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1课测

学 好 每 一 课
全凭一课一测



→修订版·与新教材同步
xiudingban · yuxinjiacaitongbu

初三英语

(下)

●吉林人民出版社

出版说明

《一课一测》系列丛书以课时内容为编写单元,针对学生和老师的实际需要,英语、语文及初中历史每课设计一份试题,数学、物理、化学、生物、地理、政治及高中历史每节设计一份试题,每单元或每章设计一份综合测试,并且根据课时进度,安排增加了期中测试、期末测试等,初、高中(三)年级都增加了中(高)考模拟试题,体验临考气息。每课或每节试题为二页,单元测试、期中测试、期末测试每份试题为四页。每份试题题量大,难易适度。每课时(节)测试时间为50分钟,设分值50分,单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,时间为90分钟,满分100分。平常课堂小考、课后自测均可使用,亦可用作课后练习作业。每份试题又分别设计了两个栏目:

☐ **课前提示** 这部分内容没有长篇理论重复教材上的概念性知识,而用言简意赅的文字把每课时内容点拨出来,使学生在课堂或课后有的放矢,抓住重点。

☐ **课后检测** 针对课时内容有限的特点,合理设计一份最佳试题。以中等题为主,命题遵循大纲范围,突出能力立意,重点考查知识主干。精选情境新、贴近生活、思维价值高的试题,既考查学生对课堂所学知识的理解程度,又考查学生的综合能力,使学生掌握知识点的内涵与迁移能力,学会举一反三,触类旁通。

与其他活页卷相比,本书具有三个特点:

☐ **题材新:**重点突出,贴近生活,综合性强。

☐ **针对性:**题量大,梯度性强。

☐ **实用性:**形式灵活,用时较少,收效大。教师可以利用课堂、课后、课前时间对学生进行测验,并能很好地掌握不同层次学生的学习能力,因材施教,优化教学结构。

由于时间仓促,本书难免有一些不足,请广大师生提出建议与意见,使我们修订时进一步完善。

吉林人民出版社综合室

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Unit 13 The world's population

Lesson 49

Class _____

Name _____

Marks _____



课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 increase, if 的用法。
2. 日常用语: What's the population of...? I wonder if that's a lot of people for the size of the country.
3. 语法: 过去将来时态; 数词的用法。



课后检测

一、用英语写出下列数字(10分)

1. 4,019,000,000 _____
2. 350,709,000 _____
3. 580,000 _____
4. 222,202,222,202 _____
5. 5,506,000,000 _____

二、单项填空(10分)

- () 1. _____ is the population of Japan?
A. How B. How many C. What D. How much
- () 2. China has _____ people than any other country.
A. fewer B. more C. larger D. smaller
- () 3. India has _____ largest population in the world.
A. the 1st B. the 2nd C. the most D. the least
- () 4. The _____ we can do for you, _____ we will be.
A. more, the happier B. many, the happy
C. more, the more D. most, the happiest
- () 5. When I began to learn English, it was hard. But now it's getting _____ interesting.
A. much and much B. more and more C. ~~many and many~~ D. most and most

三、补全对话(10分)

- A. I think it's no use.
B. Yes, I do.
C. No, I don't think so.
D. Yes, but I didn't speak a word.
E. I'm sorry I can't agree with you.
F. Yes. I tried my best to talk with others.
G. Maybe you are right and I'll try tomorrow.

A: Do you mean to tell me you are not interested in spoken English?

B: 1 _____

A: Why not?

B: 2 _____

A: 3 _____ Spoken English is very important if you want to really learn English well.

B: Well, I don't see any point in quarrelling about that.

A: Did you go to the English corner last night?

B: 4

A: What a pity that you didn't join them. Why don't you start practising it? If you keep on speaking English for some time, maybe you'll change your mind. Why not try?

B: 5

四、阅读理解(20分)

Joan worked in a hospital as a nurse. One evening there was a big dance at the hospital. Most of the doctors and nurses would be there, but of course somebody had to be left to look after the sick children, and Joan was not of the lucky ones. She liked dancing very much, so when she had to start work that evening while her friends were getting ready to go to the dance, she felt very sorry for herself.

She went to each sick child one after another and said good night, until she came to one little boy, Dicky. He was eleven years old, but he was already able to talk like an adult. Poor Dicky had a very serious illness, and now he was hardly able to move any part of his body except his hands. Joan knew he would never get any better, but he was always happy and always thinking about other people instead of about himself.

Dicky knew that Joan loved dancing, so now when she came to say good night to him, he greeted her with the words, "I'm very sorry that you have to miss the dance because of us. But we are going to have a party for you. If you look in my drawer(抽屉), you'll find a piece of cake. I saved it from my supper today, so it's quite fresh. And there is also a dollar there. You can buy something to drink with that." "And I'd get up and dance with you myself if I was able to," he added.

Suddenly the hospital dance seemed very far away and not at all important to Joan.

- () 1. Joan felt unlucky that evening mainly because _____.
A. there was a dance ball at the hospital
B. of her unpleasant job
C. she was obligated(被迫) to look after the sick children
D. she would lose the chance to go to the big dance at the hospital
- () 2. Poor Dicky _____.
A. was no more than a boy of eleven
B. fell seriously ill
C. was clever at talking though he was very young
D. all the above
- () 3. Dicky was lovely because _____.
A. he was a nice, kind boy of eleven
B. he was always thinking about others more than himself
C. he saved a piece of cake for his nurse
D. he could foresee(预知) that he would never get any better
- () 4. Which of the following is not true?
A. Dicky knew why Joan was unhappy.
B. Dicky heard about the dance.
C. Dicky showed sympathy(同情) for Joan.
D. Dicky rose up to greet Joan when she came.
- () 5. At that party arranged(安排) for Joan, Dicky probably _____.
A. got up and danced with her
B. gave Joan some cake he had saved
C. brought her something to drink
D. lost the dollar which he was going to give Joan

Lesson 50

Class _____

Name _____

Marks _____



课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 hour after hour, multiply, multiply...by..., challenge, beginning, at the beginning of, square, hardly 的用法。
2. 日常用语: There will be standing room only on the earth.
3. 语法: 过去将来时态。



课后检测

一、词汇(10分)

A) 根据句意及所给汉语写出单词的正确形式

1. We are now at the beginning of the _____ (二十一) century.
2. In the _____ (现代的) world, computers are used widely.
3. The population of France is almost as _____ (多) as that of Britain.
4. I _____ (挑战) him to swim across the river.
5. Three _____ (乘以) two is six.

B) 用所给单词的适当形式填空

6. He has so much _____ (know) about science.
7. I'm _____ (true) sorry for what I said.
8. The story is very _____ (enjoy).
9. Some _____ (foreign) will come to our school tomorrow.
10. Read this book as _____ (quick) as possible.

二、单项填空(20分)

- () 1. China and India are _____ countries.
A. developing B. developed C. develop D. to develop
- () 2. In China the babies born in one year are almost _____ the population of Australia.
A. as many as B. as much as C. as more as D. as most as
- () 3. When your homework _____, you may go fishing.
A. is done B. was done C. does D. will be done
- () 4. By the end of this year, I _____ 2,000 English words.
A. learns B. had learned C. would learn D. will learn
- () 5. They asked _____ we would help them.
A. that B. if C. / D. because
- () 6. The moon has been visited by _____ already.
A. woman B. women C. man D. men
- () 7. The classroom must _____ clean and tidy.
A. sweep B. be swept C. keep D. be kept
- () 8. By the year 2010, the population will be _____ larger than today's.
A. too B. so C. very D. much
- () 9. These satellites are used to _____ messages.
A. send and receive B. give and take C. get and give D. bring and take
- () 10. I think we should plant trees on _____ sides of the road.
A. both B. all C. either D. neither

三、改错(10分)

- () 1. They never knew what will happen in a hundred years.
A B C D

- () 2. The dishes (菜) on the table are very pleased. I want to eat them as soon as I see them.
A B C D
- () 3. This programme was sent to the USA from China in satellite. _____
A B C D
- () 4. In summer, wet clothes are often hanged in the open air. _____
A B C D
- () 5. The question is where to get to the nearest hospital as quickly as possible. _____
A B C D

四、阅读理解 (10 分)

Hundreds of years ago, news was carried from place to place by people on foot or by horse. It took days, weeks and sometimes months for people to receive news. Now it is possible to send words and pictures around the world in seconds (秒). Billions of people learn about news stories of their own country and all over the world every day, either by watching TV or reading newspapers.

Newspapers have been an important part of everyday life since the 18th century. Many countries have hundreds of different newspapers. How do newspaper editors (编辑) decide which news stories to print (印刷)? Why do they print some stories and not others? What makes a good newspaper story?

Firstly, it is important to report new stories. TV stations can report news much faster than newspapers. Yet, newspapers give more about the same story. They may also look at the story in another way, or they may print completely (完全地) different stories to those on TV.

Secondly, a news story has to be interesting and unusual. People don't want to read stories about everyday life. As a result, many stories are about some kind of danger and seem to be "bad" news. For example, newspapers never print stories about planes landing safely, instead they print stories about plane accidents.

Another factor (因素) is also very important in many news stories. Many people are interested in news in foreign countries, but more prefer to read stories about people, places and events (事件) in their own country. So the stories on the front page in Chinese newspapers are usually very different from the ones in British, French and American newspapers.

- () 1. According to the passage, how do people learn about news stories in the world now?
A. They carry news stories and tell others from place to place on foot or by horse.
B. They tell each other what they have seen with their eyes.
C. They watch TV or read newspapers.
D. They listen to the radio every day.
- () 2. The difference between newspaper stories and TV news reports is that _____.
A. people can learn more about the same news story from a newspaper
B. people can read the news story more quickly in a newspaper
C. people can read news stories in other countries
D. people can read news stories about their own country
- () 3. To make a good newspaper story, how many factors does the passage talk about?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Five. D. Six.
- () 4. According to the passage, which of the following can you most possibly watch on TV?
A. You often play football with your friends after school.
B. Your teacher has got a cold.
C. A tiger in the city zoo has run out and hasn't been caught.
D. The bike in front of your house is lost.
- () 5. Which of the following is not true according to this passage?
A. News stories on the front page of every country are always the same.
B. People like to read interesting and unusual news.
C. Not only TV but also newspapers can help people to learn what is happening around the world.
D. Newspapers have been an important part of everyday life for more than three hundred years.

Lesson 51

Class _____

Name _____

Marks _____



课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 more and more, prefer, prefer to, rather than, used, beg, beg one's pardon, worth, secondhand 的用法。
2. 日常用语: How much does a car cost? It can cost as little as 50,000 yuan and as much as 300,000 yuan. That's worth more than two million yuan.
3. 语法: 过去将来时态。



课后检测

一、词汇(10分)

A) 根据句意及所给汉语写出单词的正确形式

1. All the developing countries are _____ (发展) more quickly than before.
2. China has the _____ (最多的) population in the world.
3. Have you returned the book _____ (已经)?
4. I _____ (更喜欢) to play football.
5. I think I'll have noodles _____ (不是) rice.

B) 找出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项

- () 6. No one is away but Jim.
A. besides B. except C. only D. while
- () 7. They won the race in the end.
A. at last B. at once C. at first D. at the end
- () 8. The room is full of smoke.
A. fills with B. is filled with C. fills D. is holding
- () 9. I spent almost a month in my hometown.
A. nearly B. about C. over D. hardly
- () 10. His English is too poor.
A. not rich B. small C. good D. bad

二、单项填空(15分)

- () 1. _____ is too difficult if you put your heart into it.
A. Anything B. Nothing C. Everything D. Something
- () 2. He pulled the box _____ he could.
A. as hardly as B. as hard as C. so hardly as D. so hard as
- () 3. We'll make _____ for you in the back of the car.
A. a room B. room C. rooms D. spaces
- () 4. Great changes have taken place in _____ in China.
A. the twentieth century B. century twenty
C. the twentyth century D. the century twenty
- () 5. The river is _____.
A. one thousand five hundred metre long
B. one thousand, five hundred metres long

- C. long one thousand five hundred metres
D. a thousand and five hundreds metres long
- () 6. Do you understand _____ the teacher meant?
A. what B. what has C. where D. whether has
- () 7. I didn't know if he _____.
A. will come B. comes C. has come D. would come
- () 8. We had done _____ work and we were _____ tired.
A. much too, much too B. too much, too much
C. too much, much too D. much too, too much
- () 9. The parents couldn't decide _____ they would have another child.
A. if B. that C. because D. what
- () 10. He didn't know what to _____ at the meeting.
A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk

三、句型转换(10分)

1. The population of Australia is 17,800,000. (对画线部分提问)

2. He said, "I will go to England next month." (改为含有宾语从句的复合句)

3. I didn't go to bed until the TV play was over. (同义句转换)
I _____ to bed _____ the TV play was over.
4. He speaks English best in his class. (同义句转换)
He speaks English better than _____ in his class.
5. I have been here for over eight years. (同义句转换)
I have been here for _____ eight years.

四、完形填空(15分)

Last year Tom left school. He came to Taipei to 1 a job. He went from one company to another but 2 wanted him. Now he had little money. He had to go back to his small town. So he came to the station. He felt 3 and tired. It was very late at night and 4 was full of people. They were waiting 5 tickets of the last train. He bought the last ticket, and he was very happy.

At that time, a woman with a crying baby walked to him. She asked him to sell her the ticket. He gave her the ticket. He thought they needed it 6 he did. After 7 left, he sat on the bench (长凳) and didn't know 8 to go. Just then, an old man came and said, "Young man, I 9 what you did to the woman. I have a big company. I need a good young man like 10. Would you like to work for me?"

- () 1. A. find B. see C. look D. buy
() 2. A. everyone B. no one C. nothing D. something
() 3. A. happy B. interesting C. sad D. glad
() 4. A. the city B. the company C. the farm D. the station
() 5. A. to buy B. to sell C. to give D. to pass
() 6. A. less than B. more than C. smaller than D. worse than
() 7. A. Tom B. the bus C. the train D. the old man
() 8. A. what B. which C. why D. where
() 9. A. have seen B. don't know C. don't like D. have done
() 10. A. the woman B. you C. the baby D. her

Lesson 52

Class _____ Name _____ Marks _____



课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 diagram, discussion, be busy doing, chart, download, path 的用法。
2. 语法: 过去将来时态; 数词的用法。



课后检测

一、词汇(10分)

A) 根据句意及所给汉语写出单词的正确形式

1. The world's population was very _____ (少) 10,000 years ago.
2. _____ (在……期间) the summer holidays, he played very happily.
3. Will you please not _____ (说话) in class?
4. Last year I _____ (更喜欢) swimming to skating.
5. We're having a _____ (讨论) about our future plans.

B) 找出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项

- () 6. The shoes were paid for ninety yuan.
A. bought out B. cost C. spent on D. were given to
- () 7. Zhang Li is busy just now.
A. just then B. at the moment C. in a minute D. at last
- () 8. Spring follows winter.
A. goes into B. comes after C. comes before D. comes until
- () 9. There are many trees on either side of the street.
A. both B. neither C. every D. each
- () 10. They were almost top of the match.
A. near B. nearly C. already D. always

二、单项填空(15分)

- () 1. There is _____, so we can see it _____.
A. enough lights, clearly enough B. enough light, clearly enough
C. enough lights, enough clearly D. enough light, clear enough
- () 2. When I came in, I saw my mother _____.
A. cook B. to cook C. cooked D. cooking
- () 3. I'm _____ in football and basketball.
A. interested B. interesting C. interests D. interest
- () 4. I have _____ interesting story-books.
A. much too B. many too C. too much D. too many
- () 5. They each _____ a bag.
A. has B. have C. there is D. owns
- () 6. He looks _____.
A. busy B. busily C. are busy D. be busy
- () 7. There _____ a class meeting next week.
A. is B. will have C. will be D. has
- () 8. Where's Li Lei? — He _____ home.

- A. has been B. has gone C. went D. has gone to
- () 9. There are more and more people _____ to watch the match.
A. longs B. to long C. longing D. long
- () 10. _____ does the dictionary cost? —It costs 5 dollars.
A. How much B. How many C. How D. What

三、阅读理解(10分)

"It's over! Thank goodness!"

School was over and I was tired. I sat at the front of the school bus.

Janie, the driver, tries to break the uncomfortable atmosphere(气氛) by striking the match of talks. I try to listen politely, but usually I am too busy thinking about my day. On this day, however, her talk was worth listening to.

"My father's ill," she said to no one in particular(特别地). I could see worry in her eyes. I had never seen her like this before. She always meets students with a smile.

With a sudden change of interest, I asked, "What's wrong with him?"

With her eyes wet and her voice unusual, she answered, "Heart trouble." Her eyes lowered as she continued, "I've already lost my mum, so I don't think I can stand losing him." I couldn't answer. My heart ached for her.

I sat on the seat thinking of the great pain(痛苦) my own mother was thrown into when her father died. I saw how hard it was, and still is, for her. I wouldn't want anyone to go through that.

Suddenly I realized(意识到) Janie wasn't only a bus driver—that was just her job. She had a whole world of family and care too. I suddenly felt very selfish. I paid no attention to Janie because she was a bus driver. I had judged her by her job and brushed her off as unimportant.

I shouldn't have been so selfish and self-centered.

Understanding people is an art.

- () 1. When the students get on the school bus, Janie usually _____.
A. listens to music B. talks about her own worry
C. sits on her seat without words D. meets them with a smile
- () 2. After she learned Janie's story, the writer thought of _____.
A. her father's death B. her mother's pain
C. the ache of her own heart D. the pain of Janie's parents
- () 3. Why did the writer feel selfish?
A. Because she had never had Janie as anybody except a driver.
B. Because she had made only a few friends in the school.
C. Because she had hardly thought of herself.
D. Because she had never listened to others.
- () 4. In this passage the writer tries to tell us that _____.
A. losing parents makes people sad and helpless
B. understanding the people around us takes time
C. we should try to look deeper into the people around us
D. it's not right to judge the people around us by their clothes

四、书面表达(15分)

根据中英文提示写一篇短文。

李雷喜欢看书,他经常到图书馆借书。有一天他去还书,张老师发现书破了。她对李雷说了什么?李雷又是怎么做的呢?

提示词语: like, read, book, often, borrow, library, one day, go, return, Mrs Zhang, find, break, tell, mend, say, sorry, take, home, mend

Unit 14 Shopping

Lesson 53

Class _____

Name _____

Marks _____



课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 excited, leather, wear out, try on 的用法。
2. 日常用语: I've got to go shopping first. What size do you need? I don't have a 38 in this colour. Have you got any other colour/size/kind? That's a bit expensive. I'll take them.
3. 语法: 过去完成时态。



课后检测

一、词汇(10分)

A) 根据句意及所给汉语写出单词的正确形式

1. This pair of shoes is very _____ (舒适的).
2. That dictionary _____ (花费) me fifty-three yuan.
3. Excuse me. Have you got any other _____ (颜色)?
4. Everyone was _____ (兴奋的) by the news of the victory.
5. Cheap shoes soon _____ (磨坏).

B) 用所给单词的适当形式填空

6. The USA is a _____ (develop) country, and China is a _____ (develop) country, but China is _____ (develop) faster than before.
7. It's very _____ (noise) outside. Don't make any _____ (noise) inside any more.
8. The books are _____ (help) to you, I think.
9. Have you finished _____ (make) paper flowers?
10. The man is famous for his _____ (know).

二、单项填空(15分)

- () 1. I haven't got any black shoes _____ that size at the moment.
A. at B. on C. in D. with
- () 2. A boy _____ Xiao Ming often helps her with her English.
A. call B. calling C. named D. name
- () 3. He decided _____ to the cinema with me.
A. go B. going C. to go D. goes
- () 4. This shop sold _____ shoes and clothes.
A. man's B. men's C. men D. man
- () 5. _____ of the two brothers are League members.
A. None B. Either C. Neither D. Both
- () 6. He's just right. He's _____ tall _____ short.
A. either, or B. both, and C. neither, nor D. or, or
- () 7. John was _____ to hear the _____ news.
A. surprised, surprising B. surprising, surprised
C. surprised, surprised D. surprising, surprising
- () 8. When they got to the station, the train _____ left.

- A. has already B. had already
C. has yet D. had yet
- () 9. This one looks nice. I'll _____ it.
A. say B. want C. take D. ask
- () 10. He's _____ old _____ he can't join the army.
A. too, to B. so, that C. either, or D. enough, that

三、补全对话 (10 分)

- A: 1 can I do 2 you, madam?
B: Yes, please. I'd 3 a pair of shoes.
A: What size do you want, please?
B: Size 9.
A: OK! How about this pair?
B: Sorry! I 4 5 black shoes.
A: Oh, we've also got blue ones.
B: Can I 6 7 on?
A: Yes, please.
B: 8 9 does each pair 10 ?
A: eighty-six 11.
B: All right. I'll take them.

四、完形填空 (15 分)

Everyone needs friends. We all like to 1 close to someone. 2 is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and do things with. 3, sometimes we need to be alone. We don't always want people 4. But we would feel lonely if we 5 had a friend.

No two people are 6. Friends 7 don't get on well. That doesn't mean 8 they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up (言归于好) and become 9 again.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very 10. We miss them very much, but we can 11 them and write to them. It could be that we would even see them again. And we can 12 new friends. It is surprising to find out 13 we like new people when we get to know them.

There's more good news for people who have friends. They live longer than people who don't. Why? It could be that they are 14. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take 15 care of yourself.

- () 1. A. look B. watch C. feel D. see
() 2. A. It B. He C. There D. Someone
() 3. A. Hardly B. Nearly C. Suddenly D. Certainly
() 4. A. alone B. away C. all over D. around
() 5. A. ever B. never C. just D. really
() 6. A. friendly B. kind C. just the same D. quite different
() 7. A. always B. sometimes C. often D. usually
() 8. A. that B. whether C. how D. why
() 9. A. friendly B. good C. pleased D. friends
() 10. A. angry B. sad C. happy D. alone
() 11. A. call B. ask C. tell D. talk with
() 12. A. look for B. find C. make D. know
() 13. A. how often B. how long C. how many D. how much
() 14. A. happier B. stronger C. kinder D. richer
() 15. A. less B. better C. little D. no

Lesson 54

Class _____

Name _____

Marks _____



课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 online, ad, shape, decision, make a decision, screen, form, successfully, interest, a place of interest, forever 的用法; 理解 credit, credit card 的含义。
2. 语法: 过去完成时态; so that 和 so...that 引导的状语从句。



课后检测

一、调汇(10分)

A) 根据句意及所给汉语写出单词的正确形式

1. I have a very good _____ (照相机).
2. He believed his daughter had made a good _____ (决定).
3. They will help her remember this special trip _____ (永远).
4. Do you give a _____ (信用) card to the man?
5. In 1949, New China, like a sun rising in the east, _____ (出现) in the world.

B) 找出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项

- () 6. The following programme is a family show.
A. after B. next C. happy D. later
- () 7. There's no space for anyone else.
A. place B. room C. rooms D. point
- () 8. He'll take care of Polly while we're away.
A. at B. before C. when D. as
- () 9. Perhaps she will tell you the right answer.
A. Of course B. Certainly C. Surely D. Maybe
- () 10. You must go to school right now.
A. just now B. later C. a moment ago D. at once

二、单项填空(10分)

- () 1. How much does the book _____?
A. pay B. spend C. cost D. take
- () 2. How long do you _____ building the house?
A. take B. spend C. pay D. cost
- () 3. They are very tired. Let them _____ a rest.
A. to stop to have B. to stop having
C. stop to have D. stop having
- () 4. Don't be late again, _____?
A. will you B. do you C. can you D. aren't you
- () 5. The population of India _____ as _____ as that of China.
A. isn't, much B. aren't, big C. isn't, large D. aren't, many

三、改错(10分)

- () 1. Some of you would like to act the story though it isn't finish yet.
A B C D

Lesson 55

Class _____

Name _____

Marks _____



课前提示

1. 词汇: 掌握 lend, go over, make a mistake, suit 的用法。
2. 语法: 过去完成时态; so that 和 so...that 引导的状语从句。



课后检测

一、词汇(10分)

A) 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Do you know the girl _____ (name) Wang Fang?
2. It is a _____ (please) to help you.
3. Eating lots of vegetables will keep you _____ (health).
4. It often snows in the _____ (north) part of China.
5. The old man was _____ (thank) for what we did.

B) 找出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项

- () 6. The bedroom is full of smoke.
A. fills with B. is filled with C. fills D. is holding
- () 7. Li Ming is sitting next to his sister.
A. beside B. of C. on D. in front of
- () 8. The work is more or less finished.
A. already B. hardly C. about D. also
- () 9. Please follow me!
A. go into B. come after C. come before D. come in
- () 10. China is a very large country.
A. rich B. great C. wide D. big

二、单项填空(10分)

- () 1. Put the tree in the hole _____ it is straight.
A. because B. when C. so that D. that
- () 2. She was _____ tired _____ she couldn't walk any longer.
A. so, that B. too, to C. so, and D. too, that
- () 3. He runs _____ faster than I.
A. a bit B. a bit of C. a bit of a D. a little of
- () 4. Either Tom or Mary _____ well in English.
A. do B. does C. makes D. make
- () 5. My sweater is _____ out. I'll buy a new one.
A. wearing B. worn C. wore D. broken

三、句型转换(10分)

1. I paid sixty yuan for that shirt. (同义句转换)

I _____ sixty yuan _____ that shirt.

2. The jacket was very cheap. He decided to buy it. (用 so...that 连接两个句子)

- The jacket was _____ he decided to buy it.
3. He walked very fast. We couldn't catch up with him. (同义句转换)
He walked _____ fast _____ we couldn't catch up with him.
4. She can look after her mother well. (改为被动语态)
Her mother _____.
5. Jim doesn't like swimming. Tim doesn't like swimming, either. (合并成一个句子)
_____ Jim _____ Tim _____ swimming.

四、完形填空 (20 分)

Sam is a bus driver in a big city. All day he drives a bus through busy streets. Driving a big bus is very 1 work. It makes some drivers unhappy. But not Sam!

Sam is always happy. And the people who ride in his bus seem to be happy, too. This story shows 2.

Early one morning, Sam started his big green and yellow bus. He went off on 3 work. "Oh, what a beautiful morning!" he sang. "Oh, what a beautiful day!"

At the first bus stop, a man was 4. "Good morning, Mr James," said Sam with a big smile. "How are you?" "Fine, thank you, Sam," said Mr James. "How are you?"

"Wonderful!" Sam answered. "Just wonderful! This is a fine day."

Mr James smiled. He took a seat. As he looked 5 the window, he still smiled.

At 6 stop a man came running up. He was puffing (气喘吁吁). "I have to catch a train at seven," he said. "Can you get me to the station?"

"Now, just sit down and rest," said Sam. "I'll drive a little 7. We will be there in time. Then you 8 run again."

"Thank you!" said the man. He sat down.

Sam did drive just a little faster. He got to the station before seven!

"Thank you," said the man, as he got off the bus. "You are the best bus driver in the city!"

As he drove on, Sam 9 talking again. By this time, many people were on the bus. They were all going to work. But Sam made the ride seem like fun.

"It is now ten minutes after seven," Sam called out. "The sky is blue. It will not rain today. We all like sunshine, don't we?"

He began to sing, "I love you, Mr Sunshine. I love you, Mr Sun. In all the world I love you best. You are the only one."

"What is that song, Sam?" a girl asked.

"It's my song," he said. "I make it up. I like to sing. It makes 10 people want to sing, too."

Sam was right! The man behind him started to sing!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. easy | B. great | C. interesting | D. hard |
| () 2. A. what | B. why | C. when | D. who |
| () 3. A. today's | B. day's | C. the day's | D. the days' |
| () 4. A. waiting | B. talking | C. laughing | D. riding |
| () 5. A. into | B. out of | C. at | D. up |
| () 6. A. the first | B. the last | C. the other | D. the next |
| () 7. A. faster | B. slower | C. quicker | D. farther |
| () 8. A. don't | B. won't | C. won't have to | D. have to |
| () 9. A. liked | B. started | C. enjoyed | D. finished |
| () 10. A. another | B. the others | C. others | D. other |