



# 初三英语



HAI DIAN MING SHI DIAN JI

**海淀名师点击**

**考必胜**

丛书总主编：岳慧兰  
(北大附中海淀区学科带头人)  
本册主编：由丽清 计小红  
吉林教育出版社



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海淀名师



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北京海淀区特高级教师联合编写

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## 考必胜初三英语

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# 前言

经各家名师苦心构思和精心编写，与中学最新现行教材同步配套并紧靠新的《课程标准》的新型教学辅导丛书《考必胜》终于与广大师生见面了。

该丛书体现了近年教学改革与中高考的最新特点，遵循教、学、练、考的整体原则，使学生循序渐进的掌握所学知识，各学科各分册内容结构设计以下几个板块：

## 1 知识体系

对本章（单元）的知识进行系统的梳理，精要的提炼，让学生高层建筑的构建知识网络。

## 2 重点、难点、考点、热点

将本课（节）的重点、难点、考点、热点进行简明扼要的阐述和讲解，突破要点，不求大而全，只求少而精，具有针对性、时效性、可读性。

## 3 例题点悟

结合本课（节）的“四点突破”，设置中高考回顾或具有前瞻性的典型例题，对典型例题作精要的分析，给学生以解题的方法与技巧，形成规律上的认识，达到举一反三，触类旁通的目的。

## 4 挑战名题

设计一组具有代表性、新颖性、综合性和备考性的试题，注意试题的梯度、广度和深度。

## 5 综合能力测试

每章（单元）后均附一套检测学生发散思维的能力、综合思维能力的习题，题型全而新，知识覆盖面广。



## 6 参考答案

对所有习题均给出准确答案，对部分易错、难度较大试题进行简要分析。

## 7 丛书特点

第一科学性：与国家新颁布的新课程标准一致。

第二同步性：与现行教材配套，学生可以同步学习和训练，夯实基础，理科同步到节，文科同步到课。

第三启迪性：培养学生的思维能力，使学生很好地领悟、归纳、概括和运用知识要点和方法，切实掌握解题思路和方法。

第四综合性：既突出学科知识的衔接，又注重学科间的贯通，在切实提高学生智能素质基础上做到合理的拓展，有效地提高应试能力。

尽管我们在议书过程中，题题推敲，层层把关，力求能够帮助读者更好地把握本书的脉络和精华，但书中仍难免有疏忽之处，在期盼它的社会效益的同时，也诚挚地希望广大师生的批评指正。在金秋丰收的季节，我们期盼掌声响起！

编者

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## Unit 1 In the library

## 知识体系

类别	内 容
语法	<p>现在完成时态 (一)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>肯定句构成: 主语 + have/has + 动词过去分词</li> <li>一般疑问句构成: Have (Has) + 主语 + 动词过去分词</li> <li>特殊疑问句构成: 疑问词 (主语) + have (has) + 动词过去分词 疑问词 + have (has) + 主语 + 动词过去分词</li> </ol>
主要句型和词组	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have/has got = have/has</li> <li>used to</li> <li>have ever done</li> <li>have just done</li> <li>pay for</li> <li>come up with</li> </ol>
交际能力	查看图书目录

## Lesson 1

### 重点难点考点热点

1. Have you got...? “你有……吗?” 相当于 Do you have...? 否定形式为: haven't (hasn't) got
2. about (prep.) 关于 作此意解时与 on 同义, 而 on 指比较正规的学说专著, 而 about 指不太规范的文章等。
3. Have you seen it anywhere? “你在什么地方看见过它吗?” 是现在完成时的一般疑问句。现在完成时态的构成: have (has 用于第三人称单数) + 动词过去分词。
4. It must be still there. “它一定还在那里。” 句中的 must 是一种推论或猜测, 译为“一定, 想必”可用 may 代替, 但 must 语气更为肯定。疑问句中常用 can, 在否定句中常用 can't。

### 例题点悟

1. —There's somebody at the door. Who \_\_\_\_\_ it be? Is it the postman?  
—No. It \_\_\_\_\_ be him. It's just seven o'clock. It's too early. (2001 广州市)  
A. may; can't                      B. will; won't  
C. may; mustn't                    D. must; may not

**解析** 答案为 A 问句是一种猜测但不肯定, 因为后面又问了一下, 所以用 may 不用 must, 回答时用 No 了, 是一种否定的推断所以要用 can't, 那么正确答案就选 A。

2. —I can't find my watch. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it anywhere, Mum?  
—No, never. Look! What's that under your foot?  
A. Have; seen                      B. Had; seen  
C. Do; see                          D. Did; see



**解析** 答案为 A 现在完成时态 (到现在为止看见过没有?), 根据构成选 A。

## 挑战名题

### I. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Have you got any books \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry?  
A. with                      B. about  
C. for                        D. to
- ( ) 2. —Have you got a CD player? —Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I have got              B. I have  
C. I had one               D. I did
- ( ) 3. There are several books \_\_\_\_\_ that shelf.  
A. in                         B. on  
C. with                      D. at
- ( ) 4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ my dictionary?  
A. saw                       B. seen  
C. see                        D. sees
- ( ) 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the book \_\_\_\_\_ the school library five minutes ago.  
A. seen, at                 B. saw, at  
C. seen, in                 D. saw, in

### II. 改写同义句

1. We have a lot of work to do.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.
2. He doesn't have an eraser.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ an eraser.
3. —Does he have any notebooks?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ any notebooks?
4. Why don't you ask Jim?  
\_\_\_\_\_ ask Jim?

## Lesson 2

### 重点难点考点热点

1. used to do sth. 表示“过去常常做某事（而现在已不做了）”，to 为不定式符号，后接动词原形，而 be used to 有各种时态形式表示“习惯于……”，to 是介词，后接名词、代词或动词的-ing 形式作宾语，另外注意：be used to do sth. 表示“被用来做……”，是 use sth. to do sth. 的被动形式。

2. leave for A “到 A（不是离开 A）”，leave A for B “离开 A 到 B”

3. several days later/a few days later 几天以后，用于一般过去时

4. return sth. to “把某物归还给……”，相当于 give back to, return 不要与 back 搭配。

5. pay for “为……付款”，pay...for sth. “为某物付钱”，pay sb. for sth. “为……付钱给某人”，它的主语通常指人。

6. the lost books “丢失的书”，the borrowed books “借的书”，这两个短语都是分词作定语。

7. come up with “提出，提供”

### 例题点悟

1. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. living      B. live      C. liveing      D. lived

**解析** 答案选 B used to 中的 to 为不定式符号，后面要加动词原形，所以要选 B。

2. I'm afraid that if you've lost the dictionary, you must \_\_\_\_\_ it. (2001 苏州市)

A. pay for      B. spend on      C. take      D. cost

**解析** 答案选 A 主语是人的情况下，谓语动词用 pay 或 spend，而 spend 不能直接跟 on，所以正确答案是 A。

3. My aunt enjoys buying clothes, she \_\_\_\_\_ much money on her clothes every year.

- A. takes      B. costs      C. spends      D. pays

**解析** 答案选 C 主语是人并和介词 on 搭配, 习惯用语是 spend---on..., 所以 C 是正确答案。

## 挑战名题

### I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Today is her \_\_\_\_\_ (eighty) birthday.
2. "I've lost my key to the door." said the girl \_\_\_\_\_ (sad).
3. One day the \_\_\_\_\_ (library) came up with an idea.
4. I've returned the \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) book to the library.
5. She likes reading on many different \_\_\_\_\_ (subject).

### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Excuse me. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ a pen from you?  
A. borrow      B. lend      C. got      D. had
- ( ) 2. You must \_\_\_\_\_ for the lost book.  
A. paid      B. payed  
C. pay      D. paying
- ( ) 3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ it everywhere but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ my lost book.  
A. find; looked for  
B. look for; find  
C. looked for; find  
D. find; find
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ yet?  
A. Have; came      B. Has; come  
C. Has; came      D. Have; come
- ( ) 5. He likes reading books \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese history.  
A. in      B. at      C. with      D. on

## Lesson 3

### 重点难点考点热点

1. encourage (vt.) “鼓励, 促进” encouragement (n.) 鼓励, 赞助  
encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人去做某事
2. not...until “直到……才……”, 可以跟 when, after, before 引导的时间状语从句转换, 主句要是将来时, 从句要用一般现在时表将来。
3. Have you ever done sth.? “你曾经做过某事吗?” 注意否定回答有: No, never. /No, I (we) haven't. /No, I (we) never have.
4. I've just done sth. “我刚刚做过某事”, just 解释成 (only) a moment ago, 可以做时态上的转换 (改写)。
5. ago 和 before 的区别, ago 用于一般过去时, before 用于完成时。

### 例题点悟

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ wait until the rain \_\_\_\_\_. (2001 南京)

A. won't, will stop      B. won't, stop  
C. will, stops      D. will, will stop

**解析** 答案选 C 主句中谓语动词 wait 是延续性动词, 所以主句是个肯定句, 主句是将来时, 从句要用一般现在时, 所以要选 C。

2. I have never seen the film \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ago      B. just now      C. before      D. later

**解析** 答案选 C 本句是现在完成时, 与之搭配的只能是 before, just, never, ever, already, yet 等, 而 ago, just now 只能用于过去时。

3. I've just washed my clothes.

I \_\_\_\_\_ my clothes \_\_\_\_\_ ago.

**解析** 答案为 washed, a, moment 此句把 just 转换为 a moment ago 句子就要用一般过去时态, 动词就要用过去式。

## 挑战名题

### I. 介词填空

1. Have you ever travelled \_\_\_\_\_ a plane?
2. We like listening \_\_\_\_\_ foreign music.
3. Children often get presents \_\_\_\_\_ their parents.
4. I picked \_\_\_\_\_ a library book and returned it \_\_\_\_\_ the library.
5. He has never spoken \_\_\_\_\_ a foreigner.
6. Who first thought \_\_\_\_\_ that idea?

### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ he ever \_\_\_\_\_ on a train?  
A. Has...travelled      B. Have...travelled  
C. Has...went          D. Have...climbed
- ( ) 2. —\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the film?  
—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Did; see; did      B. Have; saw; have  
C. Have; seen; have    D. Did; seen; have
- ( ) 3. I did that hours \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in                  B. before              C. ago                  D. after
- ( ) 4. —Have you ever eaten fish and chips?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, never  
B. No, I haven't  
C. No, I never have  
D. above all
- ( ) 5. He's just \_\_\_\_\_ all the new words.  
A. copy                  B. copied                C. copied                D. copying

## Lesson 4

### 重点难点考点热点

1. else (adv. adj.) “别的, 另外的, 其他的”, 它与 other 意思接近, 但 other 是形容词, 用于名词之前, 而 else 则常位于不定代词和疑问词之后。more 表示 “另外, 再”, 着重强调追加。

2. find “找到”, 侧重找到过去丢失的人或物, 但有时也表示凭经验或偶然发现了一种东西。find out “查出, 找到”, 侧重经调查、研究得到的结论, 着重结果。look for “寻找”, 侧重找的过程。

### 例题点悟

1. I have something \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you.

A. other      B. others      C. else      D. more

**解析** 答案选 C 因为 something 是不定代词, else 放在不定代词之后, 所以答案为 C。

2. He's \_\_\_\_\_ his pen, but he can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. look for, find      B. looking for, find  
C. looking for, find out      D. look for, find out

**解析** 答案选 B 因为 He's 是 He is 的缩写, 后面要跟动词 ing 形式, pen 是一个实物, 是存在的物体, 所以用 find 而不用 find out。正确答案就是 B。

### 挑战名题

补全对话 (可以是一个单词, 一个词组或一个完整的句子)

A: 1 ?

B: Yes, please. I want to borrow a video tape, but it's not 2 that shelf.

A: I guess somebody \_\_3\_\_ has borrowed it.

B: Could you \_\_4\_\_ who has taken it?

A: Sure. What's \_\_5\_\_ the tape?

B: "Jane Eyre".

A: \_\_6\_\_ a minute. Let me find it \_\_7\_\_ the computer. Here it is. It \_\_8\_\_

David Smith has got it.

B: \_\_9\_\_ . I know David.

# 综合能力测试

(时间 45 分钟 满分 100 分)

## I. 单项选择 (20 分)

- ( ) 1. She borrowed a book \_\_\_\_\_ the library a week ago.  
A. to B. at C. in D. from
- ( ) 2. I couldn't find my pen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. somewhere B. anywhere C. everywhere D. some where
- ( ) 3. Do you often listen to \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. foreign musics B. a foreign music  
C. foreigner music D. forecign music
- ( ) 4. They have \_\_\_\_\_ played football.  
A. just now B. just C. yet D. ever
- ( ) 5. He came here two hours \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. in B. ago C. before D. after
- ( ) 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ some books from the library for you.  
You mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ them to others.  
A. lend; borrow B. borrow; lend  
C. borrowed; lent D. borrowed; lend
- ( ) 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ his bike. He hasn't found it yet.  
A. has lost B. lost C. have lost D. lose
- ( ) 8. He \_\_\_\_\_ his office until half past seven yesterday evening.  
A. don't leave B. didn't leave  
C. doesn't leave D. left
- ( ) 9. How much did you pay \_\_\_\_\_ the coat?  
A. with B. on C. for D. at
- ( ) 10. That's the book \_\_\_\_\_ the history of Australia.  
A. of B. on C. with D. among
- ( ) 11. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in this library?  
A. did, worked B. have, worked



C. have, work

D. has, worked

- ( ) 12. —Have you found the book?

—

A. Not yet.

B. No. I haven't.

C. No, not.

D. A and B

- ( ) 13. My English knowledge \_ \_ \_ enough.

A. isn't

B. aren't

C. haven't

D. isn't there

- ( ) 14. —He likes to borrow books from the library.

—

A. So does he.

B. So do I.

C. So he doesn't.

D. So do he.

- ( ) 15. Grandma thought it \_ \_ \_ a wonderful idea.

A. will be

B. is

C. was

D. can be

- ( ) 16. He \_ \_ \_ be a doctor.

A. used to

B. is used to

C. was used to

D. used for

- ( ) 17. That must be your teacher, \_ \_ \_?

A. mustn't it

B. must it

C. isn't it

D. is it

- ( ) 18. Have you \_ \_ \_ spoken to a foreigner?

A. yet

B. before

C. ever

D. never

- ( ) 19. I saw a book on the floor and I \_ \_ \_.

A. pick up it

B. picked up it

C. pick it up

D. picked it up

- ( ) 20. I've looked for it \_ \_ \_ . But I don't find it \_ \_ \_ .

A. everywhere, anywhere

B. anywhere, everywhere

C. anything, everything

D. everything, anything

## II. 阅读理解 (20 分)

## A

Skin-diving (潜水) is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new