

# 中学英语 (外研版) 单元检测试卷集

初中一年级

广州市中学英语教研会 编



广东教育出版社



ISBN 7-5406-4247-5



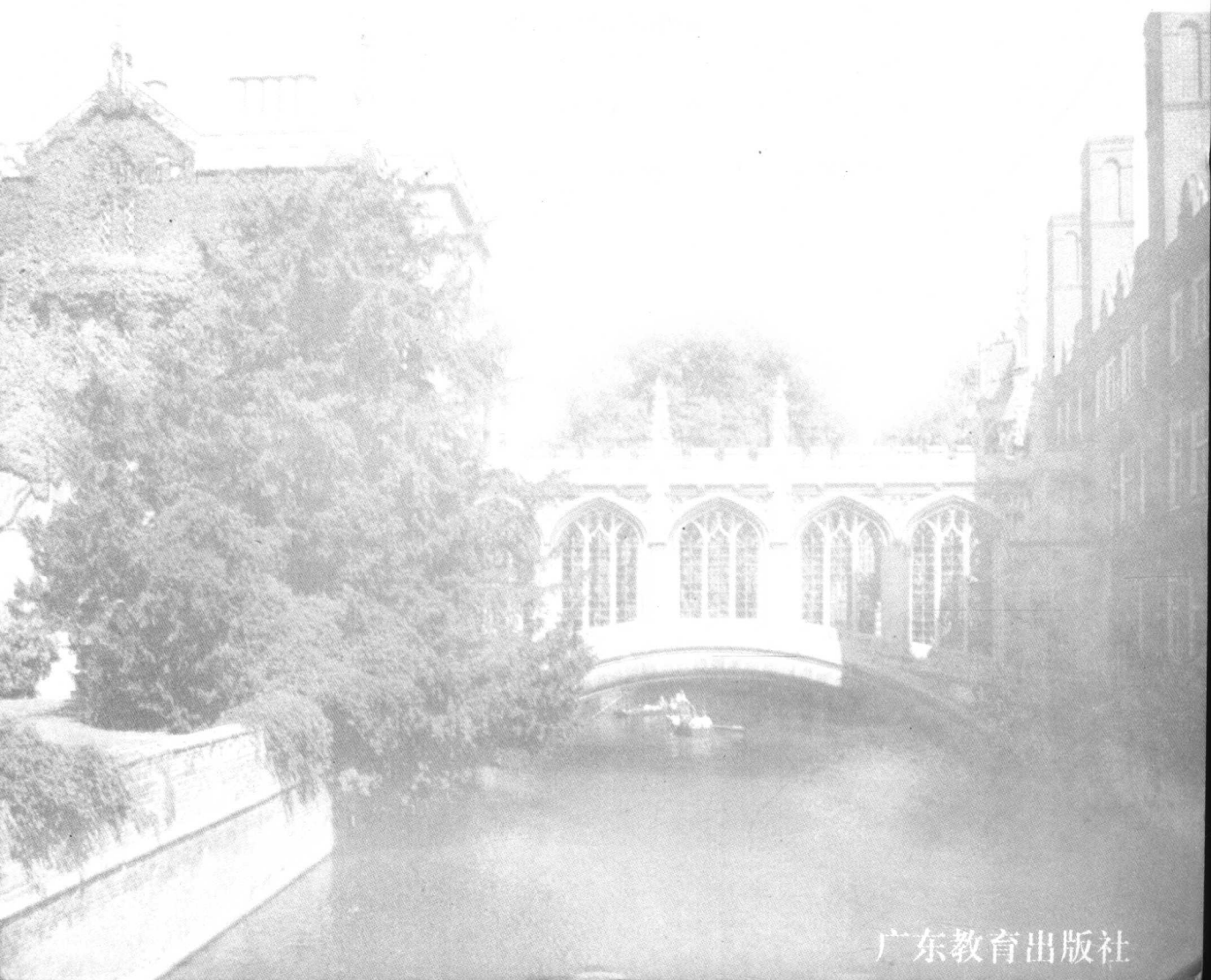
9 787540 642471 >

定价: 13.00 元

# 中学英语 (外研版) 单元检测试卷集

初中一年级

广州市中学英语教研会 编



广东教育出版社

中学英语单元检测

试卷集 (外研版)

初中一年级

广州市中学英语教研会 编

\*

广东教育出版社出版发行

(广州市环市东路472号12-15楼)

邮政编码: 510075

网址: <http://www.gjs.cn>

广东新华发行集团股份有限公司经销

广州新华印务有限公司印刷

(广州市惠福西路走木街30号)

787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 11.25印张 250 000字

1999年8月第1版

2006年7月第6版 2006年7月第8次印刷

ISBN 7-5406-4247-5/G·3893

定价: 13.00元

质量监督电话: 020-87613102 购书咨询电话: 020-34120440。



## 编写说明

《中学英语单元检测试卷集》是由广州市中学英语教研会组织专业基础好、教学经验丰富的教师，根据中学英语新课程标准的教学目的要求和教科书的内容，结合我市英语教学起步早、起点高、观念新、教法活、听力强等实际情况与特点编写。本书有助于学生巩固、深化和活用教材的基础知识，提高听说读写技能。在10多年的使用过程中，不断修改、充实、完善，对提高我市英语课堂教学质量甚有帮助。本书经修订后重版，将一如既往发挥积极作用。

《中学英语单元检测试卷集（初中一年级）》是根据外研版《英语》（新标准）系列教材初中阶段编委会编写的 Student's Book 2 和 Book 3 的内容编写。全书含练习和测试两大部分。测试部分配录音带，便于师生使用，有利提高听力。

编者

2006年8月

# 目 录

## 练习部分

Exercise 1 (Module 1, Book 2) .....	(1)
Exercise 2 (Module 2, Book 2) .....	(2)
Exercise 3 (Modules 1 - 3, Book 2) .....	(3)
Exercise 4 (Module 4, Book 2) .....	(5)
Exercise 5 (Module 5, Book 2) .....	(6)
Exercise 6 (Modules 4 - 6, Book 2) .....	(7)
Exercise 7 (Module 7, Book 2) .....	(9)
Exercise 8 (Module 8, Book 2) .....	(10)
Exercise 9 (Modules 7 - 9, Book 2) .....	(11)
Exercise 10 (Module 10, Book 2) .....	(13)
Exercise 11 (Module 11, Book 2) .....	(14)
Exercise 12 (Modules 1 - 12, Book 2) .....	(15)
Exercise 13 (Module 1, Book 3) .....	(18)
Exercise 14 (Module 2, Book 3) .....	(19)
Exercise 15 (Modules 1 - 3, Book 3) .....	(20)
Exercise 16 (Module 4, Book 3) .....	(22)
Exercise 17 (Module 5, Book 3) .....	(23)
Exercise 18 (Modules 4 - 6, Book 3) .....	(24)
• Exercise 19 (Module 7, Book 3) .....	(27)
Exercise 20 (Module 8, Book 3) .....	(28)
Exercise 21 (Modules 7 - 9, Book 3) .....	(29)
Exercise 22 (Module 10, Book 3) .....	(31)
Exercise 23 (Module 11, Book 3) .....	(32)
Exercise 24 (Modules 1 - 12, Book 3) .....	(33)

## 测试部分

Test 1 (Modules 1 - 2, Book 2) .....	(35)
Test 2 (Modules 3 - 4, Book 2) .....	(43)
Test 3 (Modules 5 - 6, Book 2) .....	(51)
Test 4 (Modules 1 - 6, Book 2) .....	(59)

Test 5 (Modules 7 – 8, Book 2)	(67)
Test 6 (Modules 9 – 10, Book 2)	(75)
Test 7 (Modules 11 – 12, Book 2)	(83)
Test 8 (Modules 7 – 12, Book 2)	(91)
Test 9 (Modules 1 – 2, Book 3)	(99)
Test 10 (Modules 3 – 4, Book 3)	(107)
Test 11 (Modules 5 – 6, Book 3)	(115)
Test 12 (Modules 1 – 6, Book 3)	(123)
Test 13 (Modules 7 – 8, Book 3)	(131)
Test 14 (Modules 9 – 10, Book 3)	(139)
Test 15 (Modules 11 – 12, Book 3)	(147)
Test 16 (Modules 7 – 12, Book 3)	(155)
Test 17 (Book 2, Book 3)	(163)

## 练习部分

### Exercise 1 (Module 1, Book 2)

#### 一、根据汉语，完成句子：

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (正在等候) the train at the station.
2. Teddy \_\_\_\_\_ (正在和……说话) his teacher.
3. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (正在拍照片) on the beach.
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (正在寄信给) her mother.
5. The boss \_\_\_\_\_ (正在和……喝上一杯) his workers.
6. My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ (正在做家务).
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (正躺在床上).
8. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (正在购物) in Beijing Road.

#### 二、用所给动词的恰当形式填空：

1. It's seven in the morning. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home for work. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bus or a trolley-bus. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (walk). Others \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work.
2. It's six in the evening. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a newspaper. The old woman \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) for the family. The young woman \_\_\_\_\_ (get) things ready for dinner. She \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the table. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to the girl. They \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about their lessons.

#### 三、阅读短文，回答问题：

Mike is seeing his good friend Henry at KFC at the moment. They are sitting near the door. They are calling the waiter (侍应生) to order food (下菜单). They want to drink some orange juice and to eat some sandwiches. They are talking and laughing happily while they are eating the food. They are having a good time there!

1. Is Mike seeing his brother at the moment?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Are they meeting at KFC?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are they sitting near the counter?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Are they ordering orange juice and hot dogs?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Are they having a good time there?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Exercise 2 (Module 2, Book 2)

### 一、仿照例子，编写对话：

Model A: the man, drive a bus, a taxi

— Is the man driving a bus?

— No, he isn't. He is driving a taxi.

1. the woman, drink tea, juice

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

2. the cat, lie on the grass, under a tree

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

Model B: the boy, get dressed, the girl, get up

— Is the boy getting dressed?

— Yes, he is.

— Is the girl getting dressed, too?

— No, she isn't. She is getting up.

1. the teachers, watch a ball game, the students, a ballet

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

2. the policemen, walk in the street, the policewomen, stand on the bridge

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、翻译下列句子：

1. 我们正在房子外面放鞭炮。 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 小华正在帮奶奶装饰房间。 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 父母通常会在春节前给子女买新衣服。 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 我们把这些剪纸放到哪儿去好呢? \_\_\_\_\_

5. 人们通常在圣诞大餐后唱圣诞歌并相互送礼物。  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 3 (Modules 1—3, Book 2)

#### 一、写出下列动词的 - ing 形式:

get \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_ sit \_\_\_\_\_ put \_\_\_\_\_  
take \_\_\_\_\_ lie \_\_\_\_\_ see \_\_\_\_\_ decorate \_\_\_\_\_  
enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ stay \_\_\_\_\_

#### 二、根据汉语, 完成句子:

1. My family are going to \_\_\_\_\_ (野餐) next Sunday.
2. Martha is \_\_\_\_\_ (复习) her lessons in her room now.
3. Look, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (登上) the Great Wall.
4. She is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (游览) in Beijing.
5. They aren't going to \_\_\_\_\_ (坐飞机) Sichuan but the train.

#### 三、仿照例子, 编写对话:

Model A: Patty, visit her cousin, tomorrow, see a good friend

- Is Patty going to visit her cousin tomorrow?  
— No, she isn't.  
— What is she going to do tomorrow?  
— She is going to see a good friend.

1. Jill, watch a movie, with her sister, tonight, with her parents

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

2. the students, play ball games, this weekend, next weekend

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

Model B: Lucy, visit Disneyland, like Mickey Mouse

- Is Lucy going to visit Disneyland?  
— Yes, she is.  
— Why is she going to visit Disneyland?  
— Because she likes Mickey Mouse.

1. he, go back home, want to check his emails

- —  
—  
—  
2. Mr and Mrs Chen, go to Sydney, miss their daughter  
—  
—  
—  
—

四、用所给动词的恰当形式填空：

1. It's June 1 today. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) at the palace. Some boys \_\_\_\_\_ (row) a boat on the lake, and some \_\_\_\_\_ (play) ball games. A group of girls \_\_\_\_\_ (sing), and others \_\_\_\_\_ (dance). Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) under the tree. They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the children playing. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a happy time.
2. Children \_\_\_\_\_ (like) having festivals, especially (尤其) Christmas. Because on Christmas Eve, they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) some presents from "Father Christmas", but actually (事实上) from their parents. And they \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the days before Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ (come). Today is the day before Christmas Eve. My family \_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready for the festival. My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the windows and my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) the floor. Usually, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out for a big dinner after the cleaning, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) at home this year. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time today. And, of course, my sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for our presents.

五、用本单元的短语完成下列句子，每格填一个词：

1. 林先生很渴望横渡太平洋。  
Mr Lin \_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific Ocean.
2. 海伦明天准备去哪儿购物呢？  
\_\_\_\_\_ is Helen going to \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?
3. 我们准备星期六上午去游泳。  
We are going to \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning.
4. 我弟弟喜欢睡觉前听一些音乐。  
My brother \_\_\_\_\_ before bed-time.
5. 她很擅长于交新朋友。  
She is good at \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise 4 (Module 4, Book 2)

一、根据句中给出的黑色斜体部分，用其反义词完成句子：

1. People always like doing *interesting* jobs but not \_\_\_\_\_ ones.
2. It's *easy* for him to use computers, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ for him to learn English.
3. He is too *weak* to carry that \_\_\_\_\_ man.
4. It's so *cool* outside; I just want to stay in bed because it's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I'm looking at the calculators. I like the *expensive* one very much, but my money is only enough for the \_\_\_\_\_ one.
6. The surface (表面) of this chair is *rough*. Can you show me a \_\_\_\_\_ one?

二、仿照例子，编写对话：

Model: Don, stay at home, tomorrow afternoon, go out with friends

— Will Don stay at home tomorrow afternoon?

— Yes, he will. / No, he won't. He will go out with friends.

1. Winnie, buy a new toy for her brother, for her sister

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

2. there be, many pop stars, at the meeting, famous doctors

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

三、阅读短文，回答问题：

In the future, computers will surely be important for every one of us. We will do all things at home, so there will not be many offices and schools. Through the Internet, we will have lessons, talk to the teachers, send homework to them, discuss (讨论) questions with them and other students, and so on. Our life will change a lot.

1. Will computers be important for everyone of us?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Will there be many offices and schools?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where will we do all things?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What will change a lot?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Will the students go to school for lessons? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 5 (Module 5, Book 2)

### 一、句型转换:

1. It's hot in June in Guangzhou. It's hotter in July in Guangzhou.

It is \_\_\_\_\_ in July \_\_\_\_\_ in June in Guangzhou.

2. He is busy. His wife is much busier.

His wife is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. My cake is big. Lily's cake is bigger.

My cake is \_\_\_\_\_.

### 二、仿照例子, 根据实际完成句子:

Model A: Zhejiang Province is in the east of China.

1. Harbin is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of China.

2. Sydney is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Australia.

3. Los Angeles is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.

4. London is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of England.

Model B: The Yellow River is to the north of the Changjiang River.

1. Guangdong Province is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of Hubei Province.

2. Zhanjiang is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of Haikou.

3. Nanjing is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of Shanghai.

4. Taiwan is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of Fujian Province.

### 三、根据提示, 完成句子:

1. Is a calculator bigger than a computer?

No, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Is the price of this shirt higher than that one?

No, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Is this pair of trousers longer than that one?

No, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

### 四、翻译下列句子:

1. 西安是一个比北京更古老的城市。Xi'an \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

2. 广州大约有一千万人口。Guangzhou \_\_\_\_\_ people.

3. 上海在长江边。Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ the Changjiang River.

4. 云南以其自然景观出名。

Yunnan \_\_\_\_\_ its natural beauty.

## Exercise 6 ( Modules 4—6, Book 2 )

### 一、写出下列形容词的比较级形式：

cold	_____	large	_____
big	_____	hot	_____
easy	_____	heavy	_____
good	_____	bad	_____
special	_____	tiring	_____
dangerous	_____	unpopular	_____

### 二、选择恰当的词完成对话：

but      and      or      because      so      too      also
--

A: Do you like English \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese?

B: I like English better \_\_\_\_\_ I think it's very interesting \_\_\_\_\_ popular.

A: How about maths?

B: Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ like maths. It's interesting, \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ it's more difficult to learn English.

A: That's true. By the way, how do you learn English?

B: Words are very important, \_\_\_\_\_ I read words and passages in our textbook every day.

A: Oh, you are so hard-working.

### 三、用括号里所给的词的恰当形式填空：

1. My parents like living in a \_\_\_\_\_ house. (quiet)
2. He always gets everything ready \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
3. This interesting story makes Fancy and her friends laugh \_\_\_\_\_. (loud)
4. Sailing is \_\_\_\_\_ than skiing. (dangerous)
5. My mother gets up \_\_\_\_\_ than my father. (early)
6. Usually, young people learn language \_\_\_\_\_ than old people. (quickly)

### 四、仿照例子，完成句子：

Model A: sport, swimming, long jump

— Do you like swimming?

— Yes, I do.

— What's your favorite sport?

— My favorite sport is long jump.

1. food, hamburger, chocolate cake

—  
—  
—  
—  
2. subject, history, music

—  
—  
—  
—  
3. scientist, Hawking, Yuan Longping

—  
—  
—  
—  
Model B: cycling, skiing, easy

I like cycling and I don't like skiing, because cycling is easier than skiing.

1. table tennis, tennis, relaxing

—  
2. Judo, rowing, exciting

五、根据汉语，完成句子：

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (擅长) English, but she speaks French \_\_\_\_\_ (糟糕地).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (有) a park \_\_\_\_\_ (在……的前面) their school in the near future.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (将要去剪头发) this afternoon.
4. Jill always \_\_\_\_\_ (晚到).
5. My friend Tom is so tall that he sits \_\_\_\_\_ (在……的后面) the classroom.
6. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (正在思考) next week's lessons.



## Exercise 7 (Module 7, Book 2)

### 一、仿照例子，编写对话：

Model: be going to, Jacky, by bus, visit his uncle

— Is Jacky going to visit his uncle? — Yes, he is.

— How is he going to get there? — He is going to get there by bus.

1. Doctor Wen, will, go to the small island, by ferry

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

2. she and her husband, usually, go to the park, by bicycle

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、句型转换：

1. My father is going to take the ship to New Zealand.

My father is going to \_\_\_\_\_ to New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Donna never takes a taxi to work.

Donna never \_\_\_\_\_ to work \_\_\_\_\_.

3. It goes from Guangzhou to Zhuhai by car in three hours.

The journey \_\_\_\_\_ Guangzhou \_\_\_\_\_ Zhuhai by car \_\_\_\_\_ three hours.

4. Sam is taller than any other boy in his class.

Sam \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

### 三、翻译下列句子：

1. 坐飞机的费用是最高的。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 他家离图书馆的距离最远。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 地铁是陆地上最舒服的交通工具。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 北京路是广州最拥挤的地方。

\_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 8 (Module 8, Book 2)

### 一、用 was / were / wasn't / weren't 填空:

1. Mr Qiu \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor ten years ago.
2. Lily and Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ excited about the party.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a car-park behind the building.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ five tigers in the zoo last year.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ (not) any salt in the bottle.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not) good at sports when they \_\_\_\_\_ young.

### 二、仿照例子, 编写对话:

Model A: Charles, in Class One, Class Two

— Was Charles in Class One? — No, he wasn't.

— Which class was he in? — He was in Class Two.

1. Bob, interested in, football, hockey

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

2. there be, two TV sets, in her house, three TV sets

— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、根据括号里的提示, 完成短文, 有的格不止填一个单词:

When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in primary school, Ava and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good friends. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) from New York, but she was \_\_\_\_\_ (出生) in Chicago. She was friendly and \_\_\_\_\_ (有礼貌的). Her family \_\_\_\_\_ (be) rich. In her house, there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a kitchen, two living rooms, four bedrooms, and two \_\_\_\_\_ (浴室). Her bedroom was the \_\_\_\_\_ (最现代化的) one among the four. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a TV set, a computer, a hi-fi, and some other machines. Her dolls \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cute and toys \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) joyful to play there. \_\_\_\_\_ (在后面) of her house, there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a garden with a nice \_\_\_\_\_ (池塘). Much lovely fish swam in it. The flowers in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ (be) colorful and fragrant (芳香的). It was so \_\_\_\_\_ (放松的) to stay there. \_\_\_\_\_ (最后一次) I was there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fifteen years ago, and I miss Ava and everything there very much!