

点击悟性火花
同步现行教材

唤醒无穷智慧
着眼素质能力

初三英语

课堂新思维

点击悟性…… 希扬 主编

(修订版)

点

恍然大悟即彻头彻尾的理解……

有悟性的头脑远比聪明的脑袋更重要

悟

首都师范大学出版社

课堂新思维点悟

初三英语

修订版

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点燃悟性火花 唤醒无穷智慧

——《课堂新思维点悟》

序 言

新世纪，新奉献。这套《课堂新思维点悟》，是我们奉献给初一至高二中学生的一套与教学同步的素质教育丛书。

何谓“点悟”？认识论告诉我们，人们的认识是一个由已知到未知的发展过程。人的认识，只有沟通新旧知识之间的联系，引发知识的碰撞，才能产生新知。这个新旧知识之间的联系点，或引发知识碰撞的爆发点，就是认识的悟点，即悟性。我们通常所说的悟性，是指觉悟、领悟、领会和理解力。

在教学中运用点悟，就是沟通新旧知识之间的联系，使认识由此及彼、由表及里、由浅入深；就是强调学习中分析、判断、联系、发展的综合认识，培养综合运用能力；就是使知识升华，使思维与灵魂对话。点悟，可使学生“恍然大悟”、“豁然开朗”，达到大彻大悟的境界。这样就可收到举一反三、融会贯通、学以致用之效。“纸上得来终觉浅，心中悟出方知深”，学习方法万千条，只有悟出才是根本。

目前，我们提出的素质教育，对教学提出了更高的要求，如何通过课堂教学，培养和造就无数有慧心、有灵气、会学习、会沟通、能创新的人才，是亟待解决的重大课题。我们认为，把点悟引入课堂教学，是通过课堂教学实践素质教育的最佳途径。这是一种创新，是一个尝试。我们深信，它将取得意想不到的理想效果。

本书特点是：

一、栏目新、实用性强

它紧贴教材，栏目设计新颖实用。除一般的栏目外，根据各科特点分别设有“知识要点点悟”、“状元名题赏析”、“默读·联想·记忆”和“在悟中升华”等栏目。它信息新、信息量大，符合学生实际需要。

二、导学导练

它难度适中并有跨度，适合不同程度学生的需要；它讲解翔实透彻，又把学与练结合起来，把练与升学考试结合起来，用平时的练瞄准升学考试，又用升学考试指导平时的练习。

三、以点悟贯穿全书

它重在点击悟性、打开思路、启迪智慧、授之以法。让学生学会学习、学会思考、学会沟通、学会运用，实实在在地提高学生素质，培养他们的创新能力。

今日放飞希望，明日收获精彩。

我们放飞的是一个希望，希望此书能给中学生读者插上智慧的双翅，在知识的王国里翱翔，成为新世纪的有用之才。我们是探索者，难免有这样那样的缺点、错误，欢迎批评指正。我们希望在读者和有识之士的帮助下，来日共同回收精彩。

“点悟”将改变你的学习，你的学习将因此而精彩！

希扬

2002.6

前言

《新堂新思维点悟·初中英语》是根据现行最新英语教材编写而成。它以帮助学生 学习，提高学生素质，培养学生能力为宗旨，以适应新世纪对人才的要求。

本丛书栏目齐全，编排科学，内容新颖，针对性强，特别适合中学生学习时同步使用。

本丛书的主要内容与特点如下：

【学习基础目标】本节列出了各单元应当掌握的重点词汇和交际用语，为学生了解各单元的学习基本目标提供参照。

【考纲重点要求】本节列出了各单元应当掌握的重点句型和语法重点，以便学生对单元考纲重点要求做到心中有数。

【知识要点点悟】通过对课文原句的译注，精析单元要点难点；通过对单元语言现象的梳理，归纳出规律性的东西，从而帮助学生掌握知识要点。

【中考模型题例】通过各种典型试题将知识点，尤其是重点、考点呈现出来，分析试题考查的目的，给出解题思路，从而提高学生的应试能力。

【中考误区警示】通过典型试题，将中考易错点呈现出来，分析命题的思路，找出造成误区的原因，使学生茅塞顿开，并达到触类旁通的效果。

【在悟中升华】为学生提供紧扣单元知识点的练习，以帮助学生掌握单元基础知识，达到学习基本目标的要求。

【综合能力训练】为落实大纲考纲对学生的能力要求而设计，以阅读、写作能力为主。训练紧密结合单元内容，把知识和能力有机地结合起来，使学生逐步培养起听、说、读、写的能力。

参加本丛书编写的还有：刘富森、康午生、王慧杰、王献甫、陈星、侯学奎、王新房、肖培联、李丽琴、兰社云、柴红森、孟邻、张孝升、刘甲洋、周太红、王希顺、丁改凤、满新民、杜渝、司海举、李玉安、马书敖、薛玲香、刘歌、石同生、向荣、岳如山、晓渝、夏建国、刘依民、张秋生、何一泊、梁雪映、赵言楠、老皮、宋田和、任冬生、李国标、王雪等。

因编者水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请指正。

编 者

2002 年 6 月

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Unit 1 In the library

【学习基本目标】

1. 重点词汇

several, shelf, shelves, already, used to, knowledge, put down, walk away with, librarian, pay, pay for, sadly, come up with, think of, encourage, pick up, abroad, fill in

2. 日常交际用语

(1) —Excuse me. Have you got...?

—I think I've got one. Yes, here you are.

(2) I can't find my history book. Have you seen it anywhere?

(3) —May I help you?

—Yes, please. I want to borrow a video tape.

(4) Why don't you ask Jim? Perhaps he's seen it.

(5) Let me find it on the computer.

【考纲重点要求】

1. 重点句型

(1) —Excuse me, have you got any books about...?

—Sorry. We haven't got any at the moment.

(2) She used to be a Chinese teacher.

(3) She likes reading on many different subjects.

(4) Have you ever picked up a library book? Yes, I have.

(5) I've just cleaned the kitchen.

2. 语法

现在完成时(一):

现在完成时由“助动词 have/has + 过去分词”构成。

【知识要点感悟】

1. Excuse me. Have you got a notebook? 打扰了,你有笔记本吗?

✦ 在口语中 have got = have, has got = has,意思是“有”。此用法常用于英国英语,而美国英语常用 have。其否定句是...haven't got...疑问句是 Have you got...? 回答为: Yes, I have. 或 No, I haven't. 例如:

(1) “我没有收音机。”可译为:

I haven't got a radio. /I don't have a radio.

但不可译为:

I don't have got a radio.

(2)“他有摩托车吗?”有以下几种表达法:

Has he got a motorbike? /Has he a motorbike? /Does he have a motorbike?

2. Yes, we've got several. 有,有几本。

✦ several 意思是“几个,数个(至少三个)”,可作形容词、代词,在句中作主语、宾语、定语等,常可用 some, a few 代替。例如:

(1) Mr Green can speak several foreign languages. 格林先生能讲几门外语。
(adj.)

(2) Several of us have been to the Great Wall. 我们中间有几个人去过长城。
(pron.)

(3) Have you got any stamps? We need several. 你们有邮票吗? 我们要买几张。(pron.)

3. I've lost my dictionary. 我把字典丢了。

✦ have lost 为现在完成时态。现在完成时态由“助动词 have/has + 动词过去分词”构成,助动词 have/has 可帮助构成一般疑问句和否定句。现在完成时态表示对现状有影响的某个已发生的动作,或者说动作虽发生在过去,但对现在产生影响。例如:

(1) He has finished his work. 他的工作完成了。

(2) The plane has arrived. 飞机已经到了。

(3) Have you found your key? 你的钥匙找到了吗?

✦ 用现在完成时所表达的句子中,常用 already, just, yet, ever, never, before 等副词作状语, yet 一般用于疑问句或否定句中,置于句末。例如:

(1) He has already finished writing his book. 他的书已经写完了。

(2) I've never seen such a man. 我从没见过这样的人。

(3) Have you heard from her yet? 你已经收到她的信了吗?

(4) Tom hasn't found his key to the bike yet. 汤姆还没有找到自行车钥匙。

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

✦ used to 表示“过去经常”时后跟动词原形。其否定句可在 used 后直接加 not,也可借助于助动词 did,即: didn't use to do sth. /used not to do sth., 疑问句可将 used 提在主语前,也可在主语前加 did,即: Did... use to do sth.? /Used... to do sth.? 例如:

(1) We used to work in the same workshop. 我们过去是在同一个车间工作的。

(2) There used to be a lot of trees around the place, usedn't there/didn't there? 这一带过去树很多,是吗?

(3)——Used you to be a teacher? /Did you use to be a teacher? 过去你当过老师吗?

——Yes, I used (to). /Yes, I did. 是的,我当过老师。

(4) I used not to like strong drink. 我过去一向不喜欢喝烈酒。

[注意] 区分 be used to 所表示的意思是“习惯于……”,后可跟名词或动词的-ing形式。例如:

(1) Are you used to this kind of weather? 这种天气你习惯吗?

(2) She is used to running in the morning. 她习惯早上跑步。

5. She likes reading on many different subjects. 她喜欢看各种科目的书。

✦ 介词 on 在本句的意思是“关于,有关”。例如:

(1) That's a book on medicine. 这是一本医学专著。

(2) I've got a book on/about the moon. 我有一本关于月球方面的书。

[辨析] on/about

在涉及书籍、讲演、文章、谈话、报告等有关内容时, on 和 about 可互换使用。例如:

a book on/about horses 一本关于马的书

a talk on/about swimming 一场有关游泳的报告

on 多用于较严肃或有关学术的正式场合,常有“系统论述”的含义,着重知识的深度;about 多用于普通场合,指一般的内容。例如:a book on rabbits 指一本论述兔子的学术著作,而 a book about rabbits 可能是一本儿童故事。又如:

Mao Zedong wrote a book *On Practice*. 毛泽东写过一本叫《实践论》的书。

在某些动词或名词后只能用 about,不用 on。例如:

learn about 学到 read about 读到

worry about 为……担心 a story about a farmer 一个农民的故事

这些短语不涉及知识的深度。

某些动词后的 about 可以用 of 代替。例如:

hear about = hear of 听说 dream about = dream of 梦见

6. She often borrows books from the school library. 她经常从校图书馆借书。

[辨析] borrow/lend

borrow 和 lend 均为及物动词, borrow 指从某人处借东西, lend 则指把东西借给别人。borrow 常和 from 搭配, lend 常与 to 连用。例如:

(1) Can I borrow your computer? 我能借用你的电脑吗?

(2) I borrowed a book from the library two weeks ago. 我两周前从图书馆借了一本书。

Zaishang

制题组编

Guangjian

(3) Would you please lend me your pen? 你能把钢笔借我用用吗?

(4) Don't lend it to others. 别借给别人。

7. They give me knowledge and make me happy. 它们(书)给我知识,使我快乐。

✦ make 意思是“使得……”,后常跟名词、形容词、不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语。例如:

(1) We make him our monitor. 我们选他当班长。

(2) That will make matters worse. 那只会使情况更糟。

(3) They are planting trees. They are helping to make our city beautiful. 他们在植树,他们在帮助美化我们的城市。

(4) What makes you think so? 什么使你这样想呢?

8. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home. 但上星期奶奶回家时,忘了拿书。

✦ leave for 意思是“启程去某地”。leave...for...意思是“离开……去……,离开……转到……”。例如:

(1) We're leaving for New York next week. 我们下星期去纽约。

(2) He has left Wuhan for Hangzhou. 他离开武汉去了杭州。

(3) He left medicine for the law. 他离开医界转到法律界。

9. Someone will probably find it and return it sooner or later. 也许有人迟早会找到并把它还回来的。

✦ return 作不及物动词用,指“回来,回到某处”,相当于 come/go back。作及物动词时指“归还”某物,相当于 give back。return 后不再跟副词 back。例如:

(1) He has just returned from abroad. 他刚从国外回来。

(2) When did you return? 你什么时候回来的?

(3) I've returned everything to him. 我已把一切都还给了他。

(4) If you find this book, please return it to the school library. 如果你发现这本书,请把它还给校图书馆。

✦ sooner or later 意思是“迟早,早晚”,常用于将来时态。例如:

(1) You will understand it sooner or later. 你迟早会明白的。

(2) He'll come sooner or later. 他迟早会来的。

10. "I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books," said Grandma sadly. “恐怕我得赔这些丢失的书了”,奶奶难过地说。

✦ pay for 意思是“付款”,主要用法有:pay for sth., pay money for sth., pay sb. for sth. 例如:

(1) Let me pay for the meal. 让我来付饭钱。

(2) She bought a new coat and paid 120 yuan for it. 她花 120 元买了件新大衣。

(3) How much did you pay for this house? 买这房子你花了多少钱?

(4) The boss didn't pay him for the work. 老板未给他工钱。

11. One day the librarian came up with an idea. 有一天图书馆管理员提出了个办法。

✦ come up with 意思是“提出(办法);找到(答案)”。例如:

(1) They came up with new and good ideas. 他们提出了又新又好的意见。

(2) He can't come up with the answer. 他答不上来。

12. Then think of other ways to encourage people to return books. 那么想想别的方法鼓励人们还书吧。

✦ think of 意思是“认为;想起,想到”。例如:

(1) What do you think of it? 你认为这事怎么样?

(2) I wonder who thought of the idea first? 我纳闷这主意是谁先想到的?

(3) Can't you think of a better place for our holiday? 你难道想不出一个更好的地方度假?

✦ encourage sb. to do sth. 意思是“鼓励某人做某事”。例如:

(1) Our English teacher often encourages us to speak more English in class.

我们的英语老师常鼓励我们要在课堂上多说英语。

(2) We encourage him to work harder. 我们鼓励他更加努力工作。

13. I've just made my bed. 我刚收拾好了床铺。

✦ make one's bed 的意思是“整理床铺”。例如: He makes his bed after he gets up every morning. 他每天早上起床后整理床铺。

【中考模型题例】

例 1

He has lived _____ for many years.

A. to abroad B. in abroad C. on abroad D. abroad

【解析】 本题考查 abroad 的用法。abroad 是一个副词。意为“到国外,在海外”。本身已表示地点前面不用介词。例如: go abroad 意思是“出国”,而不能写成 go to abroad。本题意思是“他在国外住了好多年了”。根据解析此题答案为 D。但如果要表达“从国外回来”这一意思时 abroad 前要加介词 from,即: return/come from abroad。

例 2

Would you please put _____ your hands?

A. away B. down C. on D. off

【解析】 本题考查与动词 put 搭配的短语。根据题干,题意应是“请把

你的手放下好吗?”put down 符合题意。故此题答案为 B。

例 3

找出句中的错误并改正。

I have done that hours ago.

【解析】 本题考查谓语动词与时间状语的搭配关系。hours ago 是表示过去的时间,应用于一般过去时态。如本句用现在完成时态应去掉 hours ago。故本题有两种改法:

1. I have done that. 2. I did that hours ago.

【中考误区警示】

题目

He's never seen your lost dictionary, _____?

- A. is he B. was he C. hasn't he D. has he

【解析】 本句为反意疑问句。反意疑问句由前后两部分构成,前部分是肯定形式,后部分是否定形式;若前部分用否定,后部分则用肯定。不少考生会将 A、B、C 选为正确答案。选择 A 是由于将 's 误认为是 is;选择 B 是将 's 误认为是 was;选择 C 是忽视了 never 为否定词,反意疑问句部分应是肯定形式。本句中 's 后跟的是过去分词 seen,因此它是 has 的缩写。故此题答案为 D。

【在悟中升华】

一、词汇

A. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

- Excuse me. Have you got any English-Chinese _____ (dictionary) in the library?
- I got up late this morning and what was _____ (bad), my bike was broken on the way to school.
- I was very _____ (worry) when I lost my English book.
- My mother works in a library. She is a good _____ (library)
- How did you get the lost boy back so _____ (quick)?

B. 根据句意及首字母提示,填入适当的单词

- The books in the library are all on the s _____.
- Have you seen my chemistry book a _____?
- Books can give us k _____ and make us happy.
- In the library she has got books on many different s _____.
- Put a b _____ in your book, then you can easily find the page you are reading.

C. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出与画线部分意思相近的词语

- Has he returned your money yet?

- A. come back B. give back C. gone back D. given back
2. We haven't got any books on that subject at the moment.
A. then B. a moment later C. now D. just now
3. A few days later, her lost book was found.
A. Several B. A little C. A lot of D. Much
4. Xiao Ming bought a book on computer yesterday.
A. of B. about C. in D. with
5. He hasn't got a car.
A. didn't have B. doesn't have got
C. doesn't have D. doesn't get

二、单项选择

1. They could not find the girl _____.
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. every where D. nowhere
2. Have you _____ travelled by plane?
A. yet B. already C. ever D. often
3. How much have you _____ the computer?
A. pay for B. paid for C. spent D. took
4. —I have lost my motorbike.
—_____!
A. What a pity B. Not at all
C. It doesn't matter D. It's nothing
5. May I _____ your new bike for a day?
A. lend B. borrow C. have D. keep
6. I _____ my ruler yet.
A. didn't find B. don't find
C. haven't found D. am not find
7. Has he got a CD player?
—Yes, he _____.
A. is B. does C. has D. hasn't
8. Do you often borrow books _____ the library?
A. from B. in C. to D. at
9. If you find the library books, please _____ them to the library.
A. return back B. return C. returned D. give
10. Could you _____ who has taken the video tape?
A. look for B. look at C. find D. find out
11. He _____ my history book five minutes ago.
A. have found B. found C. find D. finds

12. My father _____ a doctor.

- A. uses to be B. used be C. use be D. used to be

13. —Have you _____ heard the story about Evans?

—No, not _____.

- A. already; ever B. ever; yet C. yet; already D. yet; ever

14. —_____ you _____ on a train?

—Yes, I have.

- A. Did; travel B. Have; been
C. Have; travelled D. Do; travel

15. Grandma put a bookmark in _____ of the books.

- A. every B. everyone C. each D. some

三、用所给动词的正确形式填空

- Miss Yang likes children _____ (borrow) books on every subject.
- I'm sorry I _____ (forget) to bring your photos here.
- Have you finished _____ (read) the book?
- She _____ (use) to like drawing.
- _____ you _____ your dictionary yet? Yes, I _____ in my desk an hour ago. (find)
- Mrs Black _____ (write) when I came in.
- Do you often put bookmarks in _____ (borrow) books?
- I can't find my science book. I think I _____ it. (lose)
- Why don't you _____ (ask) Marry? Perhaps she _____ (see) it.
- My father's hobby is _____ (go) fishing.

四、句型转换

- Do you have a computer? (改为同义句)
_____ you _____ a computer?
- May I help you? (改为同义句)
_____ can I _____ you?
- He lent me his bike yesterday. (改为同义句)
_____ his bike yesterday.
- I was worried. The librarian was worried, too. (改为同义句)
I was worried and _____ the _____.
- I have already finished the work. (改为否定句)
I _____ finished the work _____.
- They have just seen the film. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ the film _____?
- Have you seen my history book anywhere? (进行肯定回答)

_____, I _____.

8. The Greens have lost their bird, Polly. (对画线部分提问)

_____ the Greens _____?

【综合能力训练】

一、在方框中选择恰当的句子,填入对话的空白处,使对话内容完整

- A. Oh, dear.
B. What a pity!
C. I'm very sorry.
D. I'm afraid.
E. I can't find it anywhere.
F. Red Star Over China.
G. I think I've lost it.
H. Excuse me.
I. Oh, yes, of course.
J. I've looked for it everywhere.

Bruce: 1 . Miss Li: 2 I borrowed a book from the library two weeks ago. But I can't find it. 3

Miss Li: 4 Are you sure you've lost it?

Bruce: Yes. 5 I looked round the whole school. 6

Miss Li: What was the name of the book?

Bruce: 7

Miss Li: 8 9, that if you've lost it, you must pay for it.

Bruce: 10 . I'll pay for it.

二、补全对话,每空一词

A: Good morning! What can I do 1 you?

B: Good morning! Have you 2 the video tape "Backstreet Boy"?

A: Oh, yes, You are 3 . Somebody has just 4 it. Just a minute, please. I'll go to get it 5 you. (a moment later) Here it is.

B: Thank you. 6 the way, how long may I 7 it?

A: About less than a week.

B: Can I keep it a little 8 ?

A: Yes, you can. But you must come and renew (续借) it 9 you can't finish it in time.

B: OK. I see.

A: Please take good 10 of it. Don't lose it, or you'll have to pay for it.

B: Yes, thanks a lot. Goodbye.

Laitung

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Guayian