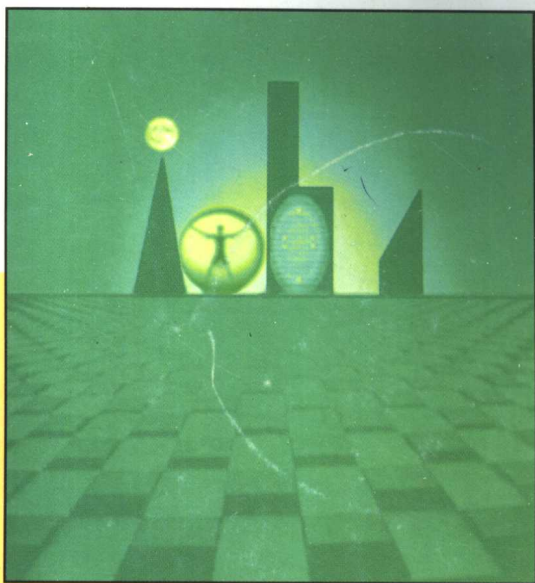


全国名牌大学附中 题库精编

卢元 曾容 主编



张伟肖 雷 编

初中英语

东方出版中心

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说 明

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内 容 提 要

《全国名牌大学附中题库精编》由著名中学特级教师主编,本书是其中的一种。本书依据现行教学大纲、考试大纲及教材,精选全国多所名牌大学附中的习题和考题编写而成。全书各章均分为:1.“知识提要”,整理基础知识,归纳解题思路 and 技巧;2.“题库精编”,选编典型、多样的习题,并分成基础题、提高题两大类,以达到循序渐进、强化训练的目的;3.“参考答案与提示”;对有难度的习题给出必要的提示或思路。

本书体现了名校的教学经验和卓有成效的训练、复习、应考方法,利教便学,精要实用,有事半功倍之效,既适合初中各年级特别是应届毕业生升学所需,也可供有关教师和家长参考。

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编写说明

《全国名牌大学附中(附小)题库精编》这套书设计、组稿、编辑出版的全过程,包含了编者的一番良苦用心。

首先,我国有一大批名牌大学附中、附小,它们依托名牌大学雄厚的师资力量,作为大学部的实验基地,进行卓有成效的教育科研,积累了极为丰富的教学经验,有许多弥足珍贵的“看家本领”。这些学校的毕业生中人才辈出,升学率遥遥领先,在全社会久享盛誉。由这些学校中的学科带头人和资深教师来编一套专供中小学生训练各科知识和能力用的教学辅导书,让全国成千上万的学生犹如坐在名牌大学附中、附小的课堂内,聆听这些名师的谆谆教诲,在他们的指点下作解题训练,获得事半功倍的效果,这实在是意义深远、功德无量的大好事。

其次,“题库”与“题海”,一字之差,天壤之别。凡优秀的、名副其实的“题库”,应当是科学编排的、有很高训练价值的习题总汇。题库应当能让学生有目标、有步骤、有趣味地作主动的训练,以最经济的时间,获取最大的训练效果。而“题海”则是杂乱的、盲目的、刻板的、低层次的或者是怪题、偏题的堆积,缺乏明确的目标和严密的编排,对学生作“疲劳轰炸”,与素质教育背道而驰。我们要引导学生从“题海”中脱身,运用高质量的题库,训练并提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

基于这样的想法,我们这套“题库”立足于“精编”,体现“精心设计、精心选择、精心编排”的原则。

一、精心设计一批新颖、典型、灵活、多样的习题。我们邀请各名牌大学附中、附小经验丰富的老师,经多次研讨,设计了一批题型新颖、能体现本学科各章节主要内容的典型性较强的习题,着眼于训练有关能力,尤其重视思维能力的培养,在形式上力求灵活多样,生动有趣,让学生在饶有趣味的解题过程中,获得多种能力的提高。

二、精心选择一批极具训练价值的传统习题。各名牌大学附中、附小在长期的教学过程中,各科教师都积累了不少传统的训练题。这些习题经教学实践证明,对某一类知识的巩固或某一种能力的形成,具有特别好的训练价值或效果,许多教师都把它们视作“必备题”、“常规题”、“基本题”。编者经过广泛收集,选定一批题目编入书中。

三、精心编排全书的框架结构,力求实用价值高,使用效果好。这套题库总计13册,高中语文、数学、英语、物理、化学共5册,初中语文、数学、英语、物理、化学共5册,小学语文、数学、英语共3册。各册均依据教学大纲、考试大纲、全国主要新教材编写,按照各学科内在的知识体系分成若干章节,与教材基本同步。每章分设三个部分:1.“知识提要”。将基础知识提纲挈领地归纳整理为易记忆、易掌握、易检索的几个要点,十分有利于学生作总复习,十分便于教师作辅导。2.“题库精编”。这是各册书的主体部分,其特点是:(1)凡教学大纲、考试大纲、教材规定的重点部分,其题量大幅度增加,做到“有密度”,便于师生作强化训练。(2)各类题目按难易度顺序编排,一般分“基础题”、“提高题”两大类。每大类中的题目也力求由浅入深,做到“有坡度”,使学生训练有序,逐步提高。(3)对有训练价值的难题适当选录,供学有余力的学生操练,做到“有力度”,以满足不同层次学生的不同需要,体现“因人而异,因材施教”的原则。3.“参考答案与提示”。本书除对每道题编拟参考答案外,对难题、思

考性较强的题目,附有简要的解题思路或提示,使学生不但“知其然”,而且“知其所以然”。这为教师或家长使用本题库时,也提供了方便。

本题库适用于小学、初中、高中各年段毕业班学生,也适用于各年段其他年级的学生。

本题库承复旦大学附中特级教师卢元和中国数学奥林匹克高级教练、复旦大学附中特级教师曾容两位先生担任主编,谨表示由衷的感谢。

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第一章 听 力

[知识提要]

一、辨音

辨音主要是考查学生对英语基本音素的识别和分辨能力。测试内容可以是考生所学过的音标、单词、数字或词组。此类题目是一种最基本的听力测试形式,它要求学生熟悉和掌握所学过的音标和单词。

二、情景反应

此类考题的目的在于检查学生对一般简单对话的反应能力,它要求学生熟练掌握英语口语中的一些日常交际用语。

三、听力理解

此类考题主要是考查学生对情景对话、画面或是短文理解的听说识别能力及对问题的判断能力。这是一项综合性的听力理解测试,也是听力测试中最难的,是最能体现学生听力能力的一项测试。它要求学生有高度的理解力和准确的判断力。

四、听写

此项测试可包括句子填空和短文填空。句子填空相对容易些。一般是根据所听内容填上句中所缺单词。短文填空稍难些。学生既要听,又要写,重点考查学生的听写能力,同时又考查学生对语段的听力理解能力。它要求学生熟练掌握所学单词的拼写,减少因不会拼单词带来的失分。

[题库精编]

一、基础题

1. 听单词、数字或音标,找出你所听到的选项。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| () (1) (A) [bed] | (B) [sed] | (C) [let] | (D) [net] |
| () (2) (A) [wæk] | (B) [weik] | (C) [wɔ:k] | (D) [ˈwəkə] |
| () (3) (A) [keit] | (B) [kait] | (C) [keik] | (D) [kək] |
| () (4) (A) [θɔ:t] | (B) [sɔ:lt] | (C) [fɔ:t] | (D) [fɜ:t] |
| () (5) (A) [ʃain] | (B) [ʃai] | (C) [rei] | (D) [rais] |
| () (6) (A) [lʌs] | (B) [ləuz] | (C) [luz] | (D) [ruz] |
| () (7) (A) [wæk] | (B) [wɔ:k] | (C) [wɔ:l] | (D) [weik] |
| () (8) (A) [məʊv] | (B) [muv] | (C) [nu:v] | (D) [mu:v] |
| () (9) (A) [kraʊd] | (B) [krəʊd] | (C) [klaʊd] | (D) [kləʊd] |
| () (10) (A) [bet] | (B) [ˈbetə] | (C) [bæt] | (D) [ˈbætə] |
| () (11) (A) sorry | (B) worry | (C) hurry | (D) Friday |
| () (12) (A) lesson | (B) listen | (C) certainly | (D) Britain |
| () (13) (A) back | (B) bike | (C) book | (D) boat |

- () (14) (A) shop (B) map (C) cup (D) help
- () (15) (A) white (B) water (C) what (D) want
- () (16) (A) must (B) month (C) most (D) monkey
- () (17) (A) reach (B) catch (C) teach (D) read
- () (18) (A) then (B) than (C) they (D) them
- () (19) (A) listen (B) lesson (C) little (D) letter
- () (20) (A) at night (B) all right (C) all round (D) all the night
- () (21) (A) walk (B) work (C) word (D) wall
- () (22) (A) time (B) tiger (C) term (D) turn
- () (23) (A) January (B) dangerous (C) February (D) Saturday
- () (24) (A) fire (B) flight (C) fight (D) fly
- () (25) (A) eggs and noodles (B) noodles and bread
(C) bread and milk (D) milk and eggs
- () (26) (A) light (B) fight (C) bite (D) bright
- () (27) (A) bell (B) tell (C) sell (D) fell
- () (28) (A) 6:30 (B) 8:15 (C) 10:40 (D) 12:10
- () (29) (A) 1978 (B) 1897 (C) 1998 (D) 1789
- () (30) (A) 3347685 (B) 6501601 (C) 3435309 (D) 6433526
- () (31) (A) 2313 (B) 2315 (C) 2613 (D) 2615
- () (32) (A) make buses (B) make cars
(C) make glass (D) make trucks
- () (33) (A) many machines (B) many other things
(C) man-made things (D) made for kings
- () (34) (A) farther than the moon (B) father and her mum
(C) brother and her mum (D) brother in the room
- () (35) (A) sit up (B) send up
(C) set up (D) send off
- () (36) (A) at the time (B) at about nine
(C) all the time (D) all his life
- () (37) (A) for the bird (B) from the birth
(C) for the earth (D) from the earth
- () (38) (A) any of them (B) many of them
(C) money for them (D) money from them
- () (39) (A) had a bag (B) and a bag
(C) hand a bag (D) handbag
- () (40) (A) come on (B) come along
(C) come round (D) come down

2. 选出你所听到的句子。

- () (1) (A) May I help you?

- (B) Mary can help you.
 (C) Could I help you?
 (D) May I come in?
- () (2) (A) What did her mother say?
 (B) What did he say?
 (C) Where did her mother lie?
 (D) What did her brother say?
- () (3) (A) You can't miss the chance.
 (B) You can't eat the mouse.
 (C) You can't be a nurse.
 (D) You aren't a nurse.
- () (4) (A) Father was good at singing.
 (B) Father was good at boating.
 (C) Father was good at swimming.
 (D) Father was good at skating.
- () (5) (A) My sister was cooking some food.
 (B) My sister was reading some books.
 (C) My sister was eating some food.
 (D) My sister was opening some boxes.
- () (6) (A) I get milk from cows.
 (B) I come from France.
 (C) I get milk from sheep.
 (D) I get eggs from chickens.
- () (7) (A) Science is as interesting as Chinese.
 (B) Science is not as interesting as Chinese.
 (C) Maths is as interesting as Chinese.
 (D) Maths is not as interesting as Chinese.
- () (8) (A) What have they done with the eggs?
 (B) What have they done with the milk?
 (C) What have they done with the nuts?
 (D) What have they done with the meat?
- () (9) (A) She's mending her bike.
 (B) She's drawing a horse.
 (C) She's reading a book.
 (D) She's drawing a house.
- () (10) (A) He's been there for over two years.
 (B) He's been there for two weeks.
 (C) He's been there for over two months.
 (D) He's been there for two days.

- () (11) (A) How long have you been there?
(B) How long have you lived there?
(C) How long have you worked there?
(D) How long have you studied there?
- () (12) (A) How do you do?
(B) How old are you?
(C) How are you?
(D) How nice you are!
- () (13) (A) It has been there since 1980.
(B) It has been there since 1990.
(C) It has been there since 1918.
(D) It has been there since 1919.
- () (14) (A) He's been at this school since September.
(B) He's been at this school since October
(C) He's been at this school since July.
(D) He's been at this school since June.
- () (15) (A) She was writing a letter.
(B) She was talking with her friend.
(C) She was reading a letter.
(D) She was doing her homework.
- () (16) (A) Excuse me, could you tell me whether Li Lei will go?
(B) Excuse me, could you tell me where Li Lei will go?
(C) Excuse me, could you tell me when Li Lei will go?
(D) Excuse me, could you tell me why Li Lei will go?
- () (17) (A) Can you go and get some potatoes, please?
(B) Can you go and cook some potatoes, please?
(C) Can you go and buy some potatoes, please?
(D) Can you go and buy some tomatoes, please?
- () (18) (A) The woollen ones are hanging here, and the cotton ones are hanging there.
(B) The cotton ones are hanging here, and the woollen ones are hanging there.
(C) The woollen ones are hanging here, and the cotton one is hanging there.
(D) The cotton ones are hanging here, and the woollen one is hanging there.
- () (19) (A) Sugar is produced in east and south China.
(B) Sugar is produced in west and south China.
(C) Sugar is produced in east and north China.
(D) Sugar is produced in west and north China.
- () (20) (A) The road is 435 kilometres long, and between 40 and 45 metres wide.
(B) The road is 425 kilometres long, and between 40 and 45 metres wide.
(C) The road is 435 kilometres long, and between 50 and 45 metres wide.

(D) The road is 425 kilometres long, and between 50 and 45 metres wide.

3. 根据所听内容,找出正确答案。

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| () (1) (A) He works on a farm. | (B) He works in a shop. |
| (C) He teaches in a school. | (D) He works in a factory. |
| () (2) (A) I think she is. | (B) I think she does. |
| (C) I think he has one. | (D) I think she has one. |
| () (3) (A) Yes, this is. | (B) Yes, it's yours. |
| (C) No, it isn't. | (D) No, it's mine. |
| () (4) (A) Yes, I do. | (B) Yes, I am. |
| (C) Certainly. | (D) Thanks. |
| () (5) (A) At home | (B) At the table |
| (C) At school. | (D) Last week. |
| () (6) (A) Yes, he does. | (B) No, he doesn't |
| (C) Yes, he is. | (D) No, he won't. |
| () (7) (A) Once a week. | (B) Two weeks. |
| (C) At nine. | (D) For a long time. |
| () (8) (A) In an hour. | (B) For an hour. |
| (C) Next week. | (D) On Monday. |
| () (9) (A) Yes, I am. | (B) No, I don't. |
| (C) Yes, I am not. | (D) No, thanks. |
| () (10) (A) I like it. | (B) Only one. |
| (C) Yes, please. | (D) No, I don't. |
| () (11) (A) He is a worker. | (B) He works in a factory. |
| (C) He is Kate's brother. | (D) He is in the car. |
| () (12) (A) It's Monday. | (B) It's August, 12. |
| (C) It's a sunny day. | (D) It's windy. |
| () (13) (A) It's Tuesday. | (B) It's a weekday. |
| (C) It's August, 19. | (D) It's cloudy. |
| () (14) (A) In Canada. | (B) In April. |
| (C) On April, 4. | (D) At four. |
| () (15) (A) Yes, he is. | (B) No, he doesn't. |
| (C) No, he isn't. | (D) He doesn't like it. |
| () (16) (A) All right. | (B) You're welcome. |
| (C) It doesn't matter. | (D) Fine, thank you. |
| () (17) (A) Since last year. | (B) In two years. |
| (C) In Beijing. | (D) Every two hours. |
| () (18) (A) No, you mustn't. | (B) No, you can't. |
| (C) No, you needn't. | (D) Yes, you can. |
| () (19) (A) No, sorry. | (B) Oh, I'd love to. |

- (C) That's all right. (D) That's right.
- () (20) (A) Oh, that's all right. (B) Yes, you look nice.
(C) You're welcome. (D) Thank you all the same.
- () (21) (A) Thank you for asking me.
(B) How nice the fish is!
(C) No, thanks. I'm already too full.
(D) Many thanks. I can't eat any more fish.
- () (22) (A) That's a good idea. (B) It's all right.
(C) Yes, please. (D) You're welcome.
- () (23) (A) On July 1, 1921. (B) On October 1, 1949.
(C) On August 1, 1927 (D) On May 23, 1922.
- () (24) (A) It was made in the factory. (B) It was made by the worker.
(C) It was made of wood. (D) It was made from wood.
- () (25) (A) Making many different things. (B) Doing problems.
(C) Producing wool and meat. (D) Studying the universe.
- () (26) (A) Well, I don't think any of them is interesting.
(B) It must be on Channel 2.
(C) I can't decide.
(D) I'm reading.
- () (27) (A) Four times. (B) Four.
(C) Every two hours. (D) Fourth.
- () (28) (A) Two pounds. (B) Three yuan a day.
(C) I bought it last year. (D) My father bought it.
- () (29) (A) It's behind the factory.
(B) It's three years old.
(C) It was built three years ago.
(D) Go along this street and turn left at the third corner.
- () (30) (A) It's made in China. (B) It's made in the factory.
(C) It's made of silk. (D) It's made by the workers.

4. 根据你所听到的句子, 填入所缺的单词。

- () (1) He is _____ the bus.
- () (2) _____ right, then you can find it.
- () (3) Where is the TV _____?
- () (4) He _____ some help.
- () (5) The two _____ are the same.
- () (6) Which is your favourite _____?
- () (7) Be _____! The road is very busy.
- () (8) He is much _____ than she.
- () (9) Football is a very _____ game in China.

- () (10) It's _____ to climb so high.
- () (11) Who has the _____ apples?
- () (12) She likes _____, but she doesn't like playing _____.
- () (13) There are some _____ in the picture.
- () (14) How many _____ are there near the _____?
- () (15) I don't go to school on _____.
- () (16) Who was the _____ to _____ at school after Jim?
- () (17) In South China _____ may be _____ three times a year.
- () (18) The students have _____ about five _____ trees this spring.
- () (19) Come here, I have _____ to tell you now.
- () (20) They were talking about the _____ in _____ when I got there.
- () (21) The ice of the river is over one _____.
- () (22) They _____ hard and tried to find a way to save their _____.
- () (23) _____ it's getting dark, the farmers are still working in the _____.
- () (24) Keep _____! Don't make a _____.
- () (25) There are a few small _____ the twins.
- () (26) We have friends all _____ the _____.
- () (27) English is _____ as a first _____ in those countries.
- () (28) You will find English _____ after you _____ school.
- () (29) Tea is _____ in the _____ of China.
- () (30) The _____ in Mr. Lee's class _____ countries. _____ the _____ of Mr. Lee, they soon learn to speak English very well.

二、提高题

1. 根据你所听到的句子, 选择一个与其意义接近的句子。

- () (1) (A) I often get up at six.
(B) I often get up at six fifteen.
(C) I often get up at five forty-five.
(D) I often get up at five fifteen.
- () (2) (A) Lily is the tallest one in her class.
(B) Lily is the second shortest one in her class.
(C) Lily is the shortest one in her class.
(D) Lily is the second tallest one in her class.
- () (3) (A) Here is only one apple. (B) Here are two apples.
(C) Here are no apples. (D) We don't know how many.
- () (4) (A) Your brother is older than I.
(B) You are older than my brother.
(C) Your brother is older than my brother.
(D) You are older than I.

- () (5) (A) Mrs. Turner took a little rest after she had lunch.
 (B) Mrs. Turner had a walk before lunch.
 (C) Mrs. Turner had lunch after she had a little rest.
 (D) Mrs. Turner had breakfast after she had a short rest.
- () (6) (A) What are mooncakes?
 (B) How are mooncakes?
 (C) I don't like mooncakes at all.
 (D) The mooncakes are very nice.
- () (7) (A) Did you go to the park yesterday?
 (B) Did you enjoy yourselves in the park?
 (C) Did you work in the park?
 (D) Where did you work last year?
- () (8) (A) The students began to talk when the bell rang.
 (B) The students stopped to talk at the bell.
 (C) The students began to be quiet at the bell.
 (D) The students all went out when the bell rang.
- () (9) (A) Shanghai is as large as Beijing.
 (B) Shanghai is different from Beijing.
 (C) Beijing is the same as Shanghai.
 (D) Beijing is one of the biggest cities in China.
- () (10) (A) Jim comes from England.
 (B) Jim was in England.
 (C) Jim's mother was born in England.
 (D) Jim's brother was born in London.
- () (11) (A) He is very old and he doesn't want to climb the hill.
 (B) He is old enough to climb the hill.
 (C) When he was young, he climbed the hill every day.
 (D) He is too old to climb the hill.
- () (12) (A) She could see nothing in the box.
 (B) Nothing was in the box.
 (C) There was nothing in the box.
 (D) Could you see anything in the box?
- () (13) (A) Time is up. Let's go home.
 (B) It's time to have a class.
 (C) It's time to go to school.
 (D) You needn't go to school today.
- () (14) (A) What's wrong with your bike?
 (B) There is nothing wrong with my bike.
 (C) There is something wrong with my bike.