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你学

助

初中课程同步辅导丛书



# 英语

初三



CHUZHONG  
KECHENG  
TONGBU FUDAO  
CONGSHU

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**助你学**  
**初中课程同步辅导丛书**  
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# 前 言

现行的九年义务教育全日制初级中学教材是为适应素质教育的需要,实现由应试教育向素质教育的转轨而编写的。较之以前的教材有许多新的特点,特别是对能力的要求上有些提高。为帮助同学们理解和掌握好义务教育教材,在同学与教材之间架设掌握知识、提高能力和发展智力的桥梁,我们编写了《助你学——初中课程同步辅导丛书》。这套丛书按年级和科目共分15册,包括语文、数学、英语、物理和化学五科。

本丛书编写者都是有多年教学经验的高级教师,特级教师。根据各学科教学大纲和新教材(人教版)的特点,本书在重现教材的知识结构与认识结构方面独具匠心,具有权威性和准确性;同时,本丛书还密切结合初中的教学实际,对同学掌握重点,突破难点,抓住关键,形成知识网络和学科能力有很好的帮助,具有实用性,是一套较好的课外学习丛书。出版几年来,受到师生普遍欢迎。现在,编者又在广泛听取师生意见的基础上进行了重编。

本册是初三英语分册。本书根据教学大纲的要求,本着理论联系实际的原则,从学生的学习实际出发,突出教材的重点知识,便于学生掌握;对教材中的难点,讲解深入浅出,易于理解。配合教材中的语音、词汇、习语、课文,练习充分,使学生既能巩固所学语言知识,又能形成语言能力;在练习中还加强功能意念训练,培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力。切实体现由

“知识型”向“能力型”的转变。

本书按照课本体系和教学要求编写,主要包括以下几项内容:一、知识要点:每单元的知识要点,包括三个部分。A. 语法:概述本单元所学语法项目。B. 词组与习语:本单元的重点部分,便于学生掌握。C. 功能项目:本单元的主要功能项目。二、几点说明:讲解课本中的疑难点,其中包括语法,读音规则,词义解析,习惯语的用法等。三、练习:包括本单元所学知识,覆盖面广,重点突出,题型多样化,既考查知识,又考查能力,并有分数要求,便于学生掌握。四、水平测试:考查本部分所学知识。五、期末测试题:考查本学期所学全部知识。试题综合性强,突出考查运用语言的能力。试题既有分数要求,又有时间要求。

由于对九年义务教育大纲和教材理解上的差异,书中难免有疏漏和不当之处,敬祈同学们不吝赐教。

编 者

1997.5

# 目 录

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| 第1单元 .....          | (1)   |
| 第2单元 .....          | (10)  |
| 第3单元 .....          | (21)  |
| 第4单元 .....          | (30)  |
| 第5单元 .....          | (40)  |
| 第6单元 .....          | (51)  |
| 第7单元 .....          | (61)  |
| 第1—7单元 水平测试题 .....  | (73)  |
| 第8单元 .....          | (80)  |
| 第9单元 .....          | (92)  |
| 第10单元 .....         | (105) |
| 第11单元 .....         | (119) |
| 第12单元 .....         | (132) |
| 第13单元 .....         | (146) |
| 第14单元 .....         | (159) |
| 第8—14单元 水平测试题 ..... | (171) |
| 第一学期自测题 .....       | (179) |
| 第15单元 .....         | (187) |
| 第16单元 .....         | (204) |
| 第17单元 .....         | (215) |
| 第18单元 .....         | (227) |

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| 第 19 单元 .....          | (242) |
| 第 15—19 单元 水平测试题 ..... | (252) |
| 第 20 单元 .....          | (261) |
| 第 21 单元 .....          | (271) |
| 第 22 单元 .....          | (281) |
| 第 23 单元 .....          | (292) |
| 第 24 单元 .....          | (302) |
| 第 15—24 单元 水平测试题 ..... | (303) |
| 初三自测题 .....            | (313) |
| 参考答案 .....             | (325) |

## 第1单元 (Lesson 1~4)

### 一、知识要点

A. 语法:表示祝贺的祈使句。

B. 词组与习语

- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. be glad to do       | 很高兴做某事 |
| 2. Happy Teachers' day | 教师节愉快! |
| 3. with best wishes    | 良好的祝愿  |
| 4. good luck           | 好运气    |
| 5. give a talk         | 做报告    |
| 6. for example         | 例如     |
| 7. the given name      | 名字、教名  |
| 8. for short           | 简称     |
| 9. full name           | 全名     |
| 10. of course          | 当然     |

C. 功能项目: Good wishes 美好的祝愿

### 二、几点说明

1. Glad to see you again. 又见到你很高兴。此句常用于初次见面,也可以说 I'm glad to see you.

be glad to do sth 很高兴做某事。如:

I'm glad to have lunch with you. 很高兴与你共进午餐。

2. They are both fine, too. 他们也都很好。

both 表示两个都。三或三个以上要用 all。如:

Both children have gone to Beijing. 两个孩子都去北京

了。

All the students came here in time. 所有学生都按时到达了。

注意 both 前面不能加冠词。

3. Nothing difficult. 没有什么困难的东西

注意修饰 something, anything, nothing, everything 的形容词,要放在这些词的后面。

I have something interesting to tell you. 我有一些有趣的事情要告诉你。

Do you find anything different? 你发现什么不同的东西吗?

4. He chose to talk about English names. 他决定要谈谈英国人的名字。

choose 后接不定式表示选定、愿意、决定的意思。如:

I have chosen to work with them. 我已决意和他们一起工作

I don't choose to live here. 我不愿意住在这儿。

5. Choose any subject. 你可以选择任何题目。

这是省略句。完整的句子是: You may choose any subject. any 用于肯定时,意为任何,无论哪一个。any 在句中要重读。如:

You may take any book on the desk. 桌子上的书你可以随便拿一本。

6. People usually call me Jim for short. 人们经常简称我吉姆。

short for 和 for short 都表示简称之意,但前者用在句中,后者用在句首或句末。前者中的 short 是形容词,后者的



short 是名词。如：

Kate is short for Cathering. 凯特是凯瑟琳的简称。

We call Linda Lin for short. 我们把琳达简称为琳。

### 三、练习（总计 100 分）

I. 找出每组划线部分读音不同的单词。（10 分）

- | A                      | B                | C               | D                  |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| ( ) 1. <u>s</u> alt    | <u>c</u> ourse   | <u>t</u> alk    | im <u>po</u> rtant |
| ( ) 2. <u>s</u> ubject | <u>s</u> uger    | <u>to</u> uch   | tr <u>u</u> ck     |
| ( ) 3. <u>ch</u> oose  | <u>co</u> ol     | <u>m</u> oon    | <u>fo</u> ot       |
| ( ) 4. <u>sh</u> ould  | <u>co</u> uld    | <u>sh</u> out   | <u>w</u> ould      |
| ( ) 5. <u>bo</u> th    | <u>tw</u> elfth  | <u>we</u> ather | <u>mo</u> nth      |
| ( ) 6. <u>w</u> ished  | <u>wa</u> tched  | <u>pick</u> ed  | <u>call</u> ed     |
| ( ) 7. <u>l</u> ong    | <u>E</u> nglish  | <u>str</u> ong  | <u>mor</u> ning    |
| ( ) 8. <u>p</u> age    | <u>por</u> ridge | <u>A</u> ugust  | <u>a</u> ge        |
| ( ) 9. <u>b</u> uses   | <u>hou</u> ses   | <u>cl</u> asses | <u>f</u> aces      |
| ( ) 10. <u>p</u> arent | <u>par</u> ty    | <u>car</u> d    | <u>ex</u> ample    |

II. 找出下列单词所缺的字母。（10 分）

- |                     |        |        |         |         |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| ( ) 1. diff ____ lt | A. cui | B. icu | C. ciu  | D. uci  |
| ( ) 2. su ____ ct   | A. ebj | B. bej | C. bje  | D. jeb  |
| ( ) 3. sh ____ ld   | A. ou  | B. uo  | C. or   | D. ur   |
| ( ) 4. ex ____ ple  | A. em  | B. im  | C. am   | D. ma   |
| ( ) 5. gi ____      | A. ven | B. nev | C. env  | D. vne  |
| ( ) 6. im ____ tant | A. bor | B. por | C. orp  | D. orb  |
| ( ) 7. c ____ se    | A. ure | B. rou | C. oru  | D. our  |
| ( ) 8. ch ____ se   | A. oo  | B. ee  | C. oa   | D. os   |
| ( ) 9. wi ____      | A. shs | B. chs | C. shes | D. ches |

( ) 10. ho \_\_\_\_ day    A. la    B. lo    C. li    D. le

II. 选择填空。(20分)

( ) 1. I'm very \_\_\_\_ with your housework.

- A. help you      B. glad you  
C. glad to help    D. glad to help you

( ) 2. "How were you last winter?" "I was fine and I \_\_\_\_."

- A. had a good summer holiday.  
B. had a good time  
C. had very good winter holiday.  
D. enjoy myself

( ) 3. "\_\_\_\_ your birthday." "Thank you very much."

- A. Best wish with      B. Best wish for  
C. Best wishes with    D. Best wishes for

( ) 4. What do you want to give our teacher for Teachers' Day? How about \_\_\_\_ her some flowers?

- A. give    B. gave    C. give    D. giving

( ) 5. What did you \_\_\_\_ to your son when you came here to see him

- A. bring    B. carry    C. make    D. take

( ) 6. It's good \_\_\_\_ a farm on Sunday.

- A. visit    B. visits    C. visited    D. visiting

( ) 7. Do you know who \_\_\_\_ at the meeting tomorrow?

- A. speaks    B. spoke    C. will speak    D. has spoken

( ) 8. Will you please stop \_\_\_\_ with me? I have

something to tell you.

A. talks B. talking C. to talk D. talked

( ) 9. I'm reading \_\_\_\_\_ book.

A. a quite interesting B. quite a interesting

C. an quite interesting D. quite an interesting

( ) 10. I want to know what makes him \_\_\_\_\_ so.

A. say B. says C. to say D. saying

( ) 11. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ ill in bed, I think.

A. must be B. mustn't be

C. can be D. will be

( ) 12. What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ do?

A. has...to B. does...has to be

C. have...to D. does...have to

( ) 13. Can you leave Jim \_\_\_\_\_?

A. by him B. by himself

C. for him D. for himself

( ) 14. Can you guess \_\_\_\_\_?

A. how old is the baby B. how old the baby is

C. how old was the baby D. how old the baby was

( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful the flowers are!

A. What B. What a C. How D. How a

( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers you give our teacher!

A. What B. What a C. How D. How a

( ) 17. They gave cards to \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese teacher \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.

A. both...of B. both...and

C. all...of D. all...and

- ( ) 18. Let's give our teachers \_\_\_\_ Teachers' Day.  
 A. flower for      B. card for  
 C. diary for      D. best wishes for
- ( ) 19. Can you help to pull the man \_\_\_\_ the river?  
 A. out    B. out of    C. up    D. of out
- ( ) 20. He looked up and saw \_\_\_\_ standing in front of him.  
 A. anybody      B. they  
 C. somebody      D. some body

IV. 用所给词的正确形式填空。(10 分)

- Is there any \_\_\_\_ (different) between the two words?
- Let's start with the \_\_\_\_ (twelve) lesson.
- Please give these \_\_\_\_ (knife) to your classmates.
- The old man was too tired to walk any \_\_\_\_ (far).
- We can't do all the work by \_\_\_\_ (we).
- Jim is my \_\_\_\_ (give) name.
- I must work much \_\_\_\_ (careful) than before.
- The Great Wall is the place of \_\_\_\_ (interesting).
- He said to us, "Help \_\_\_\_ (you) to some fish."
- The \_\_\_\_ (visit) are very pleased to see the Summer Palace.

V. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。(10 分)

- He will go to college (大学) after he \_\_\_\_ (grow) up.
- What has he chosen \_\_\_\_ (talk) about?
- We'd better \_\_\_\_ (not bring) our diary here today.
- John Brown can be \_\_\_\_ (call) Mr Brown by us.
- Mother often does some \_\_\_\_ (wash) on Sunday.

6. "Where is our teacher?" "He \_\_\_\_ (go) to the office."
7. "Where are the children?" "They \_\_\_\_ (swim) in the river."
8. She will go shopping if it \_\_\_\_ (not rain) tomorrow.
9. We \_\_\_\_ (be) careful because it is dangerous.
10. We call her Xiao Fang if she \_\_\_\_ (wish).

VI. 按要求变换下列各句。(20分)

1. I gave my teacher some flowers for Teachers' Day.  
(就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_ you give your teacher for teacher's Day?
2. We'll meet the next year. (就划线部分提问.)  
\_\_\_\_ we meet?
3. He went to the farm last night. (变一般疑问句.)  
\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_ to the farm last night?
4. He chose to talk about English names. (就划线部分提问.)  
\_\_\_\_ he choose to talk about?
5. There is nothing difficult. (变一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_ difficult?
6. Jim writes carefully. His sister writes even more carefully. (合成一个句子.)  
\_\_\_\_ writes \_\_\_\_ carefully than \_\_\_\_.
7. I'll go and play with you when I finish my home-work. (改写句子).  
I \_\_\_\_ go and play with you \_\_\_\_ I finish my home-work.
8. How nice the watch is! (改写句子)

\_\_\_\_\_ nice watch it is!

9. The coat is too expensive. I can't buy it. (合成一句。)

The coat is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive \_\_\_\_\_ me to buy.

Ⅶ. 阅读理解并根据每空所给的词首字母填入适当的词,使短文意思完整。(10分)

This is a street c 1 . There are red and green lights at e 2 corner. Drivers must watch the lights c 3 .

When there is a green light, the cars may go on. When there is red light, the cars m 4 stop. They must wait u 5 the red light c 6 to green. Then they can go on. S 7 the cars want to make a right turn or a left turn. They can make a right turn when the light is green or red. But they must w 8 until the green light is shining if they want to turn left.

Some people are colour-blind(色盲). They can not see the d 9 between red and green. These people can't be d 10 . We must keep our streets safe.

Ⅷ. 完形填空。(10分)

A woman once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor(编辑). After 1 weeks the editor 2 the story to her. The woman was 3 . She wrote back to the editor.

"Dear Sir,

Yesterday you sent back my story. 4 do you know that the story is not good? You did not read it. 5 I sent you the story, I pasted(粘贴) together page 18, 19 and 20.

This was a 6 to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday, the pages were 7 pasted together. Is this the 8 you read all the stories that are sent to you?"

The editor wrote back:

"Dear Madam,

9 breakfast when I have an egg, I 10 eat the whole egg in order to find that it is bad."

- ( ) 1. A. few      B. a few      C. little      D. a little  
( ) 2. A. gave      B. came back      C. handed      D. returned  
( ) 3. A. angry      B. happy      C. pleased      D. glad  
( ) 4. A. How      B. Why      C. What      D. Where  
( ) 5. A. After      B. Until      C. Before      D. Since  
( ) 6. A. lesson      B. test(考验)      C. question      D. thing  
( ) 7. A. already      B. still      C. even      D. yet  
( ) 8. A. work      B. check      C. road      D. way  
( ) 9. A. on      B. On the      C. At      D. At the  
( ) 10. A. must not      B. have not to      C. need not to      D. don't have to

X. 阅读理解。判断正误。

Mr Smith moved to another town and soon he needed a doctor, so he went to see one. He sat down in the waiting room and looked around. The doctor's degree(学位证书) were on the wall. Suddenly Mr Smith remembered that he had a classmate with the same name, who was a doctor later. His classmate was young, good-looking man. But when he was called in, he was sad to see how old and heavy and grey this man looked. He said to him: "Did you go to Kings

High School?"

"Yes, I did", the doctor answered.

"Were you there from 1942 to 1946?" Mr Smith asked.

"Yes, I was. How did you know?" asked the doctor.

Mr Smith laughed and said, "You were in my class!"

"Oh?" the doctor said and looked at him carefully for a few moments. "What were you teaching?"

1. Mr Smith was new in this town.
2. He never had a doctor.
3. He got to know the doctor was his classmate from the doctor's degree.
4. The doctor looked much older than he was at school.
5. From the sentence "What were you teaching". We can know Mr Smith was older than the doctor.

## 第2单元 (Lesson 5~8)

### 一、知识要点

A. 语法: 副词的比较级和最高级

B. 词组与习语

- |                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1. hold a sports meeting | 举行运动会   |
| 2. on the playground     | 在操场上    |
| 3. 100-metre race        | 100 米赛跑 |
| 4. the high jump         | 跳高      |
| 5. the long jump         | 跳远      |
| 6. Bad luck!             | 倒霉      |



|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 7. a relay race           | 接力赛      |
| 8. at the starting line   | 在起跑线上    |
| 9. get ready to do sth    | 准备好做某事   |
| 10. come on               | 赶快       |
| 11. in front              | 在前方, 在前面 |
| 12. at the end of...      | 在……结尾、末端 |
| 13. pass sth on to sb     | 递给某人某物   |
| 14. catch up with         | 赶上       |
| 15. neck and neck         | 齐头并进     |
| 16. at the same time      | 同时       |
| 17. a moment later        | 片刻之后     |
| 18. go on doing           | 继续做      |
| 19. fall behind           | 落后, 跟不上  |
| 20. well done             | 干得好      |
| 21. take turns to do      | 轮流做      |
| 22. right now             | 现在, 刚刚   |
| 23. congratulations to sb | 向某人祝贺    |

### C. 功能项目

Good wishes and congratulations 美好的祝愿与祝贺

## 二、几点说明

1. Who was first? 谁得了第一? (谁得了冠军?)

当 first 表示比赛冠军, 考试第一名或优等生时, 前面不加定冠词 the, 可以加 a 如:

I've got a first in the game. 我们在比赛中获得了第一名。

2. Who won the race? 谁获得赛跑的第一名?