



根据“英语课程标准”编写

初三年级
全一册

英语语法 单元练

主编：卢汉梅



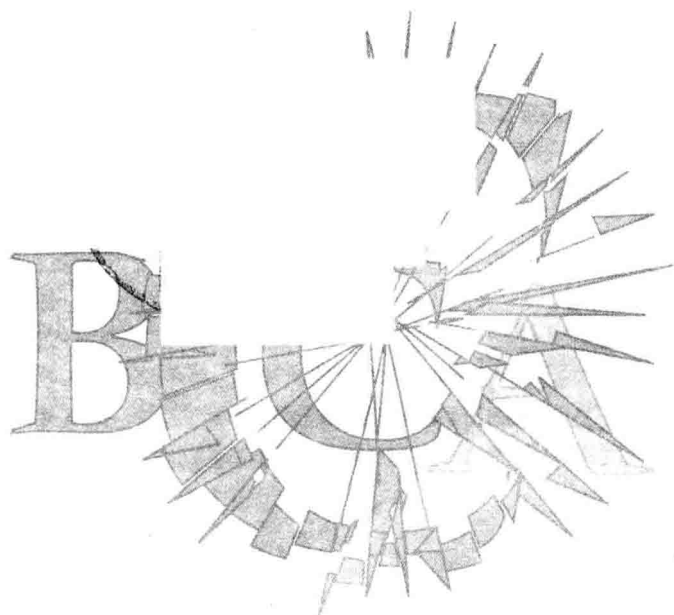
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初三年级
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编写说明

随着国际交流日益发展扩大,英语作为一门语言的交际功能越来越凸现出来,近年来对英语教材的修改及英语教学的改革都是为了使學生更好地学习语言技能,增强语言交际能力,而不仅仅是学习一门语言知识。但是,这一切并不意味着学习一门外语时,语法知识无关紧要。由于我国的国情和客观条件有限,绝大多数学生在学习英语时没有合适的语言环境。学好基本语法知识则有利于学习语言技能,使语言交际更规范,更容易达到所预期的效果。基于这种认识,我们编写了这套《英语语法单元练》,从初一到高三,每个年级为一册,共六册,旨在帮助中学生更好地掌握并运用英语交际的技能。

这套丛书以讲解语法规则为主。每个单元包括三个部分。第一部分为“本单元语法项目”。第二部分为“语法精讲”,此部分详尽地讲解了本单元的语法现象及要点。为避免同一语法现象在一本书里重复讲解,我们根据教材中语法侧重点的不同进行编写。初三年级一册和高三年级一册对所学过的语法项目进行了总结、归纳,以利于学生学习、复习、备考。第三部分为“语法精练”。编者根据各单元的语法要点,有针对性地设计了一些语法练习题,让同学们对语法条例、规则有一些感性认识,继而能做到熟能生巧。

这套丛书的作者均为长期从事中学英语教学、经验丰富的教师。在编写过程中他们充分利用自己的教学经验和对学生的了解,对重点难点讲解清晰、到位,语言浅显易懂。我们相信这套丛书会给同学们学习带来便利和帮助。由于编写时间仓促,错误或不当之处,敬请读者指正。

编者
2002年8月

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Unit 1

In the library

一、本单元语法项目

现在完成时(一)

二、语法精讲

英语的时态通常被分为两大类,现在时态和过去时态。具体分类如下:

类 别	现在时态类	过去时态类
时 态	一般现在时	一般过去时
	现在进行时	过去进行时
	现在完成时	过去完成时
	一般将来时	过去将来时

现在完成时属于现在时态一类。在运用时,通常在同一个句子中用属于同一类的时态。

They are planting trees. They have planted about 100 trees.

他们在种树。他们种了大约 100 棵树。

—What is he doing?

—He is watering the flower. He waters the flowers at this time every day.

他在做什么?

他在浇花。他每天这时候浇花。

He said he was watching TV when I called him up.

他说我给他打电话时他正在看电视。

1. 现在完成时的结构

现在完成时由助动词 have (has) + 过去分词构成。具体用法如下(以动词 hear 为例):

肯定句:

I / You have heard...

He / She / It has heard...

We / They have heard...

否定句:

I / You have not heard...

He / She / It has not heard...

We / They have not heard...

一般疑问句及简略回答:

Have I / you heard...? Yes, I / you have.

No, I / you haven't.

Has he / she / it heard...? Yes, he / she / it has.

No, he / she / it hasn't.

Have we / they heard...? Yes, we / they have.

No, we / they haven't.

2. 现在完成时的特殊性

在现在时态一类中,一般现在时和现在进行时都表示目前的行为。但现在完成时却比较特殊。它所表示的动作联系着过去和现在,即:过去发生的动作与现在有关系。

I have finished my homework.

我已做完了作业。

(“做作业”已是过去的事情,但此句话意味着“我可以做其他事了”。)

I have studied English for 3 years.

我学英语三年了。

(三年前开始学,直到现在。也许还要学下去。)

3. 与一般过去时比较

一般过去时单纯表示过去某时发生的动作,与现在没有任何联系。句中通常有表示单纯过去的时间状语。

I finished my homework at 5 o'clock.

我在5点钟做完了作业。

(明确说出是 5 点钟时的动作, 与现在没有关系。)

I studied English when I was 15 years old.

我 15 岁的时候学过英语。

(单纯讲 15 年前的事情, 与现在无关。)

三、语法精练

I. 选择填空

- C1. I just reading this book. It's very interesting.
A. am, finishing B. /, finished C. have, finished D. has, finished
- A2. Summer is hot and winter is cold.
A. is, is B. was, was
C. have been, have been D. has been, has been
- B3. My father wrote several letters and will post them this afternoon.
A. writes, posts B. has written, will post
C. wrote, will post D. will write, has posted
- D4. — I lost my glasses?
— Yes, I saw them on your desk a moment ago.
A. Do you see B. Did you see
C. Would you see D. Have you seen
- C5. You don't need to introduce us. We have met each other before. ①
A. meet B. met C. have met D. would meet
- D6. Where is the book? I can't see it anywhere.
A. will you put B. did I put C. can I put D. have you put
- B7. — I gave you 120 yuan for the dress?
— Yes, I gave you 120 yuan just now.
A. Did you pay B. Have you paid C. Is the price expensive D. How much would you pay
- B8. — When did you move to Beijing?
— We didn't decide the time.
A. did you move, didn't decide B. will you move, haven't decided
C. have you moved, didn't decide D. will you move, won't decide

9. — _____ anybody come in?

—No, I _____ my work just now.

- A. Have you seen, was doing B. Did you see, have done
C. Do you see, did D. Are you seeing, do

10. Look! Ann _____ the fastest. She _____ up 5 balls.

- A. works, picks B. worked, picked
C. works, has picked D. worked, is picking

II. 用所给动词的正确时态填空

- What clothes _____ your sister _____? (like, wear)
- The students in Class 3 often _____ English in the morning. Listen! How well they _____! (read, read)
- I think everything _____ better if you work hard. (be)
- _____ you _____ everything ready for the party? (get)
- She always _____ books. She _____ five books. (lose, lose)
- I remember I _____ the book on the shelf at the moment. (put)
- Mrs Chang _____ the kitchen when I went to see her. (clean)
- Boys of our school _____ very much to play football. But our school _____ a football ground for them. (like, not have)
- How long _____ she _____ in this school? (study)
- I _____ a plane _____ very low. (see, fly)

III. 找出各句中的错误并改正

1. That English teacher has come to our school three years ago.

A

B

C

D

2. I have not gone to the computer room for a long time.

A

B

C

D

3. —Did you visit the museum? —No. Is there anything interesting?

A

B

C

D

4. Has Lily and Lucy borrowed any books from the library?

A

B

C

D

5. The sun has come up from the east. It gives us heat and light.

A

B

C

D

6. The boy finished his exercises. I think he can leave.

A

B

C

D

7. She is afraid of losing more books, so she has give all the books back to the library.
 A B C D
8. Tom picked up the money on the ground and asked the people around, "Whose money this is?" *is this*
 A B C D
9. He has drawn many pictures. The best picture is the one called "Sun and Sea".
 A B C D
10. —What's happening here? —A car has hit a little girl and ran away.
 A B C D *run*

IV. 根据汉语完成句子

1. 会议三点钟开始,但是现在只来了几个人。
 The meeting _____ at three o'clock, but only _____ people _____.
2. 他去年才开始学习英语,但他已经学了很多东西。
 He _____ to learn English last year, but he _____.
3. —她来吗?
 —她马上来。她的作文已经写完了。
 —_____ she _____?
 —Yes. She _____. She _____ her composition.
4. 不要指望谁会给你帮忙。你最好自己把盒子打开。
 Don't hope anybody _____ you. _____ the box yourself.
5. —我买了一本新书。
 —这本书确实很好。我读了几遍。
 —I _____ a new book.
 —This book is really good. I _____ it several times.
6. 我非常喜欢这张 CD,可惜我没有 CD 机。
 I like this CD very much, _____ I _____ a CD _____.
7. 这本书中有这么多精彩句子。我已经抄了几张纸了。
 There are _____ beautiful sentences in this book. I _____

_____ several pages in my notebook.

8. —这本字典多少钱?

—65 元。很贵吗?

—How much _____ you _____ for the dictionary?

—65 *yuan*. _____ expensive?

9. 她以前是个语文老师,现在已经当了三年图书管理员。

She _____ a Chinese teacher. She _____

_____ a librarian for three years.

10. 简说她没有看见那盘录像带。也许妈妈将它放在哪儿了。

Jane said she _____ the video tape. Maybe Mum _____

_____ it _____.

Unit 2

Water sports

一、本单元语法项目

现在完成时(二)

二、语法精讲

如第一单元所讲,现在完成时是一个特殊的时态。需要掌握它的用法特点并在运用时加以注意。

1. 现在完成时的用法

1) 现在完成时通常表示某动作从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到现在。这个动作也许还要持续下去。

He has studied English for three years.

他已经学了三年英语。

I haven't seen him for a long time.

我很长时间没见过他了。

I have sold two cars today.

我今天已经卖出了两辆小汽车。

They practised twice these days.

他们这几天练了两次。

She has been ill for several days.

她病了几天了。

You have grown taller.

你长高了很多。

2) 现在完成时也可以用于某种已经结束的行为对现在的情况产生了影响。

The boy has left here.

那男孩已经离开这里了。(说明男孩现在不在这里)

I have seen the film twice.

我已经看过这部电影两次了。(说明我已知电影的内容)

The city has changed a lot.

这个城市有了很大的变化。(说明看上去与过去不一样)

2. 在现在完成时的句子中,常用 **already, yet, just, ever, never, since, until now, so far** 等副词或副词词组做状语,强调现在完成时动作的时间。

They have already won the first game.

他们已经赢了第一场比赛。

Have you got the plan ready yet?

你把计划做好了吗?

I have just received a letter.

我刚收到了一封信。

Have you ever gone water-skiing?

你以前做过滑水运动吗?

I have never been so proud of myself.

我从来没有感到这么骄傲。

3. 一般过去时与现在完成时的区别

1) 当句子中有 ago, just now, yesterday, last month, in 1995 等明确的时间状语表示过去时间时,通常用一般过去时。

I saw him a minute ago.

我刚才还见过他。

The small child crossed the road just now.

那小孩刚刚穿过了马路。

He didn't take part in the competition yesterday.

他昨天没有参加比赛。

The Chinese football team first entered the World Cup in 2001.

中国足球队于 2001 年首次进入世界杯。

2) 当句子中的状语表示的时间是到说话时为止,通常用现在完成时。

I have been to Beijing for only once.

我只去过北京一次。

My father has left for Beijing.

我爸爸去北京了。

Until now we have planted 240 trees.

到目前为止我们种了 240 棵树。

So far he has read 15 pages.

到现在他才看了 15 页。

Mr Smith has visited most of the big cities of China since 1990.

自 1990 年以来史密斯先生已到过中国大多数大城市。

- 3) 当只是强调过去的动作本身时,用一般过去时。如果强调这个行为对现在的影响,则用现在完成时。

He got up early.

他起得很早。(强调“起床”的动作“早”。)

He has got up.

他起床了。(强调他现在不在床上)

What did you have for lunch?

你午饭吃了什么?(单纯问吃的东西)

Have you had lunch?

你吃了午饭吗?(问“饿不饿”,“要不要吃”)

He told me the news in the classroom.

他在教室里告诉我这个消息。(说明“告诉”当时的地点)

He has told me the news.

他告诉了我这个消息。(说明我现在已经知道了)

三、语法精练

I. 选择填空

1. —How is the basketball match going on?

—Our class _____ the first game.

A. win

B. won

C. has won

D. have won

2. —How do you think about the film?

—Very nice. I _____ it twice.

A. saw

B. looked

C. have looked

D. have seen

3. —We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.

—What do you think _____ to her?

- A. was happening B. has happened C. to happen D. happened
4. —You _____ so much for supper.
—I'm hungry. I _____ the house this afternoon.
A. have eaten, cleaned B. eat, have cleaned
C. ate, cleaned D. have eaten, have cleaned
5. I _____ a letter to my uncle last night.
A. wrote B. write C. was writing D. have written
6. Great changes _____ in China during these ten years.
A. take place B. have taken place
C. took place D. are taking place
7. —Will Mr Wang be in his office tomorrow morning?
—No. He _____ to Dalian on business.
A. left B. has left C. has been D. has gone
8. —Have you had your lunch _____?
—Yes. I have _____ had it.
A. yet, already B. already, yet
C. yet, yet D. already, already
9. He _____ maths for more than twenty years since he _____ to our school.
A. taught, came B. taught, has come
C. has taught, come D. has taught, came
10. —You look stronger than before.
—Running every morning _____ me fit.
A. makes B. made C. has made D. will make

II. 写出下列动词的过去式和过去分词

cross _____	pollute _____
pour _____	encourage _____
join _____	produce _____
offer _____	cost _____
search _____	spit _____
allow _____	smell _____
attack _____	teach _____

warm _____

bring _____

harm _____

speak _____

protect _____

write _____

III. 用所给动词的正确形式完成对话

A: _____ you _____ (travel) by train?

B: Yes. I _____ (have).

A: How many times _____ you _____ (do) that?

B: Only once. I _____ (take) a train to Qingdao.

A: When _____ you _____ (go) to Qingdao?

B: In 1999. My father _____ (have) a meeting in the city that summer
and I _____ (spend) my holiday with him.

A: What _____ you _____ (think) of the city?

B: Very beautiful. I _____ never _____ (visit) a place like that. I
hope _____ (go) there for a second time.

IV. 根据汉语完成句子

1. 这个展览自从开办(open up)以来吸引了成千上万的参观者。

The show _____ thousands of visitors since it _____.

2. 我们经理到上海出差了。请你下周再来电话好吗?

Our manager _____ to Shanghai _____.
_____ you _____ again next week?

3. 他从小就想当兵。现在他的梦想(dream)实现了。

He _____ a soldier when he was very young. Now his
dream _____.

4. 一窗户都修好了吗?

一还没有。天晚了,剩下一些明天修。

一_____ you _____ all the windows _____?

一Not yet. It's late now. I _____ some for tomorrow.

5. 你把我的电脑怎么了? 它死机了。

What _____ you _____ to my computer? It _____ work.

6. 世界上有多少人横渡了英吉利海峡?

_____ people in the world _____ the English

Channel?

7. 小强在科技发明(scientific invention)大赛中获了一等奖。我们为他感到骄傲。

We _____ Xiao Qiang because he _____ the First Prize in the Competition for Scientific Inventions.

8. 从开始到现在,奥运会始终是世界上最精彩的运动会。

The Olympic Games _____ always _____ the most wonderful games in the world _____ it began.

9. 他已经描绘了那个人的长相。你能不能画一张他的像出来?

He _____ what the man looks like. Can you draw a picture _____?

10. 我从未尝试过独自旅行。

I _____ to have a journey _____.