

与人教版新教材同步

修订版

向 45 分钟要效益

初三英语

南京师范大学出版社

系列丛书

向 45 分钟要效益

(修订版)

初三英语精讲精练

南京师范大学出版社

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系列丛书

向 45 分钟要效益

(初中部分)

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再版说明

《向 40 分钟要效益》(适用小学)、《向 45 分钟要效益》(适用中学)问世以来,风行大江南北、城市乡村,许多学校把它作为教学的必备书。数以千计的读者来信,讲述了许多令人感动的故事。譬如,有的边远乡村的学生为了买到这套书,步行几十公里;有的学生为了得到这套书,不惜卖掉自己收藏多年的珍品邮票;有的贫困地区几个同学合买一套,相互传阅,共同研讨;有的同学热情来信质疑指错……

正是因为广大读者的厚爱,这套丛书已经成为南京师范大学出版社的品牌书。它被评为全国优秀教育畅销书;在长春举行的全国第八届书市上,荣登销售排行榜第七名,是排行榜前十名中唯一的教育类图书;在 1998 年西安全国第九届书市上,这套书再展雄风,继续受到书业界的青睐。

近几年来,素质教育的观念日渐深入人心。在这样的背景下,《向 45 分钟要效益》丛书畅销全国,当非偶然。我们认为,如何提高学生的学科文化素质,是素质教育中远未解决的重大问题之一。这套丛书试图在这个问题上有所突破,把功夫下在准确把握教材和设计精当的练习上,这无疑对提高学科教学质量大有帮助。众多特级教师的参与,使这套丛书不时闪烁出智慧和经验的火花。因而,这套丛书既适合自学又便于自练,令莘莘学子一旦接触便爱不释手。种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆,诚哉斯言!

1998年初,教育部下达了调整学科教学内容和教学要求的意见。我们多次到各地学校和书店调查研究,征求意见。对来自广大读者的意见和建议,我们也认真听取,虚心接受。在完成了《向40分钟要效益》丛书的修订后,随即着手《向45分钟要效益》的修订再版工作。编著者经过几个月的认真梳理,使这套书又以新的面目呈现在广大读者面前。

在修订再版的过程中,我们奉行如下原则:一、对教材已相对稳定的学科,力求精益求精,注意阐释的科学化、准确性,例题的典型化、新颖性;二、根据教育部的调整意见,作内容上的增删或说明;三、订正编校中的错漏;四、压缩篇幅,让学生以最少的时间获得最大的收益。

一套书要经得起读者和时间的考验,在知识爆炸、竞争激烈的今天,诚非易事。但我们相信,经过编著者、书业界和广大读者的共同努力与相互理解,《向40分钟要效益》、《向45分钟要效益》系列丛书,会在书店里、课堂上以及人们的话语中保持长久的身影。藉此再版的机会,谨向广大读者和书业界的朋友们,表示衷心的感谢!

南京师范大学出版社
1999年6月

再版前言

《向 45 分钟要效益》系列丛书自出版以来,受到广大教师和学生的欢迎,其中英语书的销售量最大。此次根据教材的最新变化,结合读者的反映和教学的最新发展情况,我社对这套丛书中的初一至高三英语各分册进行了大规模大幅度的修订。具体修订情况如下:

一、对部分重点讲解内容进了调整,删除了前后册重复的内容,使整套书的内容更加系统化,针对性更强。

二、调整了部分练习内容,使练习更具针对性。

三、纠正了练习中的错误,修改了部分练习题,使练习及其答案更具科学性和准确性。

四、更正了全书的拼写和文字错误。

初三英语分册由陈志裕老师承担修订工作。

因时间紧迫,修订本仍不免存在问题,恳请读者指正。

编 者

2001 年 6 月

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day

精讲部分

【教学目标】

巩固掌握一般现在时,现在进行时,一般将来时,一般过去时的构成和用法。

【知识要点】

一、词语

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. be glad to do | 2. be pleased to do |
| 3. talk about | 4. give a talk |
| 5. both of, be both, both do | 6. be different from |
| 7. should do | 8. had better do |
| 9. full name | |
| 10. given name=first/middle name | |
| 11. good luck | 12. best wishes for sb. |
| 13. of course | 14. with one's best wishes |
| 15. nothing difficult | |

二、语法

到目前为止,我们已经学习了英语的四种时态,现在简要地复习一下。

1. 一般现在时

There are two pens in the box.

One is red and the other is blue.

I get up at six thirty every morning.

Jim is English. He speaks English.

He doesn't speak Chinese.

What sport do you like?

2. 现在进行时

We are having an English class now.

Look! She is flying a kite.

Where are you going? I'm going to a farm.

What are you doing these days?

3. 一般过去时

Tom was here a moment ago.

Did she do her homework yesterday evening?

They didn't throw frisbies yesterday.

How did you come here last night?

4. 一般将来时

What are you going to do tomorrow?

Where shall we get off the bus?

She will come back next Monday.

I'm afraid it's going to rain.

三、句型

1. Glad/Pleased to see/meet you again.

2. Happy Teachers' Day.

3. Thank you for teaching us so well.

4. Of course, if you wish.

5. What a good idea!

6. May I talk about English names?

【重点讲解】

一、词语

1. both

both 指两个人或物,指三个以上的人或物时用 all。例如:

We are both Young Pioneers.

We are all Young Pioneers.

名词或名词前可用 both 或 both of。但 both of 和名词连用时,名词前必须有 the, this, that, 物主代词, any 等限定词。而人称代词前只能用 both of。

Jim's father and mother are both teachers.

I want both (of) the apples.

Both(of) his brothers are here.

Both of us like English.

当 both 和动词连用时,若动词是 be 或带有助动词时,则 both 位于 be 或第一个助动词后面,如果没有 be 动词或助动词时,则位于行为动词前面。例如:

We can both swim.

They are both free.

You both look fine.

2. first name, family name

first name(given name)就是我们汉语所说的名字,是父母亲给起的。family name 是家族的名字,也就是我们所说的“姓”,英语中也叫 surname。课文中 Jim 说英国人全名如 John Henry Brown,不能称为 Mr John,只能称 Mr Brown,因为 Brown 是他的 family name 或 surname,即姓。这与我们中国人的习惯基本一致,如我们通常称王蒙为王先生,不称蒙先生。所以 Robert Thomas Brown 不让人叫他 Mr Bob,而要求直呼其名 Bob。至于 Bob, Jim, Tom, Lin 等则是 Robert, James, Thomas 和 Linda 的爱称或昵称。有的名字有好几个爱称,如 Robert, 它的昵称还有 Bobby。

3. glad/pleased to see/meet sb.

人们初次相见,说 Nice to meet you. Pleased to meet

you. 但朋友相见,常说 Glad to see you again.

glad 和 see 的意思与 pleased 和 meet 相同,但不像 pleased 和 meet 那样正式。

4. talk

give a talk(*n.*)演讲,作报告。例如:

Mr Green will give us a talk.

have a talk(*n.*)听演讲,听报告。例如:

We are going to have a talk on England.

talk(*v.*) about 谈论。例如:

What are you talking about?

We are talking about English names.

5. should *v. aux.* 将,应该

should 是 shall 的过去式“将”。也可作情态动词“应该”,后接动词原形。例如:

You should never say Mr John. You should say Mr Brown.

I asked what I should do.

二、句型

1. Nothing difficult!

全句为 There is nothing difficult (in the talk). nothing 是不定代词,形容词 difficult 作后置定语。例如:

I have nothing much to do.

2. The answer is+表语从句

The answer is they didn't call me Jim.

用整个句子作表语,是表语从句。例如:

The question is he didn't know what to do.

That's because it is shorter and easier than Jame's.

3. Of course, if you wish.

if you wish 后省略了 you may call me Huifang. wish 在

此句中作动词用。if 引导的是条件状语从句。例如：

You may call me Bobby if you wish.

4. best wishes

best 在此不强调“相比”，最高级意味弱化，前面不用定冠词 the。wish 作名词用，表示祝愿，多用复数。

Here are some flowers for you with our best wishes.

这种句型在给人送礼物时经常用。with 在这里的意思是“带着”。例如：

Dear Kate! Here is a pen for your birthday with my best wishes.

Best wishes for Teachers' Day!

名词如已有复数词尾-s，所有格仅加一个“'”。例如：the students' reading room

day 可表示节日，且该节日名称前不加定冠词 the。例如：Women's Day, New Year's Day, Children's Day.

【难点辨析】

1. wish 和 hope 的区别

wish 意为“但愿”、“希望”、“渴望”、“想要”，也可表示“祝愿”，作“但愿”讲时，一般表示难以实现的愿望。如：

I wish I could fly to the moon one day.

(客观上看来没有什么可能性)。

wish 后可跟从句。从句一般用过去时，表示现在或将来。还可跟不定式、复合宾语以及双宾语。如：

I wish I was rich.

He wishes me to go.

Wish you a happy New Year.

hope 意为“希望”、“盼望”，它后面跟的从句所表示的意思一般都有可能实现，比较现实。如：

I hope it will be fine tomorrow. (客观上有可能)。

hope 后可跟不定式作宾语,也可跟宾语从句,从句用直接陈述语气。如:

She hopes to visit the Great Wall.

He hopes(that) he can go with us.

但不能说:His father hopes him to become a doctor. 应该说:His father hopes(that) he will become a doctor. 即不可用 hope sb. to do sth. 结构,而必须在 hope 后跟从句。

2. 被动语态

只要求理解,暂不讲语法。如:

“John Henry Brown” is usually called “John Brown”.

精讲部分

【基础训练】

一、单词辨音。

- () 1. A. luck B. full C. subject D. jump
() 2. A. both B. whole C. home D. holiday
() 3. A. house B. choose C. set D. asleep
() 4. A. about B. south C. shout D. should
() 5. A. warm B. card C. art D. far

二、选择相近的释义。

- () 1. Glad to see you again.
A. Pleased B. Good C. Well D. Fine
() 2. What subject should I talk about?
A. do B. may C. must D. will
() 3. It's not important.
A. No one is away. B. Nothing difficult.
C. I've no idea. D. It doesn't matter.

- () 4. They're both fine, too.
A. well B. good C. glad D. happy
- () 5. Was it difficult to work on the hill?
A. busy B. easy C. hard D. happy

三、单项选择。

- () 1. The boy's given name is Hai and his family name is Liu. His full name in Chinese is _____.
A. Xiao Hai B. Xiao Liu
C. Hai Liu D. Liu Hai
- () 2. My parents are _____ good teachers.
A. all B. both C. much D. a little
- () 3. We should call David Bruce Clarke _____.
A. Mr David B. Mr Bruce
C. Mr Clarke D. Clarke
- () 4. —May I call you Meimei?
—_____, if you wish.
A. It doesn't matter B. No, you can't
C. Of course D. Yes, you will
- () 5. In England people don't use their _____ very much.
A. given names B. family names
C. middle names D. first names
- () 6. Lucy Marion King is a _____ name.
A. girl's B. boy's C. Chinese D. given
- () 7. —What are you doing?
—I _____ a birthday card.
A. am doing B. do C. am making D. make
- () 8. Oh, that's the bell. You'd better _____.
A. go into class B. going into class
C. go in classroom D. going into classroom

- () 9. Tomorrow is Teachers' Day. I'm going to give our English teacher a card ____ Teachers' Day.
A. for B. in C. to D. at
- () 10. Can you talk something ____ your family?
A. of B. about C. to D. on
- () 11. We hope ____ have a very happy year in our class.
A. you to B. you C. or you D. to you
- () 12. ____ beautiful flowers!
A. What a B. How a
C. What D. How some
- () 13. Thank you for ____ us so much help.
A. give B. to give C. giving D. gave
- () 14. She's usually ____ Lin for short.
A. calling B. choosing C. called D. chose

四、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

Teachers' Day is coming soon. Mr Hu is ____ (talk) to his students and his students ____ (listen) to him.

"Good morning, everyone!" ____ (say) Mr Hu.
"Teachers' Day ____ (be) on September 10th. I hear some students ____ (go) to ____ (buy) presents for their teachers. They want ____ (show) their love for their teachers. That ____ (be) very good, of course. But teachers ____ (not like) to get presents from students. So please ____ (not buy) any! I think one Teachers' Day card from you all ____ (be) enough. And the best presents for us teachers ____ (be) your good work!"

五、完成对话。

I. A: _____. Are you a new students?

B: Yes.

A: _____. I'm Thomas Green.

What's your name, please?

B: Philip White.

A: _____ Philip?

B: Sure. But you can just _____ for short.

II. A: What _____ you do on Teachers' Day?

B: I helped Miss Gao _____ some cleaning.

What _____ you?

A: I gave _____ a card.

B: What did you write _____ it?

A: I _____, "Good luck!"

【拓展训练】

Many years 1, Mr Johnson, 2 Englishman, was living in a hotel 3 Germany(德国). He usually had lunch in a little restaurant(饭店). Every day he came 4 the table, a German(德国人) who was sitting there stood up and said, "Mahlzeit"([ma:ltsait]). The Englishman answered, "Johnson."

One day, Mr Johnson was talking with an English friend. "5 Germans have some strange traditions(传统)," he said. "Every 6 I came to the restaurant for lunch, 7 German stands up and tells me his name."

"That seems strange to me, too." the friend said. "What does the man 8?"

"He tells me his name — Mahlzeit", Mr Johnson answered.

His friend laughed. "Mahlzeit isn't 9 name. It is the German word 10 good appetite(食欲). He wants