册书还吸收了一线优秀教师,从而使该套书在保持原有特色的基础上,进一步靠近了教学实际,靠近了学生学习实际,具有了更强的实用性。

全套《基础训练》包括语文、思想政治、英语、数学、物理、化学、历史、地理和生物九个学科,按学年分学期出版(三年级各学科为全一册)。各册的编写与教材的章、节或单元、课同步,每节(课)大体包括“巩固积累”、“理解运用”、“能力拓展”几个部分;各章(单元)设计了“复习题”(“单元练习”);全书设计了“期末测试”。三年级部分学科设计了“初中总测试”。为方便读者使用,训练题附有参考答案(另行结集出版)。

这套《基础训练》以课堂训练为主,但部分题目也可以安排在预习时或课后完成。使用时可将各册中的有关训练题和教科书上的课后练习配合起来,从而使《基础训练》与教科书成为一个有机整体,达到学与练的最佳效果。

本书1997年版的作者是陈留记、张国英同志,2002年参加编写、修订工作的有张艳丽、毛月琴同志,2003年参加编写、修订工作的有赵明、王继方、王运通、王丽英同志,最后由陈留记、姚连荣同志统稿。

为了保证这套书与教学及教改同步,为了使其能够在同学们的学习中发挥应有的作用,我们在2001年全新改版,2002年大幅度修订的基础上,2004年再次对全套书做了认真的修改。欢迎广大师生提出批评意见。

河南省基础教育教学研究室

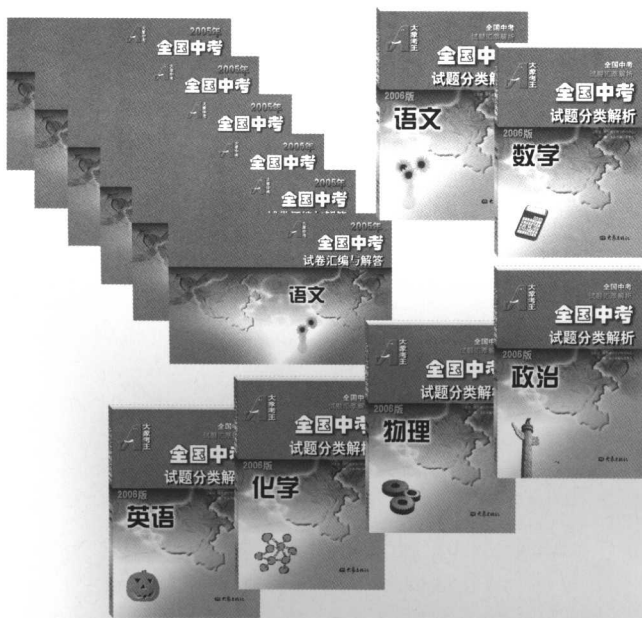






“河南重点名校中考复习内部讲义”是“大象考王”中考系列图书中的一套专用测试丛书，是供初中毕业生第一、二、三轮复习时同步使用的优质训练题和阶段测试卷，是河南重点名校中考第一、二、三轮复习内部讲义的提炼和升华，是数百名重点名校特、高级教师指导中考复习经验的总结。

“全国课改名校中考复习新讲义”是“大象考王”中考系列图书中专为课改实验区中考复习开发的一套复习精讲和专用测试丛书，它与课程改革实验区九年级毕业班第一、二、三轮复习教学同步。本套丛书由大象出版社组织青岛、长沙、武汉、兰州、郑州、天门等全国课改实验区重点名校的优秀教师精心编写。参与编写的教师基本都带过九年级毕业班，参加了2005年全国课改实验区的中考。这套书是他们在课程改革实验条件下，使用各种新课标实验教材进行中考第一、二、三轮复习探索经验的高度提炼升华。在编写时，严格按照我省实验区的课时计划设计复习课节，是全国课改优质教学资源与我省省情的紧密结合，对我省2006年课程改革实验区的中考复习，有很强的指导意义。



“全国中考试题荟萃解析”是“大象考王”中考系列图书中的试题资料精选研究丛书，包括《全国中考试题分类解析》、《全国中考试卷汇编与解答》和《中招考试新题型》三套丛书。

本丛书作者是多年从事省级中考命题人员和侧重于中考命题研究的教研人员、重点中学特级教师，大部分是国内名牌教辅的原创作者。

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## Unit

### 1

# In the library

## Lesson 1

### 巩固积累

#### I. 词汇。

A. 根据句意填入恰当的词(首字母已给出)。 (马良 read a book in the library)

1. My sister works as a l\_\_\_\_\_ in the library and you can borrow the book from her.
2. He fixed a 5-foot s\_\_\_\_\_ for books on the wall.
3. I think foreign l\_\_\_\_\_ are as difficult as science subjects.
4. As you know, dancing and fishing are his h\_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you see a traffic accident happen, you must telephone the p\_\_\_\_\_ station at once.

B. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. —Have you ever spoken to a foreigner?  
—No, not even \_\_\_\_\_ (one).
2. Several years \_\_\_\_\_ (late) he became a scientist.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) is bad for your health.
4. Liu Huan is a popular \_\_\_\_\_ (music) among young people.
5. There is a bookmark in each of the \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) books.

#### II. 句型转换。

1. We've got some books about history. (改为否定句)  
We \_\_\_\_\_ books about history.
2. I have already found my dictionary. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary \_\_\_\_\_?
3. I found the bike ten minutes ago. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the bike?
4. She returned the books to the school library yesterday. (改为同义句)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ the books \_\_\_\_\_ to the school library yesterday.
5. The girls have never seen that film, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成反意疑问句)

### 理解运用

#### III. 补全对话(每空一词)。

Here is an interview(采访) of a famous film star—Tom Cruces.



- A: Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ I ask you some personal questions?
- B: Sure. I'm glad to talk \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- A: When \_\_\_\_\_ you born?
- B: In May, 1960.
- A: What is your favourite sport?
- B: \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.
- A: When did you get up yesterday?
- B: I \_\_\_\_\_ up at 5:30 in the morning.
- A: What did you do after that?
- B: I \_\_\_\_\_ my face and brushed my teeth quickly, \_\_\_\_\_ a simple meal and hurried to the film factory.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ you busy yesterday?
- B: Yes. I must act two roles (角色) at \_\_\_\_\_ same time and it made me tired.
- A: Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a good time?
- B: Certainly. I enjoyed myself very much.

#### IV. 阅读理解。

One summer, a library in Texas in the United States was having a terrible problem. They grew too big for their building and had to move to a newly-built library across town. When everything was finished and paid for, they found out that they didn't have enough money to move their mountains of books across town. Even the cheapest moving company was going to ask for several hundred thousand dollars to pack and move the books. What could they do? Finally one clever librarian had a bright idea. She said that the move was going to take all summer and during that time, the library would be closed. Why not ask everyone to come in to borrow 20, 40 or 100 books? At the end of the summer they could give them back to the new library. The idea worked beautifully and not only did the library save a lot of money, but also people read a lot of books.

- ( ) 1. Which is the best title (标题) for the reading?
- A. A new library                      B. An unusual problem
- C. Helpful people                      D. Too many books
- ( ) 2. The old library \_\_\_\_\_ during the whole summer.
- A. would be closed
- B. would be moved to another town
- C. was going to pay the moving company
- D. was asking for money from the new library
- ( ) 3. The word "pack" in the reading means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. mend              B. look after              C. put into              D. spend on
- ( ) 4. The terrible problem for the old library is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they grew too big
- B. they had to move to a newly-built library

- C. they didn't have enough money to move their books  
 D. people of the town wanted to borrow all the books
- ( ) 5. From the reading we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the library moved the books without paying any money  
 B. people in town bought all the books in the old library  
 C. the moving company did the moving work beautifully  
 D. the moving work would start at the end of the summer

## Lesson 2



### I. 据首字母和句意提示填单词。

1. Reading can give us a lot of k \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Last year he went a \_\_\_\_\_ to study.
3. She u \_\_\_\_\_ to be a Chinese teacher.
4. He's afraid he'll have to p \_\_\_\_\_ for the lost books.
5. One day the librarian came up w \_\_\_\_\_ an idea.

### II. 择填空。

- ( ) 1. I didn't see him the \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
 A. whole                      B. all                      C. both                      D. every
- ( ) 2. —Have you found your bike?  
 —Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it two days \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have found, before    B. found, before    C. have found, ago    D. found, ago
- ( ) 3. He's \_\_\_\_\_ his dog. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ it anywhere?  
 A. lost, seen              B. lose, saw              C. lost, saw              D. lose, see
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the library, I've got books \_\_\_\_\_ many different subjects.  
 A. In, for                      B. In, on                      C. At, in                      D. At, for
- ( ) 5. We \_\_\_\_\_ the shop before we bought anything.  
 A. looked after              B. looked for              C. looked around              D. looked at
- ( ) 6. We were very tired when we \_\_\_\_\_ home last night.  
 A. returned to              B. returned              C. returned back              D. returned back to
- ( ) 7. Han Mei has \_\_\_\_\_ gone to the classroom. She was here \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. yet, just                      B. just, yet                      C. just, just now              D. just, just
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_ at the door then?  
 A. Have, heard, to knock                      B. Were, hearing, knocking  
 C. Have, heard, knock                      D. Did, hear, knocking
- ( ) 9. —Which do you prefer, art \_\_\_\_\_ music?  
 —I prefer music \_\_\_\_\_ art.

- A. or, to                      B. to, to                      C. to, or                      D. or, or
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_, she is our new teacher.
- A. After now                      B. Just now                      C. A moment later                      D. From now on

### 综合运用

#### III. 全对话(每空一词)。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ are you looking for?

B: A book.

A: What's its \_\_\_\_\_?

B: *Red Star Over China*.

A: Is it a \_\_\_\_\_ book?

B: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it from the library last week. I \_\_\_\_\_ it in the school garden two hours ago.

But I \_\_\_\_\_ to take it when I left. When I remembered it, I went there, but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ a book in the garden. Is it \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Oh, it's just mine. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: You're welcome.

#### IV. 阅读理解。

Bill works in a factory, and he usually comes home at half past six every evening. He came home early last Friday, and he was very angry. He closed the door very hard, went into the living-room and sat down.

His wife went to him and looked at him for a moment. Then she said to him, "Why are you angry, Bill?"

"Because tickets cost three pence last week, but now they cost two pence," he said.

"But that isn't bad, Bill," his wife said. "It's good. Going by bus is cheaper now."

"Yes, it is," Bill said, "but I always walk to work in the morning and I walk home in the afternoon. Last week I saved six pence every day, but now I save two pence less."

- ( ) 1. Bill closed the door hard when he came home last Friday because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he was very tired after walking home                      B. he was angry  
 C. he was angry with his wife                      D. he didn't save any money that day
- ( ) 2. In the third paragraph(段), "tickets" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. bus tickets                      B. train tickets                      C. plane tickets                      D. ship tickets
- ( ) 3. How much does Bill save every day now?  
 A. Two pence.                      B. Three pence.                      C. Four pence.                      D. Six pence.
- ( ) 4. Mr Bill is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. funny                      B. clever                      C. interesting                      D. thrifty(节约的)
- ( ) 5. Which of the sentences is NOT true?  
 A. Bill always comes home from work at six every day.  
 B. His wife asked why he was angry.



- C. Bill goes to work and comes home on foot.  
D. Last week Bill saved six pence every day.

## Lesson 3

### 巩固练习

#### I. 出与画线部分最接近的词或短语。

- ( ) 1. I've got a few books about science.  
A. a little                      B. several                      C. any                      D. many
- ( ) 2. Perhaps they've lost it.  
A. May                      B. May be                      C. Maybe                      D. I think
- ( ) 3. You must give your library book back on time.  
A. go back                      B. return                      C. borrow                      D. come back
- ( ) 4. Will you lend me a book about foreign countries?  
A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. of
- ( ) 5. We haven't got anything at the moment.  
A. a moment later                      B. just now                      C. then                      D. now

#### II. 所给动词的适当形式填空。

- Don't watch TV while you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for the dictionary a moment ago.
- This is the second game. They \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the first game.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch?  
— Yes, I have.
- Hurry up! They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for us.
- When Joy \_\_\_\_\_ (find) her lost book, she said "Thank goodness".
- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (return) your bike yet?
- Xiao Ming \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here.
- When I came in, they \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (see) his grandma if he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time tomorrow.

### 巩固练习

#### III. 形填空。

A man was 1 in the street. Suddenly his car stopped. He got out of the car to try to find 2. "It's the motor," said a voice near him. He was surprised to 3 the voice and turned. He 4 only 5 old horse. "Did you say something?" he asked.

"I said you should check your motor," the horse replied. The man rushed to 6 house. Excitedly he told the farmer 7 had happened. "Was it an old horse with one ear?" asked

the farmer. "Yes, that's the one!" the man said.

"Well, don't pay any attention(注意) to him," the farmer said with 8. "He doesn't know 9 about cars. He can only repeat 10 I often say."

- |                     |                |            |                |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. driving   | B. running     | C. walking | D. sitting     |
| ( ) 2. A. wrong     | B. the trouble | C. things  | D. something   |
| ( ) 3. A. listen    | B. hear of     | C. hear    | D. heard       |
| ( ) 4. A. saw       | B. read        | C. watched | D. looked      |
| ( ) 5. A. a         | B. the         | C. /       | D. an          |
| ( ) 6. A. near      | B. nearer      | C. nearest | D. the nearest |
| ( ) 7. A. that      | B. what        | C. it      | D. which       |
| ( ) 8. A. smile     | B. smiles      | C. a smile | D. the smile   |
| ( ) 9. A. something | B. anything    | C. nothing | D. it          |
| ( ) 10. A. what     | B. that        | C. who     | D. where       |

#### IV. 图写话。

根据所给图画及提示词语, 写出四句话。要求所给词语必须都用上, 并且意思连贯。

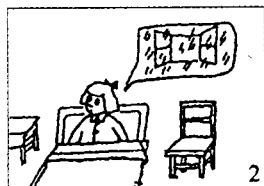


1. blow, strong, last night

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2. Wang Hua, wake up, remember, windows, classroom, open

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3. run, to, the classroom, quickly, against

---



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4. close, leave, classroom, happily

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## Lesson 4



### I. 所给词的正确形式填空。

1. "My bike is broken," Jim said to me \_\_\_\_\_ (sad).
2. Maria is \_\_\_\_\_ (worry) about her French lessons.
3. As a \_\_\_\_\_ (library), she always helps people find the books they want.
4. We can get quite a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (know) from books.
5. You will get it sooner or \_\_\_\_\_ (late).
6. Do you know any \_\_\_\_\_ (different) between these two sentences?
7. The book is important. You must buy it \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
8. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (use) dictionary. The teacher asks us to read it.
9. Many \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) come to Beijing every year.
10. I didn't quite understand how they got the books so \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).

### II. 完成下列句子。

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (过去常常) go to that bar on Sunday.
2. He borrowed \_\_\_\_\_ (几本书) from the library yesterday.
3. Do you come up with \_\_\_\_\_ (别的办法) to solve this problem?
4. If you don't study hard, you'll fall behind others \_\_\_\_\_ (迟早).
5. They give me knowledge and \_\_\_\_\_ (使我快乐).
6. I guess \_\_\_\_\_ (别的什么人) has borrowed it.
7. I've just \_\_\_\_\_ (读完) that book.
8. I washed my clothes \_\_\_\_\_ (数小时前).



### III. 形填空。

"Brain, 1 you finished your homework?" asked Mrs Smith.

"Yes, Mum. I've 2 finished my homework. The teacher didn't give very 3 homework today."

"Here's ten dollars. Buy a package of sugar 4 the shop."

Brain took the money and 5 to the shop near his home. He knew what kind of sugar his mother 6. He took a package from the shelf and paid the girl at the counter (柜台). The girl gave him the change (零钱). Brain counted the money. "Sorry, I think you've given me the wrong change," said Brain.

"What do you mean? I gave you the right change," the girl said, looking hard 7 him.



"You gave me one dollar extra(额外)," said Brain 8 a smile. And he handed(递给) the change 9 the girl to count again. She counted it 10. She found that Brain was right. She gave him the right change this time. She also thanked him with a big smile!

- |                     |            |              |             |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. are       | B. were    | C. have      | D. do       |
| ( ) 2. A. just      | B. then    | C. yet       | D. now      |
| ( ) 3. A. many      | B. much    | C. a lot     | D. more     |
| ( ) 4. A. of        | B. in      | C. to        | D. from     |
| ( ) 5. A. went      | B. go      | C. was going | D. will go  |
| ( ) 6. A. will want | B. wanting | C. wanted    | D. wants    |
| ( ) 7. A. for       | B. after   | C. like      | D. at       |
| ( ) 8. A. in        | B. with    | C. at        | D. on       |
| ( ) 9. A. to        | B. on      | C. of        | D. with     |
| ( ) 10. A. care     | B. careful | C. carefully | D. careless |

#### IV. 阅读理解。

Every year people in many countries learn English. Some of them are children. Others are teenagers(十几岁的孩子). Many are adults(成年人). Some learn at school. Others study by themselves. A few learn English in films, on TV, in the office, or among their friends.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer the question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their languages and maths and English. Many adults learn English because it is useful for their work. Teenagers often learn English for their higher studies, because some of their books are in English at college or university. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers and magazines in English.

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ many people begin to learn English every year.  
 A. Only in a few countries                      B. In America  
 C. In many countries                              D. In some countries
- ( ) 2. Boys and girls learn English at school \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. from their teachers                              B. from each other  
 C. from their friends                                D. from their parents
- ( ) 3. School boys and girls learn English as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a game                      B. a subject                      C. a matter                      D. a duty
- ( ) 4. Adults learn English to help \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. their children                                      B. other subjects  
 C. do a better job                                      D. other people
- ( ) 5. To learn English will help teenagers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in their higher studies                              B. pass their exams  
 C. to understand newspapers                              D. in their jobs
- ( ) 6. We can learn English \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in one way    B. in a different way  
 C. in many ways    D. in two ways



## Unit

## 2

# Water sports

## Lesson 5

巩固练习

### I. 根据句意填上一个恰当的词(首字母已给出)。

1. What's the surfing l \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?
2. The weather today is m \_\_\_\_\_ better than yesterday.
3. I've l \_\_\_\_\_ English from him for a year.
4. The waves of Hawaii is the h \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
5. Water sports look e \_\_\_\_\_. They are my favourite.
6. How many t \_\_\_\_\_ have you been to Cape Town?
7. —Has anybody s \_\_\_\_\_ before? —Yes, we have.
8. Would you like to have another t \_\_\_\_\_?
9. We've been to Dalian s \_\_\_\_\_ times.
10. I r \_\_\_\_\_ don't know how to do it.

### II. 句型转换。

1. I have got a new watch. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ a new watch?
2. I don't know how I can do it. (同义句转换)  
I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. Somebody has raced boats in our class. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ raced boats in your class?
4. I've been in Qingdao for three years. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you been in Qingdao?
5. They've travelled to China twice. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ have they travelled to China?

巩固练习

### III. 补全对话(每空一词)。

- A: Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall?  
B: Yes, I have.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ have you \_\_\_\_\_ there?

B: Only once.

A: When \_\_\_\_\_ you go there?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ there in 1999. What about you?

A: Sorry. I have \_\_\_\_\_ been there before.

#### IV. 形填空。

Last week I went to London. After I \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ out of the station, I met a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ who works in a university in the town. Of course, we were very \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

"What has happened to you, George?" I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ out when I found that he was much \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ than before. "I'm twenty-five now, you know," George said sadly. "It's time for me \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. But I can't find even one girl who can \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ my parents."

"Really?" I said \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_. "You're an able and good-looking man. And you are young. Most of the girls like you. I don't think it \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ to choose a good girl for you."

"But every girl whom I bring home to meet them, my mother doesn't like."

"That's easy," I said to him. "You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ a girl who's just like your mother."

"It was no use," George said angrily. "My father did not like the girl who's like my mother!"

- |                          |              |                  |                     |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. went           | B. was going | C. have gone     | D. has gone         |
| ( ) 2. A. me             | B. my        | C. mine          | D. myself           |
| ( ) 3. A. happy          | B. angry     | C. sorry         | D. sad              |
| ( ) 4. A. call           | B. to call   | C. calling       | D. called           |
| ( ) 5. A. thin           | B. thinner   | C. thinnest      | D. the thinnest     |
| ( ) 6. A. to have a wife | B. to die    | C. to give birth | D. to make a living |
| ( ) 7. A. interest       | B. excite    | C. surprise      | D. please           |
| ( ) 8. A. happily        | B. angrily   | C. in surprise   | D. with a smile     |
| ( ) 9. A. interesting    | B. good      | C. difficult     | D. easy             |
| ( ) 10. A. find          | B. to find   | C. finding       | D. found            |

## Lesson 6



#### I. 择填空。

- ( ) 1. Basketball is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ sports in the world.  
A. popular      B. very popular      C. more popular      D. most popular
- ( ) 2. Dalian is very famous \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful beaches.  
A. in      B. on      C. at      D. for
- ( ) 3. I like spring. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ too cold \_\_\_\_\_ too hot.  
A. not, and      B. neither, nor      C. both, and      D. either, or
- ( ) 4. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a small \_\_\_\_\_ between the twins?  
A. tell, difference      B. say, different      C. speak, different      D. talk, difference