

New 特级教师

解疑启思

初三英语

主编 朱理璇



北京工业大学出版社

特级教师解疑启思丛书

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出版前言

在初中学习中，同学们常常遇到一些似是而非的问题，有的问题甚至能使优秀生也感到困惑，习惯上多把这类问题叫做知识的“疑点”。例如，在化学课讲到催化剂时，一位资深的特级教师曾向北京某重点中学的初三班提问：“如果说催化剂的作用是加速化学反应速度，对吗？为什么？”班上立即众说纷纭起来，一时不能取得一致结论。最后老师指出：“只要把以上说法中的‘加速’二字换成‘改变’就对了，因为……”类似的情况在数学、物理，甚至语文、英语等课程中也程度不同地存在着。有经验的优秀教师往往善于抓住知识疑点在关键时刻以“设问”的方式向同学们提问，然后进行正、反两方面的分析讲述，引导大家开动脑筋，反复思索，最后得出正确结论。这种“解疑启思”的方法比平铺直叙式的“满堂灌”更能收到实效，更易于使学习者从学习的“客体”转变为“主体”，从简单的“学会”达到“会学”的更高境界。

能不能编写一套配合初中各科教材的课外读物，体现上述“解疑启思”的学习特点呢？基于这种想法，我们邀请国内一些知名的特级教师策划并主编了这套《特级教师解疑启思》丛书。

这套书与人教社统编的最新初中各科教材同步，内容源于教材但不雷同于教材。它分学科按学年编写，包括初中数学三册、初中语文三册、初中英语三册、初中物理两册、初中化学一册。每册按章（单元）讲述；每章（单元）包括“学习指要”“解疑启思”和“能力测试”几部分。在“学习指要”和“解疑启思”这两部分中，编者根据多年的教学经验，不仅指出知识的重点和难点，而且结合例句边讲边分析，力求使这些内容化解为读者自

己的真知，并被牢牢掌握。尤为值得一提的是，编者在“解疑启思”中，优选出适量的知识疑点，从这些疑点切入，分析疑点，辨析正误，导出正确结论。在“能力测试”中配备了一定数量的自测题，并附有答案，以帮助读者自我检测学习效果。

在本丛书编写过程中，始终贯穿“素质教育”的精神，强调“以趣及疑”“以疑促思”“思而后获得真知”，旨在提高读者的思维能力和应用知识解决实际问题的能力。

从编写主导思想、内容侧重点和材料串接方法来看，本丛书确实有别于一般学习辅导资料，有自己的特点和优势，希望它能为素质教育贡献一份力量。

本书是英语（初三）分册，由保定市十七中学英语特级教师朱理璇老师主编，录乐以、诸葛祥熠、魏臻、赵宝英、安荣彦、高参、张永国等同志编写，参加编写工作的还有王增利、刘建立、杨兴华、李庆洁等同志。

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1999年6月

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1 Teachers' Day

一、学习指要

(一) 学习内容

1. 词汇、短语

(动) choose, have/give a talk

(名) card, art, subject, given name, luck

(形) glad, both, difficult, important, lucky

(介) about, for example, of course, how about

2. 日常交际用语

Happy Teachers' Day!

Best wishes for you!

Glad to meet you!

Do please!

3. 重要语法项目：一般现在时态；现在进行时态；一般将来时态；一般过去时态

(二) 学习重点

本单元学习重点是三类交际用语，四种时态，英语贺卡写法，重点词汇、短语、句型。学习、掌握英语时态的用法应从时态范畴的概念入手，形成清晰的时态概念，即“现在范畴”和“过去范畴”。现在时态范畴包括一般现在时态，现在进行时态，一般将来时态，现在完成时态（现在完成时态在本书第六单元开

始出现); 过去时态范畴包括一般过去时态, 过去进行时态, 过去将来时态, 过去完成时态 (本单元学习一般过去时态, 其它在后面的单元中陆续出现)。在本单元学习中掌握时态的所属范畴, 在此基础上牢记常与某个特定时态连用的状语。对于日常交际用语要注意: 牢记句型, 灵活运用, 结合语境, 举一反三。在学习过程中培养自己在适当语言环境中合理应用语言的悟性。语言的学习与应用密不可分。平时应利用一切机会多讲、多练、多用, 这对于交际用语的活用与掌握具有重要作用。同学们还可准备一些对话卡, 与同桌一起练习, 在练习的基础上区别不同语境中的语言应用。如我们在熟人之间见面时常用 Glad to see you. 或 Glad to see you again. 来打招呼, 而生人之间则习惯用 Glad to meet you. 开始交谈。学习词汇与短语时要养成“先拼对, 再搭配”的学习习惯。首先要拼音正确, 拼词准确, 在此基础上牢记搭配, 结合语境进行演练, 加深印象。

二、解疑启思

(一) 交际用语提示

1. 表示祝愿的常见交际用语

Happy Teachers' Day! 教师节快乐!

Merry Christmas! 圣诞快乐!

Happy New Year! 新年快乐!

Happy birthday! 生日快乐!

Best wishes for you! 祝你万事如意!

常用答语

Thanks. 谢谢。

Thank you. 谢谢。

The same to you. 你也同样。(……节快乐。)

2. 见面打招呼时的常用交际用语

Glad to meet you! 很高兴见到你!

Glad to see you! 很高兴见到你。(用于熟人之间见面打招呼。)

Hi! 你好!

How are you? 你好吗?

How are things going with you? 近来如何?

常用答语

Glad to meet you, too. 同样高兴见到你。

Me, too. 我也是。

Fine, thank you. 很好, 谢谢。

Pretty good, thank you. 很好, 谢谢。

Quite well, thank you. 很好, 谢谢。

Not bad, thank you! 不错, 谢谢。

I'm OK, thank you. 可以, 谢谢。

Very well, thank you. 很好, 谢谢。

(二) 语言点提示

1. choose *v.* 选择, 挑选 (chose, chosen)

(1) + *n.* You must choose a friend with great care. 选朋友要十分小心。

(2) + between/from I had to choose between/from the two. 我必须二者选其一。

(3) + to do Tom chose to tell Aunt Polly a lie. 汤姆选择了向波莉姨妈说谎。

2. talk *n.* 用作名词时常可用于如下搭配:

(1) give a talk (非正式) 演讲, 讲话

(2) have a talk 谈话

We asked her to give (us) a talk on/about English learning.

我们请她就英语学习做个演讲。

3. How about ... ? / What about ... ?

做……如何? (表示征求意见)

(1) + doing How about/What about giving her some flowers for Teachers' Day? 教师节送她些花好吗?

(2) + n. How about/What about a cup of coffee? 来杯咖啡如何?

4. had better (not) do sth 最好(不要)做某事

You'd better talk about it after class, you'd better not talk in class. 你们最好课下谈, 课上别谈。

5. for example 例如, 比如

Many great people lived a hard life when they were young, Lincoln, for example. 许多伟人年轻时生活艰难, 如林肯。

6. be different from 与……不同

Her way of life is different from mine, but we are good friends. 她的生活方式与我不同, 但我们是好友。

7. for short 简称

In England, people usually call me Jim for short. 在英国, 人们常简称我吉姆。

(三) 语法提示

1. 理清时态范畴 (“现在范畴”还是“过去范畴”)。

2. 记牢不同时态的构成, 如何加 s, ed, ing。

3. 记清基本概念, 如一般现在时态主要强调现状、状态, 动作有经常性、习惯性; 而现在进行时态则表示动作的暂时性或某种情感色彩。例如:

He always asks questions. 他总是提问。(陈述事实)

He is always asking questions. 他老是爱问问题。(情感色

彩)

4. 分类掌握常与不同时态连用的状语

一般现在时态: always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never, every day, once a week, on Sundays

现在进行时态: this term, this week, now, always (表情感色彩)

一般将来时态: tomorrow, next week, in a week, the month after the next

一般过去时态: ago, yesterday, last week, in 1998

5. 相似时态辨析

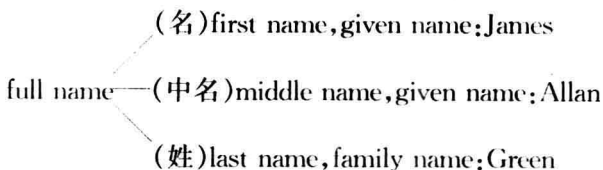
将来时态的 will/shall do 与 be going to do 与 will/shall do 比较, be going to do 更强调意图、打算。例如:

I'm sure you'll be better soon. If so, are you going to travel with us? 我想你很快会好的。如果是这样,你打算与我们回去旅行吗?

(四) 疑难解析

1. English names 英文名字

英文名字一般由三部分构成,叫做 full name (全名)。以本课中的人名 James Allan Green 为例:



填表格时尤为注意: 如你叫刘丽平, 在 first name 栏应填 Liping, 在 last name 栏填 Liu。英文中 Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms 等称呼只能放在姓前, 不可放在名字前面。只能讲 Mr Green, 不可以讲 Mr James, Mr Allan。

2. find 与 find out

find 强调“发现”“找到”；find out 则强调经过研究、探询“找出”“得知”。

-Jim, I can't find my map. Would you use yours to tell me where Beijing is? 吉姆, 我找不到地图了。你能否用你的查查北京在哪儿, 然后告诉我?

-Sure. But I must first find out when the train starts. 没问题。但我必须先弄清楚火车开车时间(再给你查地图)。

三、能力测试

(一) 语音: 下列各组单词中, 有一个单词划线部分的读音与其它三个单词划线部分的读音不同, 选出该单词。

- () 1. A. England B. island C. important D. example
 () 2. A. find B. kind C. wind D. behind
 () 3. A. dog B. both C. hot D. box
 () 4. A. fot B. choose C. broom D. cool
 () 5. A. talk B. salt C. walk D. half
 () 6. A. push B. full C. pull D. truck
 () 7. A. thin B. those C. month D. throw
 () 8. A. watch B. check C. change D. machine
 () 9. A. orange B. big C. green D. give
 () 10. A. important B. work C. forget D. word

(二) 词汇: 根据英语释义和第一个字母写出相应单词

1. g _____ happy, pleased
 2. c _____ take out one or more you want
 3. d _____ not easy, hard to do
 4. s _____ the season between spring and autumn
 5. h _____ a time when you don't have to work

(三) 选择填空

- () 1. They'd like to borrow _____ dictionaries because both of them are very useful.
A. the both B. both the C. the all D. all the
- () 2. Not everyone _____ mooncakes.
A. like B. likes C. is like D. are like
- () 3. Thank you for _____ me so well.
A. teach B. teacher C. teaching D. taught
- () 4. He has _____ to tell you.
A. anything interesting B. interesting anything
C. something interesting D. interesting something
- () 5. He _____ to give his best _____ for Teachers' Day.
A. wish, wish B. wishes, wish
C. wishes, wishes D. wish, wishes
- () 6. I _____ to help Lin Tao. (Which of the following is wrong?)
A. wish you B. hope you C. hope D. wish
- () 7. We call Linda Lin _____ short, that means Lin is short _____ Linda.
A. for, for B. as, for C. for, of D. of, of
- () 8. Mr Green with his friends _____ going to China.
A. is B. are C. was D. will
- () 9. Robert Thomas Brown is my good friend. So I usually call him _____.
A. Mr Brown B. Robert Brown
C. Bob D. Thomas Brown
- () 10. If it _____ tomorrow, he will stay at home.

- A. rains B. rainy C. raining D. will rain
- () 11. The teacher told us that the earth _____ around the sun.
- A. go B. went C. goes D. to go
- () 12. He _____ to Shanghai many years ago.
- A. moves B. moved C. moving D. was moving
- () 13. What _____ it look like?
- A. is B. was C. does D. do
- () 14. _____ food we have for our lunch!
- A. What a B. How nice C. What nice D. How nice a
- () 15. "Glad _____ you again. How are you?"
- A. to see B. see C. seeing D. saw

(四) 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- There _____ (not be) any food at home. Let's _____ (go) and _____ (buy) some.
- My father usually _____ (have) lunch at the factory. But tomorrow he _____ (have) lunch at home.
- Listen! The girls _____ (sing) in the next room.
- They _____ (come) here on the morning of May 20, didn't they?
- Don't _____ (make) any noise. The baby _____ (sleep).
- He didn't come to school because he _____ (be) ill.
- "- _____ Tom usually _____ (watch) TV on Saturday evening?"
"-Yes. But this evening he _____ (go) to see a film."
- There _____ (be) an English evening this Friday, do you know?

9. You 'd better _____ (hurry) up. Someone _____ (wait) for you in front of the gate.
10. There _____ (be) a telephone call for you a moment ago.
11. September 10th is _____ (teacher) Day.
12. The boy _____ (call) Jack Green is my good friend.
13. Her name 's Ann King. Ann is a _____ (give) name.
14. Dumplings are _____ (delicious) than noodles.
15. This morning, he came to school very early as _____ (usually).

(五) 完形填空

Your name is made up of (由……组成) at least two names. 1 has a first and last name. 2 people do you know who are named William or Mary or John or Joe? How could you know 3 is who if they didn't have 4 names?

But there was a 5 in England when there were 6 last names. Your father might have been William and your mother, Mary, William's 7. Your name might have been called Fred, son of William. What if 8 William moved into the town? Let 's 9 he was a tailor (裁缝). He might have been called William the tailor to keep people from confusing (以免人们混淆) the two Williams. The name would have then become William Taylor, and his whole 10 would have the last name Taylor. That 's how family names come to be.

- () 1. A. We B. They C. Everyone D. No one
- () 2. A. How many B. How much C. What D. So many
- () 3. A. he B. she C. it D. who
- () 4. A. first B. middle C. last D. /

- () 5. ~~A~~. time B. year C. day D. man
 () 6. A. no B. few ~~C~~. many D. some
 () 7. A. daughter B. wife ~~C~~. brother D. sister
 () 8. A. the other B. others ~~C~~. another D. other
 () 9. A. speak B. tell ~~C~~. talk D. say
 () 10. ~~A~~. town B. country ~~D~~. family D. village

(六) 阅读理解

(1)

I'm in Madrid (马德里) now, visiting an old friend. It's a lovely city, but I'm having a few problems with the eating times!

At home I usually have a small breakfast at seven thirty, then a sandwich for lunch at about one o'clock. That's OK — it's about the same here. But I always have dinner at about seven in the evening. Not here! In Madrid people usually eat at about ten! In London I'm usually in bed by eleven but here the streets are full every night until a long time after midnight (午夜). My friend says a lot of people go to bed at two or three o'clock in the morning. I don't understand. Everybody is up for work at seven or eight o'clock in the morning. So when do they sleep?

- () 1. Maybe this passage is from _____.
 A. a newspaper B. a report
~~C~~. a letter D. an article
- () 2. In Madrid, "I" have breakfast at _____.
~~A~~. 7:30 B. 1:00 C. 10:00 D. 2:00
- () 3. In Madrid, many people go to bed at _____.
 A. seven in the evening
~~B~~. midnight
 C. about ten in the evening