



Unit 3 Language in use

语法专题练 / 语法专题 学以致用。

I. 单项填空

- In the USA, Father's Day falls on _____ third Sunday in _____ June.
A. the; / B. the; a C. /; the D. a; a
- Bob is _____ eleven-year-old boy. He brings _____ unusual feeling to me.
A. a; an B. an; a C. an; an D. /; /
- What's _____ matter with you?
—I have _____ toothache.
A. a; the B. the; / C. /; a D. the; a
- What do you think of Wang Wei?
—He is _____ honest and kind boy, and always helps _____ old.
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; an D. the; /
- (2017 • 山东潍坊中考) —“Food safety” has become one of the hottest topics recently.
—Yeah, it receives _____ Internet hits a day.
A. thousands B. thousands of
C. thousand D. hundreds
- Mum, _____ of the apples _____ bad.
—We'd better eat up the rest as soon as possible.
A. one third; are B. one thirds; are
C. one third; is D. first three; is

II. 用 a, an, the 或 / 填空

- You dropped _____ “u” and _____ “s” in this word.
- There is _____ pen on the desk. _____ pen is mine.
- I like playing _____ basketball, but I don't like playing _____ piano.
- He drove the car at the speed of eighty kilometres _____ hour.
- I think English is _____ useful subject. Do you think so?
- He had _____ apple and _____ glass of milk for _____ supper.
- Does Bob come from _____ USA or _____ Australia?
- How do you go to work, by _____ bus or on _____ foot?

III. 翻译句子

15. 我做了这项工作的三分之二。

16. 政府花 80 万元建了一所新学校。

17. 这个图书馆大约有 4,500 万本图书。

18. 大约 1.2 亿人参观了这座博物馆。

能力提升练 / 综合运用 提升能力。

I. 单项填空

- Some Chinese singers sing English songs just as _____ as native speakers do.
A. good B. better C. well D. best
- Which city has _____ population, Shanghai, Hong Kong or Qingdao?
—Shanghai, of course.
A. the smallest B. the least
C. the most D. the largest
- In the piano contest, my brother didn't play well and I did _____.
A. very well B. very worse
C. very good D. even worse
- The drink is _____ delicious _____ everyone in the room enjoys it.
A. such; that B. too; to
C. so; that D. enough; for
- (常考题) It often _____ me all my free time to play basketball for my school team.
A. spends B. costs
C. takes D. pays

II. 句型转换

- The population of our village is about two thousand.
(就画线部分提问)
_____ your village?
- Shanghai is a huge city. It has got lots of people. (合并为一个简单句)
Shanghai is a huge city _____.
- Wait a minute, please. I'm coming. (改为同义句)
_____ a minute, please. I'm coming.
- They spent 1,000,000,000 yuan in building the bridge. (改为同义句)
They spent _____ yuan in building the bridge.
- The watch cost Mary 200 yuan. (改为同义句)
Mary _____ 200 yuan _____ the watch.

III. 用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空

pay...for, close to, in the future, all over the world, not... any more



11. His new school is _____ his home.
12. He _____ 200 yuan _____ these things.
13. There are a lot of interesting places to travel to _____.
14. The little boy _____ live here _____ because his family moved to another city.
15. I hope there won't be much pollution _____.

IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子

16. 努力学习, 你就有机会上大学。
Study hard, and you'll _____ go to college.
17. 每年有许多人死于交通事故。
Every year many people _____ traffic accidents.
18. 随着世界上人口越来越多, 越来越多的水被使用。
With more and more people in the world, _____ water is used.
19. 去年那家工厂因污染而关闭了。
That factory _____ because of pollution last year.
20. 我们要努力工作来保护我们的世界。
We should work hard _____.

V. 短文填空

根据短文内容和首字母提示, 写出所缺单词的正确形式。

China is a great country. It has the 1 21 population in the world.

In order to solve the population problem, the Chinese government carried out the family plan. It means that most families can have only one child. The policy (政策) has really helped to control China's p 22 growth during the past thirty years. But as time p 23 by, many people see not only its advantages but also its disadvantages. Now the government has ended its one-child policy and let families have t 24 children instead.

In 2013, the Chinese government permitted only a small n 25 of couples to have two children. For example, in the countryside, if the first-born is a girl, couples can have a s 26 child. Families could also have two children if one parent was an only child.

In 2015, the two-child policy appeared. It's believed to be good for the only child to have a sister or a b 27. However, many young people are no longer i 28 in having one more child. They think it's hard for them to look a 29 two children.

Anyway, the one-child policy has gone, and the two-child policy is coming. It can help to solve the

problems of the present and the f 30. It will play an important role in improving China's population quality.

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____
24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____
27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____
30. _____

情景交际 / 模拟情景 交际应用

从方框中选择恰当的句子补全对话 (其中有两项是多余的)

A: What are you doing now?

B: 1 _____

A: The world population? How interesting!

B: Do you know what the population of the world is?

A: 2 _____

B: It's about 7 billion.

A: 3 _____

B: But it's true. Beijing is also a big city.

A: 4 _____

B: I think we should do something for it.

A: 5 _____

- A. Yes, I do.
B. I am reading a report about the world population.
C. No, I don't.
D. I don't believe it.
E. Yes, that's right.
F. That's a small number.
G. It's a big city with so many people and so much noise.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

中考达标练 / 体验中考 模拟实战

单项填空

1. (2017 • 哈尔滨中考) My favorite TV program is "Readers". I think we should spend as much time as we can _____ in our spare time.
A. read B. to read C. reading
2. (2017 • 重庆中考 A 卷) The physics problem is too hard, so _____ students can work it out.
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
3. (2017 • 呼和浩特中考) Last Sunday, my parents took me to the zoo. In the zoo we saw _____ elephant. _____ elephant was from Africa.
A. a; The B. the; An C. an; The D. the; A
4. (2016 • 兰州中考) _____ of the students in Class 6 have lunch at school.
A. Two fifth B. One thirds
C. Three fifth D. Three quarters



答案全析全解

Unit 3

语法 专题练

1. A 序数词前要加定冠词 the; 月份前不加冠词。故选 A。
2. C 句意: 鲍勃是一个 11 岁的男孩。他给我带来一种不同寻常的感觉。两个空格处均为泛指, 且 eleven 和 unusual 都是读音以元音音素开头的单词, 故用 an。
3. D “What’s the matter with sb.?” 为固定句型, 用于询问“某人怎么了?”。have a toothache “牙疼”, 为固定短语, 故选 D。
4. B 不定冠词 a 用于读音以辅音音素开头的单词前; an 用于读音以元音音素开头的单词前。honest “诚实的”, 是读音以元音音素开头的单词, 故其前用 an。定冠词 the 与形容词连用表示一类人, the old 意为“老年人”, 故选 B。句意: “你觉得王伟怎么样?” “他是一个诚实且体贴的男孩, 并且总是帮助老年人。”
5. B hundred, thousand 等词前有具体数字修饰时, 表示确切数目, 此时, 它们的后面既不加 -s, 也不与 of 连用; 当表示概数时, hundred, thousand 等词前无具体数字修饰, 其后需要加 -s, 且与 of 连用。故选 B。
6. A 分数的表达方法为: 分子用基数词, 分母用序数词, 分子大于 1 时, 分母用复数形式。故排除 B、D 两项; 当“分数 + of + 名词复数”作主语时, 谓语动词要用复数形式, 故此题选 A。
7. a, an 由句意“在这个单词中你漏掉了一个 u 和一个 s”可知此处表示泛指, 应用不定冠词 a 或 an。字母 u 的读音以辅音音素开头, 故用 a; 字母 s 的读音以元音音素开头, 故用 an。
8. a; The 句意为“桌子上有一支钢笔。那支钢笔是我的”。表示“一”这一概念时, 应用不定冠词 a/an, pen 的读音以辅音音素开头, 故使用不定冠词 a; 再次讲述前面提到过的人或物时, 其前应使用定冠词 the 表示特指。
9. /, the play 与球类名词连用时, 球类名词前不加冠词; play 与乐器类名词连用时, 乐器类名词前通常要加定冠词 the。
10. an 句意为“他以每小时 80 千米的速度开汽车”。表示“每一”这一概念时应用不定冠词 a 或 an。hour 是读音以元音音素开头的单词, 故此处用 an。
11. a 句意为“我认为英语是一门有用的学科。你认为是这样吗?”。表示“一”这一概念时, 应用不定冠词 a 或 an。useful 的读音以辅音音素开头, 故用不定冠词 a。
12. an, a, / 句意为“晚饭他吃了一个苹果, 喝了一杯牛奶”。不定冠词 a/an 表示泛指, 意为“一”, a 用在读音以辅音音素开头的单词前, an 用在读音以元音音素开头的单词前。apple 是读音以元音音素开头的单词, 故用 an; glass 是读音以辅音音素开头的单词, 故用 a; 表示一日三餐的 breakfast, lunch, supper 前一般不用冠词。
13. the, / USA 为由普通名词构成的专有名词, 其前要加定冠词 the; Australia 为专有名词, 其前不加冠词。
14. /, / by bus “乘公共汽车”, on foot “步行”, 均为固定短语, 不用冠词。
15. I did two thirds of the work.
16. The government spent eight hundred thousand yuan building a new school.

17. There are about 45 million books in the library.
18. About 120 million people visited the museum.

能力 提升练

1. C as...as 意为“和……一样……”, 两个 as 之间应跟形容词或副词的原级, 故排除 B、D 两项; 此处修饰动词 sing, 应用副词, well 可用作副词, 故选 C。
2. D 用 population 说明人口多时用 big 或 large, 说明人口少时用 small。句意: “上海、香港和青岛, 哪个城市的人口_____?” “当然是上海了。”故此处是问哪个城市人口最多, 应用 biggest 或 largest, 故选 D。
3. D 由题干中的 my brother 和 I 可知此处是两者比较, 故排除 A、C 两项; very 不能修饰比较级, 但 even 可以修饰比较级, 故选 D。
4. C 在 too...to 结构中 to 后接动词原形, 而此处第二个空后为句子, 故排除 B 项; 在 enough...for 结构中, enough 位于形容词或副词后, 而此处 delicious 为形容词, enough 应位于其后, 由答题空的位置可排除 D 项; so/such...that... 意为“如此……以至于……”, 但 so 后接形容词或副词, such 后接“(a/an +) 形容词 + 名词”, 此处的 delicious 为形容词, 故用 so...that 结构, 应选 C。
5. C 这四个选项都有“花费”的意思, 但用法不同: spend 常用于 spend...doing sth. 或 spend...on sth. 结构中; cost 常用于 sth. costs sb.... 结构中; take 常用于 “It takes sb. some time to do sth.” 句式; pay 常用于 pay for 结构中。由题干的句式结构可知应选 C。
6. What’s the population of
7. with lots of people
8. Hang on
9. one/a billion
10. spent, on
11. close to 句意: 他的新学校在他家附近。
12. paid, for 句意: 他买这些东西花了 200 元。
13. all over the world 句意: 全世界有许多有趣的地方可以去旅游。
14. didn’t, any more not... any more 意为“不再”。因为从句的 moved 是过去式, 故主句也用一般过去时。
15. in the future 句意: 我希望将来不会有很多污染。in the future 为固定短语, 意为“将来”。
16. have a chance to 17. die from 18. more and more
19. closed down 20. to protect our world

语篇解读: 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国人口政策的变化及其带来的影响。

21. largest 表示人口多通常用 large; 根据空格后的 in the world 和空格前的 the 可知, 此处应用形容词的最高级。故填 largest。





答案全析全解

Unit 3

22. **population** 根据上下文可知,此处指这个政策确实有助于控制中国人口的增长。故填 **population**。
23. **passes** 固定搭配 **pass by** 意为“(时间)逝去,流逝”。分析句子结构可知,空格所在的从句的主语是 **time**,所以谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。由语境可知,此处叙述的是现实发生的情况,从句应用一般现在时。故填 **passes**。
24. **two** 此处指允许一个家庭有两个孩子。故填 **two**。
25. **number** 固定搭配 **a small number of** 意为“少量的”。故填 **number**。
26. **second** 由前文“例如,在农村,如果第一个孩子是女孩”可推知此处指“再生一个孩子”,故填 **second**。
27. **brother** 根据空格前 **a sister** 和连词 **or** 可知,此处指有一个姐妹或兄弟对一个孩子来说是很好的。故填 **brother**。
28. **interested** 此处指很多年轻夫妇对再生一个孩子不感兴趣了。固定搭配 **be interested in** 意为“对……感兴趣”。故填 **interested**。
29. **after** 此处指年轻的夫妇认为照顾两个孩子对他们来说是困难的。固定短语 **look after** 意为“照顾”。故填 **after**。
30. **future** 根据上下文可知,此处指解决现在和将来的问题。故填 **future**。

情景 交际练

1. **B** 由问句“你正在做什么?”并结合选项可知,此处选 **B**,意为“我在读一份有关世界人口的报告”。
2. **C** 由问句“你知道世界人口是多少吗?”并结合选项可知此处选 **C**。

3. **D** 由后句“**But it's true.** (但这是真的)”并结合选项可知此处选 **D**,意为“我不相信”。
4. **G** 由上文“北京也是一个大城市”及后面的 **do something for it** 可知此处选 **G**。
5. **E** 由上句“**I think we should do something for it.** (我认为我们应该为它做些事情)”并结合选项可知此处选 **E**。

中考 达标练

1. **C** **spend... doing sth.** 为固定搭配,意为“花费……做某事”。故选 **C**。句意:……我认为我们应该在空闲时花尽可能多的时间读书。
2. **B** **little** 修饰不可数名词,表示否定意义;**few** 修饰可数名词复数,表示否定意义;**a little** 修饰不可数名词,表示肯定意义;**a few** 修饰可数名词复数,表示肯定意义。**students** 是可数名词复数形式,所以排除 **A**、**C** 两项;根据前半句句意“这道物理题太难了”可推知,几乎没有学生能做出来。故选 **B**。
3. **C** 结合第一个空格所在句句意“在动物园里,我们看到了一头大象”可知,此处表泛指,应用不定冠词,且 **elephant** 的读音以元音音素开头,应填不定冠词 **a**;人或事物第二次出现时,用定冠词 **the**,故第二个空格处填 **The**。句意:上周日,我父母带我去动物园。在动物园里,我们看到了一头大象,那头大象来自非洲。故选 **C**。
4. **D** 分数由基数词和序数词构成,分子用基数词,分母用序数词,当分子(基数词)大于1时,分母(序数词)用复数形式,故排除 **A**、**B**、**C**。“四分之一”可用 **quarter** 表达。故选 **D**。

