

外国语学校学生综合素质测试丛书

英语卷

# 初三年级第二学期

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# 外国语学校学生综合素质测试丛书

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# 编写前言

我国外国语学校已有近 40 年的办学历史了。近 40 年来,各地外国语学校在党和政府的关心和指导下,在社会各界的鼓励和支持下,教学事业有了一定的发展。外国语学校为我国外语人才的培养,为我国经济建设的发展做出了积极的贡献。

各地外国语学校在培养人才方面都有其独特的经验。但就教学要求而言,却也有一定的共性。这个共性就是“高标准、高起点、严格要求、严格训练”。《外国语学校学生综合素质测试丛书》(简称《素质测试丛书》)就是这个共性的集中表现。编写《素质测试丛书》的目的之一就是让外国语学校的学生有一个复习、巩固、提高所学各门学科的途径;目的之二是让非外国语学校的学生能通过做练习,提高自己的各门功课的学习水平。参加《素质测试丛书》编写的编者都来自全国知名的外国语学校,从这个意义上而言,《素质测试丛书》是全国外国语学校集体智慧的结晶。

《素质测试丛书》基本形式为每周一练或一单元一练。试题的形式完全取决于学科的特点。所有练习全部配有答案,有的还配有讲解。学生可以独立完成练习,也可以在教师的帮助下完成练习。不管采取何种方法,《素质测试丛书》对培养学生独立思考的能力、分析问题的能力、解决问题的能力等都有一定的促进作用。

全套书包括从初中到高中 9 个学科(语文、数学、外语、物理、化学、生物、历史、政治、地理)。面对如此庞大的工程,我们的工作原则是:在保证质量的前提下,成熟一批,推出一批。并根据社会的反映及时修改、补充、提高。

广大教师、学生、学生家长是最好的评判员。我们殷切地期待着您的意见。但无论如何我们都会不断地努力。

上海外国语大学副校长、教授

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全国外国语学校工作理事会理事长

2002 年 7 月

## 编 者 的 话

《外国语学校学生综合素质测试丛书》由上海外语教育出版社组织策划,全国各外国语学校资深教师集思广益编写而成。英语卷初中部分共六册,每学期一册,分别供初一至初三年级各学期使用。

本套书每册包含 18 套试题,每套试题分为 5 大模块,包括词汇、语法、完形填空、阅读和写作,基本覆盖了初中阶段英语考试与练习的各种题型。部分试题中还增加了“开心一刻”(趣味游戏或阅读)一栏,以提高学生对英语练习的兴趣。

本套书内容丰富,信息量大,涵盖了初中的全部语法要点和知识点;选材新颖广泛,贴近生活,涉及不同国家与民族的文化背景;练习形式多样,生动活泼,重点突出,既有针对性又不乏趣味性。编写者旨在通过本套书,帮助学生全面领会英语词汇和语法,培养逻辑思维能力,巩固阅读和写作技能,掌握在新的语境中运用已学语言知识的能力。本套书不仅可供外国语学校的学生使用,也同样适用于其他水平较高的初级中学学生。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,还请广大师生批评指正。

厦门外国语学校编写组

2002 年 7 月

# EXERCISE 1

## I. Vocabulary

How much do you know about the earth we are living? Complete these sentences with proper words. You may use a dictionary to help you.

|                  |                       |               |               |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>continent</i> | <i>country</i>        | <i>island</i> | <i>ocean</i>  |
| <i>sea</i>       | <i>lake</i>           | <i>river</i>  | <i>fall</i>   |
| <i>mountain</i>  | <i>mountain range</i> | <i>jungle</i> | <i>forest</i> |
| <i>desert</i>    |                       |               |               |

1. The Nile is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Pacific is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Alps is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Sahara is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Crete and Corsica are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Amazon is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Michigan and Eyrie are two of the Great \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Asia is \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Grammar

Make a new sentence from the question in brackets.

1. (Where has Tom gone ?) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
2. (Where is the post office ?) Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_
3. (What's the time ?) I wonder \_\_\_\_\_
4. (What does this word mean ?) I want to know \_\_\_\_\_
5. (What time did they leave ?) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
6. (Is Sue going out tonight ?) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
7. (Where does Carol live ?) Have you any idea \_\_\_\_\_
8. (Where did I park the car ?) I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_
9. (Is there a bank near here ?) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_
10. (What do you want ?) Tell me \_\_\_\_\_
11. (Why didn't Kay come to the party ?) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
12. (Do you have to pay to park here ?) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
13. (Who is that woman ?) I've no idea \_\_\_\_\_

14. (Did Ann receive my letter ?) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_
15. (How far is it to the airport ?) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Cloze

Different countries have different manners. 1 coming into a house in some Asian countries it is good manners to 2 your shoes.

In European countries, 3 shoes sometimes become very muddy, this is not 4 . A guest in a Chinese house 5 finishes a drink. He leaves 6 to show that he has had 7 . In a Malay house, too, a guest always 8 a little food. In England, a guest always finishes a drink to show that he 9 it. Here are some examples of the things that a 10 person does or does not do.

He never 11 people when they are in trouble. 12 , he tries to help them. He is always kind 13 to people and animals. When people are waiting for a bus, he takes his 14 . He does not push to the 15 of the queue.

In the bus, he gives his seat to an old person or a lady who is standing. If he accidentally 16 someone, or get in their way, he 17 "Excuse me" or "I'm sorry". He says "Please" when he 18 a request and "Thank you" when he receives something.

He stands up when he speaks to a lady 19 an old person, and he does not sit down 20 the other person is seated.

- |                              |                  |                 |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. In front of        | B. Before        | C. When         | D. As            |
| ( ) 2. A. drop off           | B. leave behind  | C. take off     | D. give off      |
| ( ) 3. A. for                | B. even though   | C. if           | D. only if       |
| ( ) 4. A. done               | B. operated      | C. finished     | D. made          |
| ( ) 5. A. never              | B. always        | C. often        | D. almost        |
| ( ) 6. A. a few              | B. few           | C. a little     | D. little        |
| ( ) 7. A. full               | B. dinner        | C. eaten        | D. enough        |
| ( ) 8. A. leaves             | B. saves         | C. eats         | D. drinks        |
| ( ) 9. A. has had            | B. has enjoyed   | C. has pleased  | D. has satisfied |
| ( ) 10. A. well-favourited   |                  | B. well-dressed |                  |
|                              | C. well-mannered | D. well-known   |                  |
| ( ) 11. A. smile             | B. smiles at     | C. laughs over  | D. laughs at     |
| ( ) 12. A. On the other time | B. In time       | C. Instead      | D. In turn       |
| ( ) 13. A. either            | B. neither       | C. both         | D. whatever      |
| ( ) 14. A. chance            | B. turn          | C. seat         | D. queue         |
| ( ) 15. A. end               | B. back          | C. front        | D. side          |
| ( ) 16. A. gets into         | B. gets out      | C. knocks into  | D. touches on    |
| ( ) 17. A. says              | B. speaks        | C. talks        | D. tells         |

- (     ) 18. A. making                      B. to make                      C. made                      D. makes  
(     ) 19. A. and                      B. for                      C. or                      D. but  
(     ) 20. A. since                      B. when                      C. until                      D. so that

#### IV. Reading

##### A

A baby Australian wombat(袋熊) looks out from its blanket at the injured animal shelter(保护所) at Healesville, Australia. The baby is one of the many whose mothers are killed on the roads at night. The babies are cared for at the shelter before they are well enough to be put back in the wild.

##### True or False

- (     ) 1. The baby wombat is from Australia.  
(     ) 2. Healesville is in the U.S.A.  
(     ) 3. The baby wombat's mother is dead.  
(     ) 4. Many wombats are looked after at an animal shelter.

##### B

One of five cloned piglets is shown before the start of a news conference on cloning at an American university, September, 2001. With the addition of the pigs, the university is the first in the world to have cloned three different animal species. The other two species are goats and cattle.

##### True or False

- (     ) 1. A news conference was held in September, 2001.  
(     ) 2. One piglet was shown at an American University.  
(     ) 3. The university is famous for having cloned four species.  
(     ) 4. Another university had cloned three different animal species before the university made it.

##### C

Last year, Britain's Queen Elizabeth banned servants from carrying mobile phones on duty because the constant break troubled her.

But now the queen has entered the high-tech world by getting her own mobile phone. Her son Prince Andrew bought his mother the phone as a present so that she could easily keep in contact with her family.

The queen never used her mobile in public, but often talked over in loyal families. She also used it to get the latest information from her favorite sport of horse-racing. It almost

became part of her nature.

The queen — like many VIPs — had a special mobile phone number so as to avoid wrong calls and to make sure nobody got her number.

### True or False

- (     ) 1. Britain's Queen didn't want her servants to carry mobile phones.
- (     ) 2. The queen has got her own mobile phone now.
- (     ) 3. One of the queen's servants bought the mobile phone for her.
- (     ) 4. The phone has troubled the queen a lot.
- (     ) 5. The queen often talked with her family over the mobile phone.
- (     ) 6. The queen likes horse-racing a lot.
- (     ) 7. People can get the queen's mobile phone number easily.

## V. Bank of Idioms

### *“when it rains, it pours”*

“**When it rains, it pours**” describes how after there has been no rain for a long time it will suddenly rain a lot all at once. Example: “Sometimes we have no customers for two or three hours then suddenly we get 20 people all at once; **when it rains, it pours** !” When there is a lot of rain all at once we say that it is “pouring”. “**When it rains, it pours**” means that when something happens after a long pause, it happens in large amounts. Example: “It looks like everyone in our department is sick all at the same time. What are we going to do ?**When it rains, it pours** !”



## EXERCISE 2

### I. Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct word.

- This is an area of land between two rows of mountains or cliffs, usually with a river running through.  
a. canyon                      b. plain                      c. waterfall
- This is a large area of land that has lots of trees on it.  
a. cliff                      b. forest                      c. valley
- This is an area of land that is always wet.  
a. canyon                      b. plain                      c. swamp
- This is an area of water with land all around it.  
a. lake                      b. ocean                      c. swamp
- This is a mountain with a hole at the top. Smoke and lava sometimes come from the hole, and it can be dangerous.  
a. hill                      b. plateau                      c. volcano
- This is a dry, sandy place. It doesn't rain much here, and there aren't many plants.  
a. desert                      b. sea                      c. volcano

B. Do you know the following places? Complete the names.

|               |               |              |            |             |              |              |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Canyon</i> | <i>Desert</i> | <i>Falls</i> | <i>Sea</i> | <i>Lake</i> | <i>River</i> | <i>Ocean</i> | <i>Mount</i> |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Grand _____         | 2. Amazon _____  |
| 3. _____ Superior      | 4. _____ Fuji    |
| 5. Mediterranean _____ | 6. Niagara _____ |
| 7. Pacific _____       | 8. Sahara _____  |

### II. Grammar

Put the following into **indirect speech**.

1. He said, "Get out of my way."

---

2. "Please pay at the desk," said the assistant.

---

3. "Follow that car," he said to the taxi-driver.

4. "Take me up to the 33<sup>rd</sup> floor," he said to the liftman.

5. "Don't forget to feed the goldfish," Mary said to her brother.

6. "Write to me as often as you can," said his wife.

7. "Please book me a seat in a non-smoker," said the traveler.

8. "Don't go near the water, children," she said.

### III. Cloze

Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the list.

|                |            |              |                 |               |              |
|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>another</i> | <i>and</i> | <i>small</i> | <i>the</i>      | <i>heat</i>   | <i>other</i> |
| <i>bad</i>     | <i>but</i> | <i>keep</i>  | <i>do</i>       | <i>little</i> | <i>he</i>    |
| <i>an</i>      | <i>get</i> | <i>make</i>  | <i>children</i> | <i>one</i>    | <i>leave</i> |

In 1) \_\_\_\_\_ early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Americans made use of natural rubber for the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ time. They made overshoes to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ their feet dry. But these first rubber overshoes were soft and sticky in summer, and hard and inelastic in the winter when it was cold.

Then Goodyear 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to work on this question of making rubber hard and strong. Once he started on the work, he was the sort of man who simply had to go on till he had overcome the trouble. A friend of 5) \_\_\_\_\_ had the idea that rubber might 6) \_\_\_\_\_ hard and strong if mixed with sulphur and put in the sun. Goodyear put his idea to the test, and saw that it 7) \_\_\_\_\_ have more or 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the effect he had wished for, 9) \_\_\_\_\_ only on the outside of the rubber. It is common knowledge now that the way to make rubber hard and strong is — to "vulcanize" it, as we say it — by 10) \_\_\_\_\_ it with sulphur. Goodyear spent 11) \_\_\_\_\_ four years, in which things went very 12) \_\_\_\_\_ with him before he made the discovery how to vulcanize rubber completely. When at last he did it, he had nothing 13) \_\_\_\_\_ at all. Everything of the 14) \_\_\_\_\_ value had been used to get money, even his 15) \_\_\_\_\_ school-books.

### IV. Reading

#### A

Two hundred and ten tourists will walk across Luobu Desert in Xinjiang Uigur Autono-

mous Region. According to a Xinjiang China Travel Service manager, a satellite navigation system and a helicopter will track the group through the desolate region. The desert lies across the middle of the ancient Silk Road. In 1980, Peng Jiamu, a Chinese scientist, died in the desert during a scientific exploration.

Answer the following questions.

1. How many tourists will walk across the desert which lies across the middle of the ancient Silk Road ?
2. Who is Peng Jiamu ?

## B

China's first bungee jumping competition will be held in Beijing's Shidu scenic spot next month.

Sponsored by the China Mountaineering Association and the Beijing Tourism Bureau, the competition is the first nationwide bungee jumping contest since the event was introduced to China in early 1996.

Chinese professional Bungee jumping teams have been invited. The association is in charge of selecting referees and drafting competition rules. Organizing committee officials said the event will be held annually in Beijing's Shidu, and the China Bungee Jumping Association will be established after the competition.

Officials said the sponsors lack experience in hosting large-scale bungee competitions, so foreign bungee jumpers will not be invited to this contest.

Answer the following questions.

1. Has there been any bungee jumping competition in China before ?
2. When was bungee jumping introduced to China ?
3. What will be established after the competition ?
4. Will foreign bungee jumpers be invited to this contest ? Why or why not ?

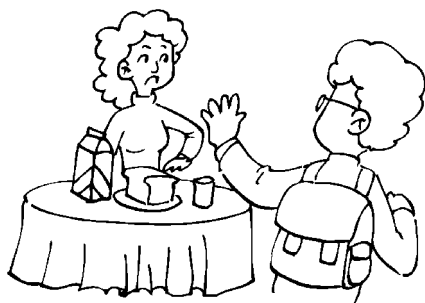
## V. Writing

Write five sentences using the picture cues and the words given.

It was Saturday yesterday.



1. Tom, get up, at



2. he, hurry to school, without



3. he, go to school, by



4. the school gate, lock, remember, Saturday

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Bank of Idioms**

***“out of the blue”***

Something which happens suddenly and unexpectedly is “**out of the blue.**” Example: “They seemed to be talking calmly when **out of the blue** she slapped him in the face.” It is as if suddenly it started raining on a day when the sky was clear and blue. You are surprised and unprepared because you did not see it coming when it happens “**out of the blue.**” Example: “Why did she do that ?” Answer: “I have no idea. It was completely **out of the blue.**”



## EXERCISE 3

### I. Vocabulary

Put these words into different categories.

|                    |                     |                    |                    |                      |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>skyscraper</i>  | <i>typewriter</i>   | <i>stapler</i>     | <i>parking lot</i> | <i>pizza</i>         |
| <i>phone booth</i> | <i>onion rings</i>  | <i>note pad</i>    | <i>subway</i>      | <i>street sign</i>   |
| <i>popcorn</i>     | <i>sandwich</i>     | <i>file holder</i> | <i>paper clip</i>  | <i>traffic light</i> |
| <i>hot dog</i>     | <i>French fries</i> |                    |                    |                      |

1. In the city:

---

2. In the office:

---

3. Fast food:

---

### II. Grammar

Fill in the verb in the passive sentence.

1. Doris wrote that composition.

That composition \_\_\_\_\_ by Doris.

2. Shops do not sell LP records anymore.

LP records \_\_\_\_\_ in shops anymore.

3. Sandra bought these new black shoes.

These new black shoes \_\_\_\_\_ by Sandra.

4. Someone has told me about your party already.

I \_\_\_\_\_ about your party already.

5. Mrs. Wang cleans our classroom every night.

Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ by Mrs. Wang every night.

6. I finished my homework a long time ago.

My homework \_\_\_\_\_ a long time ago.

7. We will send the package as soon as possible.

The package \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.

8. Someone has stolen two paintings from the museum.

Two paintings \_\_\_\_\_ from the museum.

9. They are going to paint our flat this weekend.

Our flat \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.

### III. Cloze

Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the list in their proper forms.

|              |                |                 |               |              |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>walk</i>  | <i>turn</i>    | <i>surprise</i> | <i>arrive</i> | <i>alone</i> |
| <i>catch</i> | <i>neither</i> | <i>can</i>      | <i>return</i> | <i>go</i>    |

A Frenchman had 1) \_\_\_\_\_ at a small Italian town and was staying with his wife at the best hotel there. One night he went out for a walk 2) \_\_\_\_\_. It was late and the small street was dark. He 3) \_\_\_\_\_ see nobody around. Suddenly he found a young Italian man behind him. He 4) \_\_\_\_\_ his head and saw the young man quickly 5) \_\_\_\_\_ past him. The man was nearly out of sight when the Frenchman suddenly found that his watch was 6) \_\_\_\_\_. He thought that the Italian had taken his watch. He decided to follow him and ask him to 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the watch.

Soon the Frenchman 8) \_\_\_\_\_ up with the Italian. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of them understood the other's language. The Frenchman cried and pushed and pointed to his watch pocket. In the end the Italian had to give his own watch to the Frenchman.

When he returned to the hotel, the Frenchman told his wife what had happened. He was very 10) \_\_\_\_\_ when his wife pointed to the watch on the table. Now he got to know that by mistake he had robbed the Italian of his watch.

### IV. Reading

#### A

True or False

1. Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi arrived in Washington on Monday for talks with President Bush, pledging that Tokyo would do whatever it could to help the United States win a "war on terrorism".

(     ) Japanese Prime Minister promised that Japan would help America to win a "war on terrorism".

2. Lung cancer is primed to become the biggest cancer killer of women in the next two decades in countries where smoking is on the increase among women, doctors warned on Monday.

(     ) The reason why the lung cancer will become the biggest killer of women is that more and more women smoke.

3. Basketball legend Michael Jordan will come out of retirement to play for the NBA's Washington Wizards. Jordan, who has been part owner and president of basketball operations of the Wizards since January 2000, is to announce his decision as early as Mon-

day.

( ) Michael Jordan announced that he will decide to retire.

## B

### More Flights to Japan

THE city will double its flights to Japan next year. Certain departments said that the increase has resulted from completion of the new runway in one of Japan's major airports. From next April, a total of four planes will fly to Japan every day, a rise from the current two flights. One is to Tokyo and the other to Nagoya. The weekly cargo flights to Tokyo will also be increased to two. Some insiders estimate that the increase in the number of flights will bring down the ticket price to Japan to about 500 yuan (\$ 60).

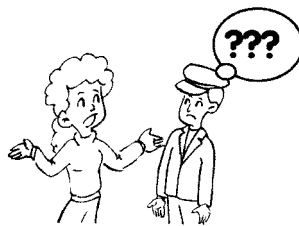
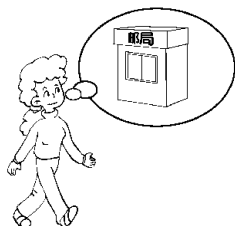
Answer the following questions.

1. How many planes will fly to Japan every day in next May ?
2. How often does the city have cargo flights to Japan now ?
3. Will the tickets be more expensive or less expensive ?

## V. Writing

A. Write four sentences using the picture cues and the words given.

Linda arrived in Beijing last week.



1. she, want to, go to

2. ask, the way, but, nobody, could, understand, her

