

10省市名师全程助学、助考新兵法



# 冲刺

## 名牌高中

初三英语

总主编 何 舟

本册主编 谢 平

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吉林教育出版社

十省市名师全程助学、助考新兵法

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北大清华

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谢 平

江苏扬州市人，中学英语高级教师。1962年2月出生。1984年7月毕业于南京师范大学外文系，后一直从事中学英语教学和研究工作。1989年7月曾被中美文化交流协会派往美国进行中美文化交流，为期一年。1998年调到扬州市教研室工作，现为中国外语教育学会会员、江苏省教育学会外语专业委员会理事。

主编过《高考英语解题技法与训练大全》、《中考英语听力过关》等，并发表过有关中学英语教学和教研方面的论文和经验总结20多篇。





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## Unit 1

## Teachers' Day

背景  
知识

## 1. Teachers' Day

我国的教师节是 1985 年 1 月 21 日第六届全国人大常委会第九次会议审议通过国务院关于建立“教师节”的议案而决定实行的。世界上最先倡导并实行教师节的国家是欧洲的葡萄牙:1896 年 5 月 18 日,葡萄牙的一所大学——亚科莫布大学的毕业生纷纷向他们的老师敬献彩带,以表敬意,而老师们则在彩带上给学生签名留念。于是,政府把这一天定为教师节,并在全国范围内举行各种庆祝活动,倡导大家尊师重教。葡萄牙的这一创举后来被许多国家借鉴,各国根据自己的国情来确定教师节的具体日期。法国的教师节是 12 月 25 日,这天正好是西方的圣诞节。美国为 9 月 28 日,印度为 9 月 5 日,朝鲜为 9 月 6 日,泰国为 1 月 16 日。

## 2. 英国人姓名的构成和中国人的不一样。

英国人的姓名通常由三部分组成,英语称 full name (全名)。第一部分是父母起的名字,英语称 first name 或 given name,是亲戚朋友使用最多的称呼;第二部分也是父母起的名字,英语称 middle name,这个名字很少用;第三部分才是姓,英语称 family name。对不熟悉的人,学生对老师,下级对上级,仆人对主人,英国人通常是在其姓前加 Mr(男子),Mrs(已婚女子,后面用其丈夫的姓),Miss(未婚女子),如 Mr King, Mrs Brown, Miss Green。一般不能单独称呼别人的姓,如不知对方的姓,则不能单独用 Mr, Mrs, Miss 去称呼对方,而是对男子用 Sir, 对女子用 Madam。

## 3. “Hello”是英语中常用的词,表示问候或引起注意,相当于“喂”或“你好”。

最早用“Hello”打电话的是大发明家爱迪生。他是一个惜时如金而沉默寡言的人,他认为,接电话时,对方总该有人在,于是“Hello”就成了他的口头禅。后来,这个词逐渐被人们使用,直到现在。

尝试  
解答

例 1 Lucy and Lily \_\_\_\_\_ very clever.

- A. are both                      B. is both  
C. both are                      D. are all

注意主谓一致  
及 both, all 在

**解题快车道** 答案:A。

本题主语为两个人,复数,所以用 both,且应放在 are 之后。

**思路巧点拨** 当 both 和 all 做主语同位语时,在句中的位置应是这样的:

- (1) 动词 be 之后,如: They are all students.
- (2) 实意动词之前,如: They both went to play table-tennis.
- (3) 情态动词、助动词之后,如: You must all read the text carefully.

句中的位置是解这类题目的关键。

**例 2** You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ enough water every day. It's good for you.

- A. to drink    B. drinks    C. drank    D. drink

(2001 年江苏淮安卷)

**解题快车道** 答案:D。

**思路巧点拨** had better 没有人称、数和时态的变化,后接动词原形,常用来表示提出建议或劝告,其否定形式是“had better not + 动词原形”。

**例 3** Thanks a lot for \_\_\_\_\_ to my birthday party.

- A. come    B. coming    C. came    D. comes

**解题快车道** 答案:B。

Thank sb. for (doing) sth. 表示“因某事感谢某人”,介词 for 后应用动名词,不能用动词不定式。

**思路巧点拨** 介词后接动词时,应在其后加-ing,如: What about (doing) sth.? / do well in (doing) sth. / after doing / before doing 等。

**例 4** \_\_\_\_\_ talk about your study of English?

- A. What about    B. Why not  
C. How about    D. Why don't

**解题快车道** 答案:B。

What about...? 和 How about...? 后面接动名词。Why not...? 是 Why don't you...? 的省略形式,表示建议,后接动词原形。

**思路巧点拨** Why not do sth.? 是针对第二人称“你”提出的建议,不是问原因,等于 Why don't you do sth.? 或 What about doing

sth.? 或 How about doing sth.?

**例 5** There's nothing difficult. (改写句子)

There \_\_\_\_\_.

**思路点拨** 答案: isn't anything difficult.

nothing 即 not anything, 为不定代词, difficult 为形容词, 须放在 nothing 之后。

**思路点拨** no 在句中可用 not any 表示; nothing 可用 not anything 表示; nobody 可用 not anybody 表示。另外, 像不定代词 something, anything, nothing 被形容词修饰时, 形容词必须置其后。如: something new, nothing important, anything interesting。

**例 6** We asked Miss Read to \_\_\_\_\_ us a talk about America last month.

A. have B. give C. gave D. had

**思路点拨** 答案: B。

“to”为不定式, 后接动词原形, 故先去除 C 和 D。而 give sb. a talk 是固定短语, 译为“给某人作报告”。

**思路点拨** ask sb. to do sth. 译为“叫某人做某事”, ask 后要接带 to 的不定式。类似的短语有: tell sb. to do sth. / teach sb. to do sth. / show sb. to do sth. 等等。但有些动词后只能接不带 to 的不定式, 如: let sb. do sth. / make sb. do sth. / have sb. do sth. / see sb. do sth.。

give (sb.) a talk = make a speech 做报告

have a talk = listen to a speech 听报告

### 精彩 小结

本单元主要要学会“问候”“介绍”“祝贺教师节”“祝愿”的表达方式, 了解英语人名的构成。通过复习, 进一步掌握已学过的四种时态, 即一般现在/将来/过去和现在进行时。

#### 一、主要词组和短语

Teachers' Day 教师节  
full name 全名  
familyname 姓

Good luck! 祝你好运!  
given name 名字  
had better (not) do 最好(不)做

中考一点

中考一点



for short 简称

ask sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

be different from 不同于

for example 例如

nothing difficult 一点也不难

a man called Zhou Jian 一个名叫周健的人

thank sb. for doing sth. 感谢某人做某事

give sb. a talk 给某人做报告

choose to do sth. 选定做某事

best wishes for 向(某人)致以良好的祝愿

have a good summer holiday 暑假过得愉快

## 二、交际英语

1. Happy Teachers' Day!
2. Best wishes for you!
3. Yes, do please.
4. Good luck.
5. I'm afraid I have no idea.
6. It doesn't matter.

## 三、句型

1. They're both fine, too.
2. Here are some flowers for you, with our best wishes.
3. In England, people usually call me Jim for short.
4. We'd better go now.
5. Why don't you call me Robert or Bob?

## 单元 测试

I. 找出下列画线部分的同义词语。

1. I have to go now.

- A. must      B. can      C. need      D. may

2. It's very hard for us to study English well.

- A. easy      B. nice      C. difficult      D. hardly

3. I didn't catch the train yesterday.

- A. find      B. by      C. take      D. stop

4. Mr Smith is away. He'll be back soon.

- A. in      B. out      C. back      D. leave home

5. Do you have any idea about English names?

- A. talk      B. know      C. find out      D. understand

6. —How is your father?

—He's fine.

- A. good      B. well      C. nice      D. busy

7. Everyone is here today.

- A. We are all    B. All we are    C. All us are    D. We all are

8. Why don't you call me Robert or Bob?

- A. call not    B. not you call    C. not called    D. not call

9. —May I call you Tom for short?

—Of course, if you wish.

- A. It doesn't matter    B. Certainly  
C. Very well    D. Right

10. Excuse me, may I have your name, please?

- A. hear    B. know    C. listen to    D. write

II. 选择填空。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ you good luck in the coming year.

- A. hope    B. wish    C. want    D. give

2. —What would you like to do, singing or dancing?

—I choose \_\_\_\_\_ you a song.

- A. sang    B. singing    C. sing    D. to sing

3. There's \_\_\_\_\_ with my bike. I hurt myself.

- A. wrong something    B. something wrong  
C. anything wrong    D. wrong anything

4. I have two sons, and \_\_\_\_\_ of them live with me.

- A. all    B. both    C. each    D. few

5. —Is this your room?

—No. It's \_\_\_\_\_ room.

- A. the children    B. the children's  
C. of the children    D. the childrens'

6. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ to tell me?

- A. new something    B. everything new  
C. new anything    D. anything new

7. —How far is your school from here?

—Not very far. It's about twenty \_\_\_\_\_ walk.

- A. minute's    B. minutes    C. minutes'    D. minute

8. Her mother told her \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.

- A. not read    B. not to read  
C. don't read    D. to not read

9. Bruce, look at your dirty shoes. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ them right now.  
A. washed      B. washing      C. wash      D. to wash
10. You look very tired. Why \_\_\_\_\_ and have a rest?  
A. not stop      B. not to stop  
C. don't stop      D. not you stop
11. People in China never put the given names \_\_\_\_\_, but they put them after their \_\_\_\_\_ names.  
A. first; given      B. last; given  
C. first; family      D. after; family
12. —I have to do better in speaking English this term.  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ please.  
A. do      B. I do      C. I will      D. have
13. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ questions to ask?  
A. some      B. other      C. others      D. little
14. American English is different \_\_\_\_\_ British English.  
A. on      B. in      C. from      D. with
15. What \_\_\_\_\_ they had this year!  
A. good summer      B. good time  
C. a good time      D. summer holiday

### III. 改写句子, 意思不变。

1. Please give us a talk tomorrow.  
Please give a talk \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
2. Dave is short for David.  
We call David Dave \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My father is a teacher. My mother is a teacher, too.  
\_\_\_\_\_ of my \_\_\_\_\_ are teachers.
4. What a good idea it is!  
\_\_\_\_\_ the idea is!
5. Please tell me your full name, will you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ please tell me your full name?
6. Why not go home and have a rest?  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ go home and have a rest?
7. We call the girl Three Cheng. She often helps Yangyang to do his homework.  
The girl \_\_\_\_\_ Three Cheng often helps Yangyang \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

8. How is the weather today?

\_\_\_\_\_ is the weather \_\_\_\_\_ today?

9. Science is very different from arts.

\_\_\_\_\_ science is from arts!

10. There are not many people in the meeting room.

There are only \_\_\_\_\_ people in the meeting room.

IV. 完形填空。

A

George was an American. He went to England last summer, and he 1 some of his friends there. Two of them were Mr and Mrs Andrews. They lived near 2, and George stayed in their house for a week and 3 it very much. On his last evening with Mr and Mrs Andrews, George said to them, "My plane to New York 4 very early tomorrow morning. I'm going to 5 at five o'clock and make my breakfast. Please don't come down." He said 6 to his good friends that evening and came 7 to the kitchen(厨房) in the morning and looked at the 8. There was a photograph of Mrs Andrews on it in front of her chair, and a photograph of Mr Andrews in front of his chair.

George laughed happily and said, "That's 9. I'm not going to eat my breakfast 10 this morning!"

- |                 |             |               |            |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. saw       | B. brought  | C. visited    | D. phoned  |
| 2. A. Paris     | B. London   | C. Washington | D. Toronto |
| 3. A. preferred | B. enjoyed  | C. cost       | D. showed  |
| 4. A. reaches   | B. comes    | C. lands      | D. leaves  |
| 5. A. get up    | B. catch up | C. come round | D. be out  |
| 6. A. sorry     | B. pardon   | C. hello      | D. goodbye |
| 7. A. out       | B. in       | C. up         | D. down    |
| 8. A. room      | B. food     | C. table      | D. wall    |
| 9. A. easy      | B. strange  | C. good       | D. happy   |
| 10. A. together | B. safely   | C. alone      | D. quickly |

B

Which is the best way to learn a second language? We all 1 that we learned our 2 language well when we were 3. If we can learn a second language in the same way, it won't 4 so difficult. 5 of what a small child does. It 6 to what people say and

it 7 to imitate(模仿) what it hears. When it wants 8, it has to ask for it. In fact, it is 9 the language. It is talking in it and thinking in it 10. If people use a second language like this, they will learn it more quickly than before.

- |                   |               |                |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. believe     | B. remember   | C. wonder      | D. understand   |
| 2. A. owner       | B. mother     | C. child       | D. nature       |
| 3. A. pupils      | B. boys       | C. girls       | D. children     |
| 4. A. seem        | B. like       | C. as          | D. about        |
| 5. A. Remember    | B. Care       | C. Think       | D. Forget       |
| 6. A. hears       | B. knows      | C. catches     | D. listens      |
| 7. A. comes       | B. tries      | C. gets        | D. enjoys       |
| 8. A. nothing     | B. anything   | C. something   | D. everything   |
| 9. A. using       | B. saying     | C. speaking in | D. remembering  |
| 10. A. everything | B. in no time | C. in time     | D. all the time |

## V. 阅读理解。

## A

There would be a school party on Friday evening. The girls were talking about what they were going to wear.

"I'm going to wear a black dress, so everybody will notice(注意) me," said Emily, "How about you, Linda?"

"I'm not sure. Maybe jeans(牛仔裤), an old shirt, and a hat. People will notice me more than you!" Linda said.

"What are we going to do about the boys?" asked Jane. "Do you remember the last school party last year? They just stood there, and we girls had to dance by ourselves!"

"I hear that some of the boys learned how to dance this summer. Maybe it'll be better this time." said Mary.

The party was held on Friday evening. Groups of students arrived. The music began. The girls stood in a line on one side, and the boys on another side. Mr Green, their teacher, tried to get them together, but failed. After a while, Tim said, "I don't want to stand here the whole time. The party is only for two hours. It'll be over soon." He started to dance. All the others watched him. Then David asked Emily if she wanted to dance. Then Jack and Linda. Then, all began to dance. Soon there were more dancers than watchers.

1. On Friday evening there would be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a school party                      B. a school meeting

- C. a sports meeting                      D. a birthday party
2. The girls were talking about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. what the boys were going to wear at the party  
B. what they were going to wear at the party  
C. how to teach the boys to dance  
D. how to dance
3. What happened when the music began?
- A. David asked Emily to dance.  
B. Groups of students arrived.  
C. The boys and girls began to dance.  
D. The girls stood on one side, and the boys on another side.
4. Who was the first one to dance?
- A. David              B. Jack              C. Tim              D. Jane

**B**

Skin-diving(潜水) is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon! When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks, because you are no longer heavy.

Here, under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is enough light. When fish swim nearby(附近), you can catch them with your hands.

When you have tanks(罐) of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful when you dive in deep water.

To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides(而且), there are most uses for skin-diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of the water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you see the skin-diving is both useful and interesting.

1. Skin-diving will take you to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the moon                      B. be in danger  
C. mountains                      D. the deep sea
2. You can climb big rocks under water because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you are stronger  
B. the fish nearby help you  
C. you are not as heavy as on the land  
D. there is a lot of light

3. With a tank of air on your back, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. catch fish easily
- B. stay under water for a long time
- C. be in a safe place
- D. have more fun

4. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A. Skin-diving is a new sport.
- B. Skin-diving is like visiting the moon.
- C. The only use of skin-diving is to have more fun.
- D. Skin-diving is both interesting and useful.

VI. 根据汉语, 补全句子。

1. 这些妇女都是这家工厂的工人。

These women \_\_\_\_\_ the workers in this factory.

2. 老师要我们不要嘲笑别人。

The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ laugh at others.

3. 你们最好在美术课上做圣诞卡片。

You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas cards in your \_\_\_\_\_ lesson.

4. 谢谢你给我们做报告。

Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ a talk.

5. 恐怕我不知道。

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ I have no idea.

# Unit 2 *The sports meeting*

## 背景知识

英语中体育运动方面的用语,实际上都属于一类。但各类运动会和各类运动比赛,各有各的称呼。综合性的运动会用 games, 如 the Olympic Games(奥林匹克运动会), 田径赛常用 meeting, 锦标赛用 championships, 邀请赛用 invitation, 一般性比赛用 tournament, 选拔赛用 selective trials, 表演赛用 exhibition。

在田径赛跑中,短跑为 sprint, 一百米短跑为 one-hundred-meter dash, 其余多用 race 来表示, 如 relay-race(接力赛), four-hundred-meter race(400 米短跑), middle-distance race(中距离赛跑), marathon race(马拉松赛跑), hurdle race(跨栏赛跑), 110-metre high hurdles(110 米高栏赛跑), cross-country race(越野赛跑)等等。

球类赛常用 match 来表示, 如: football match, basketball match 等。

## 尝试解答

例 1 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

The Chinese people are living a much \_\_\_\_\_ life than before. (happy)

(2001 年江苏南通卷)

答案: happier.

a much \_\_\_\_\_ life 中 life 为名词, 前面应用形容词; 从句中 than 可看出, 本句为比较级, 同时, much 只可修饰形容词或副词的比较级, 而不可修饰原级。

much 为强调词, 放在形容词或副词比较级的前面以加强语气。除 much 外, 常用的强调词还有 even, still, by far 等。

例 2 He wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ with the knife. He cut himself.

- A. careful enough      B. enough careful  
C. carefully enough      D. enough carefully

填写词的适当形式, 遇到形容词时要注意其副词、比较级或最高级形式。



(2000年河北省卷)

**解题快车道** 答案: A.

“enough”用做副词修饰形容词或副词时,一般放在被修饰词的后面。同时,由“wasn't”确定,此空要填形容词。

**思路巧点拨** (1) enough 可用做形容词,修饰名词时可放在名词前面或后面,如: enough water 或 water enough。

(2) enough 做副词,修饰形容词或副词时,应置其后;后面接 for... 或 to do sth., 如:

The classroom is big enough for more than 60 students.

He is old enough to go to school.

(3) enough 还可做名词。如:

I've had enough. 我吃饱了。

**例 3** —Did you win the 100-meter race?

—Yes, I did.

—Really? \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Congratulations

B. Best wishes

C. Good luck

D. Right

(2000年黑龙江哈尔滨卷)

**答案: A.**

人们常用复数形式的 Congratulations 来表示祝贺,尤其在他人赢得比赛,取得成就后。

**思路巧点拨** Congratulations 通常用于对人们取得成就后表示祝贺,回答用 Thank you。在表示因某事向某人祝贺时,应用短语 “Congratulations to sb. on sth.”。

Best wishes 和 Good luck 表示预祝良好愿望。

**例 4** The bridge is almost broken. \_\_\_\_\_ is not safe to cross the bridge.

A. It

B. She

C. This

D. That

(2000年广东广州卷)

**答案: A.**

本句中 it 为形式主语, to cross the bridge 为真正的主语。

**思路巧点拨** It is + adj./n. + to do sth. 译为“做某事是……”。