

九年义务教育  
三年制初级中学

# 英语

第三册

云南省教育科学研究院 编



# 学习指导丛书

云南教育出版社

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云南省教育科学研究所 编  
云南省中小学教材审定委员会 审定

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# 说 明

根据《义务教育全日制初级中学课程计划》和各学科《课程标准》，结合新教材的内容要求，我们组织编写了这套《九年义务教育三年制初级中学学习指导丛书》，有语文、思想政治、英语、历史、地理、数学、物理、化学、生物等，供我省三年制初中学生作为辅助读物选用。

本书的内容紧扣教学大纲和新教材，力求把有关初中阶段基本知识、基本技能的学习与运用作一些分析、归纳，以便帮助学生提高学习兴趣，运用正确的学习方法，理解和掌握好所学的知识，提高学习效果。

为方便使用，各册均附有参考答案（单独装订），专供教师使用。

本书为这套丛书的英语第三册，由姚苏瑾、陈利平、蔡锦等人编写，并经云南省中小学教材审定委员会审查通过。

在使用本书的过程中如发现不妥之处，诚盼来信告知，以便我们修订，使之日臻完善。

云南省教育科学研究院

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## Unit 1 In the library

### 一 学习要求

#### 1. 词汇。

(1) 单词: CD player, several, shelf, already, hobby, knowledge, yard, put, step, librarian, pay, sadly, mark, encourage, once, abroad, copy, as screen, spoil。

(2) 词组: used to, put down, pay for, come up with, think of, get back。

#### 2. 语法。

学习现在完成时态 (一), 初步掌握现在完成时谓语结构以及否定式、疑问句, 助动词 have / has + 过去分词。

#### 3. 语言功能。

I'm so glad.

What a pity!

Have you got...?

What was worse....

Have you ever done...?

I've just done....

### 二 要点说明

#### 1. Excuse me. Have you got an umbrella? 请问, 你有雨伞吗?

句中的 have got = have。英国人在口语中常说: I have got a car. 我有一辆小汽车。I haven't got a car. Have you got a car? 而在书面语中也常说: I have a car. I haven't a car. Have you a car? 美国人则说: I have a car. I don't have a car. Do you have a car?

has got = has。又如: Has he got a bike? = Has he a bike? = Does he have a bike?

have 有时与后面的名词一起构成固定短语, 如: have a look (看一看), have a good time (玩得痛快), have a headache (头痛)。这类情况在表示否定时一般要用 don't, doesn't 或 didn't。表示疑问时要使用 do, does 或 did。如: He doesn't have a headache. 他头不痛。Did you have a good time yesterday? 昨天你玩得痛快吗? Do you have a meeting every week? 你每周开会吗?

#### 2. Have you seen it anywhere? 你在哪儿见到过它吗?

该句是本课应掌握的句型之一。句中的助动词 have 与 seen 一起构成了现在完成时

的谓语。seen 是 see 的过去分词。

现在完成时表示过去发生或已完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。其谓语结构为：助动词 have/has + 过去分词。

过去分词的构成分规则变化和不规则变化。规则变化与过去式的变化相同，不规则变化列有不规则变化表。如：I have done my homework. done 是 do 的过去分词。Have you cleaned the classroom? cleaned 是 clean 的过去分词。

3. She used to be a Chinese teacher. 她过去曾是位语文教师。

句中的 used 是 use 的过去式，有“过去常常，过去惯常”之意。其否定式是 used not，可以缩写成 usedn't 或 usen't。口语中也用助动词 didn't，后面接不定式。

如：I used to take part in the sports meetings when I was young. 我年轻时经常参加运动会。

You used to go there, usedn't you (或口语 didn't you)? 你过去常到那儿去，不是吗？

He usedn't (或口语 didn't use) to come. 他过去不常来。

Used he (或口语 Did he use) to come by bus? 他过去常乘公共汽车吗？

4. I am afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books. 我恐怕将不得不赔偿那些被丢失的书款。

句中的 pay 是“支付，付清，付款”等意思，其过去式 paid。

如：How much did you pay for that book? 你买那本书花了多少钱？

pay a bill “付账”，pay a visit to... “参观，访问……”

5. One day the librarian came up with an idea. 一天那位图书管理员想出了一个主意。

句中 come up with 的意思是：①想出，②提出，③赶上。

如：We came up with him. 我们追上他了。

6. Now her lost books are usually returned to the library. 现在她丢失的书通常被送还给图书室。

该句是被动语态，被动语态的谓语结构是 be + 过去分词。

7. Have you ever been abroad? 你出过国吗？

句中的 ever 表示“曾经”。它还有“常常，无论何时，必然”等意思。

如：This will last for ever. 这将永垂不朽。

8. I've just cleaned the kitchen. 我刚清理了厨房。

句中的 just 是副词，意思是“刚才，刚刚，方才”，常用于完成时态中。又如：He has just left here. 他刚离开这儿。

just now 也有“刚才”之意，但它常与一般过去时连用。

如：Tom arrived just now. 汤姆刚到。

just now 还有“现在，眼下，立即，马上”等意思。

如：I am busy just now. 我此刻正忙。

We are leaving for Wuhan just now. 我们马上就出发去武汉。

9. What do you do every day as a librarian? 作为一位图书管理员，你每天做些什么？

句中的 as 是介词，表示“作为”。又如：His father works as a teacher. 他父亲是位教

师。as 还作连词，有三种情况：①表示时间，“当……的时候”。As he was a young man, he joined the party. 他年轻时就入党了。②表示原因，“由于，鉴于”。As he was not well, I decided to go without him. 因为他身体不好，我决定独自去了。③表示比较，“像……一样”。The work is not so easy as you imagine. 这工作不像你想像的那么简单。

10. Why don't you ask Jim? 你为何不问吉姆呢?

Why don't you do...? 是用以提建议的，相当于 Why not do...?

### 三 练习

I. 根据下面句子的意思及所给的汉语，写出空缺处单词的正确形式。

- The \_\_\_\_\_ (二十) lesson is hard.
- Where is our teacher? She is in the \_\_\_\_\_ (图书馆).
- Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ (国外)?
- The books about biology are on the \_\_\_\_\_ (书架) over there.
- Someone will \_\_\_\_\_ (可能) find it and return it soon.
- We've got \_\_\_\_\_ (几本) books about art.
- They give me \_\_\_\_\_ (知识) and make me happy.
- Think of other ways to \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓励) people to return books.
- Of all the \_\_\_\_\_ (科目) in the middle school, I like English best.
- People call Thomas Tom for \_\_\_\_\_ (简短).

II. 英汉互译。

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. CD player _____       | 2. used to _____      |
| 3. sooner or later _____ | 4. come up with _____ |
| 5. think of _____        | 6. 付钱，支付 _____        |
| 7. 拾起，捡起 _____           | 8. 退还，取回，送回 _____     |
| 9. 从……借…… _____          | 10. 离开…… _____        |

III. 完成下列各句。

1. 我奶奶过去是一名语文教师。

My grandma \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese teacher.

2. 她的业余爱好是读书。

Her \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 我刚刚读完那本书。

I've just \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 你有兄弟姐妹吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_?

5. 当我问他为什么迟到的时候，他答不出来。

He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ an answer when I asked him why he \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_.

6. 你曾经出过国吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ abroad?

7. 我尽量让孩子们开心。

I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 别为我的学习担心, 我迟早会赶上班上的同学的。

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ my study, I'll catch up with my classmates \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. 改写下列句子。

1. She's read today's newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_? (改为反意疑问句)

2. She's never been abroad. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ been abroad?

3. We spent £ 3,000 on the car. (改为同意句)

We \_\_\_\_\_ £ 3,000 \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

4. He thought up a plan for escape. (改为同意句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ a plan for escape.

5. Tom came to China last year. (改为同意句)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ China for \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I'll return the book to Miss Gao as soon as I see her. (改为同意句)

I'll \_\_\_\_\_ the book to Miss Gao as soon as I see her.

7. I wish you to be here on time. (改为同意句)

I hope \_\_\_\_\_ on time.

#### V. 选出与画线部分意义相近的词语。

( ) 1. Yesterday my father bought several copies of Chinese paintings.

A. many      B. much      C. a few      D. any

( ) 2. The little girl returned the story book to me.

A. borrowed      B. lent      C. gave back      D. came

( ) 3. There are many books on different subjects in the library.

A. about      B. with      C. in      D. of

( ) 4. Have you ever been to Australia?

A. just      B. at any time      C. yet      D. never

( ) 5. If you really lost my bike, you must pay for it.

A. find money      B. lend money

C. got money      D. give money

( ) 6. I can't find my bike anywhere.

A. look for      B. see      C. get      D. look

( ) 7. English is very helpful.

A. important      B. useful      C. careful      D. unusual

VI. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV on Sundays.
2. I don't know if he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) tomorrow. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (come), I'll play football with him.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the TV play already.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (return) the book to the library yet?
5. Please bring your daughter here when you \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) me the day after tomorrow.
6. There are so many \_\_\_\_\_ (shelf) in the library room.
7. He said \_\_\_\_\_ (sad) that he had lost the book.
8. She looked \_\_\_\_\_ (worry). What's wrong with her?
9. Yesterday they \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to go home on foot.
10. Please give my best \_\_\_\_\_ (wish) to your parents.

VI. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. He went to England \_\_\_\_\_ English for two years.  
A. study      B. studies      C. studying      D. to study
- ( ) 2. —Thank you for your service.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It's my pleasure      B. The same to you  
C. I don't think so      D. It doesn't matter
- ( ) 3. Have you seen the film \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. already      B. yet      C. still
- ( ) 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ carefully, but couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
A. looked, see      B. looked, saw  
C. look, see      D. look, saw
- ( ) 5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ hurry, you \_\_\_\_\_ the train.  
A. not, will miss      B. don't, would miss  
C. don't, will miss      D. don't, won't miss
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ of his feet got hurt in the accident.  
A. Any      B. Both      C. All      D. Every
- ( ) 7. At that time there \_\_\_\_\_ no factories in this town.  
A. is      B. was      C. are      D. were
- ( ) 8. —Have you got a history book? —No, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one      B. this      C. it      D. that
- ( ) 9. Please tell her the answer \_\_\_\_\_ the question.  
A. of      B. for      C. to      D. from
- ( ) 10. —I've lost my pen.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Excuse me      B. Thank you      C. What a pity      D. Not at all

## Ⅷ. 阅读理解。

(A)

Skin (皮肤) is the name for the special (特殊的) covering on our bodies. It comes in colours such as black, brown, white, yellow and red. However the colour of skin is not important. All skin has one important job: to protect what is inside our bodies. If you take good care of it, your skin will protect you and your body for a long time.

Skin has two parts. The top part which we can see is called the epidermis (表皮). It is a very thin layer of dead skin. The body replaces this layer all the time, people lose about twenty kilos of skin in their lives.

The inner layer of skin is called the dermis (真皮). The skin in this layer is living. The dermis makes new skin for the epidermis. The dermis has very small oil glands (腺). The oil glands are important because they produce oil that help to keep our skin soft. The dermis is also important because it helps our body to lose some of its heat. In this way, our body does not get too hot.

- ( ) 1. A good title for this article is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Skin Colour  
B. About Human Skin  
C. Functions of Oil Glands  
D. Differences between Epidermis and Dermis
- ( ) 2. The word "replaces" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. makes soft    B. puts oil    C. places    D. changes
- ( ) 3. We may conclude (推断) that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the epidermis protects the dermis  
B. the dermis is usually hard  
C. the epidermis is more important than the dermis  
D. the dermis is more important than the epidermis
- ( ) 4. Oil glands are in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the dermis  
B. the epidermis  
C. neither A nor B  
D. both A and B
- ( ) 5. The dead skin which humans lose all the time is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the dermis  
B. the epidermis  
C. the oil glands  
D. none of the three

(B)

A store manager heard his shop-assistant tell a customer. "No, madam. We haven't had any for a while, and it doesn't look as if we'll be getting any soon."

Surprised, the manager came running over to the customer and said in a loud voice, "Of course, we'll have some soon. We placed an order last week." Then the manager drew the assistant aside. "Never," he said, "Never, never say we're out of anything...say we've placed an order for it and it's coming. Now what was it she wanted?"

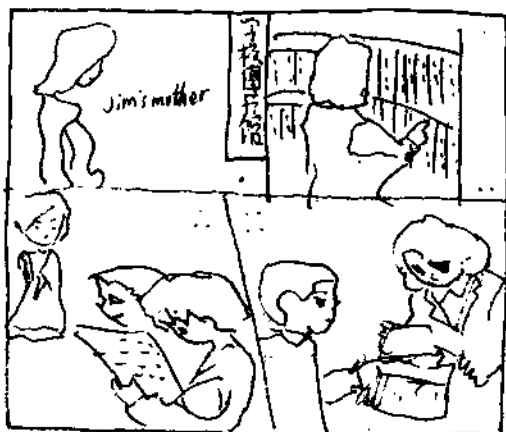
"Rain," was the assistant's answer.

- ( ) 6. The manager was surprised because he thought \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was very foolish of his assistant to tell a customer they were out of some goods
  - B. it was not polite of his assistant to say "no" to a madam in his store
  - C. the customer was angry with the assistant
  - D. it was not fit for his assistant to tell a lie to the customers
- ( ) 7. When he heard what the assistant said, the manager was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. satisfied    B. happy    C. angry    D. sorry
- ( ) 8. From the passage we are sure that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the manager was not honest
  - B. something must be wrong with the manager's ears
  - C. the manager has good ways to please the customers
  - D. the manager mistook what they talked about
- ( ) 9. In fact the assistant and the customer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. didn't agree about the price of the goods
  - B. were talking about the weather
  - C. were talking about what to buy
  - D. were both unhappy
- ( ) 10. The customer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was not a good one
  - B. was an old friend of the shop assistant
  - C. wanted to know the weather in the store
  - D. came to do some shopping in the store

IX. 书面表达, 根据图画写一篇短文。

提示: school library, love, many books, strict, read newspapers, borrow books, broken, return, pay

词数: 80 ~ 100 个



## Unit 2 Water sports

### 一 学习要求

#### 1. 词汇。

(1) 单词: surf, surfing, surfer, wave, beach, twice, none, describe, especially, attract, possible, since, although, fit, prize, competition, event, Olympic, such, fail, practice, business, cross, channel, mainland, slow, journey, proud, so-called, part-time, pride。

(2) 词组: have a try, all over, no matter, both...and, give up, ever since, the Olympic Games, come true, slow down, be proud of, speak highly of, not only...but also, large numbers of, so far。

#### 2. 语法。

现在完成时态 (二): 表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作, 对现在造成的影响或结果。常与 already, just, yet, ever 或 never 连用。

#### 3. 语言功能。

Time flies!

Have you ever been to...?

I've been surfing every day.

Who has been to...?

I don't think I can learn it.

You need more practice.

### 二 要点说明

1. How long have you been here in Sydney? 你来悉尼这儿多久了?

have / has been in...表示“来(在)某地有多久”, 介词 in 用在名词之前, 副词前则省去 in。

如: I have been in Wuhan for two days. 我来武汉两天了。

He has been here for a week. 他来这儿一周了。

They have been in Huanggang since last Sunday. 自上个星期天以来他们一直在黄冈。

have been to...表示“去过……”, 通常与 never, twice 等连用。

2. I know you've come to see your father. 我知道你来看你的父亲。

句中的 have come 表示“来了”。

如: They have come to Shanghai. 他们来上海了。

Tom has come here. 汤姆来这儿了。

“have / has come”可以与 already, yet, just 连用,但不能与 for 或 since 表示时间的短语连用,也不能与表示过去时间的状语连用。试比较:

We have been in Hainan for three hours. 我们来海南有三个小时了。

We have come to Hainan already. 我们已经到了海南。

We came to Hainan three hours ago. 我们三小时前到的海南。

3. What's the surfing like today? 今天冲浪怎么样?

What's...like...? .....怎样?

如: What's the weather like today?

What's the swimming like today?

What's he like?

4. No matter what the weather is like, you can always find surfers out riding the waves. 不管天气如何,你总会见到冲浪者驰骋在浪尖上。

no matter how (what, when, where, who, whether) ... “不管怎样(什么,何时,哪里,谁,是否)”,它的语序是陈述句语序。

如: No matter how rich he is, he doesn't enjoy himself. 不管他多富有,他都过得不快乐。

5. Although I haven't got a very good job, surfing makes me very fit. 虽然我没有好工作,但是冲浪运动使我很健康。

汉语中,“虽然”与“但是”总是同时出现在一个句子中的,但在英语中却不一样,although (though) 与 but 不能同时出现在一个句子中,但是可以同 yet 连用。

如: Though he is very young, he knows a lot about chemistry. 虽然他很小,但懂得许多化学知识。

He is old, but he works hard. 他虽然年纪很大,但工作却很卖力。

Although I believe it, yet I will not act now. 我虽然相信它,但我现在却不肯有所行动。

6. I have been surfing every day. 我每天都在冲浪。

have / has been + 现在分词是现在完成进行时的谓语结构。它表示动作从过去开始,继续到现在,现在仍在进行。

如: I've been writing letters for an hour. 我写那些信已经有一个小时了。

7. How many songs has he learned so far? 到目前为止他已学了多少首歌?

现在完成时的特殊疑问句的基本句式为:

(1) 疑问词 + 一般疑问句。

如: Where have they gone? 他们去哪里了?

(2) 疑问词充当主语时,语序仍是陈述语序。

如: Who has broken the window? 谁将窗子打破了?

8. He became the youngest person ever to cross the channel between Hainan Island and the mainland. 他成为横渡海南岛与大陆之间海峡的最年轻的人。

动词不定式短语 to cross the channel...在句中充当定语, 修饰名词 person。

如: He was the first one to get to school this morning. 今天早上他是第一个到校的。

9. They were proud of their son. 他们以他们的儿子而自豪。

句中的 proud 是形容词, be proud of...意思是“以……而感到自豪”。

如: We are proud of our country. 我们以我们的国家而自豪。

10. He is the pride of our school. 他是我们学校的光荣。

句中的 pride 是名词, 意思是“引以为自豪的人”。下面试比较 proud 和 pride。

We are proud of him = He is our pride.

11. He is not only the pride of our school, but also the pride of all the people in Hainan. 他不仅是我们学校的光荣, 而且是全海南人民的光荣。

句中的 not only...but also...意思是“不仅……而且……”, 通常连接两个并列的句子成分。

如: He speaks not only English but also Japanese. 他既讲英语又讲日语。

当 not only...but also...连接两个并列主语时, 句子的谓语在人称与数方面要与 but also 后的主语保持一致。

如: Not only he but also his students like playing basketball.

Not only his students but also he likes playing basketball.

### 三 练习

#### I. 选择与句中画线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

( ) 1. “May I call you Huifang?”

“Of course, if you wish.”

A. Very well      B. Right      C. Certainly      D. No, please

( ) 2. “How are your parents?” “They’re both fine.”

A. well      B. good      C. nice      D. bad

( ) 3. The book dropped on the ground.

A. fell      B. was      C. stopped      D. fall

( ) 4. She was the first past the finishing line.

A. the winner      B. won the game  
C. the runner      D. the winner

( ) 5. Tom ran much faster than the others.

A. more      B. very      C. many      D. a lot

( ) 6. Everything can’t give up protecting the environment.

A. stop protecting      B. stop to protect      C. go on protecting



- ( ) 7. Both of them are here.  
A. One person      B. Two persons      C. Above three persons
- ( ) 8. She seems a young woman of twenty.  
A. wants to have      B. looks like      C. looks for
- ( ) 9. There are over 200 students in the grade.  
A. nearly      B. more than      C. less than
- ( ) 10. So far I have not got any letters from my father.  
A. Because it is too far away  
B. Far away from each other  
C. Up to now

## II. 英汉互译。

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. have a try _____ | 2. large numbers of _____ |
| 3. give up _____    | 4. ever since _____       |
| 5. come true _____  | 6. be proud of _____      |
| 7. 称赞 _____         | 8. 到目前为止 _____            |
| 9. 所谓的 _____        | 10. 不仅……而且…… _____        |
| 11. 从上星期天起 _____    | 12. 比昨天好得多 _____          |

## III. 根据中文提示完成句子。

1. 我们应该向雷锋同志学习什么?  
What should we \_\_\_\_\_ Comrade Lei Feng?
2. 别害怕, 我会告诉你怎样冲浪。  
Don't \_\_\_\_\_. I'll tell you \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. 汤姆比比尔要仔细得多。  
Tom is much \_\_\_\_\_ than Bill.
4. 无论天气如何, 我都会去帮他复习功课。  
\_\_\_\_\_ the weather is like, I'll \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ his lesson.
5. 这课既不难也不易。  
The lesson is \_\_\_\_\_ too difficult \_\_\_\_\_ too easy.
6. 这个男孩是早晨 8 点出发的。  
The boy \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock in the morning.
7. 他昨天晚上离开北京去天津了。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ Tianjing last night.
8. 街上人太多了, 他把车速降了下来。  
There were too many people on the street, he \_\_\_\_\_.
9. 全世界人民都喜欢大熊猫。  
People \_\_\_\_\_ like panda.
10. 运动使我身体健康。