

恒谦教学与备考研究中心研究成果全国名牌重点中学特高级教师编写



# 观道道



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初三英语

# 编写说明

#### 一、教材是学习的重要工具,但教辅图书必不可少

万丈高楼平地起,学习正是如此,没有对教材内容全面、准确、细致、深刻的领会,中考、高考无从谈起。教材是以知识为载体,按照一定的学科系统、认知规律来编排的,限于篇幅,囿于各地情况的不同,对于一些规律和方法不可能做到详尽阐述,仅仅是以知识内容的直接运用为主,远远不能满足考试大纲中对知识综合运用的要求。因此,相关的教辅图书应运而生,对师生来说必不可少。

#### 二、《教材解析双诵道》是连接教材和考试的最佳双向诵道

中考、高考是一种阶段性测试,"龙门"一跃对所有的考生来说,都是一道必须 跨越的门槛。由于目前国情所限,中考、高考是一种以教材为基础、以解题为表象、 以能力为核心的选拔性测试。上过考场的人都知道,真正的考题与教材尚有一段距离。

如何实现教材内容——解题能力——应考素质这三个环节的有效转换,是检验教师教学质量、衡量教辅图书优劣惟一有效的标尺!为达此目的,众多的教辅图书都做了许多有益的尝试。《教材解析双通道》就是其中之一。首先,它遵循一般的认知规律,铺就了一条由知识到能力的正向通道,即挖掘教材知识内容,列举各类典型例题,提供多种解题思路,并通过练习提升能力,达到对知识的全面掌握。其次,反其道而行之,它铺就了一条由考场到教材内容的反向通道,即整理各章(节)的常考点,通过各类考题检验学生对教材内容的掌握情况,同时总结相关的规律、方法,指出以往易错之处及思维误区,传授多种解题思路及技巧,帮助学生找到考题和教材的内在联系,从而更有针对性地掌握教材的知识内容。《教材解析双通道》铺就的这种双向通道,可以有效地拉近考题与教材之间的距离。

#### 三、《教材解析双通道》力求实现教材与考试的零距离

为了实现教材内容——解题能力——应考素质这三个环节真正意义上的贯通,我们针对最新的教材内容,按照同步学习的教学顺序,每一章(节)进行如下讲解:

参材意点、準点、繰点充編 抓住教材中的重点、难点、疑点,对基本概念、基础知识进行多角度、全方位地分析、讲解。

**身型创题归缔与解题规律、方法点评** 对与教材相关的类型题分类讲述,总结相 关的规律、方法,把解题的诀窍分散到章(节),一点一滴地渗透、传授。

(中考) 高考常考点归如与实证 联系最新的考题,研究相应的考点规律和解答 策略,指导学生走出思维误区,实现对(中考)高考的彻底跨越。

**题型设计与预测** 优化习题,优化思维,考察对知识的理解和解题方法的运用,并传递最新的考情及题型信息。

《教材解析双通道》——您成功的金光大道!

恒谦教学与备考研究中心《教材解析双通道》从书编委会



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# .....

#### Unit 1 In the library

#### 教材重点、难点、疑点挖掘

Have you got...?

你有……吗?

#### 解读与挖掘

本句常用于口语中,英国人习惯这么说,相当于美语 Do you have...? 或 Have you...?

eg. She has/has got a new dictionary.

她有一本新词典。

Has she/Does she have/Has she got a new dictionary?

她有一本新词典吗?

● 1 — Have you got any books about science?

-Yes, I \_\_\_\_.

A. do

B. have C. does D. have got

分析 由于上句采用了英式表达, have got 表示"有", 所以答语也应采用英式表达。答案应为 B。这里如果将问句改为 Do you have any books about science? 则答案选 A。

∭例 2 Do you have a computer? (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_ a computer?

分析 此题考查美式英语 Do you have...? 的对等英式英语表达 Have you got...? 空格中应填 Have, got。

2. We haven't got any books at the moment.

这会儿我们没有书。

#### 解读与挖掘

at the moment 相当于 now,"现在"的意思。at that moment 就在那时;a moment ago 刚才。

eg. I'm very busy at the moment.

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此为试读。需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertonghook

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#### 初三英语

At that moment, I saw an old man getting into the lift.

就在那时,我看见一个老人在进电梯。

I did it a moment ago.

我刚才做的。

(1)例 翻译:他目前失业了。

分析 "目前"可用 at the moment 或 now 表达; "失业"是 be out of work。故应译 カ. He is out of work at the moment.

3. I can't find my history book. Have you seen it anywhere?

我找不到我的历史书了。你在什么地方看到过吗?

#### 解读与挖掘

Have/Has+主语+过去分词 这一结构是现在完成时的一般疑问句形式。

-I've lost my watch. Have you seen it anywhere?

我的表丢了。你在什么地方见到过吗?

-Sorry, I haven't. Why don't you ask Jim?

对不起,没有。你为何不去问问吉姆呢?

句中 anywhere 也可用在肯定句中,表示"任何地方""无论何处"。如:

We'll go anywhere you want us.

你要我们去哪儿,我们就去哪儿。

● Han Meimei has looked for her library book , but she can't find it

A. anywhere; somewhere B. anywhere; everywhere

C. everywhere; anywhere

D. everywhere; somewhere

分析 everywhere 意为"到处", anywhere 用于否定句或疑问句中表示"某处", 用 于肯定句中表示"任何地方、无论何处"。根据句意,答案选 C。

● 2 —I have lost my key. Have you seen it anywhere?

A. Yes, I saw.

B. No. I have.

C. Yes, why don't you ask Jim?

D. Sorry, I haven't.

分析 本题考查对现在完成时 Have...? 问句的回答。根据上文,肯定或否定回 答均可。但 A 选项时态错, B 选项回答不一致, C 选项应将 Yes 改为 No 才可选。答 案应为 D。

4. I saw it on Lin Tao's desk five minutes ago.

我五分钟前看见它在林涛的书桌上。

#### 解读与挖掘

ago 表示从此刻起的一段时间以前,一般用于过去时态;而 before 则表示从较近的过去至较远的过去,即从过去算起的某个时间之前,用于现在完成时或过去完成时。

eg. I went to Paris three weeks ago.

我三周之前去了巴黎。

I have met the famous singer Teng Geer before.

我以前遇见过著名歌手腾格尔。

He said his sister had left for Canada three days before.

他说讨他姐姐三天前去加拿大了。

♦ She told me that her grandmother had died three years \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. before B. ago C. since D. before that

分析 本题主句为一般过去时,从句为过去完成时,"三年前"应指在"她告诉我时"的三年前,故应选 A。

● 数错:She gave me a new story book a moment before.

分析 本句话意为"刚才她给了我一本新的故事书"。一般情况下, before 需要有一个过去时间做为参照, 不能表示"从现在起若干时间以前", 故应将 before 改为 ago。

5. She used to be a history teacher.

她过去是历史老师。

#### 解读与挖掘

used to be/to do 句型表示"过去常常,以前经常",表示过去的某种习惯性的动作或状态。其否定式为 used not to...,可缩写为 usedn't / usen't to,口语中可用 didn't use to...;疑问句式为 Used sb. to...?

eg. We used to go there every year.

我们以前每年都去那里。

He used to read in the sun.

他过去常在阳光下读书。

She is not what she used to be.

她已不是昔日的她了。

I didn't use to like dumplings, but now I like them very much.

我过去不喜欢饺子,可现在很喜欢。

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Used he to go there? 或 Did he use to go there?

他讨去常常去那里吗?

there.

> B. live C. lives D. lived A. living

分析 used to 中的 to 构成的是不定式结构,后接动词原形。答案为 B。

① 例 2 Don't worry about her. She \_\_\_\_living in the south of China.

A. used to B. is used to C. will used to D. will be used to

此题考查 used to 与 be used to 的区别,后者表示"习惯于做某事",to 为介 分析 词,后应接名词、代词或动名词。根据句意"她会习惯住在(中国)南方的",选 D。

6. Her hobby is reading.

她的爱好是看书。

### 解读与挖掘

句中的动名词 reading 作表语,这里也可以用动词不定式作表语。

My hobby is to travel. eg.

我的爱好是旅游。

My mother's job is to feed animals.

我母亲的工作是饲养动物。

7. She likes reading on many different subjects.

她喜欢阅读有关许多不同科目的书籍。

#### 解读与挖掘

like doing 意为"喜欢(做)……",表示爱好。like to do 表示一次性的、未发生的动 作。

I like swimming in summer. eg.

夏天我喜欢游泳。

I like to see Uncle Wang this evening.

今晚我想去看看王叔叔。

on 是介词, 意为"关于", 常用于表示与专业有较强联系的; about 意为"关于; 与……有关","涉及……",表示仅仅有所联系,有所涉及。

We will hold a talk on how to improve our oral English. eg.

我们将举办一次关于如何提高英语口语的报告会。

She has a book on rock and roll.

她有一本关于摇滚乐的书。

What are you talking about?

你	1	在	谈	论	11	Z	?
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He knows some \_\_\_ music. But that's far from enough. He still needs to learn a lot \_\_\_ music.

A. about; about B. about; on C. on; on D. on; about

分析 句意应为"他对音乐有所了解,但远远不够。他仍需要学习许多音乐知识。"答案为B。

8. She often borrows books from the school library.

她经常从学校图书馆里借书。

#### 解读与挖掘

borrow 与 lend 都表示"借",但前者表示"借人",后可搭配介词 from;后者则表示 "借出",后接介词 to。

eg. I borrowed two books from him yesterday.

昨天我从他那儿借了两本书。

He lent two books to me yesterday.

他昨天借给我了两本书。

● How long can I the dictionary?

A. borrow B. lend C. keep D. have back

分析 此句意为"这本词典我可以借多长时间?"borrow 和 lend 都是瞬间动词,不能与表示一段时间的状语连用。而 keep 意为"保留,保存",是延续动词,可与表示一段时间的状语连用。故选 C。

● 改错:Thank you very much for borrowing it to me.

分析 borrow 应与 from 搭配,即 borrow sth. from sb.,意为"从某人处借某物"。 在此句中将 to 改为 from 句义不妥,应将 borrowing 改为 lending。lend sth. to sb. 意为"借给某人某物"。

They give me knowledge and make me happy.

它们给我知识,并使我心情愉快。

## 解读与挖掘

句中 give 为动词,其意为"给予",后接双宾语。

eg. The sun gives us light and heat.

太阳给我们提供光和热。

You have given me a hand.

你帮了我。

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#### 初三英语

句中 make 是便役动词,意为"迫使;促使",后常用动词、名词、过去分词、形容词 等作宾语补足语。

eg. Can you make the car start?

你能让车发动起来吗?

He soon made himself understood.

他立刻把自己的意思讲明白了。

Sometimes she reads a few lines, puts down the book, walks a few steps and thinks for a while and then walks away with the book.

有时她看上几行书,放下书,踱一会儿步,思考一会儿,然后拿着书就走开了。

#### 解读与挖掘

sometimes 是頻度副词,意为"有时,时不时地",相当于 not very often,常用于一般现在时,位于 be 之后,实义动词之前,也可放在句首,句中或句末。

eg. I sometimes hear from Lucy.

我有时候收到露茜的来信。

Sometimes I help my mother in the house,

有时我帮妈妈干家务。

a few 意为"少数,几个",修饰或代替可数名词的复数形式。

eg. Can you stay a few days longer?

你能多留几天吗?

put down 是"放下"的意思, put down 还有"下车;记下;储藏"等意思。

eg. The bus stopped to put down some passengers.

公共汽车停下来让一些乘客下车。

Put down my telephone number in your notebook.

把我的电话号码记在你的本子上。

We used to put down some Chinese cabbages for winters,

我们以前常储藏大白菜以备过冬。

put 还有以下一些常用短语:

put away 把……收起来,放好

put into 把······译成;把······放进

put aside 储蓄;把……放在一边

put on 穿上;戴上

put back 把(钟,表)拨慢;推迟;放回原处

put out 熄灭;关(灯、电视)

put forward 向前拨;将……提前;提出

put through

接通(电话);完成;经受考验

put up

举起;建造;张贴;挂起

put up with

容忍;忍受

put together

把……放在一起;装配;组装

● We used to go fishing on Sundays, but

A. some times

B. sometime

C. some time

D. sometimes

we went swimming.

分析 根据上文可推知空格处的词义应为"有时候",选 D。some times"一些次 数", sometime"某个时候", some time"一段时间"。

● His family will move to Beijing tomorrow, so they must be things.

A. putting up

B. putting on

C. putting away

D, putting together

由句子所提供的情景可知"他们一家肯定在收拾东西",故选 C。

11. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home. 但是上周奶奶回家时忘记拿书了。

## 解读与挖掘

forget 后接动名词和不定式的意义有所不同:接动名词表示忘记已经做过某事; 接不定式则表示忘记去做应做的某事。

I forgot to ask Mr Wang. eg.

我忘记要问王先生了。

I forgot asking Mr wang.

我忘记已问过王先生了。

动词 leave 有时也可表示"忘记",即指"把……遗落在某地",其后应接有地点状语。

I left my key at home. eg.

我把钥匙落在家里了。

leave for 意为"动身去(某处)""到······去,出发前往"。

They are leaving for London. eg.

他们将要动身去伦敦了。

The next day she went to the librarian and said to her, "I'm very sorry. I

12. borrowed a history book from the library last week. But I can't find it. I think I've lost it."

第二天,她来到图书管理员面前,对她说:"对不起,我上周从图书馆借了一 本历史书。但我找不到了,我想是丢了。"

#### 解读与挖掘

the next day 可以指以过去某一时间为准的第二天,与一般过去时或过去将来时 连用,这种情况多用于间接引语。以现在时间为准的第二天则用 tomorrow。类似的 短语还有 next week(year)"下周(明年)",the next week(year)"第二周(年)"。

She told us that she would start the next day.

她告诉我们她会在第二天动身。

13. Someone will probably find it and return it sooner or later.

早晚会有人发现并归还(这本书)的。

#### 解读与挖掘

return 意为"回到;恢复;归还;回报"等。

We will return home in March. eg.

我们会在三月份回家。

Let's return to our subject!

让我们回到正题吧!

Remember to return the bike on time.

请按时还回自行车。

sooner or later 为习惯短语,意为"迟早""或迟或早",用于将来时。

You will know it sooner or later.

你迟早会知道的。

例 | 同义句转换:

With the help of his doctor, Liu Jun got well quickly.

Liu Jun soon because his doctor took good care of him.

分析 这是一道同义句转换题, return 有"身体恢复健康"的意思, 空格中应填 returned.

(1)例 2 Don't worry! She can understand you .

A. sooner or later B. later C. soon D. sooner

分析 根据 Don't worry! 表示"安慰",可知习惯用语 sooner or later"迟早"为正 确答案。选A。

14. A few days later, the book was still missing.

几天过去了,书还没有找到。

#### 解徒与挖掘

missing 是现在分词转化来的形容词,在此作表语,表示"找不到的""丢失的""失

eg. He missed the bus. He had to walk home.

他没有赶上公共汽车,只得步行回家。

My grandma said she missed us very much.

奶奶说她很想念我们。

踪的"。动词 miss 有"错过,未遇见,想念"等意。

Your plan can't miss.

你的计划不会落空。

● I miss in the countryside.

A, to live B, living C, live D, have lived

# 分析 此题考查动词 miss 的用法,它是及物动词,其后应接动词的-ing 形式作宾语。答案选 B。整句语意为"我怀念住在农村的日子"。

15. What was worse, Grandma lost more books.

更糟的是奶奶丢了更多的书。

#### 解读与挖掘

What is/was worse 意为"更糟的是",在句中常作插入语。

eg. What's was worse, I forgot her address. 更糟的是我忘了她的地址。

16. She was worried and so was the librarian,

她非常着急,图书管理员也是如此。

#### 解读与挖掘

so was the librarian 中用到了一个倒装句型"so+be 动词/助动词/情态动词", so 表示上文中提到的内容, 句中的 be 动词/助动词/情态动词取决于上文,其单复数取决于后面的主语。

eg. I studied in No. 4 Middle School. So did she.

我曾在四中上学,她也是。

He has seen the film. So have we.

他看过那部电影,我们也看过。

17. "I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books," said Grandma sadly.

老奶奶难过地说:"恐怕我得赔偿丢失的书。"

#### 解读与挖掘

be afraid 有以下一些用法:

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· 教材解析 YYi南道。

#### 初二英语

(1) be afraid + that 从句 恐怕,害怕

担心,害怕(发生某种情况) (2) be afraid + of doing

害怕(表示因害怕而不敢去做某事) (3) be afraid + to do

She was afraid that the dog would bite.

她害怕这狗会咬人。

I'm very afraid that I can't help you.

恐怕我帮不了你。

He is afraid of missing the chance.

他害怕失夫机会。

She was afraid to be alone.

她怕独自一人呆着。

pay for 表示"付款;赔钱",后应接表示物品的名词或代词;pay 也有"付款"的意 思,后接表示人的名词或代词;pay off 意为"还清(债务)"。

I can't pay for the computer at the moment.

我目前还不能为这台电脑付款。

He paid the little boy five yuan.

他付给了那小男孩五元钱。

They have paid off all the debts.

他们还清了所有的债务。

○ ● The flower cost him 10 yuan. (同义句转换)

He 10 yuan the flower.

分析 空格中应分别填 paid, for。注意:表示"花费"的词语还有 spend。

18. One day the librarian came up with an idea.

一天,图书管理员想出了一个办法。

#### 蟹罐与挖掘

come up with 相当于 produce,意为"想出,提出,赶上,产生,创造出"。

CCTV comes up with good TV programmes.

中央电视台常推出好的电视节目。

He came up with a suggestion.

他提出了一个建议。

come 还有一些固定短语,如:

来接人;来取物;为……而来 come for

出版;发表;出现;开花;传出 come out

come about 发生

转变:过来 come over

come across 偶然遇见

come along 出现;到达

come on 过来;开始;快(表示鼓励,劝说,不耐烦等)

come back 回来;回忆起;记起

come through 传来;康复

19. Read the end of the story. Then think of other ways to encourage people to return books.

读故事的结尾,然后想想其他的方法去鼓励人们将(捡到的)书归还。

#### 解读与挖掘

think of 意为"记起,想起;考虑,思考"。

eg. I often think of my life in the middle school,

我常常想起我在中学时的生活。

Who first thought of the idea?

谁先想出这个主意的?

注意 think about 也有"考虑,思考,想"的意思,与 think of 无大区别,但作"想起,怀念,打算,企图"解则常用 think of。

encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事

eg. My teacher often encourages me to study hard.

老师经常鼓励我努力学习。

20. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day.

直到有一天我捡到一本奶奶遗忘的书才知道那些书是怎样那么快被还到图书馆 的。

#### 解读与挖掘

not... until 表示"直到……才"。

eg. I won't go home until I finish my work.

我工作不干完不回家。

I didn't know it until yesterday.

直到昨天我才知道这件事情。

#### 典型例题归纳与解题规律、方法点评

1. 关于现在完成时的用法问题

● You haven't changed your mind,
?

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F	A. do you	B. are you
(	C. have you	D. did you
分析 这是	反意疑问句,前后时	态应保持一致。答案为 C。
<b>①</b> 例 2 T	Theyall the mon-	ey, so they have to walk home.
I	A. spend B. had :	spent C. have spent D. will spend
分析 根据	居一句 they have to	walk home(他们不得不步行回家)说明"钱花分
了"所产生的后	果存在。这里强调结:	果、影响,故应用现在完成时。答案为 C。
()例3 -	youthe fil	m yet?
	Yes, Iit last S	aturday.
A	A. will; see; saw	B. Did;see;saw
C	C. Have; seen; have	seen D. Have; seen; saw
分析 问句	]与 yet 一词连用,谓词	吾动词常用现在完成时,选 C 或 D。再看答语,县
简短的肯定形式	Yes,其中省略了 II	have,后面又补充说明是"上周六看的",因为有具
体的表示过去的	时间状语,谓语动词	用一般过去时 saw。答案为 D。
● 例 4 Y	'ou don't need to des	scribe her, Iher several times,
A	A, had met	B. have met
C	C. met	D. meet
分析 一般	t说来,在含有 many t	imes, several times, some times, once, twice A
句子中,谓语动;	词要用现在完成时态.	。答案为 B。
● 例 5 H	Hurry up! The play _	for ten minutes.
Α	A, began B, has b	peen on C. has begun D. had begun
分析 begi	n 是瞬间动词,不能致	延续,不能与表示一段时间的状语连用,可改为
has been on, on	做表语,表示"在进行	着"。本题选 B。
思考 学习	可现在完成时态的重点	点和难点是什么?通过自己对语法的学习和做
题,应该好好总	结。	
2. 关于同义	义句转换的问题	
((i) (ii)   N	Meimei has returned f	rom her hometown.
N		

At last they \_\_\_\_ a good idea. 分析 本单元中的短语 come up with 有"产生(想法)"的意思,故答案为 came, up, with.

(1) 94 2 At last they had a good idea.

分析 return 有两种意思:一是"返回",相当于 come/go back;一是"归还",可用 give back表示。在本题中是"返回"的意思,故应用 come back。答案为 come back。

思考 在本单元的学习中出现了不少同义的词或短语,可用来做同义句转换, 你能把它们全找出来吗?还有什么别的同义句转换形式?对了,还有利用同义的句 型,如 too... to 同 so... that。

#### 中考常考点归纳与突破

### 单元常考点

- 1. 现在完成时的用法和构成。
- 2. 本单元重点词汇、短语和句型。
- 3. 同义词、短语辨析。

考题! (2000·上海)

He's given an important report on the work of the government,

A. isn't he B. is he C. hasn't he D. has he

分析 根据句意, He's 应是 He has 的缩写, 用现在完成时最为合适。应选 C。

注意 遇到某些缩写时,一定要细心,如:he's 既可能是 he has 也可能是 he is 的缩写;she'd 既可能是 she had 又可能是 she would 的缩写。所以要通过上下文语 境或语法结构加以分析。

考顯 2 (2000・吉林省)

-Have you ever been to London?

A. Yes, I have gone to

B. Yes, I will go there

C. No. I have gone there

D. No, I've never been there

分析 本题考查现在完成时一般问句的回答。这里应注意一致性原则,即:答语 时态与问句一致,肯定或否定要一致,人称和数要一致。答案为 D。

考顯 3 (2003·北京)

-Where is Jim?

He to the shop. He'll be back in an hour.

A. goes B. go C. has gone D. will go

分析 由 Where is Jim? 知他不在这里,而是去了商店, go to the shop 为过去发 生的动作,但对现在造成影响,故应用现在完成时态。答案为 C。

考题 4 (2003 · 天津市)

—Mum? May I go out and play basketball?

you your homework yet?

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