



按教育部新大纲新教材同步编写

课课练 一点通

KEKELIAN YIDIANTONG

初三英语 (下)

主编 李宝忱



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内 容 简 介

本书是《课课练一点通》系列丛书的《初三英语(下)》分册,由全国部分省市重点中学的高级英语教师根据几十年来的教学实践经验,结合初三学生的特点编写而成。内容包括教学大纲规定的各项知识点,既有全面的练习,又有重点的讲述,使学生对课文内容能系统化地巩固提高,从而达到提纲挈领、融会贯通、熟能生巧的目的。

本书适合初三学生及英语教师阅读。

我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干

科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部所属的综合
性出版机构,主要出版医药卫生、农业、教学辅导,以及科技
政策、科技管理、信息科学、实用技术等各类图书。

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主编 李宝忱 全国著名英语教研专家,对新教材的特点、测试改革的题型变化有专门研究。在人民教育出版社和北师大主编的《中小学英语》、《中小学外语教学》、《北京招生通讯》等多种报刊上发有大量文章;并到海南、广州、昆明、西安、沈阳等地介绍教材改革与测试改革。主要著述有《实用英汉同义词、反义词辞典》;《图解英汉、汉英辞典》等。

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新、新、新

介绍《课课练一点通》丛书

《课课练一点通》丛书是在国际交流日趋频繁、顺利加入 WTO、成功申办 2008 年奥运会、卓有成效地举办 APEC 会议等一系列喜庆活动中,广大青年学生学习英语热、学习英语狂的空前有利形势下出版的。

这套丛书的主要特点是“新”。

一、内容新

全书依据最新英语教材,结合新世纪各省市中考题型,把具有时尚性、思想性、实用性的语言材料,融为一体;把题材广泛、体裁多样、图文并茂的最新资料合为一书。

二、方法新

全书把学与教、学与评密切连接,按课时推进,练中有学,学中有练,对难点、疑点有简而明的剖析。既可用于课前预习,又可用于课后巩固复习使用,是伴你学习的良师益友。

三、形式新

这套丛书采用双色加铺网标记,主要是通过视觉因素,



激励学生学习情趣,把重点、难点标出,从而易于学习,便于
记帐,用时少,收效大。

最后希望《课课练一点通》伴你行,帮你步入理想高中。

编 者



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Unit 15

At home with the twins

迎奥运,学英语

Jubilate Night, Sleepless Night

欢乐的夜晚,不眠的夜晚

本单元学习要点

I. 词汇

掌握如下词汇的读、写、听、说、译。

mistake, dance, hang, cost, light, dark, either, whether, right away, for long, make friends, get on ... with, make a mistake, take one's time, try ... on

II. 句型

I can't decide which one to buy.

Please take your time!



III. 日常交际用语

- (1) What can I do for you?
- (2) I'd like two sweaters for my daughter.
- (3) Do you like this one?
- (4) Can I try it on?
- (5) It's not cheap enough.

IV. 语法

宾语从句由连词 **whether** 或 **if** 引导。

He asked if/whether + 从句

课课练



Lesson 57

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Lucy said she would go and _____ some tea.
A. getting B. got C. get D. to get
- () 2. Do you need _____ hot water?
A. many more B. some more
C. many D. some other
- () 3. Do you know _____?
A. what color does Lily like best
B. what color Lily like best



C. what color will Lily likes best

D. what color Lily likes best

() 4. —Where's Miss Zhao?

—She has _____ to Beijing. She'll be there _____ a week.

A. been; for B. gone; in C. been; in D. went; in

() 5. The girl's father said _____ he would buy a bike for her.

A. if B. that C. which D. who

() 6. I don't know _____ our English teacher's birthday is.

A. what B. which C. when D. how

() 7. I want to know _____ it is large enough to hold 100 people.

A. whether B. what C. when D. which

() 8. —It was cold yesterday.

—_____.

A. So was it B. So it was C. It was so D. It is so

II. 按课文内容补全对话。

Father: Do we need 1 hot water?

Mother: Yes, I think 2. Lucy, we need some more hot water.

Can you go and 3, please?

Lucy: Mom, 4 Lily 5 it? It's 6.

Mother: So, 7! Lily, did you hear 8?

Lily: Yes, Mom! I'll do it 9.

III. 阅读理解。

Who's who

Milly and Jilly are twins. They are ten years old. They go to the same school and they are in the same class. They are very much like each other in every way. They look like each other and they behave like



each other. They talk like each other. Their poor teacher, Miss Jones, can not tell who is who.

"How on earth does your mother know who's who?" she asked them.

"That's easy." Milly said.

"Yes," said Jilly. "We've got different names."

按短文内容,回答下列问题。

1. How old are the twins?

2. Are they very much like each other?

3. Why can't their teacher tell who is who?

4. Does their mother know who is who?

答案与分析

I. 1. C would 相当于情态动词,后跟原形动词 go,而 get 和 go 是并列谓语。

2. B some more 是“另外一些”。

3. D 宾语从句用陈述句语序。

4. B 某人去过某地,如人已回来了,应用 have/has been; 如人还没有回来,则用 have/has gone。从答句中得知,她人还没有回来,应用 has gone。一般将来时,“在……之后”应用介词“in”。

5. B 从主句中的谓语动词 said 可知,宾语从句应是以 that 引导的陈述句。

6. C 提问老师生日的时间,应用“when”。

7. A 从主句得知,从句应选 whether(是否)。

8. B 前后两句主语相同,表示确实如此,用 So it is/was。前后两句主语不相同,应用 So + be + 主语。

II. 1. some more 2. we do 3. get some 4. can't 5. do



6. her turn 7. it is 8. what I said 9. right away

III. 1. They are ten years old. (短文第二句话)

2. Yes, they're very much like each other in every way.

3. Because they look like each other and they behave like each other.

4. No, she doesn't.

一点通



1. We need some more tea. (我们还需要一些茶。)more 在此句中的意思是“另外,还要”,如:

Do you need some more hot water? (还要热水吗?)

I'll get some more fruit. (我再去买些水果。)

2. So it is! (的确是这样。)表示同意对方的意见。如:

—This is a nice picture. —So it is! (—这是一幅美丽的画。—确实是这样。)



A work ill done must twice
done.

做不好的事情必须做两次





Lesson 58

I. 句型转换。(把下列句子改为宾语从句)

1. Did they move to Paris last year? Do you know...

Do you know _____?

2. Can he swim? Please tell me...

Please tell me _____.

3. Was she the first to come to school? I don't know...

I don't know _____.

4. He catches the bus to work. He told me...

He told me _____.

5. Whom does the old man live with? Can you tell me...

Can you tell me _____?

II. 选词填空。

dark, different, them, color, under, other, later, pair,
than, mistake

Lucy got up earlier 1 her sister Lily. She put on two shoes and went out. Lily got up 2 than Lucy. There were two shoes 3 her bed and she put 4 on. It was rather 5 in the bedroom. Lily went out in the light and found that the two shoes were 6. They were not the same 7. One of the shoes was dark brown. The 8 was light brown. They were not a 9. Lucy made a 10.



III. 补全对话。(每空一词)

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I 1 a jacket.

A: The jacket are 2 here. Do you like this red 3?

B: I like the color, but it's a bit short.

A: 4 5 this one?

B: It's great, but it's too 6. I'll have a 7 at some cheaper ones. Thank you.

A: No hurry. Please 8 9 10.

IV. 根据短文判断句子正(T)误(F)。

"Where is John? Does anyone know?" the English teacher asked the class.

"He has went to the hospital." answered Peter. The teacher was angry.

"Peter," he said, "I have told you again and again not to say 'he has went'. Now, you made the same mistake! Today you must write 'He has gone' a hundred times after school. Then you'll remember it".

Four o'clock. Lessons were over. The children all went home, but Peter had to stay behind and received the punishment(受罚).

The teacher stood up and left the classroom. When he came back, he found a letter from Peter. It said, "Dear Sir: I have written 'He has gone' a hundred times, now I have went home. Peter."

- () 1. The teacher asked where John was.
- () 2. Peter said, "He has gone to the hospital."
- () 3. All the students went home except Peter.
- () 4. Peter wrote "He has gone" a hundred times.
- () 5. At last Peter remember it.



答案与分析

- I. 1. if they moved to Paris last year
2. if he can swim
3. if she was the first to come to school
4. that he caught the bus to work
5. whom the old man lives with

宾语从句如果属“一般疑问句”，那么用 *if* 或 *whether* 来引导，并且要用陈述句语序；宾语从句如果是陈述句，可用连词 *that*，也可不用，但从句的谓语动词应跟主句的相一致。

- II. 1. than 2. later 3. under 4. them 5. dark
6. different 7. color 8. other 9. pair 10. mistake
III. 1. want 2. hanging 3. one 4. What/How 5. about
6. expensive/dear 7. look 8. take 9. your 10. time
IV. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

一点通



1. **get on well/badly with** 与……相处好/差。如：

We get on very well with each other. (我们之间相处得很好。)

Betty is a kind-hearted girl. She is easy to get on with. (贝蒂是个善良的姑娘，容易相处。)

2. **make a mistake** 是动词短语，意为“误解，犯错误”。如：

They're made a mistake. (他们犯错了。)

by mistake 是介词短语，意为“弄错，误为”。如：

She put salt into her cup of tea by mistake. (她错把盐加进她那杯茶里。)



Riddle

My first is in south but not in north.

My second is in picture but not in film.

My third is in fourth and also in worth^①.

My fourth is in book and also in cook.

My fifth is in toe^② but not in sew^③.

My sixth is in life but not in death.

① worth [wɜːθ] adj. 有价值的

② toe [təʊ] n. (脚)趾

③ sew [səʊ] n. 缝纫

谜底: school

课课练



Lesson 59

I. 用 cost, spend, pay, take 的适当形式填空。

1. The house _____ him 30,000 yuan.
2. He _____ 600 yuan for that bike.
3. He _____ too much money on clothes.
4. How long will the work _____?
5. It _____ me half an hour to walk to school.

II. 单项选择。

() 1. _____ Greens are our good friends.

A. /

B. The

C. A

D. An

