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初中

英语学习手册

(初三分册)

本书紧扣人教版《九年义务教育三年制初级中学教科书》初三英语课本,与课堂教学相配套,突出基础知识和基本技能训练,着力培养学生读、写、听、说的能力。准确、实用、有效。一册在手,既便于预习、复习,又可作为教师教学之辅助用书。

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九年制义务教育 (人教版)初中教材

初中英语学习手册

(初三分册)

凌文浩 主编





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前言

本书按现行九年义务教育三年制初级中学英语教科书的系统编写。共二十四单元。

各单元中"学习目标"简明介绍本单元主要内容及重、难点。 "知识要点"从语言、词汇、语法、日常交际用语等几方面介绍本单元应掌握的知识内容。"语言点精讲"按各单元知识重、难点顺序同步展开,逐一讲解。"能力训练"着重从听力及笔头等方面加强,巩固及检测知识的落实。"课文译文"便于师生及家长辅导时查阅参考。

为培养学生分析问题及解决问题的能力,每单元配有单元 测试题及斯末测试题,题型多样、针对性强。

为便于教学,便于辅导,便于自学,在全册后附有与课本配套使用的教科书练习答案及各单元测试题及期末测试题答案, 供学习时参考。

本书由于水平及时间所限,书中难免有疏漏不妥之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者 一九九八年二月

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day

【学习目标】

掌握一般将来时态与人名的表达方法。

【知识要点】

- 1. 单词和习惯用语
 - 1)四会要求

glad, both, talk, subject, difficult, shall (should), about, important, full, given name, be glad to see, give a talk, last name, family name, be short for, full name, Do please

2)三会要求

choose, wish, card, art, luck, course, of course, for example

- face, bad
 - 2)基本掌握多音节单词的读音方法。
- □□'carry, 'present, a'bout, □□□un'usual, 'telephone
 - □□□□'vegetable, ope'ration
- 3. 语法知识

复习已经学过的动词的四种时态

- 1)一般现在时
- 2)一般过去时
- 3)一般将来时
- ①用 be going to 表示
- ②用 shall 或 will 表示
 - 4)现在进行时
- 4. 日常交际用语

Good luck! with our best wishes best wishes for..., Happy Teachers' Day

Have a good holiday!

Glad to see you again.

- 5. 重难点
 - 1)英国人的姓名与中国人的姓名的不同之处。
 - 2) be going to + 动词原形与 will, shall 的比较。

【语言点精讲】

- 1. Glad to see you again. 再次见到你真高兴。
 - 1)这句话相当于 I am glad to see you again. 是熟人,朋友之间见面时的用语。
 - 2)与不相识的人第一次见面时说: Glad to meet you. Nice to meet you. Pleased to meet you. 见到你很高兴。
 - 3)回答这类问题时,用原句子加上"too",并用逗号与原句子分开。例如:
 - ①A:Hi, Lucy. Glad to see you again.

B: Hi, Tom. Glad to see you again, too.

How are you?

A: I'm fine. Thank you, and you?

B: I'm very well.

②A: This is Mary.

B: How do you do? Nice to meet you.

Mary: How do you do. Nice to meet you, too.

- 2. I'm very well. 我(身体)很好。
 - 1) well 在这里是形容词,表示"身体好的,健康的",相当于fine。
 - 2) well 的反义词有两个,作形容词时为 bad,作副词时为 badly。
- 3. Did you have a good summer holiday? 你暑假过得愉快吗?
 - 1) have a holiday 度假 度假还可以用"take a holiday",例如:
 - ①A:Where's Mr Smith? 史密斯先生在哪儿? B:He is having a holiday. 他在度假。或:He is taking a holiday.
 - 2)去某地或来某地度假 go to a place for one's holiday, come to a place for one's holiday,例如:
- ①Miss Liu comes to Tianjin for her ho-liday. 刘小姐到天津来 度假。
 - ②He'll go to Wuhan for his holiday. 他将去武汉度假。
 - 3)summer holiday 暑假 winter holiday 寒假 asswers and (to) drod
- 4. That's the bell. 铃响了。相当于 The bell rings. There goes (comes) the bell. 还可以说, The bell is ringing.
- 5. Everyone is going into class. 大家都进教室上课了。
 1) go into class 进教室上课。注意 class 前面没有冠词, 意思相当于 go into the classroom to begin the lesson, 这是一种省略说法。

- 2) everyone 与 every one 在用法上有区别。 Market AC
- ①everyone 只表示人,不表示物,后面不能接 of 引起的介词 短语,如不可以说 everyone of us。
- ②every one 既可以表示人,又可以表示物,例如:
 every one of us 我们每个人
 every one of the books 每本书
- ③everyone 作主语时,谓语动词用单数,例如: Everyone is here. 大家都来了。
- 6. They are both fine, too. 他们两人也都很好。 both 意为"两个(人,……)都",有形容词和代词两种词性。
 - 1)作形容词性时,与复数名词连用。例如: I'd like to take both books. 两本书我都想要。
- 2)作代词时,在句子中作主语、宾语或同位语。例如:
 - ①Both are from Shanghai. 两人都是上海人。
 - ②We asked both to come here. 我们请两个人都来。
 - 3)用 both 时要注意如下几点:
- ①both 不可与 two 连用,如:不能说 both two books。
 - ②名词前面有冠词、物主代词或指示代词时,可以用 both 或者 both of,例如:

both (of) my other names

both (of) these answers

both (of) the books

③名词前面没有冠词、物主代词、指示代词时, both 单独使用,不加 of,例如:

both houses are white, 两栋房子都是白色的。

④在人称代词宾格前一定要用 of,不能说 both we, both us, 应该说 both of us。

⑤both 在 be 动词、情态动词、助动词的后面,在行为动词的 前面,例如:

They're both bright. 他俩都聪明。

She can both sing and dance. 她能歌善舞。

- ⑥连接两个不同的对象,用词组 both and,例如: Both you and I are teachers. 注意这种连词连接的两个主语,谓语动词要用复数形式。
- 4)三者或者三者以上要用 all。例如:
- ①Li Ping, Wei Fang and Li Lei are all students. They are all at school. 李平、魏芳、李雷都是学生,他们都在上学。
- ②We are all teachers. We all teach in Wuhan. 我们都是老师, 我们都在武汉教书。
- 7. Teachers' Day

英语中节日名称一般是专有名词,如果用表示人的名词构成节日的名称,常用名词复数形式的所有格加 Day 构成,例如:

New Year's Day 元旦 Spring Festival 春节
May Day"五一"劳动节 National Day 国庆节
Mid-Autumn Day 中秋节 Women's Day 妇女节
Fathers' Day 父亲节 Christmas Day 圣诞节
Mothers' Day 母亲节 Children's Day 儿童节
注意节日前不要冠词,单词第一个字母要大写。

- 8.We'd better go, too. 我们最好也走。
- 9. Here are some beautiful flowers for you.
 这些美丽的鲜花是给你的。
- 10. With our best wishes. 带着我们最诚挚的祝愿。 写信时常用 Wish best wishes. 表示"此致,敬礼"。
- 11. No one is away. 大家都来了。这句话相当于 We are all

here. 或 Every one is here.

- 12. a Teachers' Day card 教师节贺卡
 - 1) card 卡片,节日加此词是"……"节日贺卡的意思。例如:
 - ①Christmas card 圣诞节贺卡
 - ②New Year's card 新年贺卡
- 2)英语贺卡的写法:
 - ①在卡片的左上方写接受贺卡人的称呼。例如: To my dear mother 给我亲爱的妈妈。

To my dear friend Jim 给我亲爱的朋友吉姆。也可以直呼其名,如:To Mike(给迈克),to 可以不要。

- ②中间写贺词,如:Happy birthday to you! 等等。
 - ③右下方签上写贺卡人的姓名,如:from your son Li Ping. "你的儿子李平"。from 也可以省掉。

下面给一个简单的例子:

To my dear friend Mary Happy Birthday to you!

From Tom

- 13. I want you to give us a talk. 我想要你给我们作个报告。
 - 1) want sb. to do sth, "想要某人做某事", 类似的用法还有 ask sb. to do sth, "请某人做某事", tell sb. to do sth, "叫某人做某事"。例如:
 - ①I want you to go home with me. 我想要你和我一起回家。
 - ②The teacher asked us to be quiet. 老师叫我们安静下来。
 - ③Tell him to clean the classroom. 叫他打扫教室。
- 2) give us a talk = give a talk to us 给我们作报告。注意 have

a talk=listen to a talk"听报告"。

14. Nothing difficult! 一点也不难啊!

这句话等于 There's nothing difficult。这里形容词 difficult 作定语,修饰不定代词 nothing。形容词作不定代词的定语 时放在不定代词之后。类似的不定代词还有 something, anything, everything 等。例如:

- 1) You should take something useful. 你应该拿些有用的东西。
- 2) Is there anything important in today's paper? 今天的报纸上有什么重要的事吗?
- 3)Everything easy has been done. 所有容易的事都已经做了。
- 15. Sometimes people ask me about my name. 有时有人问我的名字。

ask sb. about 问某人有关……情况; 向某人打听……。例如:

- 1)He asked me about your name. 他向我打听你的名字。
- 2)My mother asked me about my study at school. 我妈妈问我在学校的学习情况。
- 16. Do please. 就讲这个主题。

这句话相当于 Do please talk about English names. do 是用来加强语气的,英语中常在动词前加 do 表示"千万,一定"等意思。例如:

- 1)Do come this evening. 今晚一定要来哟。
- 2)Do help me. 一定要帮帮我。
- 17. a first name, a middle name and the family name, 第一个名字, 中间名和姓。

- 1)中国人的姓名是姓在前,名在后,而英国人则是名在前,姓在后。例如:
- ①Zhou Jianwen 周健文(姓周,名健文)
- ②James Allen Green 吉姆斯·艾伦·格林(姓格林,名吉姆斯·艾伦)
- 2) first name, middle name 又称为 given name, 其中中间名不常用。
- 3)family name 又可以称为 last name。例如:
 What's your family name? (last name)你姓什么?
- 18. What subject did Jim choose? 吉姆选择了什么题目呢? choose 选择,还可以说 choose to do sth. "选择做某事"。例如:

My sister chose to watch TV at home. 我妹妹选择在家看电视。

- 19. My parents give me both of my other names. 我父母给我取了另外两个名字。
 - 1) give…name 这里 name 是名词,例如:
 They give the child name John. 他们给那个孩子取名约翰。
 - 2)还可以说 name…,例如:
 They named the child John. 这里 name 是动词。
- 20. a man called Zhou Jian. 一个名叫周健的人。 还可以说, a man named Zhou Jian 或 a man with the name Zhou Jian。
- 21. In English, people usually call me Jim for short. 在英国,人们通常简称我为吉姆。
 - 1) for short 简称

- 2) be short for "是……的简称"例如:
 Jim is short for James. 吉姆是吉姆斯的简称。
- 22. It's not important. = It doesn't matter. = I don't mind. 没关系,不要紧。

这种用法往往用来回答"I'm sorry."之类的道歉。还可以说"That's all right.",例如:

A: I'm sorry, I'm late. 对不起,我迟到了。

B: It doesn't matter this time. But don't be late next time. 这 次没关系,下次不要迟到。

23. A: What are you going to give our art teacher for Teachers' Day?

教师节你打算给美术老师送点什么?

- B: Maybe I will give her some flowers.

 也许我会送她一些鲜花。
- 24. Good luck! 祝你好运!

用来祝贺的用语,省略了 to you,例:

- 1) Have a good time! 祝你玩得开心!
- 2) Have a good trip. 一路顺风。

【课文译文】 seem's like to seem from their at white 3

第2课 英国人的姓名

大部分英国人有三个名字,开始的名字,中间名字和姓。他们的姓放在最后。例如,我的全名为吉姆·艾伦·格林。我姓格林,另外两个名字是我父母给我取的名字。

人们不常用中间名,所以"约翰·享利·布朗"通常被称为"约翰·布朗"。因此,你可以说,约翰·布朗先生或布朗先生,决不该说约翰先生。姓前面他们使用先生、太太、小姐,从来不把先生、太太、小姐这种称呼与开始的名字连用。

我认为这就是英国人的名字与中国人的名字不相同之处。 在中国,开始的名字是姓,最后的名字才是取的名字。例如,一 个叫周健的人把他的姓"周"放在前面。

有时,人们问到我关于我的名字,"当你出生的时候,为什么你爸爸妈妈叫你吉姆?"他们问,"为什么他们选择那个名字?"我的答案是他们不叫我吉姆,他们叫我吉姆斯。吉姆斯是我祖父的名字。在英国,人们通常简称我为吉姆,这是因为吉姆比吉姆斯结构短而且容易上口。

【能力训练】

听力部分

一、找出你听到的单词。

- 1.A.cat B.car C.card D.care
- 2.A.art B.are C.aunt D.about
- 3. A. choose B. chose C. Chinese D. China
- 4. A. course B. horse C. house D. horses
 - 5. A. with B. wish C. which D. teach

二、选出与你所听到的句子意思相符的答案。

- 1. A. It's Lin Tao. B. He is Li Lei.
- 2. A. Yes, I did. B. We'd better go.
- C. We went to Guilin.
- 3. A. She is Kate. B. She's OK.

 C. She is thirteen.
- 4. A. Happy Teachers' Day.
- B. Welcome back to school today.
- C. It doesn't matter today.
 - 三、找出与你听到的句子意思相近的句子。

1. A. INO One is happy. D. INO one is away.
C. Everyone is away. 1838
2. A. It's not important. B. That's a good idea.
C. No, thank you. I can do it myself.
3. A. We enjoyed ourselves.
B. We have a good time.
C. We liked the time. Myou I at smart a big off . 8
4. A. May I have your name?
B. Tell me your name.
C. I like your name very much.
5. A. They are going to listen to a talk.
B. They are going to talk.
C. They are talking with each other.
四、听句子,填空。
1. For, you talk English names.
2. Whatshould I? eslqqs smoe sis sisH .d
3. Thank you for us so A
4.I: "BestforDay"
5. Teachers don't like to from their students.
笔试部分 Manna Harland A S
一、找出下列每组单词中划线部分读音不同的单词。
1.A. well B. subject C. bed D. get
2.A.card B. art C.car D.warm
3.A.not B.both C.shop D.bottle
4. A. should B. book C. good D. room
5.A.choose B.fool C.room D.foot
二、选择填空。 med to dod d med to liA. A