

# 英语

顾问 蓝常周  
主编 刘新来

# 超越

MAGIC ENGLISH

- 思维导航
- 重点词汇和短语、重点句型
- 核心句、习惯表达解析
- 本课知识与能力达标训练
- 词汇用法
- 考点试题解析
- 英美文化知识
- 单元综合能力检测

初三  
全一册

广西教育出版社

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## 前 言

课堂教学正发生着由单向知识传授的被动接收到交互活动的主动探索,由教师独立自主课堂到学生的主动参与,由答案惟一的封闭式教学到一题多解的开放性教学,由只注重教的研究到更加注重学法指导的重大变化。广大师生无不欢欣鼓舞。这是时代的呼唤,这是社会的呼唤。外语教学也是如此,它正充满生机。为了更好地推动教育教学改革,提高外语教育教学质量,推行真正意义上的素质教育,我们组织了一批长期从事一线教学教改英语骨干教师及专家编写了《超越英语》系列丛书。

《超越英语》共11册,初一、初二、高一、高二、高三各2册,初三全一册,是以英语科新课程标准为指导编写而成的一套具有全新思路的初、高中同步和拓展学习用书。本书分单元编写,每单元由思维导航,重点词汇和短语,重点句型,核心句、习惯表达解析,本课知识与能力达标训练,词汇用法,考点试题解析,英美文化知识和单元综合能力检测九部分组成。本书融理论与实践,语言知识及迁移与学法指导、英美文化与习惯表达、命题动态与考点分析为一体,具有形式新、内容新、拓展精、语言活、覆盖面广、针对性强等特点。

本书适用于各个层面的同年级的学生,同时也是英语教师教学和指导学生学习的这本实用性强的参考书。

《超越英语》凝聚着编著者的多年的教研心血和对祖国中学生的深切的期望,愿这套书能给中学生朋友们在英语学习上带来乐趣和收获,收到你想要的最佳学习效果。

刘新来

2002年5月于广西师范大学附属外国语学校

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## Unit 1

### In the library



#### 思维导航

Hi! Welcome back to school. How was your summer holiday? What did you do during the holiday? Go swimming or play with the computer? How about reading? Do you like reading? Reading is a very wonderful and useful hobby. Do you think so? And do you ever borrow books from your school library? Can you say something about your school library? If you know little about a library, this unit will help you get some information. Next time you go reading in the reading room or borrow books in the library, you may feel more comfortable.

#### 重点词汇和短语

CD player 激光唱机    several 几个, 若干  
 shelf 架子, 搁板    already 已经    used to 过去常常  
 hobby 业余爱好    yard 院子    knowledge 知识, 学问  
 put (sth. ) down 把(某物)放下来    step 脚步    walk away with 偷走  
 librarian 图书管理员    pay (paid, paid) 给……报

酬,付款 pay for(sth.)付钱,支付 sadly 难过地,痛苦地 come up with 提供,提出 mark 记号,标记 bookmark 书签 think of 认为,想起 encourage 鼓励 pick up 拾起,捡起 once 一次 abroad 到国外,在国外 copy 抄写,誊写 know-all 自称无所不知(的),万事通(的) interview 采访,会见 fill 装满,填充 fill in 填写,装满 form 表格,种类 as 作为 screen 屏幕 spoil 糟蹋

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### 重点句型

1. Have you got...? = Do you have...?  
你有……吗?
  2. Why don't you do sth.? 你为什么……呢?
  3. She used to be a Chinese teacher.  
她曾经是一名中文教师。
  4. Her hobby is to + 动词原形。  
她的业余爱好是(做某事)。
  5. Have sb. done sth.? 某人曾经做过某事吗?
- 



### Lesson 1

#### 核心句、习惯表达解析

##### 1. Have you got a notebook? 你有笔记本吗?

►句型“Have you got...?”是英国英语中常用的句型,表示“你有……吗?”相当于“Do you have...?”或“Have you...?”,后者为美国英语。注意不同问句的回答方式。例如:

---





(1)—Have you got a CD player? 你有CD唱机吗?

—Yes, I have. 我有。

或 No, I haven't. 不,我没有。

(2)—Do you have a red pen? 你有红色钢笔吗?

—Yes, I do. 我有。

或 No, I don't. 不,我没有。

(3)—Have you an umbrella? 你有雨伞吗?

—Yes, I have. 我有。

或 No, I haven't. 不,我没有。

2. Have you got any books about maths? 你有关于数学的书吗?

**辨析与扩展** about 和 on 都含有“关于”的含义,它们的区别在于当正式对某一问题发表看法时,即学术性较强时多用 on。例如:

I want to speak to you on a very serious subject.

我想就某个十分严肃的问题和你谈一谈。

而一般的情况则用 about,如 a book about horses(一本关于马的书),这本书也许是一本儿童读的故事书。

3. —Have you seen it anywhere? 你在哪见过它吗?

—Sorry, I haven't. 对不起,没有。

以上是现在完成时的一般疑问句及其回答形式。

现在完成时的用法主要有:(1)过去发生或已完成的动作对现在产生影响;(2)过去开始的某一动作一直延续到现在。在本单元中,主要学习的是第一种用法。例如:

Don't worry. I have already posted the letter.

别担心。我已经寄信了。(即:信已不在我这里了。)

现在完成时的构成为:助动词(have/has)+过去分词。这一时态的各种句式举例如下:

肯定句:I have finished my work.

否定句:I haven't finished my work.

一般疑问句:Have you finished your work?

肯定回答:Yes, I have.

否定回答: No, I haven't.

特殊疑问句: What have you finished?

### 本课知识与能力达标训练

#### I. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. Tommy bought a nice CD \_\_\_\_\_ (play) yesterday.
2. — \_\_\_\_\_ (Thank) a lot.  
— You're welcome.
3. There are some new books on those \_\_\_\_\_ (shelf).
4. The book on the desk isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (me). I think it's his.
5. Can you show me some books about \_\_\_\_\_ (chemist)?
6. Who is the scientist that wrote many \_\_\_\_\_ (dictionary)?

#### II. 句型转换。

1. They have got some history books.  
(变为一般疑问句并做出否定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_ got \_\_\_\_\_ history books?  
\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We have seen the film. (用 he 代替 we 作主语改写句子)  
\_\_\_\_\_ seen the film.
3. Why don't you ask that boy? (同义句转换)  
\_\_\_\_\_ ask that boy?
4. I've lost my umbrella. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Your notebook is there. (变为一个倒装句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

#### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. We've got several art books.  
A. few      B. a few      C. many      D. much
- ( ) 2. We haven't got any notebooks at the moment.  
A. at all      B. now      C. tomorrow      D. yesterday

- ( ) 3. Maybe he went to the department store.  
A. Perhaps B. May C. May be D. Surely
- ( ) 4. The children's English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ been to England twice.  
A. have B. is C. has D. was
- ( ) 5. I can't find my little cat. Have you seen it \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. nowhere B. somewhere C. everywhere D. anywhere
- ( ) 6. —Thank you very much.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. Welcome B. All right  
C. Certainly D. Don't mention it



## Lesson 2

### 核心句、习惯表达解析

1. She used to be a history teacher. 她曾是一名历史教师。

► used to 表示“过去常常……(现在已不如此)”。例如：

The old man used to grow beautiful roses.

那个老人过去常种些漂亮的玫瑰花。

used to 的否定句和疑问句有两种构成方式：

(1) 用 did 作助动词。例如：

Did you use to play basketball?

She didn't use to smoke when she was in university.

(2) 直接用 used 变为否定句和疑问句。例如：

He usedn't to make that mistake.

Used you to live in London?

**辨析与扩展** 与 used to 结构上相似的词组有 be used to, 但意义和句式结构完全不同。后者表示“习惯于”, 后接名词、代词、动名

词。例如：

I've become used to hard work. 我已经习惯了繁重的工作。

He's not used to treating children this way.

他不习惯以这种方式对待孩子。

2. Then she walks away with the book. 然后她把书抱走。

► walk away with 在句中含义为“抱走, 拿走”, 与 walk off with 意思相近。例如：

Someone has walked away with my umbrella.

有人拿走了我的雨伞。

**辨析与扩展** walk away/off with 还有一个常用的含义, 即“轻易赢得”。例如：

He walked away with all the prizes. 他轻易地赢得了所有的奖项。

3. I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books. 恐怕我得赔偿那些丢失了的书。

► pay for 在句中表示“赔偿, 付钱”。例如：

How much did you pay for your new car? 你的新车要多少钱?

He's already paid for the bill. 他已经付了账单了。

pay for 还常常引申为“为……付出代价”。例如：

Sometimes people have to pay for the mistakes they've made.

有时人们不得不为他们所犯的错误付出代价。

4. One day the librarian came up with an idea. 一天图书管理员提出了一个建议。

► 词组 come up with 意思是“提出”。例如：

The man came up with a new suggestion.

那个人提出了一个新建议。

The teacher asked a very difficult question, but finally Tim came up with a good answer. 老师问了一个很难的问题, 但最后蒂姆给出了很好的回答。

### 本课知识与能力达标训练



#### I. 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you the news?  
— No, he \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The boys like \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer a lot.
- Grandpa thought the film he saw yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very funny.
- Where is my bike? I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) it.
- She used to \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on a farm at weekends.
- The teacher makes us \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the texts every morning.
- How about \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some shopping with me tomorrow?  
— I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting then.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) 5 pounds for the book he lost.

#### II. 用适当的介词填空。

- Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_ your dog. He'll be back soon.
- Don't always look \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary when you meet new words during the reading.
- I'm sure he'll give you a call sooner \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- Who did you borrow the money \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- He likes reading and he's stayed in the library \_\_\_\_\_ three hours this morning.
- Who came up \_\_\_\_\_ that good idea in the meeting?
- Please return the book \_\_\_\_\_ me at once.
- They looked \_\_\_\_\_ the cat everywhere, but it was still missing.

#### III. 补全对话。

A: Have you   1   today's newspaper?

B:   2   yet. What does it   3   ?

A: It says that a student was riding home   4   a taxi hit him.

B: Oh 5 ! What did the driver do 6 the boy?

A: He took him to the hospital 7 quickly as he could.

B: 8 is the boy now?

A: Luckily, he's getting 9 .

B: 10 goodness.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. 将下列句子译成英文。

1. 书籍能给我们知识,使我们快乐。

Books can give \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 你从图书馆借过一本历史书吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ book \_\_\_\_\_ the library?

3. 在他来上海之前,他曾是一名图书管理员。

He \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ he came to Shanghai.

4. 别忘了抱走你的衣服。

Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ your clothes.

5. 更糟糕的是,那个老人忘了回家的路。

\_\_\_\_\_ , the old man forgot the way home.



Lesson 3~4

核心句、习惯表达解析

1. Have you ever been abroad? 你曾去过国外吗?

► 副词 ever 表示到现在为止的任何时候,常用于疑问句。例

如:

Have you ever seen a lion? 你曾经看见过狮子吗?

**辨析与扩展** 常用于现在完成时中的副词作时间状语的还有:



(1) already, 通常用于肯定句, 意为“已经”。例如:

He's already washed his clothes. 他已经洗了衣服了。

(2) yet, 常用于疑问句与否定句。例如:

Have you eaten sandwiches yet? 你吃了三明治了吗?

They haven't cleaned the room yet. 他们还没有打扫房间。

(3) just, 意思是“刚刚, 刚才”。例如:

I've just made some dumplings. 我刚刚做了些饺子。

(4) never, 意为“从来没有”。例如:

She's never been to America. 她从未去过美国。

(5) before, 意为“在……以前”。例如:

I have never read a Japanese novel before.

我以前从没读过日本小说。

**辨析与扩展** have been to 与 have gone to 的区别:

have been to 后接地点时, 意为“去过某地”(现在已经回来了)。

例如:

The professor has been to many countries.

那个教授去过很多国家。

have gone to 则表示去某地的动作还在进行, 人不在此地。例

如:

Sandy has gone to the cinema. Sandy 去电影院了。(也许在电影院, 也许在去电影院的路上。总之, 她不在说话的地方。)

2. Think of other ways to encourage people to return books. 想些其他的鼓励人们还书的办法。

► think of 在句中意为“想起, 想出”。例如:

I've thought of a good place for the weekend.

我想到了一个度周末的好地方。

**辨析与扩展** think of 常用的含义还有:

(1) 想到(某人或某事)。例如:

He often thinks of his childhood. 他经常想起他的童年。

(2) 想, 考虑。例如:

You should think of what he said. 你应该想想他说的话。

(3) 打算(做某事)。例如:

What are you thinking of doing? 你正想做什么?

3. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book grandma had left one day. 我一直不大明白他们怎么能这么快地找回书,直到有一天我捡到奶奶留下的一本书。

► until 从句中的 had left 是一个过去完成时的句子。过去完成时表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成了的动作。它表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”。它的构成是:had+过去分词。例如:

He said he had seen the film. 他说他已经看过电影了。

When he got to the meeting room, the meeting had already begun. 当他到会议室时,会议已经开始了。

► 词组 pick up 意为“拾起,拿起”。例如:

He picked up his coat and went out. 他拿起他的大衣,出了门。

**辨析与扩展** 动词 pick 常用的含义有:

(1) 摘,拾。例如:

Can you pick some roses for me? 你能帮我摘些玫瑰花吗?

(2) 挑选。例如:

Please pick a good book for me. 请帮我挑本好书。

### 本课知识与能力达标训练

I. 选择适当的词填空,使句子通顺、合理。

never, ever

1. He's been to many countries, but he's \_\_\_\_\_ been to China.
2. —Have you \_\_\_\_\_ played football?  
—Yes, but only once.

been, gone

3. —Where's Peter?





—He's \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher's office.

4. I didn't see you last week. Where have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

already, just, yet

5. I'm sorry, Miss Lin. I haven't finished my homework \_\_\_\_\_.

6. —I've \_\_\_\_\_ baked some cakes.

—Really? I did that hours ago.

7. —Would you like some noodles?

—No, thanks. I've \_\_\_\_\_ had my lunch.

II. 下列各句中各有一处错误, 请指正。

1. Have you ever been to abroad? ( )

A B C D

2. Please fill of the form after you listen to the tape. ( )

A B C D

3. I want to know how use the bookmark. ( )

A B C D

4. Can you think about a good plan of the coming weekend? ( )

A B C D

5. —Haven't you ever spoken to a foreigner? ( )

A B C

—Yes, never.

D

### 词汇用法

1. leave(1)动词, “离开, 忘带”(2)名词, “假期”

leave 用做动词时, 常用的含义有:

(1) 离开。例如:

He worked as a driver after he left school.

他离开学校后(毕业后)作了一名司机。

The train will leave in 10 minutes.

火车将在 10 分钟后离开。