

中学各科重点难点考点 同步精讲精练

英语

初中三年级

重点

提纲挈领
把握精髓

难点

点拨关键
化难为易

考点

释解题眼
晰思路



开明出版社

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《中学各科重点难点考点同步精讲精练》丛书

英 语

(初中三年级)

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前 言

为了给广大同学开辟一条会学、学会、会用知识的有效途径，引导同学在积极思维状态中把握各学科的知识网络，提高学习效益，特组织编写这套《中学各科重点难点考点同步精讲精练》丛书。

本丛书有以下特点：

(1) 以国家教委颁布的各科教学大纲为依据，与新课标时教学进度同步，益于教与学。

(2) 各学科每学年一本，按教材顺序，每单元（章）为一个编写单位，各单位均分列为四部分：

①重点提示

着力于知识网络中的重点，予以精当扼要的整理与提示，变繁为简。

②难点剖析

紧密结合教学实际，针对“症结”问题，点拨关键，阐明知识所属，要害所在，化难为易。

③考点指要

以考题为例，既讲解题思路，又讲失误原因，总结规律，归纳警觉点。

④应试训练

悉心设计测验试题，以课本为依托，又适度延伸拓宽，加强变知识为能力的训练，以不变应万变。

(3) 每本书后配有两套精当实用的综合练习题（第一套

侧重第一学期的内容,第二季(涵盖全学年的内容)。所有测试题的参考答案与提示一并附在书后。

考点指要中的部分试题,引自往年各地中考试卷,恕不一一注出。

本丛书由北京东城、西城、海淀等区知名市重点中学高级特级教师编写。

编者

1996年3月于北京

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Unit 1 Teacher's Day

重点提示

1. 单词重读:

(1) 'subject

(2) imp'ortant

(3) 'holiday

2. 词汇及句型:

(1) Did you have a good summer holiday? 你暑假过得愉快吗?

以上这个疑问句能否写成 Had you have a good summer holiday?

不可以这样写, 只有在“have”译为“有”时才可以作如下变换:

Do you have any brothers? = Have you any brothers?

Do you have any pencils? = Have you any pencils?

Does she have any pieces of paper? = Has she any pieces of paper?

但含有下列词组的句子均不能改成这种句式:

have a meeting 开会 have classes 上课

have a good time 玩得开心

have a word with sb. 与……谈话

have a swim 游泳

have a cup of tea	喝杯茶		
have a talk	谈话	have a walk	散步
have a bath	洗澡		
have three meals	就(三)餐		
have a rest	休息	have a cigarette	吸烟
have a cold	感冒	have a try	试一试

例如:

We usually have a meeting on Friday.

此句改为一般疑问句或否定句不能写成:

Have you usually a meeting on Friday?

We usually haven't a meeting on Friday.

应写成 Do you usually have a meeting on Friday?

We don't have any meeting on Friday.

(2) what about/how about...?

①用于询问对方或第三者有关的各种情况。

A. My parents are both fine. What about your family?

我父母身体好, 你家人的情况如何?

B. We are going to the Summer Palace this Saturday.

What about you? 这个星期六我们要去颐和园, 你们呢?

②用于向对方提出建议, 并征求对方的意见。后面接名词或动名词。

例如:

A. What about a piece of bread? 吃片面包好吗?

B. What about going for the party? 参加聚会好吗?

3. Everyone is going into class. 大家正走进课堂。

(1) class 前不加冠词, class 表示师生共同参与教与学的

课堂。

例如: before class, after class, after school

类似用法的还有:

go to school	去上学	go to hospital	去医院看病
go to work	去上班	go to town	进城
go to bed	去睡觉	go to prison	去坐牢
be in school	在学校	be in hospital	在住院
be in town	在城里	be at home	在家
be in work	在工作	be in prison	在坐牢

(2) 以上词组名词前都不带冠词 the, 如加 the, 其意思有所不同, 试比较:

① Both my parents went to the school for the parent's meeting yesterday.

昨于我父母去学校参加家长会了。(有“the”译为去学校, 不意味着上学。)

We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一至星期五上学。

② My mother is in hospital. 我母亲在住院。

I often go to the hospital to see her after class.

我经常放学后去医院看望她。(有“the”译为去医院, 不意味着住院。)

4. do 表示强调加重语气作用时要重读例如:

① May I sit here? Yes, do please.

我可以坐这吗? 是的, 请坐。

② If you don't know the meaning of the sentence, do please ask your teacher.

如果你不懂那个句子的意思，一定去问老师。

③ Do come here on time.

你一定要准时到这里。

5. We'd better go, too. 我们最好也去。

We'd better = We had better

had better

(1) 不受人称影响

(2) had better 后接动词原形

(3) 否定式是...had better not do...

例如：

You'd better go to see the doctor. 你最好去看病。

I'd better go and ask him myself. 我最好亲自去问一问。

6. Today is Teachers' Day. 今天是教师节。

(1) 表示节日的专有名词要注意词的第一个字母应大写，前面不加冠词。例如：

September 10th is Teachers' Day.

9月10日为教师节。

May the first is May Day.

5月1日是国际劳动节。

June the first is Children's Day.

6月1日是国际儿童节。

March the eighth is Women's Day.

3月8日是国际妇女节。

(2) 's 与 s' 的用法：在这里表示名词所有格，译为“...的”。例如：

Jim is a boy's name. 吉姆是男孩的名字。

Is James a boy's name or a girl's name?

James 是男孩的名字还是女孩的名字？以上两句都表示单数名词所有格。

Tom and Dave are boy's names.

汤姆和大卫是男孩的名字。

这句表示复数名词的所有格，而

Children's Day 与 Women's Day 之所以用 's，是因为 children, women 已表示名词的复数形式。

7. Happy birthday (to you) 祝你生日快乐！

向某人表达最良好的祝愿，还可用下列表达形式：

(1) Merry Christmas! 圣诞节快乐！

(2) Best wishes to you! 向你致以最美好的祝愿！

(3) 用动词 wish + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

例如：

I wish you a happy journey. 祝你旅途愉快！

We wish you good luck in the future. 祝你今后走运！

8. be different 与 be difference between

(1) be different from... 与...不同。different 是形容词，与介词 from 搭配。

例如：

Chinese is quite different from English.

汉语与英语大不相同。

My idea is different from yours.

我的想法与你的不一样。

(2) be difference between... 两者之间的差异。difference 是名词，往往后接 between...and。例如：

Can you tell me the difference between Lucy and Lily?
你能告诉我 Lucy 与 Lily 有什么不同吗?

What's the difference between China and America in school life.

在学校生活方面, 中国与美国有什么不同之处吗?

first name=given name 名字

family name=last name 姓

full name = first/given name + middle/given name + family/
last name

全名=名字+姓 (与中国人名字不同, 中国名字为全名=姓+名字)

9. That's all right. 没关系。

(1) 这是回答 sorry (对不起) 的一种表达方式, 除了 That's all right, 还有:

① It doesn't matter.

② Never mind.

③ I don't mind.

(2) That's all right. 也可以用来回答 Thank you 之类表示感谢的话, 此外还可以说:

You're welcome.

With pleasure.

Not at all.

10. ask sb. about... 向某人打听某人情况, 问某人关于...
例如:

He asked me about your sister.

他问我你姐姐的情况。

Her husband asked me about her life in the USA.
她丈夫问我她在美国的情况。

难点剖析

1. both 的用法及与 all 的区别。

(1) both 应放在系动词、助动词、情态动词之后，行为动词之前，例如：

They are both absent.

My parents are both teachers. 我父母都是老师。

We both have been there. 我们俩都去过那里。

They both went to the Great Wall last Sunday.

他们俩上星期日去长城了。

(2) both 可作主语、宾语、定语、同位语，例如：

Both are right. (主语)

两人都对了。

These two novels are very interesting. I want both. (宾语)

这两本小说都很有意思，我都喜欢。

Both banks of the river are covered with grass. (定语)

河的两岸被绿草覆盖。

They both want to go with me. (同位语)

他们两个人都想跟我去。

(3) both 与 all 的区别：

both 指“两者都”，all 则指“两者以上的都”，试比较：

Both of them like the film. 他们俩都喜欢这部电影。

All of them like the film. 他们所有的人都喜欢这部电影。

影。

2. Nothing difficult! 一点不难。

There is nothing difficult.

nothing 是不定代词，形容词 difficult 放在它的后边，起修饰作用。类似的不定代词还有 something, anything, everything 等。

例如：

I have something important to tell you.

我有重要事告诉你们。

You'd better tell us something happy.

你最好告诉我们一些高兴的事。

There is nothing serious.

一点也不严重。

Everything she has has been taken away.

她所拥有的一切都被拿走了。

3. find 与 find out.

(1) find 表示“找到”，“认为”，“觉得”。例如：

I looked for my pen every where but I didn't find it.

我到处找我的钢笔，但是还是没找到。

I found it easy to work out the maths problem.

我觉得这道数学题容易。

(2) find out 表示“查明”，“弄清楚”。

Please find out why he was late for class.

请查明他上学迟到的原因。

Can you find out who did it?

你能弄清楚谁干的这件事吗？

I can find out his address.

我能查出他的地址。

4. What did Jim's parents call him when he was born?

吉姆出生后，他的父母如何称呼他？

call 表示“称呼”，“叫什么名字”。例如：

I'm Martin Tolloch. You may call me Martin.

我叫托罗哈·马丁。你们可以称我马丁。

We all call her Xiao Li.

我们都叫她小李。

(2) call 表示“打电话”。例如：

Please call me before six in the evening.

请在晚六点以前给我打电话。

Call me any time.

任何时间给我打电话都行。

(3) call 表示“唤”、“叫”。例如：

He is in the next room, call him.

他在隔壁，去叫他。

She is serious ill, please call a doctor at once.

她病的很厉害，请立刻去请医生。

5. maybe 与 may be

(1) maybe 副词，表示“可能”。例如：

Maybe I'll give her some flowers. 我可能送她一些花。

Maybe she is right. 她可能是对的。

(2) may be may 是情态动词，表示“可能”。例如：

It may be true. 那可能是真的。

I may be at home. 我可能在家。

It may be hers. = Maybe it's hers. 那可能是她的。

6. Why don't you call me Robert or Bob?

为什么不叫我 Robert 或 Bob 呢?

Why don't 表示一种建议,这种表示方式大致有以下几种:

- (1) Why don't we go to see a film?
- (2) Why not go to see a film?
- (3) What about going to see a film?
- (4) How about going to see a film?
- (5) Would you like to see a film?
- (6) Let's go and see a film, shall we?
- (7) What do you think of going to see a film?

注意不能说 Why don't go... Why not going... What/How about go...

考点指要

1. 正确读出本单元所学的单词,注意重读音节。

例如:找出下列单词重读音节与其他三个重读音节不同的一个。

- A. difficult B. tomorrow
C. subject D. usually

difficult, subject 的重读音节应放在第一个音节上,而有些学生往往把重读音节放在第二音节上。答案是 B。

2. 正确拼出本单元所学的单词,详见应试训练单词拼写一题。

3. 掌握本单元所学单词、词组、句型、名词所有格的用