



根据新教材同步编写

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双色点津



课文点津 回味无穷
课上良师 课下益友
省时省力 耳目一新

初三英语



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双色点津

前言

本书依据最新颁布的初中英语教学大纲和最新全国统编英语教科书，与现行教材同步。

“课文内容注解”按课文对教材的重点、难点、要点和疑点进行分析，使学生一目了然，便于记忆。

“课文拓展深化”对每单元的知识重点、难点及考试热点进行简明扼要的讲解，帮助学生掌握重点、突破难点、熟悉考点，以建立起知识体系，使学习、记忆、运用有序化。

“综合能力运用”分三个栏目：基础知识巩固、素质能力培养和综合能力提高。本部分选编了一定数量的基础知识巩固试题和一些启发性和实用性较强的练习题，教给学生如何灵活运用知识，做到举一反三，触类旁通。

《双色点津》丛书的策划充分考虑了新形势下广大学生、教师和家长对教辅读物的新要求。

首先，要切实减轻学生的课业负担，除了必须提高教育素质以外，还必须在提高学生的学习效率上下功夫。本丛书不但能激发学生的学习兴趣，并能有效地减少学习时间。

其次，本丛书在改进学生的学习方法、增长知识面上下了一番功夫，如设置了“课文拓展深化”栏目，不但让

学生学习有兴趣，更在有兴趣的学习中增长知识、扩大视野，为进一步的学习作好充足准备。

第三，本丛书对某些重点、难点、考点、疑点等采用“双色”套印，加以“点津”，一目了然，方便记忆和查找。

最后，本丛书的体例设计是全新的，版式设计也独具匠心，这将有助于学生的学习。

常 成

2002. 3

双色点津

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Unit

1

In the library

Lesson 1

1. Have you got a notebook?

你有笔记本吗?

这是个完成时结构的句子。
意思是“你有……吗？”

2. Have you got any books about maths?

你有关于数学方面的书吗?

about“表示”关于

3. Maybe it's yours.

也许它是你的。

Maybe 是副词,表示“也许”,它可以放在句首,也可以放在句子中间。

4. You are welcome.

不客气。

意思是“不客气,不用谢”,其他表示“不客气”的词语还有 That's all right. That's OK.

5. Perhaps he's seen it.

也许他看到了。

perhaps 同样可以表示“也许”的意思,它放在句首。

Lesson 2

1. She used to be a Chinese teacher.

她过去是一名语文老师。

指“过去常常”,后面接动词原形。

2. She often borrows books from the school library.

她经常从图书馆借书

意为“从……借进……”

3. Not yet.

还没呢。

意为“还没有”,和完成时连用。

4. Someone will probably find it and **return** it sooner or later.
或许迟早有人会找到它并把它**归还**给图书馆。

本身有“还,回来”的意思,相当于 go back
或 give back,所以不再和 back 连用了。

5. "I'm afraid I'll have to **pay for** the lost books," said Grandma sadly.

意为“赔款,支付”,后面接名词

奶奶难过地说:“我想我将不得不为了这本丢了的书**赔款**。”

Lesson 3

1. Have you ever **picked up** a library book?

意为“拣到,拾起”。如果接普通名词,放中间或后面
都可以;如果接人称代词,只能放词组中间。

你**拣到**了一本图书馆的书吗?

2. I've just **made my bed**.

意为“铺床”。

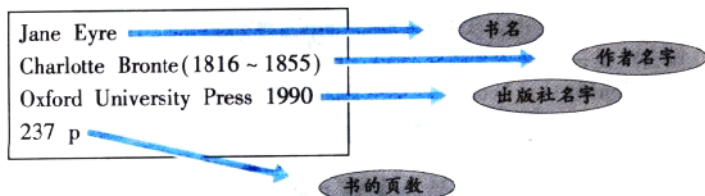
我刚刚**把床整理好**。

Lesson 4

I guess somebody **else** has borrowed it.

意为“其他”,它一般只放在不定代词和疑问词的后面

我猜有**其他**人把它借走了。



课文拓展深化

【语音点评】

如何巧记词尾 -s(es) 的读音

在英语朗读中通常遇到词尾为 s(es) 的名词或动词。那么词尾加 s(es) 应当怎样发音呢？现编有一句顺口溜，请大家试试看：

清清，浊浊，元亦浊

[s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ] 后面读 [ɪz],

[t], [d] 后面读作 [ts] 和 [dz]。

1. 清辅音后面读清辅音 [s]。动词或名词原形的读音若是以清辅音结尾，词尾的 -s(es) 读作 [s]。如：books [bʊks] makes [meɪks]
2. 浊浊，元亦浊。动词或名词原形的读音如果是以元音或浊辅音结尾，词尾的 -s(es) 读作 [z]。如：
players [pleɪəz] cleans [kliːnz] goes [ɡəʊz]
3. [s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ] 后读 [ɪz]。若动词或名词词尾读音是 [s], [z], [ʃ] 或 [tʃ]，词尾 -s(es) 读 [ɪz]。如：
glasses [ˈɡlɑːsɪz] watches [ˈwɑːtʃɪz] box [ˈbɒksɪz]
4. [t], [d] 后面读 [ts] 或 [dz]。如：
gets [ɡets] stands [ˈstændz] boats [bəʊts]
注意一点：以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词，将 y 变为 i 加 es, ies 读作 [ɪz]。如：
study → studies [ˈstʌdɪz], carry → carries [ˈkærɪz] 等。

【词语辨析】

1. already 与 yet

already 表示已经发生的事情，主要用于肯定句。而 yet 表示尚未发生而希望发生的事情，主要用于否定句和疑问句。如：

—Have you found your pen yet? 你找到了你的钢笔吗？

—No, I haven't found it yet. 不，我还没有找到。

I have already returned the library book.

我已归还了图书馆的书。

2. ago 与 before

① ago 和一般过去时的动词连用，表示现在以前的过去时间。如：

I saw him five minutes ago. 五分钟前我见过他。

before 可以和完成时态连用。常与 never 连用，表示在过去的某时间的

“以前”。如：

I have never heard of it before. 以前我从未听说这事。

②就使用形式而言, before 可以单独使用, 而 ago 必须与别的时间连用。

3. the whole 与 all

①就使用形式而言, all 用在冠词 the 或其他限定词之前再接名词。

whole 用在冠词 the 之后再接名词。如：

He took the whole books to the library.

He took all the books to the library.

② all 能跟不可数名词或物质名词连用, whole 则不能。

4. look for 与 find

Look for 指“寻找”的动作或过程。而 find 强调寻找的结果。如：

I've looked for it around the house, but I haven't found it yet.

我已找遍了整个房间, 但还是没有找到。

【语言点拓展】

1. 关于 be strict with 和 be strict in

be strict with + 某人: 指“严格要求某人”或“对某人要求严格”。

如: Our English teacher is very strict with us.

我们英语老师严格要求我们。

be strict in + 某物(事): 指“严格要求某事”。

Mr Yuan is very strict in his work.

袁老师对工作非常严格。

2. 关于 used to

used to 意为“过去常常”, 它暗含“现在这种情况不再存在了。”

如: I used to go to school on foot.

我过去常常走路去上学(现在不是走路上学)。

Dad used to swim in Changjiang River when he was young.

爸爸年轻时经常在长江里游泳。(现在不再在那里游泳了)

3. 关于 leave for

Leave(A) for B 离开(A地)前往 B 地。

Mr. Green will leave China for England tomorrow.

格林先生明天将离开中国, 动身前往英国。

4. 关于 pay for

pay(somebody)(some money) for something

为某事支付/赔偿(某人)(多少钱)

The boy paid Mrs. King one dollar for the broken window.

这个男孩因为打破了玻璃赔给金太太一美元。

5. 关于 sooner or later

sooner or later 迟早,总有一天

You will understand me sooner or later. 迟早有一天你会理解我的。

6. 关于 come up with

come up with 想出(办法),发现(答案)

Suddenly, he came up with the answer to the question.

他突然想到了这道题的答案。

7. 关于 so 引导的倒装结构

so + 助动词或情态动词 + 名词或代词,这是一种倒装结构,表示另一个人或另一种情况也是如此。这种结构当中要注意在结构上助动词或情态动词和前面的句子保持一致,即如果前面句子用 be 动词,后面就用 be 动词;前面如果是一般现在时,后面用 do 或 does;前面如果是一般过去时,后面用 did;前面如果是现在完成时,后面用 have 或 has。但人称、数由后面的名词或代词决定。

Lucy likes dancing very much. So do Kate and Han Mei.

露西非常喜欢跳舞。凯特和韩梅也喜欢。

My friend has finished his work. So have I.

我的朋友做完工作了。我也做完了。

【语法运用】

现在完成时

A 现在完成时的构成:主语 + 助动词 have(has) + 过去分词构成。

大部分动词是规则动词。其过去分词由词尾加 ed 构成。当然还有部分动词是不规则动词。

规则动词的过去分词分四种情况讨论。

1) 动词原形 + ed。如: jump jumped thank thanked

2) 单词由 e 结尾,直接在后面加 d。如: arrive arrived move moved

3) 以元音字母 + y 结尾,直接加 ed。如: play played stay stayed

如果是辅音字母 + y 结尾,则要去 y 改 i 加 ed。如: cry cried study studied

4) 词尾只是一个辅音字母的重读闭音节,要双写最后一个字母加 ed

如: stop stopped drop dropped

不规则动词基本无规律可循,应该参照不规则动词表。

B 完成时表示动作发生在过去,对现在情况有影响。如:

Have you seen our new English teacher?

I have finished my homework already.

【文化背景】

“愚人节”的由来

每年的四月一日,是英美等西方国家传统的“愚人节”(April Fools' Day)。关于“愚人节”的由来有一个希腊传说:希腊神话中的谷物女神长得非常美丽,有一年春暖花开的时候,她呆在家中闷得慌,便独自一人信步去野外游玩,边走边悠闲地采摘野花。这时冥王也恰巧在附近打猎,两个人在同一棵树下邂逅。冥王对女神一见钟情并向女神求婚,可女神当时毫无思想准备,一口拒绝了冥王。不得已冥王只好采用暴力将女神抓了回去,强迫她做了王后。女神的母亲听到了女儿的呼救声,立刻赶来营救,但救女心切的她方寸大乱,竟然没有看清抓走女儿的是谁。女神的母亲白白地奔走了几天几夜也未能找到女儿,反而被众神支得团团转,屡屡上当受骗,而且天下芸芸众生也因为神母的擅自离位搞得颗粒无收,民不聊生。以后“愚人节”人们用善意的谎言告诫那些自以为聪明的人,不要因为轻信,干出贻笑大方的蠢事来。

今天“愚人节”已发展为一个国际性节日,在西方国家尤其流行。每年的四月一日是这些国家人民最开心的日子,在这一天人们可以充分发挥自己的想像力,尽可能编造出一些耸人听闻或啼笑皆非的谎言,去调侃、哄骗、取笑、愚弄别人。对此,人们当然不会生气,反而以此作为最大的乐趣。

语言能力运用

【基础知识巩固】

I. 根据首字母提示完成单词,并使句子意思完整。

1. Aunt Li works in the library. She is a l_____.
2. If you don't know the meaning of the word, you can look it up in the d_____.
3. My family will l_____ for Beijing tomorrow.
4. If you break the school things, you must p_____ for it.
5. It will rain this afternoon. You must take the u_____ with you.

II. 句型转换。

1. He often had lunch at school before. But now he doesn't have lunch at school.
(改写句子)

He _____ have lunch at school.

2. Have you got a pencil sharpener? (改写句子)

_____ you _____ a pencil sharpener?

3. The children will grow up and leave their parents one day. (改写句子)

The children will grow up and leave their parents _____.

4. Have you got any books about biology? (作肯定回答)

_____.

5. Bruce likes water sports and Fred likes water sports, too. (改写句子)

Bruce likes water sports and _____.

III. 选择填空

1. The bad news made everyone _____.

A. worriedly B. felt worry C. feel worry D. feel worried

2. Are these books too heavy for you? You can _____ and ask someone else to carry them for you.

A. put down it B. put them down
C. put it down D. put down them

3. He thought _____ a while and then he got the right answer.

A. in B. at C. on D. for

4. —Have you got any books about chemistry?

—_____.

A. Yes, we haven't. B. Sorry, we haven't got any at the moment.
C. Sorry, we have. D. No, we don't.

5. —I've lost my library book.

—Don't worry. Someone will find it and give it to you _____.

A. sooner or later B. sooner and later
C. soon or late D. sooner than later

6. We've just _____ an interesting film.

A. seed B. seen C. saw D. seed

7. Last week I borrowed some books _____ the library.

A. to B. for C. with D. from

8. I saw him _____, but I can't remember.

A. somewhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. nothing

9. I think he's never been there, _____?

A. isn't he B. has it he C. don't you D. has he

10. He _____ it everywhere but he couldn't _____ it.
 A. look, find B. looked for, find
 C. found, look D. found, look for
11. You forget the whole thing. Why not _____ our teacher?
 A. asks B. ask C. to ask D. asking
12. We all like _____ light music.
 A. listen B. to listen C. listening to D. listening
13. —Have you finished _____ the letter_____?
 —Not _____
 A. to write, already, already B. writing, already, yet
 C. written, yet, already D. write, yet, yet
14. I didn't start my birthday party _____ all my friends came.
 A. but B. until C. before D. after
15. Do you want to buy _____?
 A. else something B. nothing else
 C. anything else D. else anything

IV. 交际对话 选出合适的选项完成对话。

Librarian: _____

Grandma: I want to borrow a book. But it's not on the shelf.

Librarian: I guess somebody has borrowed it.

Grandma: _____

Librarian: Sure. _____

Grandma: *Gone with the wind*.

Librarian: Wait a minute. _____ Here it is. It says Mrs. Parley has got it.

Grandma: Thanks, I know her. Do you have *David Copperfield*?

Librarian: _____ I'll bring it to you. Please wait a moment.

Grandma: OK. Thanks. It's very kind of you.

- | |
|--|
| A What's the name of the book?
B What do you want to buy?
C No, it's not here.
D May I help you?
E Yes, It's on the shelf over there.
F Can you find out who has taken it?
G Let me find it on the computer. |
|--|

【综合能力训练】

V. 用所给单词或词组的适当形式填空。

put down	leave for	return	come up	pay for
get back	make the bed	used to	think of	pick up

1. After he used the eraser, he forgot _____ to Jim.
2. This is not the only way to encourage the students to read more books. Can you _____ any other ways?
3. If you _____ a library book, please give it to librarian.
4. Tom _____ watch TV at night. But now he doesn't. He studies very hard now.
5. After you get up, you must _____.
6. Have the Greens _____ New York?
7. After reading for an hour, he _____ the book and went to play outside.
8. Han Mei was a clever girl. She soon _____ a new idea.
9. Why did the _____ the books _____ so quickly?
10. The things in that shop are too expensive. We can't _____ them.

VI. 完形填空

Most American families are smaller than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two 1 and one or two children each.

Children in the U. S. will 2 their parents' home when they grow up. They usually live 3 their parents because they want to find good jobs(工作). They often 4 to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to visit their parents on 5.

Parents usually let their children choose their 6 jobs. Americans think it 7 for young people to decide on their lives by themselves.

Children are asked to do some work 8 their house. And in many families, children are 9 for doing some housework so that they can learn 10 to make money for their own use.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. uncles | B. aunts | C. parents | D. grandparents |
| 2. A. leave | B. reach | C. love | D. hate |
| 3. A. near | B. far from | C. next to | D. else to |
| 4. A. come | B. drive | C. move | D. Write |
| 5. A. Monday | B. weekday | C. Friday | D. holiday |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 6. A. own | B. first | C. last | D. best |
| 7. A. bed | B. possible | C. important | D. wrong |
| 8. A. outside | B. around | C. except | D. beside |
| 9. A. asked | B. made | C. paid | D. called |
| 10. A. what | B. when | C. where | D. how |

VII. 阅读理解

An Englishman was showing a foreign visitor around London. "What's that strange building?" asked the visitor. "That's the Tower (塔) of London." "I see. How long did it take to build it?" "About 500 years." "In my country we can build it in five months," said the visitor. A short time after that they came to St. Paul's Cathedral (教堂). "Very interesting!" said the visitor. "How long did it take to build it?" "Nearly forty years," said the Englishman. "In my country we can finish it in forty days," said the visitor. This went on all day. They visited most of the best known buildings in the city. Every time they saw a new one, the visitor asked what it was and how long it took to build it. Then he said that they could do the same thing much faster in his country. At last the Englishman got angry with the visitor though he tried not to show it. A few days later, they came to the House of Parliament (议会大厦) and the visitor asked his usual question, "what's that?" The Englishman answered, "I've no idea. It wasn't there last night."

- The Englishman showed the foreign visitor around _____.
 A. the Tower of London B. St. Paul's Cathedral
 C. some famous buildings in London D. the whole city of London
- The visitor said that in his country it would take them _____ to build St. Paul's Cathedral.
 A. less than half a year B. more than a month
 C. five hundred years D. forty years
- The Englishman was very angry by the end of the day, but he _____.
 A. tried not to let the visitor know it
 B. tried not to show the visitor around the city
 C. had no time to tell the visitor
 D. didn't want to say anything
- The Englishman's last answer showed him _____.
 A. was sorry that he hadn't seen the building before
 B. could say nothing because he didn't know anything about it

- C. was not happy and decided to give him a surprising answer
- D. didn't know how to tell the visitor the name of the building
5. The best title (标题) for this passage is
- A. English history B. Around London
- C. What's that strange building? D. How long did it take to build it?

Unit

2

Water Sports

Lesson 5

1. You have learnt surfing from him, **haven't** you?

你从他那里学冲浪,对吗?

这是个反意疑问句。前面是助动词 have, 所以后面用 haven't

2. It looks **exciting**.

它看起来很令人兴奋。

Look 是系动词, 所以后面接形容词。

3. **Have** you ever **been** to Qingdao?

你曾经去过青岛吗?

Have been to 表示去过, 人现在不在那里。

4. **Would** you like to have a try?

你愿意试一试吗?

“试一试”的意思。类似词组还有
have a go/walk/swim/drink

Would you like 后面
一般接动词不定式

Lesson 6

1. Surfing is **one of** the world's most popular water sports.

冲浪是世界上最流行的水上运动之一。

one of + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数形式表示: “最……之一”

2. Hawaii **is famous for** its beautiful beaches.

夏威夷以它美丽的海滩而著称。

意为“以……而著称”

3. He has not **had a night off** for two months, but he still feels happy.

他有两个月没有**在晚上休息**, 可他依然觉得很开心。

have... off 意为“休息多长时间”

4. I'm glad the jobs **leave** my afternoon **for** surfing.

我很高兴这个工作把下午的时间空出来让我去冲浪。

Leave...for...“把时间留做干某事”。这个词组还可以表示：离开……前往……

5. It's neither too hot nor too cold all the year round
一年四季天气既不太冷也不太热。

连接两个并列的否定形式，表示“既不……也不……”。

6. No matter what the weather is like, you can always find surfers out riding the waves.
不管天气如何，你总能看到冲浪者在外面的乘风破浪。

现在分词短语做宾补。

Lesson 7

1. I've been surfing every day.
我每天都在冲浪。

have been doing 是现在完成进行时，强调“一直在干某事”，中间没有停顿。

2. Time flies!
时间过得真快啊。

这个感叹句常用于感叹时间的流逝。我们还可以说 How time flies!

3. How many songs have you learnt so far?
到目前为止你已经学了多少首歌曲？

意为“到目前为止”，常和现在完成时连用。

4. I think they have gone to work.
我想他们上班去了。

have gone to 表示“去了某地，现在还没回来”

Lesson 8

1. On May 17, 2001, his 13th birthday, his dream came true.
在2001年五月十七号，他的第十三个生日这天，他的梦想实现了。

在具体某一天的前面用介词 on；在月份、四季、年的前面用介词 in；在几分钟前面用介词 at。