

黄冈作者 全国惟一 原汁原味

HUANGGANGZHONGDIANZUOYE

CHENMINGXING
ZHUBIAN

陈明星 主编

HUANGGANG



黄冈

初三英语(下)

重点作业

全部来自全国最著名中学——

湖北省**黄冈中学**的在第一线执教多年、具有丰富教学经验的把关、命题骨干教师、教学能手参与本训练的总体规划 and 题型设计,并在深入研究新教材,根据全新的思路和各地教学的实际需要,编写了这套创新能力训练丛书。**主编陈明星**,黄冈中学特级教师,学科带头人。



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本册主编:黄冈中学高级教师 亢玉枝

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初三英语(下)

主 编	陈明星		
本册主编	亢玉枝		
编 写	李 柳	李 强	瞿文文
	方志龙	孙小龙	亢玉枝
	瞿作章	吴学安	周金珍
	宋进民		

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《黄冈重点作业》简介

新千年的到来,呼唤着大量高素质的创新人才;高素质创新人才的涌现,很大程度上依赖于素质教育的普及程度。当前,高初中学生除了希望拥有一套适应时代发展的新教材外,还渴求一套能体现最新教改精神并与新教材同步配套的训练作业。这样一套训练作业不应当加重学生的课业负担,而应当在较短的时间内通过训练提高学生综合运用所学知识的能力。

全部来自全国最著名中学——湖北省黄冈中学的在第一线执教多年、具有丰富教学经验的把关、命题骨干教师、教学能手参与本训练的总体规划 and 题型设计,并在深入研究新教材,根据全新的思路和各地教学的实际需要,编写了这套创新能力训练丛书。主编陈明星,黄冈中学特级教师,学科带头人。

本套丛书在编写时体现如下指导思想:

1. 以现行教学大纲和最新教材为依据。就整体而言,全面涵盖了某一方面的所有知识、能力的考查要求。从多角度、多层面、全方位展开训练与测试,从而形成了一个科学、严密而完整的训练体系。目的,提高学生所学相关课程基本知识、基本技能的掌握程度。

2. 遵循教学大纲,但不拘泥于教学大纲。开发出一定数量的应用型试题,这些试题大多迎合联系社会生活的热点、焦点话题,以引导学生关注世界、人类和环境的前途和命运。目的,提高学生综合运用所学知识分析、解决实际问题的能力。

3. “3+X”高考改革的核心是加强对学生创新能力和实践能力的考查。为此,本套书编写者研究和开发了一定数量的开放型试题。目的,有助于学生主体意识的形成,为培训学生的创新精神奠定基础。

4. 训练的设置体现“步步为梯,步步提升”的原则,避免同一知识考点在同一层次上的机械重复,并摒弃过难、过大、过深的试题。总体难度适宜,客观性和主观性试题并重。

5. 试题设计规范,题型新颖,材料鲜活,编写时力求增加与工农业生产、日常生活、新科技等有关的新情境试题,充分突出试题的实用性和实践性。目的,以激发学生的训练情趣,提高测试效果。

本套训练刻意追求:

全:全套训练包括初一至高三上下学期的数学、语文、英语、物理、化学,共54册。每册含课节训练、单元训练、期中、期末检测,与教学课程内容紧密同步,初三和高三还附有中、高考模拟试卷。

轻:本训练以全国为使用范围,降低了难度,适用广大学生,达到减轻负担,提高效率的目的。

准:选题精要新颖,重点难点突出,答案准确周密,紧扣教学实际,旨在培养能力。

新:在训练中设置了典型题、综合题、创新题等最新试题,博采众长,独树一帜。

在编写过程中,编者本着对基础教育事业和千万学子负责的精神,做到整体策划,卷卷推敲,题题把关,力争使测试练在考纲、考点上,力求做到完善。

这套训练是学生自测、家长辅导、教师检测和学校统考的最佳选择。

丛书中▲号后为应试重点题,※号后为创新综合题。

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Unit 13 The world's population

听力部分 (20 分)

I. 情景反应 (5 分)

根据你听到的问句选择适当答语。读一遍。

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. I'm sure you will. | B. I don't think. | | |
| C. It's kind of you. | D. That's a good idea. | | |
| 2. A. By plane. | B. To Beijing. | | |
| C. For a week. | D. Next Tuesday. | | |
| 3. A. No, thanks. | B. What's that? | C. I've no idea. | D. Quite well. |
| 4. A. Rolls Royce. | B. Audi. | | |
| C. Blue Bird. | D. A secondhand car. | | |
| 5. A. The population will be six billion. | B. There will be standing room only. | | |
| C. The population won't increase. | D. The people will leave the earth. | | |

II. 短文理解 (5 分)

根据你听到的短文内容选择正确答案。读两遍。

6. What does Mr Smith have?
- A. He has only a dog, but he hasn't a car.
B. He has a car except a dog.
C. He has a car and a dog.
7. How long did he stay in a shop?
- A. The whole day. B. Three hours. C. Three days.
8. Did the dog follow him and sit in the same car?
- A. Yes, it did. B. No, it didn't. C. Yes, it followed him.
9. What did the dog do when he shouted to it?
- A. It changed its mind. B. It came back to the other car.
C. It still sat there.
10. Who was in the right car?
- A. The old man. B. The dog. C. Both of them.

III. 听写填词 (10 分)

根据你所听到的内容, 补充所缺的内容。

11. The _____ population may be the greatest _____ of the world today.
12. The world's population is _____ faster and _____.
13. People say that _____ the year 2010, it may be seven _____.
14. That means that _____ about 600 years, there will be _____ room only on the earth.



15. There will be _____ enough _____ for anybody else.

笔试部分 (80 分)

IV. 词汇 (10 分)

A) 写出下列数词。

16. three hundred and three million five hundred
17. one billion one hundred and thirty-two million
18. four hundred and eighty thousand and ninety-six
19. seven thousand two hundred and forty-one
20. five billion four hundred million and sixty

B) 根据句意及所给字母完成句子。

21. At the b _____ of this month, they had two dogs.
22. The world's population will be seven billion by the end of the 21st c _____.
23. There are many plants on the e _____.
24. A thousand million is a b _____.
25. We must do something to s _____ down its increase.

V. 单项选择 (15 分)

26. There will be more factories _____ two years.
A. after B. before C. for D. in
27. _____ the population of Canada?
A. How many B. How much C. What's D. What're
28. 5,083,046 is _____.
A. five millions. eighty three thousands, forty-six
B. five million, eighty three thousand and forty-six
C. five million, eighty three thousand, forty-six
D. five million, eighty three thousand and forty six
29. There won't be enough space for _____ else.
A. someone B. anybody C. somebody D. nobody
30. Tom thought he _____ many countries.
A. would visit B. could visit C. shall visit D. visited
31. He is busy _____ his homework.
A. to do B. do C. does D. doing
32. Is there any space _____?
A. standing B. to stand C. to stand in D. standing in
33. _____ what year will it reach a billion?
A. By B. On C. In D. To
34. Look! _____ fast the boy is running!
A. What B. How C. What a D. What an
35. I wasn't sure _____ they were going to play chess here.
A. what B. that C. if D. where



36. All of the _____ are in the room.
A. child B. food C. people D. vegetable
37. It goes on. _____.
A. hour in hour B. an hour after an hour
C. a hour in a hour D. hour after hour
38. The girl was skating _____.
A. faster B. faster and faster
C. fastest D. fastest and fastest
39. I prefer to ride a bike rather than _____.
A. walk B. to walk C. walking D. to walking
40. The population _____ may be the greatest one of the world today.
A. question B. trouble C. thing D. problem

VI. 用所给动词的适当形式填空 (10 分)

- A: Yesterday I 41 (go) to the park with my daughter.
B: 42 you 43 (have) a good time?
A: No. There 44 (be) too many people. My daughter 45 (get) lost in the park.
B: Oh dear! What 46 (happen)? Have you 47 (find) her yet?
A: She wanted 48 (see) monkeys, but she moved too fast. I 49 (look) for her for half an hour. When I saw her, she 50 (cry) at the corner. She said she wouldn't go there again.

VII. (同义句; 每空一词) (10 分)

51. They must not be too old or too young.
They must be _____ too old _____ too young.
52. There are about eighty-one million people in Germany.
The _____ of Germany _____ about eighty-one million.
53. The shoes are large enough for her to wear.
The shoes are _____ large _____ she can wear them.
54. How much is your dictionary?
How much _____ your dictionary _____?
55. Mum said, "Don't go alone."
Mum told me _____ go alone.

VIII. 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

先阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从所给的答案中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

It was December 25, 1972. Marie Orr, a 13-year-old Australian girl was happy. It was 56 and Marie's mother made an unusual cake. She put four small coins into 57. The four small coins were for good 58.

After dinner Marie and her 59 ate the cake. When they 60 the cake, there were three coins on the table. One coin was 61. Marie's mother didn't notice.

After Christmas Marie got 62. She coughed and couldn't speak. Six weeks later she felt 63, but she 64 couldn't speak. So Marie went to the hospital.



- C. Eleven or twelve years. D. Twelve or thirteen years.
72. Children in public schools _____ pay directly for their education.
A. needn't B. must C. can't D. may
73. In the United States tax money supports _____.
A. elementary schools B. secondary schools
C. public schools D. private schools
74. If you are a college student from a poor family in the United States, _____.
A. you have to pay much for your education
B. you have to work while you are studying
C. you pay nothing for your education at all
D. you can't stay in college for a long time
75. This piece tells us _____.
A. public schools in the U. S. A.
B. private schools in the U. S. A.
C. schools in the U. S. A.
D. students in the U. S. A.

(B)

In England, afternoon tea, taken between four and five, is the most informal (非正式的) meal of the day. If you are a friend of the family, you may drop in for tea without an invitation or telling that you are coming. Very often it is not served at a table. The members of the family and visitors take tea in the sitting-room. Each person has a cup and saucer (托盘), spoon (匙) and a small plate for bread-and-butter (黄油) and cake. By the way, do not help yourself to cake first; bread-and-butter first, then cake, if there is any. Another piece of advice; do not put more than one piece of bread or cake on your plate at the same time.

76. In England, tea is usually taken _____.
A. between breakfast and lunch
B. between lunch and supper
C. early in the afternoon
D. late in the morning
77. If you want to have tea in a friend's home, _____.
A. you must send a message before you go
B. you must wait for his invitation
C. you should ask for his permission first
D. it is not necessary to let him know beforehand (事先)
78. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Very often people can share a set of tea things.
B. Tea is often taken in the sitting-room.
C. Tea things are not made up of cups and spoons.
D. Cake is not always served at tea.
79. Which of the following is considered good table manners at tea?



- A. You may put another piece of bread or cake on your plate if you think one is not enough for you.
- B. Help yourself to bread-and-butter before cake.
- C. Hold your cup in your hand while drinking tea.
- D. Put the bread-and-butter on the saucer if you cannot finish it at a mouthful
80. In England, tea is _____ meal of the day.
- A. the least important B. the least formal
- C. the least popular D. the least necessary

X. 书面表达 (10 分)

今年,我国全国上下展开了防治“非典”的斗争。请根据下图,谈谈个人如何防治“非典”。

参考词汇: disease 疾病 fresh air 新鲜空气 resist 抵抗
get into the habit of doing. 形成做……的习惯





Unit 14 Shopping

听力部分 (20 分)

I. 情景反应 (5 分)

根据你听到的问句选择适当答语。读一遍。

1. A. They were staying in the classroom. B. They were busy cleaning the classroom.
C. There were resting after the exam. D. They were playing football.
2. A. About one month. B. About two hundred yuan.
C. About 50 students. D. About four metres.
3. A. They are nice. B. They are a bit expensive.
C. They are worn out. D. About several metres
4. A. Online. B. It's mine. C. To Beijing. D. Very nice.
5. A. Very comfortable. B. Walk here.
C. Tomorrow if possible. D. OK.

II. 单句理解 (10 分)

选择与你所听到的句子相近的选项。读一遍。

6. A. They speak so fast that I can't catch them.
B. This pair of shoes are so small that I can't wear them.
C. I'm so angry that I can't say a word.
D. I don't like this kind of shoes.
7. A. He ran too fast for me to catch up with him.
B. I ran faster than he.
C. He was the best runner in our class. D. He didn't run so fast as I.
8. A. We like cheaper things. B. This coat is as cheap as those ones.
C. This coat is cheaper than any other one here.
D. People all like to buy this kind of coats.
9. A. What can I do for you?
B. How much do you want to pay for the dress?
C. How much is it?
D. I think it's a bit expensive.
10. A. He'll leave in May. B. He'll be back in May.
C. He won't be back in May. D. He won't be back until May.

III. 听写填空 (10 分)

根据你听到的内容, 补充所缺的单词。听一遍。

11. I don't have a pair of shoes _____ this colour. How _____ this pair?
12. We _____ someone _____ Beijing opera on the bank.
13. We _____ some _____ in front of the Great Hall of the People.
14. She _____ to buy a _____ camera online.



15. Mr Sato _____ on the screen and filled in his _____ information.

笔试部分 (80 分)

IV. 单项选择 (20 分)

A) 找出与划线部分意义相近的选项。

16. After he had worked two hours he was a bit tired.
A. a few B. a little C. a bit of D. a lot
17. My brother's Jacket is worn out.
A. broke B. sold out C. wearing D. broken
18. The girl ran on and on till the end of the road.
A. went on without stopping B. walked quickly
C. ran slowly D. went by bus
19. Can I help you?
A. Let me help you. B. Could you help me?
C. What can I do for you? D. I want some help.
20. They walked to the square.
A. went by bike B. ran C. took a car D. went on foot

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出最佳答案。

21. I like this kind. I will _____ it.
A. take B. bring C. carry D. put
22. They will be there _____ Sunday afternoon.
A. in B. at C. on D. during
23. How much _____ the clothes cost?
A. are B. is C. does D. do
24. I think it's _____ of all.
A. cheap B. cheaper
C. the cheapest D. cheaper and cheaper
25. Joy was very excited _____ the news.
A. on B. about C. in D. with
26. Would you like me to look _____ the back?
A. after B. behind C. in D. at
27. The gloves look nice. _____.
A. Try on it B. Try it on
C. Try on them D. Try them on
28. — _____ do you want?
—Size 37.
A. What size B. What colour C. How big D. How much
29. There were different _____ in the shop.
A. kind of food B. kind of drinks
C. kinds of drinks D. kinds of foods



30. The children took _____ photos.
A. much B. a bit C. a lot D. many
31. I don't have a 35 _____ this colour.
A. in B. of C. with D. on
32. There was no place _____ a digital camera.
A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought
33. They have been to a lot of _____ in China.
A. interest place B. place of interesting
C. places of interest D. places of interested
34. Jim asked his mother _____ he could buy a new computer.
A. if B. what C. that D. who
35. I will have it _____ it's a bit expensive.
A. and B. but C. as D. though

V. 用所给动词的适当形式填空 (10 分)

(play, take, prefer, receive, eat, offer, think, live, come, grow)

36. Have you got something _____?
37. Tom _____ bananas to oranges.
38. I saw him _____ basketball yesterday.
39. By the beginning of next year, it _____ faster.
40. Mike said that he _____ the next day.
41. They _____ here for ten years till last week.
42. The girl had her photos _____ in the zoo.
43. It cost so much that he had to _____ about it.
44. The dictionary seems _____ the most.
45. Alice was excited _____ the present.

VI. 根据汉语完成句子 (10 分)

46. 你还有其他尺寸的吗?
_____ you have any _____ size?
47. 我想买两双皮鞋。
I'm _____ for two _____ of leather shoes.
48. 即使明天下雨, 我也会去。
_____ it rains tomorrow, I will go.
49. 我想我不会考虑它。
I _____ think I'll think _____ it.
50. 她很喜欢北京, 因此决定留下来。
She likes Beijing _____ much _____ she decided to stay.

VII. 补全对话 (5 分)

- A: Good morning, Madam. What can I do for you?
- B: 51 But it doesn't work. Can I return it for a refund (退款)?
- A: Let me have a look at the radio. Oh, there is really something wrong with it. But



52

B: That's a good idea. 53

A: How about this one? It's made in Japan, but it's five dollars more expensive than that one.

B: I see. 54

A: One year.

B: 55

A: Sure.

B: Well, it's very nice, and I'll take it. Here is the money.

A: Thanks. Here is the change.

B: Thank you.

A. I'd like to buy a radio.

B. Could I try it out?

C. How long is the warranty period (保修期) of the radio?

D. May I change them?

E. I bought this radio here yesterday morning.

F. Please show me some others.

G. I think you'd better change it for another one.

VIII. 完形填空 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并写在题前括号内。

Everyone needs friends. We all like to 56 close (新近的) to someone. 57 is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and to do things with. 58, sometimes we need to be alone, we don't always want people 59. But we would feel lonely if we 60 had a friend.

No two people are 61. Friends 62 don't get on well. That doesn't mean 63 they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up (言归于好) and become 64 again.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very 65. We miss them very much, but we can 66 them and write to them. It could be that we would even see them again. And we can 67 new friends. It is surprising to find out 68 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 69. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take 70 care of yourself.

- () 56. A. look B. watch C. feel D. see
() 57. A. It B. He C. There D. Someone
() 58. A. Hardly B. Nearly C. Suddenly D. Certainly
() 59. A. alone B. away C. all over D. around
() 60. A. ever B. never C. just D. really
() 61. A. friendly B. quit different C. just the same D. kind
() 62. A. always B. sometimes C. often D. usually

- IX. 阅读理解 (10 分)

Dick was a clever boy. His parents were poor, so he had to work in his spare time and during his holidays to pay his education. In spite of this, he managed to get to university. It was so expensive to study there that during the holidays he had to get two jobs in his spare time to earn (赚) enough money to pay for his studies.

One evening, Dick helped to carry a patient (病人) in her bed to the place where she was to have her operation. The woman was already frightened at the thought of the operation before he came to get her, and when she saw Dick, she cried, "No! No! Not by my butcher! I won't be killed by my butcher!" and then she hurried away.

- 11



- C. In the hospital, Dick was asked to do all kinds of work.
D. Dick worked hard in his two jobs.
75. The woman hurried away because _____.
A. she was afraid of being operated
B. she thought Dick would operate on her.
C. she didn't need operating
D. she was better than before

(B)

Man has always wanted to fly. Even as long as eight hundred years ago, an Englishman had tried. He made a pair of wings from chicken feathers and fixed them to his head. Then he jumped from a tall building. As you can imagine, he did not fly very far. Instead he fell to the ground and broke several bones.

The first real attempt (尝试) at flying took place in France in 1783. The two Montgolfier brothers knew that hot air rises. If they could fill a large balloon with hot air, they thought it would rise into the air and fly. They were right. They made a very large hot air balloon of cloth and paper. It measured ten metres in diameter (直径). They filled it with hot air and the balloon rose two hundred metres into the air. It fell to earth about three kilometres away. At the next attempt, they arranged (安排) for the balloon to carry passengers. We do not know what the passengers felt about the trip as they were a cock, a duck, and a sheep. But we do know that the trip lasted eight minutes and the animals landed safely.

76. From the first paragraph we may learn _____.
A. that the Englishman enjoyed himself in his flying
B. that the Englishman failed to fly
C. that the Englishman was badly wounded in his fly
D. both B and C
77. The two Montgolfier brothers had _____ at flying.
A. one attempt
B. two attempts
C. three attempts
D. no attempt
78. The two Montgolfier brothers were very _____.
A. careful
B. brave
C. cruel
D. clever
79. Which of the following is right?
A. The two Montgolfier brothers flew with the help of a large hot air balloon.
B. The balloon rose into the air and soon was out of sight.
C. The Montgolfier brothers watched the balloon rising into the air and flying.
D. The balloon landed where it was.
80. The proper title of the passage is _____.
A. A Brave Englishman
B. The Two Montgolfier Brothers
C. The First Hot Air Balloon
D. Man's First Attempt at Flying