

名誉主编

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三点一测丛书

重点难点提示 知识点精析

综合能力测试

与现行教材同步

初三英语

刘树发 编
王文波



名校经验的浓缩
名师心血的结晶
学生自学的点拨
应试能力的导向

科学出版社 龍門書局

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前 言

为了初三学生进一步适应九年义务教育英语新教材的学习,帮助教师更加系统地辅导学生,我们在进行教学的同时结合学生的实际,编写了这本辅导书。

本书的内容完全是按照新教材的教学大纲规定及要求编写的。不超纲、不偏、不怪、重点突出、覆盖面广而全、紧扣教材、紧跟考向。它是具有较高质量和具有针对性的参考资料和复习资料。

本书包含以下几部分:

1. 重点难点提示:在这个部分当中,我们给学生提出了本单元的重点词、词组、句型、语法提示以及课文对话中出现的难点。

2. 知识点精析与应用:在这部分里,我们把本单元里的重点知识精选出来,并给予详细的分析和例证,使学生在课文的基础上加深了理解,扩大知识面,同时也上升到一定的高度。本部分是全书的核心部分,所选取的例句及分析语言都是编者精心编制的。讲解系统、叙述简明扼要、清晰易懂、训练彻底到位。并为学生提供了平时易出现的可能错误。对语法难点亦做了详尽的讲解。

3. 综合能力测试题:这是以习题的形式出现的。着重培养学生的基本功和基本能力。现在,很多试卷标准化比例大,学生笔头书写量小,本部分正是为学生弥补了这一不足。另外,在这个测试题里,我们还给学生提供一些新鲜的知识,让

学生在加深知识的基础之上,通过模仿、推理,自己想出正确的答案。

本题目属于专项练习,因而是重要的强化训练资料。

4. 单元测试卷(45分钟,满分100分):这一部分是以考试卷的形式出现的,按中考方向来编排的。包括语音、词汇、语法、句型转换、情景交际、完形填空、课文填空、汉译英、阅读理解、补全对话等多种题型,这就大大地开阔了学生的视野,增强了学生适应各种题型的能力。

为了使學生能进一步巩固所学知识,达到较高的记忆效果,每一套测试题里都有适量知识对前面进行重复。这样,学生在螺旋线式的复习轨道上会有更大的收益。

本书每单元后都附有答案。对总复习课,只有重点、难点及部分知识点分析和期中或期末测试卷。

一本好书就像一位名师在眼前,它使你省时多学、增强信心。我们希望此书能无愧于中学生朋友。由于时间仓促、水平有限,错误之处在所难免。希广大读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,我们将不胜受恩感激。

编者

1996年5月

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day

一、重点难点提示

1. 重点

- (1) 表示祝愿的用语
- (2) 英文名字
- (3) both, wish, short, none 的使用
- (4) 形容词修饰不定代词

2. 难点

- (1) wish 与 hope 的区别
- (2) 表语从句

二、知识点精析与应用

1. both 两者(个)都,是个兼类词 adj. (形容词)和 pron. (代词)

- (1) adj. 必须置于 the, these, those, my, your 等限定词之前使用。所修饰的名词必须用复数。

[例 1] Both these books are new. 这两本书都是新的。

[例 2] Both my brothers came home last night.

昨天晚上,我的两个弟弟都来家了。

[例 3] They'd like to borrow both the dictionaries.

这两本字典他们都想借。

(2) pron. 与 of 连用或单独使用或构成 both ... and ... 结构。

[例 1] Both of us saw the programme just now.

刚才我们俩都看了这个节目。(与 of 连用)

[例 2] A: Which shirt do you prefer, this one or that one?

B: I like both.

A: 这两件衬衫你喜欢哪个?

B: 都喜欢。(单独使用)

[例 3] Mary can speak both French and English.

玛丽会说英、法两国语言。(构成 both ... and ... 结构)

[例 4] Both Jim and Mr Green are English.

格林先生和吉姆都是英国人。(同上)

[注] both 与代词宾格同作宾语时, both 要放在这个代词的后面。此时 both 是该代词的同位语(all 和 both 此时用法相同)。

[例] They still remember us both (或 both of us).

他们还记着我们俩呢。

2. wish 也是个兼类词, n (名词)和 v (动词)

(1) n. 祝愿、愿望、希望

[例 1] My wish is to become a scientist.

我的愿望是成为一位科学家。

[例 2] Please give my best wishes to your parents.

请代我向你的父母问好。

[例 3] Best wishes for Teachers' Day.

祝教师节愉快。(节日前通常无冠词)

(2) v. 想要, 希望, 梦想(做……)

[例 1] I wish to be No. 1 in everything.

我希望做什么事情都第一。

〔例 2〕How I wish to see my mother soon!

我多么渴望我不久就见到我妈妈呀!

〔注〕〔例 1〕和〔例 2〕也可以用主从复合句来表达,即〔例 1〕可以说:

I wish (that) I would be No. 1 in everything.

从句的谓语动词要用过去时,因为动词 wish 的宾语从句是虚拟语气。

3. short for 和 for short 的区别

两者都表示简称之意,但前者用在句中,后者用在句首或句末。前者中的 short 是 adj., 后者的 short 是 n.

〔例 1〕Kate is short for Catherine.

凯特是凯瑟琳的简称。(这个 for 具有“为”、“作为”之意)

〔例 2〕We call Linda Lin for short.

我们把琳达简称为琳。(这个 for 是“为了”之意)

4. none 的使用

none pron., 表示没有一个人(物),是 all 的反义词,谓语单复数皆可以。

〔例 1〕—How many people are there in the room? —None.

〔例 2〕None of the students was (were) late for the meeting.

5. 两组交际用语的使用

(1) 有人对你说:Happy New Year to you! } 因为新年是
你应回答:The same to you! } 公共节日。

(2) 有人对你说:Happy Birthday to you!

你应回答:Thank you!

〔注〕以上的两个例句也是重要的听力材料。

6. Nothing difficult (interesting, bad, serious, etc.)

意思是没什么难的(有趣的,糟糕的,严重的等等事情)。

象 nothing, something, anything, everything, nobody, somebody, anybody, everyone, everybody 等类似的代词在英语中被叫做“不定代词”。形容词修饰不定代词时必须后置。

[例 1] Do you have anything important to tell me?

你有什么重要的事情要告诉我吗?

[例 2] He has something interesting to say to us.

他有些有趣的事要对我们说。

7. Jim Green. 吉姆·格林

在这个英语名字里:

Green 是家族姓用英语可说 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{family name} \\ \text{surname} \\ \text{last name} \end{array} \right.$

Jim 是名,用英语可说 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{first name} \\ \text{given name} \end{array} \right.$

Jim Green 是全名,用英语应说 full name.

现介绍一些常见的英美姓名。

姓: Einstein(爱因斯坦), Brown(布朗), Green(格林), Hill(希尔), Hunt(亨特), Johnson(约翰逊), Read(里德), King(金), Washington(华盛顿), Smith(史密斯), Lewis(刘易斯)。

名: 男名: Mike, John, Jim, Jack, Henry, Dick, David(大卫), Charlie(查理), Bruce, Bill, Allan(艾伦), Joe(乔), Robert(罗伯特)。

女名: Ann, Betty, Clarke(克拉克), Jane(简), Jill(吉尔), Joan, Kate, Lily, Linda, Lucy, Mary, Sue(苏)。

〔注〕对于象 Jim Green 这样的英文名字,我们可以说 Mr Green, 或 Mr Jim Green 但不可以说 Mr Jim, 也就是 Mr, Miss, Mrs 这样称呼只能跟全名或姓氏连用。

8. wish 与 hope 的用法区别

正: I wish you to help Lin Tao. 我希望你帮助林涛。

正: I wish to help Lin Tao. 我希望(我能)帮助林涛。

误: I hope you to help Lin Tao. 我希望你帮助林涛。△

正: I hope you will help Lin Tao. 我希望你帮助林涛。

正: I hope to help Lin Tao. 我希望(我能)帮助林涛。

= I hope I will help Lin Tao.

9. 在第二课有这样两个句子

(1) The answer is (that) they didn't call me Jim.

回答是他们并不叫我吉姆。

(2) That's because it is shorter and easier than James.

那是因为它比 James 更短小简单。

上面的两个句子是含有表语从句的复合句(划线部分为从句),从句只是一个主句的一个成份,它在句子中担任什么成份,就叫什么从句。

10. 第三课中有这样一句话: It's not important. 它不重要。这里的“it”指什么? 是指 To call me James or Jim 而言。完整句应说 It's not important to call me James or Jim. “It”作形式主语,而不定式短语 to call ... 在句中才是真正的主语。

三、综合能力测试题

1. 单词辨音: 从每组单词中选出一个划线部分发音与众不同的单词

- () (1) A. watch B. wish
C. change D. check
- () (2) A. England B. Island
C. important D. example
- () (3) A. choose B. food C. good D. school
- () (4) A. talk B. also
C. almost D. always
- () (5) A. page B. village
C. message D. comrade

2. 根据后面的解释及第一个字母的提示, 写出横线上的单词

- (1) g ____ A. happy; pleased
- (2) c ____ B. take out one or more from several
- (3) c ____ C. of course
- (4) d ____ D. not easy; hard
- (5) s ____ E. something to talk or write about

3. 根据汉语提示完成下面的句子

(1) 铃响了。That ____ the ____.

(2) 今天没有人缺习。

Today no one ____.

(3) 英文名字是不同于汉语名字的。

English names are ____ Chinese names.

(4) 我们通常将托马斯简称为汤姆。

We usually ____ Thomas ____.

(5) 他们没什么难事。

They don't have ____.

4. 单项选择

() (1) Everyone ____ music in our class.

- A. like B. likes C. are like D. is like
- () (2) Here are some presents ____ you, ____ our good wishes.
A. to, for B. of, to
C. for, with D. with, on
- () (3) We hope you ____ us very often.
A. to help B. help C. helping D. helped
- () (4) They two ____ Young Pioneers.
A. both are B. are both
C. all are D. are all
- () (5) Jim Green's given name is ____.
A. Jim B. Mr Jim
C. Green D. Mr Green
- () (6) ____ National Day comes after ____ Teachers' Day.
A. \times , \times B. The, \times
C. The, the D. \times , the
- () (7) My handwriting is ____ and I draw ____, too.
A. good, well B. well, good
C. good, good D. well, well
- () (8) —Please don't forget to close the window _____. No, I _____.
A. don't B. will C. do D. won't
- () (9) Is there ____ here?
A. something important B. nothing important
C. important anything D. important something
- () (10) He ____ to give his best ____ for Teachers'

Day.

A. wishes, wish

B. wishes, wishes

C. wish, wishes

D. wish, wish

四、单元测试卷(45分钟,满分100分)

1. 语音(10分)

(1) 单词辨音:找出划线部分发音与众不同的选项(5分)

() ① A. near B. idea C. heard D. ear

() ② A. foot B. look C. wood D. tooth

() ③ A. beautiful B. holiday

C. medicine D. possible

() ④ A. orange B. because

C. aunt D. doctor

() ⑤ A. parent B. are C. care D. pear

(2) 写出每组单词共有的音标(5分)

[] ① themselves with than mouths

[] ② shine plike idea behind

[] ③ enough laugh physics photo

[] ④ friend many pleasant never

[] ⑤ both only open won't

2. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空(10分)

(1) September is _____ Day. (Teacher')

(2) Lin is _____ for Linda because it is _____. (short)

(3) A: Thank you very much. B: My _____. (please)

(4) The boy is _____ John Brown. (call)

(5) The sun is much _____ (big) than the moon.

- (6) Tom, did you enjoy _____ last week? (you)
 (7) "Kate" is a _____ name. (gave)
 (8) Carl Brown's _____ name is Brown. (one)
 (9) This story is _____ than that one. (interesting)
 (10) Today, I came to school as _____. (usually)

3. 单项选择(15分)

- () (1) Lily and Lucy _____ English girls.
 A. are both B. both are
 C. are all D. all are
- () (2) You had better _____ late for class next time.
 A. not to come B. to not come
 C. not come D. don't come
- () (3) All of them hope _____ has a good time every day.
 A. her B. you
 C. him D. Mei mei
- () (4) _____ food we have for our lunch!
 A. What a nice B. How nice
 C. What nice D. How nice a
- () (5) In England and America, the last name is the _____.
 A. family name B. full name
 C. given name D. 都不对
- () (6) If one is called Alice Brown, we can call her _____.
 A. Miss Alice Brown B. Miss Brown
 C. Alice D. A, B and C

- () (7) Today is Monday. So tomorrow is Tuesday,
isn't it?
A. Yes, it is B. No, it isn't
C. Yes, it isn't D. No, it is.
- () (8) Thanks for _____ me so well.
A. teach B. teaching
C. to teach D. you teaching
- () (9) Li Feng is _____ example to us.
A. × B. good C. an D. a
- () (10) — Could I say something about English
names? — Yes, _____ please.
A. Could B. talk
C. do D. you talk about
- () (11) Work must _____.
A. do first B. come before
C. come first D. first
- () (12) — Would you come to our party tonight?
—— Yes, _____.
A. I would B. I would come
C. I'd be happy D. I'd be glad to
- () (13) Student; Happy Teachers' Day, Miss Zhao!
Miss Zhao: _____.
A. Thank you B. The same to you
C. Yes, I am happy D. You're happy, too
- () (14) Here is a seat for _____.
A. both us B. us both
C. both of us D. B and C