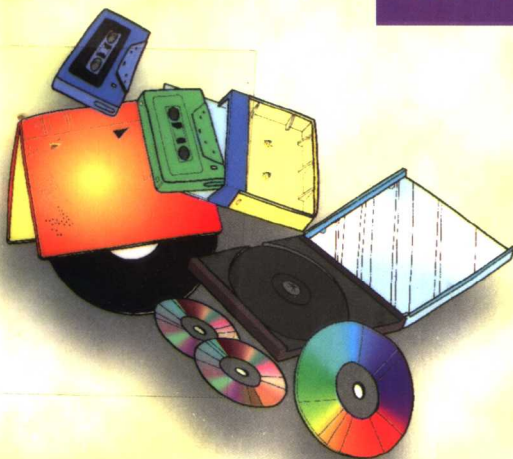




林生香 主编

特级教师 讲英语

初中三年级



科学普及出版社

中学生家教丛书

特级教师讲英语

(初中三年级)

林生香 主编

科学普及出版社

· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

特级教师讲英语:初中三年级/林生香主编. —北京:科学普及出版社, 1999. 1
(中学生家教丛书)

ISBN - 7 110-04604 4

I. 特… II. 林… III. 英语课 - 初中 - 教学参考资料 IV. G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 40457 号

科学普及出版社出版

北京海淀区白石桥路 32 号 邮政编码:100081

电话:62179148 62173865

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

中国文联印刷厂印刷

*

开本: 850 毫米×1 168 毫米 1/32 印张: 5.875 字数: 165 千字

1999 年 1 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—10 000 册 定价: 7.60 元

(凡购买本社的图书, 如有缺页、倒页、
脱页者, 本社发行部负责调换)

出版说明

随着我国教育改革的深入发展,根据教育部有关教育改革的最新精神,我社特邀请部分北京市著名特级教师编写了《中学生家教丛书》。

《中学生家教丛书》是一套涵盖中学主要课程的自学自测导向教程。其主要特点是:

1. 注重素质教育,内容新颖 充分体现教育改革的精神,按照素质教育的要求,注重对学生学习能力的培养和学习方法的指导,帮助学生扎扎实实学好基础知识,拓宽学习思路,掌握学习方法,提高分析问题和解决问题的能力。

2. 与现行教材同步,实用性强 在编写中根据各年级、各学科的特点,按照教育部最新教学大纲和考试大纲的要求,与最新现行教材同步,由浅入深地帮助学生更好地理解和掌握书本知识,顺利地通过各科考试。

3. 突出学习重点,针对性强 各学科有的放矢地抓重点、难点进行通俗讲解,精辟分析和精要习题训练,以帮助学生达到举一反三、触类旁通的目的。

4. 编写队伍强,权威性高 本丛书各学科全部由北京市著名特级教师担任主编,参加编写工作的都是学科带头人、优秀教师。他们不仅具有丰富的教学经验,同时善于指点迷津,使学生在学习中少走弯路,取得事半功倍的效果。

本套丛书的编写是在总结和吸收众多成功指导学生学习的经验的基础上编写的,是编写者在长期的教学实践中不断研究和工作经验的结晶。

我们衷心地希望读者通过本套丛书的学习,进一步激发学习兴趣,切实有效地达到素质教育的目的,并殷切期盼本套丛书出版面世后,能得到更多读者的关注和听到更多读者的意见,以便我们改进不足之处,使之不断完善。

前 言

特级教师讲英语丛书突出呈现初、高中英语新教材和新教学大纲的基本精神,突出英语学科能力。所谓学科能力是指根据学科特点,通过教学培养学生应具有的特有能力和能力。这种能力不仅是认识、接受能力,更重要的是应用、创造方面的能力。如何体现学科能力的要求“考试说明”中有了明确的要求。本书不仅是造就素质教育的需要,也是应高考选拔的需要。所以本书的编写不仅是必要的,也是适时的。突出学科特点,深入考查学科思想方法和学科语言乃是本丛书突出的写作导向。

本丛书内容包括:一、知识精要;二、知识的扩展与深化;三、知识的综合运用;四、综合能力测试题。知识精要、知识的扩展与深化重在将学生应该掌握的初、高中基础知识集中加以介绍,并兼顾知识的系统性与知识的透彻性,使学生能进一步牢牢掌握基础知识,形成基本技能。知识的综合运用则侧重介绍英语听、说、读、写四种技能。综合能力测试题从综合、运用的角度给读者提供提高学习能力、思维能力、复习及应试能力的途径和方法,最大限度地减轻学生的负担,提高学生的复习效率。

全套书以英语教学大纲“考试说明”为依据,所设计的自测练习题不仅完全对应高中会考、高考的最新题型,而且典型性很强,具有较高的涵盖性、灵活性,有举一反三之效能。

总之,这是一套质量较高的丛书。它强化知识的系统性与联系性,范例典型、实用,知识点鲜明、突出,解析翔实,习题精练、全面,融资料性、指导性、全面性、系统性、权威性于一体,希望能得到师生的欢迎。

由于出版时间仓促,疏漏在所难免,希望教界同仁不吝赐教。

林生香

1998年10月

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第一部分 (Unit 1—4)

一、知识概要

(一) 语音

归纳总结元音字母 a 及其字母组合在重读音节中的读音。

1. a [ei] race congratulation newspaper education
[æ] bang hang maths happen narrow language
2. a 在 n, s 和 th 等前 [ɑ:] chance fast glass rather father
3. ai (ay) [ei] fail straight hooray playground
4. al [ɔ:(l)] chalk almost salt
5. ar [ɑ:] art starting hardly market
在 w 后 [ɔ:] warm quarter toward
6. au [ɔ:] daughter August autumn

(二) 词语

1. What about好不好?怎么样 (用来征求对方意见, 询问消息)。

What about your family? 你家里人好吗?

What about going swimming? 去游泳怎么样?

2. jump far 跳得远

Liu Mei jumped farthest of all. 刘梅跳得最远。

3. in front of 在……的前面

There are a lot of trees in front of the house. 在房子前面有许多树。

in the front of 在……的前部

The driver is sitting in the front of the car. 司机坐在轿车的前部。

4. talk about 谈论关于

Let's talk about the picture. 让我们谈谈这张画吧。

5. catch up with 赶上

I'll try my best to catch up with my classmates. 我会尽最大努力赶上我的同班同学。

6. Will you please 你做……好吗？(用来征求对方意见)

Will you please help me with my English? 你帮我学英语好吗？

7. forget to do sth. 忘记做某事

Don't forget to turn off the lights when you leave the classroom. 当你离开教室时别忘了关灯。

8. agree with 同意某人(或某人意见)

Why don't you agree with me? 你为什么不同意我的意见？

9. prefer ... to ... 比起……来还是……好, 喜欢

I prefer standing to sitting. 坐着和站着比, 我还是喜欢站着。

She prefers tea to coffee. 茶叶和咖啡比起来, 她还是喜欢茶叶。

Lucy prefers light blue to dark green. 比起深绿色来, 露茜更喜欢浅蓝色。

(三) 语法

在本单元中, 我们复习了以下语法现象:

1. The Present Indefinite Tense 一般现在时

2. The Present Continuous Tense 现在进行时

3. The Future Indefinite Tense 一般将来时

4. The Past Indefinite Tense 一般过去时

在本单元中, 我们学习了过去进行时(The Past Continuous Tense), 过去进行时的构成: 主语 + was (were) + 动词 ing。现以动词 study 为例, 其肯定式、否定式和疑问式及用法说明见下表:

肯定式	I/ He/ She/ It was studying. We/ You/ They were studying.	用法、例句及与一般过去时的区别	<p>用法:过去进行时表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作。这一特定的过去时间,除有上下文暗示外,一般用时间状语来表示。</p> <p>例句:</p> <p>I was watching TV at seven to nine o'clock yesterday evening.</p> <p>He was mending his bike when his father came back.</p> <p>一般过去时与过去进行时的区别:</p> <p>一般过去时表示在过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。过去进行时则表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作。例句:</p> <p>I did my homework last night. 我昨天晚上做作业了。(有做作业的这件事,也可能还做了别的事情)</p> <p>I was doing my homework last night. 我昨天晚上一直在做作业。(作业不一定写完,没有干其他的事情)</p>
否定式	I/ He/ She/ It was not studying. We/ You/ They were not studying.		
疑问式和简略答语	<p>Was I studying? Yes, you were. No, you were not.</p> <hr/> <p>Were you studying? Yes, I was. No, I was not.</p> <hr/> <p>Was he/ she/ it studying? Yes, he/ she/ it was. No, he/ she/ it was not.</p> <hr/> <p>Were we/ you/ they studying? Yes, you/ we/ they were. No, you/ we/ they were not.</p>		

在本单元中,我们还学习了副词的比较级和最高级(The Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adverbs)。副词和形容词一样,也有原级、比较级和最高级三个等级。

1: 副词比较级和最高级的构成

1) 规则变化

	构成方法	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词和少数双音节词	一般在词尾加 - er [ə] 或 - est [ɪst]	fast long near	faster longer neater	fastest longest nearest
	以字母 e 结尾的副词, 加 - r 或 - st	late	later	latest
	以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的双音节词, 先改 y 为 i, 再加 - er 或 - est	early	earlier	earliest
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加 more 或 most	quietly beautifully	more quietly more beautifully	most quietly most beautifully

2) 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther [ˈfɑːðə]	farthest [ˈfɑːðɪst]
	further [ˈfɜːðə]	furthest [ˈfɜːðɪst]

2. 副词比较级和最高级的用法

	用 法	例 句
比 较 级	副词比较级的用法与形容词相似。在“比较级 + then”的句中, 当 than 前后所使用的动词相同时, 通常用助动词代替后面的动词。该动词或助动词可以省略。	Who gets up later, your father or your mother? 谁起床晚? 你爸还是你妈? Wu Dong runs faster than Jim (did). 吴东跑得比吉姆快。 She writes more carefully than her sister. 她写得比她姐姐认真。
最 高 级	副词最高级的用法与形容词相似。副词最高级前可以不加定冠词 the。	Uncle Wang works hardest of all. 王伯伯工作比其他人都努力。 Li Lei did his homework best yesterday. 李雷昨天作业做得最好。

3. 表示甲与乙在某一方面程度相同时用“as + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。

Lucy studies as hard as Lily. 露茜和莉莉学习一样努力。

Our English teacher speaks English as well as a foreigner. 我们的英语老师英语讲得和外国人一样好。

表示甲在某一方面不及乙时用“not as (so) + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。

English is not as (so) interesting as physics. 英语不像物理那样有趣。

My mother doesn't work as (so) hard as my father. 我妈工作不如我爸努力。

二、知识的扩展与深化

(一) 语音练习

下列各组单词中,有一个单词划线部分的读音与其他三个单词划线部分的读音不同,选出该单词。

- () 1. A. angry B. congratulation
C. race D. newspaper
- () 2. A. about B. adress C. America D. accident
- () 3. A. cach B. badly C. maths D. education
- () 4. A. aunt B. August
C. daughter D. autumn
- () 5. A. fail B. pain C. again D. certainly
- () 6. A. market B. hardly C. warm D. start
- () 7. A. want B. water C. wach D. wash
- () 8. A. same B. date C. have D. gave
- () 9. A. all B. tall C. always D. chalk
- () 10. A. hand B. pant C. answer D. dance

(二) 词形转换

1. Which is _____, the sun or the moon? (big)
2. January is the _____ month of a year. (one)
3. Look! Who _____ on the playground? (run)
4. Why didn't you agree with _____? (we)
5. The noise made him _____ unhappy. (feel)
6. Miss Zhao is one of _____ teachers in the school.
(popular)

(三) 句型转换

1. Teachers' Day is on September 10th. (就划线部分提问)

2. They are very beautiful flowers. (改为感叹句)

3. You could talk about English names. (就划线部分提问)

4. Lin Tao did quite well in the sports meeting. (改为一般疑问句)

5. We were cleaning the classroom at five yesterday. (就划线部分提问)

6. I would like to drop maths. (改为否定句)

(四) 用动词的适当形式填空

1. We'll go to see him if it _____ (not snow) tomorrow.

2. I _____ (not do) my homework last night.

3. There _____ (be) a talk on English names last Saturday.

4. Our English teacher _____ (water) vegetables in the garden now.

5. I'm glad _____ (hear) that.

6. Can you tell me the _____ (mean) of this word?

7. You'd better _____ (go) to bed earlier tonight.

8. What about _____ (have) a picnic on the Monkey Island next Sunday?

9. Let's _____ (talk) about the picture.

10. I think Chinese food _____ (be) different from English food.

(五) 单项选择

() 1. We didn't learn _____ in Lesson Two.

A. something new B. new something

C. anything new D. new anything

() 2. You _____ watch TV too much, it's bad for your eyes.

- A. had better to B. had better not to
C. had better not D. had not better
- () 3. June 1 is _____, every child like it.
A. the Children's Day B. the Children Day
C. Children Day D. Children's Day
- () 4. When we have classes, I'd like to sit _____.
A. in the front B. in front
C. in the front of D. in front of
- () 5. Look! They _____ neck and neck.
A. are still B. were still
C. are being D. was
- () 6. Which subject is _____, maths or English?
A. difficult B. more difficult
C. most difficult D. the most difficult
- () 7. Her parents are _____ farmers.
A. both B. all C. any D. some
- () 8. He isn't so _____ as his father.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
- () 9. Peter didn't think maths _____ difficult for his brother.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- () 10. Wait a minute, I _____ the toilet.
A. go B. went
C. am going to D. am going to go to
- () 11. A: Our class were the first. B: _____.
A. Congratulations B. With pleasure
C. Bad luck D. Good luck
- () 12. Who can jump _____, you or Li Lei?
A. high B. higher C. long D. longer
- () 13. This pair of shoes isn't _____, I can't buy it.

- A. enough big B. smaller
C. big enough D. too big

() 14. I prefer Chinese to English. I think Chinese is much _____.

- A. easy B. more easy
C. most easy D. easier

() 15. What do you mean _____ newspaper? It means baozhi _____ Chinese.

- A. in ... in B. by ... in
C. by ... by D. in ... by

() 16. Everyone knows March 8 is _____.

- A. Women's Day B. Woman's Day
C. the Women's Day D. the Woman's Day

() 17. In Britain, the first name is the _____ name.

- A. give B. gives C. gave D. given

() 18. _____ do you often have for lunch at school.

- A. Which B. What C. How D. Where

() 19. I want to drink _____.

- A. two class of milk B. two classes of milk
C. two class milk D. two class of milks

() 20. A friend of _____ is going to be here.

- A. my B. her C. him D. his

() 21. One of the girls _____ a league member.

- A. are B. is C. be D. have

() 22. There are four lesson in _____ unit.

- A. a B. an C. the D. /

() 23. I think it is _____ a nice horse.

- A. very B. quite C. much D. little

() 24. The radio says that it may stop _____ later.

- A. raining B. to rain C. rain D. rains

- () 25. Would you please _____ talk in class?
A. won't B. not to C. not D. don't
- () 26. Wu Tong did very well _____ the exam last term.
A. at B. of C. on D. in
- () 27. "Please go on _____ the text," the teacher said.
A. reading B. speaking C. running D. telling
- () 28. Bicycle is another way of _____ bike.
A. say B. says C. said D. saying
- () 29. Don't forget _____ your exercises book here tomorrow.
A. to bring B. to take C. to carry D. to lift
- () 30. I can see the factory far away _____ my window.
A. out B. in C. from D. out of

(六)完形填空

One morning Mr. Smith left his house 1 six horses to go to town. After a while, he was 2 and got on one of 3. He counted the horses, and there were only five. So he got 4 and went to look 5 the sixth. He looked and looked, but didn't 6 it. Then he went back to the horses and counted them again. This time there were six. So he got on one of them again, and they all started.

After 7 minutes, he counted the horses again, and again there were only five! When he was counting again, a 8 of his passed and Mr. Smith said to him, "I left my house with six horses, then I had five, then I had six again, and how I have only five! 9 ! One, two, three, four, five."

"But, Smith," said his friend, "you are 10 on a horse, too! Isn't that the sixth horse?"

- () 1. A. about B. of C. with D. to