与人教版·九年义务教育

三年制初级中学

教科书同步配套



知识精讲与能力训练

# 初三英语

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黄者追

# 纂前 言

《讲与练·知识精讲与能力训练》丛书是配套人教版最新初、高中教材而编写的辅导与练习丛书。本丛书较好地体现了最新大纲的精神,而且与最新教材的内容和进度同步,既重视了基础知识和基本技能的落实,又照顾到了优等生拓宽拔高的特殊需要。整套丛书的编写强调了科学性与实用性的统一,旨在帮助学生掌握系统的基础知识,训练有效的学习方法,培养思维能力、应用能力和创新能力,全面提高学生的综合素质。

本书《英语讲与练·知识精讲与能力训练》(初三年级)主要分为 "知识精讲"和"能力训练"两大部分。

一、"知识精讲"主要有三个栏目:

【重点难点】对每单元所出现的词汇和句型中的重点难点进行简 明扼要的讲解。

【语法点评】对每单元的重点语法进行归纳、分析。

【巧学妙思】系统地讲解词汇、句法等方面的知识,归纳要点,巧辨区别,旨在培养学生解题技巧与能力,拓宽知识面。

二、"能力训练"主要有五个栏目:

【双基过关】是紧扣单元内容的配套练习题,从"听说能力"、"思辨能力"、"读写能力"三个方面进行练习,以达到熟练掌握本单元所讲内容的目的。每单元都结合教材编排一篇小口头作文和一篇规范的书面表达,或选取全国部分省市中考题,以提高学生表达能力。另外本书也从最新的报刊杂志上改编了一些材料作为阅读文章,兼顾知识性、趣味性及中考的实用性。这势必会大大促进学生阅读能力的提高。听说读写能力的全面训练将更快地提高学生实际运用语言的能力。

【必会习语】是每个单元所需掌握和快速背记的词组及句型,供 学生重点掌握应会的知识。

【趣味英语】编排了小幽默故事,西洋妙语,格言以及英语国家的风土人情,背景知识的介绍,智力测试等等,丰富同学们的英语学习,激发学习兴趣,寓教于乐,增长见识,开阔眼界。

【中考指导】通过对近几年来全国部分省市典型中考试题的分析,帮助同学们系统复习,掌握要领。

【中考练兵】精心选择有代表性的各类中考试题进行精辟练习,以达到中考热身的目的。

期中和期末综合检测试题采用标准题型,便于学生进行考前自 **测和自查**。

书后集中附有训练题和检测试题的参考答案及解题思路点拨,便于练习后及时反馈;也可将答案预先统一撕掉,以供老师们在课堂上统一使用。

参加本书编写的教师全部亲自教过这套新教材,而且都是教学成绩优秀的教师,他们把教学这套新教材的丰富经验融入了本书的编写过程中,更增加了本书的实用性和学术性。

我们真诚地希望本书能成为广大新教材学习者的良师益友,同时也恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者 2004年5月

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# 英语

(初三・上册)

I have an eye which can see everything.



I have a big spoon which can make every delicious food you thought of. 我有一把可以做出任何想得到的美食的大勺子。





Really? Then, would your eye tell me where I go to have his delicious food after I have a swing? 是吗?那满眼躺告诉我。我荡完秋干后去哪里吃他的美食?

### Unit 1 In the library

#### 知识精讲

#### 【東点雅点】

1. Excuse me. Have you got…? 打扰一下,你有……吗?

[P1/T1]

这里的 have you got…?相当于 Do you have…?都表示"你有……吗?"

- 口语中常用 have got 代替 have,用 has got 代替 has。如:
- I have a notebook. = 1 have got a notebook. 我有一个笔记本

She has some books. = She has got some books. 她有些书。

但是两种句式的回答略有不同。如:

- -Do you have a red pen? cf. -Have you got a red pen? 你有红笔吗?
- -Yes, I do. /No, I don't. -Yes, I have. /No, I haven't. 是的,我有。/不,我没有。
- 2. Have you seen it anywhere? 你在什么地方见过它吗?

[P1/B13]

anywhere 意为"什么地方",用于一般疑问句或否定句中。somewhere, everywhere 意为"某处"、"到处",用于肯定句中。如:

You can find Mr. Li somewhere in the school. 你可以在学校(的某处)找到李老师。

They have looked for the boy <u>everywhere</u>, but they can't find him anywhere. 他们到处 找那个男孩儿,可是什么地方也找不到。

3. Not yet. 还没有。

[P2/B10]

这是一个省略句。完整的句子应为 I have't found the book vet.

yet 常常用在现在完成时的一般疑问句和否定句中,意为"还,已经"。与之相对应,在现在完成时的肯定句中表示"已经",可以用 already。如:

I have already found the book. 我已找到那本书了。

Have you found the book yet? 你已经找到那本书了吗?

4. She was worried and so was the librarian. 她非常着急,图书管理员也一样。[P2/B6] so 在此用来代替上文提到的情况,意为"也是如此"。这是一个倒装句,其结构通常为"so+be 动词/助动词/情态动词+另一主语",其中的 be 动词或助动词要与上文一致。如:

Lucy is thirsty, so is Lily. 露西渴了,莉莉也是。

I can swim and so can my brother. 我会游泳,我的兄弟也会。

. 3 .

10

Mr. Green works in a school, so does Mrs. Green 格林先生在一所学校教书,格林夫人也是。

Mother went to America last month, so did Father. 妈妈上个月去美国了,爸爸也去了。

5. I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost book. 我恐怕我将不得不赔偿那本丢失的书。

[P2/B6]

pay for 意为"负担……费用,赔偿"。如:

You must pay for the broken window. 你必须赔偿你打碎的玻璃。

另外,要表示花费多少钱买东西,则用 pay some money for sth.。如:

I paid 100 yuan for the trousers. 我花 100 元买了这条裤子。

6. One day the librarian came up with an idea. 一天图书管理员想了一个办法。

[P2/B4]

come up with 意为"想出"。如:

I hope you can come up with a better plan. 我希望你们可以想出一个更好的计划。come up with 还有另外一个意思"赶上",相当于 catch up with。如:

We must work hard to come up with them. 我们必须努力工作赶上他们。

7. Please <u>return</u> it to the school library. 请把它还给学校图书馆。 [P2/B2]

此句中的 return 意为"归还",相当于 give back。 return 还有另外一个意思"返回,回来",相当于 come/go back。如:

Please return the purse to the old woman. = Please give back the purse to the old woman. 请把钱包还给那个老妇人。

Jim will return from Shanghai next month. = Jim will come back from Shanghai next month. 吉姆下个月将从上海回来。

8. Then think of three other ways… 然后想出其他三种方法……

[P3/T1]

think of 在此句中的意思是"想出,想起"。如:

Can you think of a riddle? 你能想出一个谜语吗?

think of 还有另外一个常用的意思"认为"。如:

What do you think of the film? 你觉得这部电影怎么样?

我们来比较一下有关 think 的词组:think about(考虑)、think over(认真思考)、think out(想出)。

9. ··· I <u>picked up</u> a book··· ······我捡到了一本书·····。 [P3/T3]

pick up 意为"捡起、拾起"。这是一个"动词+副词"的词组。名词做宾语可以放在 pick up 的中间或后面,代词(it/them)做宾语则一定要放在中间。如:

. 4 .

Where did you <u>pick</u> up this watch? = Where did you <u>pick</u> this watch up? 你在哪儿捡 到的汶块表?

There is a pen on the floor, please pick it up. 地上有支笔, 请把它捡起来。

10.1 guess somebody <u>else</u> has borrowed it. 我猜是别人把他借走了。 [P4/T3] else 的意思是"别的,其他的",常用在疑问词或不定代词的后面。如:

What else do you want to buy? —Nothing else, 你还想买些别的什么东西吗? —没什么了。

Where else did they go? 他们还去什么别的地方了吗?

Is there anything else I can do for you? 我还能为你做些别的事吗?

11. I've just finished reading the book. 我刚刚读完那本书。

[P3/B6]

finish 之后只能用动名词做宾语。如:

Did you finish doing your homework? 你做完作业了吗?

I will finish copying the new words in five minutes. 我会在五分钟之内把生词抄完。初中课本中出现过的只能用动名词做宾语的词还有: enjoy(喜欢,享受)、mind(介意),practice(练习)等。如:

Uncle John <u>enjoys sitting</u> under the tree ad drinking tea. 约翰叔叔喜欢坐在树下喝茶。

Do you mind opening the window? 你介意打开窗户吗?

Shall we practice singing together? 我们一起练习唱歌好吗?

#### 【语法点评】

#### 现在完成时(一)

本单元开始学习现在完成时。

现在完成时用来表示过去发生的或已完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。

现在完成时的结构为:主语+助动词 have/has+过去分词+ ......。

它的否定句形式为:主语 + haven't/hasn't + 过去分词 + ·····。

它的一般疑问句形式为: Have/Has+主语+过去分词+ ......?

简略答语为:(肯定)Yes,主语 + have/has. (否定)No,主语 + have't/hasn't. 如:

I have worked in the library.

I have't worked in the library.

Have you worked in the library?

He has finished his homework.

He hasn't finished his homework.

Has he finished his homework?

Yes,I have./No,I haven't. 【巧学妙思】 Yes, he has. /No, he hasn't.

#### about 和 on

about 和 on 都表示"关于",但是有一定的区别。about 强调的是内容; on 则强调的是主题或题目。在口语中,当说某一具体学科时, on 常可用 about 替换,不过 about 所表示的内容较普通、不太正式,而 on 表示的是严肃的或学术性的内容,是仅供研究用的。如:

Have you got any books about maths? 你有一些关于数学的书吗? [P1/T5] She likes reading on many different subjects. 她喜欢读(有关)许多不同科目的书。

P2/T3]

This is a book about music. 这是一本有关音乐的书。

Do you like the books on Chinese history? 你喜欢(有关)中国历史方面的书吗?

Mr. Zhang will give us a lesson on/about Chinese history. 张老师将要给我们上一堂有关中国历史的课。

#### maybe 和 may be

maybe 是一个副词,它的意思是"也许,可能",相当于 perhaps(P1/B8);而 may be 是一个"情态动词+动词原形"的结构,它在句中做谓语。如:

Maybe it's yours. (PI/B12) = It may be yours. 它可能是你的。

Maybe you are right. = You may be right. 可能你是对的。

Maybe he likes football. = He may like football. 他可能喜欢足球。

#### used to ₱ be used to

used to(do sth)的意思是"过去常常",表示过去总做某事,但现在不做了,只能用于过去时态。如:

She used to be a Chinese teacher.她过去是一个语文老师。

[P2/T1]

He used to get up early. 他过去常常早起。

be used to(doing sth.),它的意思是"习惯于",表示做一件事已经成了习惯,可以用于过去、现在、将来等多种时态。如:

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯早起。

These foreigners will be used to living in Taiyuan. 这些外国人会习惯住在太原的。

. 6 .

#### forget/remember to do sth. 和 forget/remember doing sth.

forget 的反义词是 remember,两个词的用法相同,后面既可以接动词不定式,也可以接动名词,但所表达的意义不同。forget/remember to do sth.意为忘记/记得去做某事(事情还未做);forget/remember doing sth.意为忘记/记得做过某事(事情已做)。如:

They forget to lock the door. 他们忘了锁门了。(门未锁)

They forget locking the door. 他们忘记锁过门了。(门已锁)

I remember to take the medicine. 我记得要吃药。(药还未吃)

I remember taking the medicine. 我记得吃过药了。(药已吃)

在初中课本中,类似用法的词(组)还有 stop 和 go on。

stop to do sth. 表示停下来去做另一件事; stop doing sth. 表示停止正在做的这件事, go on to do sth. 表示继续做另一件事; go on doing sth. 表示继续做同一件事。如:

The teacher is coming, please stop talking. 老师来了,不要说话了。

Let's stop to talk about it. 让我们停下来讨论一下这件事。

Don't read the text, let's go on to write a passage. 不要读课文了,让我们接着写一篇短文吧。

Please go on writing the passage. 请继续写这篇短文。



16 1 th

#### ·in 能 力 练

#### 【双基过关】

#### 一、听说能力

1. A. ever	子中所包含的单词或词 B. never	C. every	D. very					
2. A. self	B. shelf	C. shelves	D. shine					
3. A. somewhere	B. anywhere	C. anyone	D. everywhere					
4. A. get up	B. stand up	C. pick up	D. take up					
5. A. have got	B. has got	C. have been	D. has been					
Ⅱ. 听句子,选出正确的	]应答语							
6. A. Yes, Ido.	B. No, I don't have.	C. Yes, I have.	D. No, I haven't					
7. A. So are we.	B. So do we.	C. So we do.	D. We do so.					
8. A. Once.	B. Not yet.	C. Often.	D. Yes, never.					
9. A. Thanks, I will. C. No, I don't 10. A. You are right.		B. Yes, I do. D. That's good idea. B. You are wrong.						
					C. Don't be afraid.		D. Let me help you find it.	
					■. 听短文,填入所缺的	词		
My grandma 11	_ to be a Chinese teache	r,she likes reading o	on many12 sub					

#### I

jects. She often 13 books from the school library and reads in the school yard. But one day, she was 14 because she 15 find one of the library books. The librarian was worried too. Then she came up with an 16 . She asked grandma to put up a notice in the school and \_\_17 down" If you find the book \_\_18 the name of Chinese history, please 19 it to the library, you'll be thanked very much. "The next day, they got the 20 book back.

#### Ⅳ. 口头作文

题目"Our School Library",介绍一下你们学校的图书馆,至少六句话。

#### 二、思辨能力

V.从右栏中找出左栏单词的正确释义

	21 . several		A. learning			
	22. librarian		B. some, a few			
	23. once		C. give money to			
	24. pay		D. a person who wor	ks in the library		
	25. knowledge		E. one time			
VI	单项选择					
	26.—Have you looked	for your purse	?			
	-Yes, I have look	ed for it				
	A. somewhere; any	where	B. everywhere; somev	B. everywhere; somewhere		
	C. anywhere; some	where	D. anywhere; everywi	here		
	27. Jim looks unhappy	because he couldn't	the library book.			
	A. find	B. find out	C. look	D. look for		
	28. I think I will	your bike on time.				
	A. return	B. give	C. return back	D. give back to		
	29. I have many tapes	music.				
	A. in	B. on	C. of	D. to		
	30. He the gar	me many times.				
	A. play	B. plays	C. played	D. has played		
	31. They haven't finish	hed their letter	S.			
	A. write	B. to write	C. writing	D. wrote		
	32. How long may I _	the book?				
	A. borrow	B. lend	C. keep	D. get		
	33.—It is too far from	here to the zoo.				
	—Why don't you	a bus.				
	A. by	B. take	C. to take	D. drive		
	34.1 twenty yuan the English-Chinese dictionary.					
	A. gave; to	B. paid; to	C. paid; for	D. spent; for		
	35. She has finished her maths homework, but she hasn't finished her physics					
	homework					
	A. already; yet	B. yet; already	C. already; already	D. yet; yet		
	36. There are many apples, let's					
	A. pick up them		B. pick them up			
	C. to pick them up		D. to pick up them			

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