

北京九所名校

金牌解题

初三英语 全一册

本册主编 俞 平

教

北京二中

北京四中

师

北京八中

北京八十中

编

北京大学附中

清华大学附中

写

北京师范大学附中

北京师范大学实验中学

组

中国人民大学附中

北京九所名校

CHUSAN YINGYU

初三英语

全一册

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金牌
解
题



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撰稿人 韩艳玲

团结出版社
知识出版

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

初三英语 (全一册) / 俞平主编. — 北京: 团结出版社, 知识出版社, 2003.1

(北京九所名校金牌解题 [2003 年修订版])

ISBN 7-80130-500-1

I. 初… II. 俞… III. 英语课—初中—解题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 033676 号

出版: 团结出版社 知识出版社

(北京市东城区东皇城根南街 84 号)

(电话 (010) 8205.9200 6513.3603 (发行部) 6524.4792 (编辑部))

http: www.tuanjiebs.com

E-mail: unitypub@263.net.

经销: 全国新华书店

印刷: 长沙鸿发印务实业有限公司

开本: 16

印张: 9.75

字数: 190 千字

印数: 12000 册

版次: 2001 年 6 月 第一版 2003 年 1 月第二版修订

印次: 2003 年 1 月 (长沙) 第一次印刷

书号: ISBN 7-80130-500-0/G·155

定价: 10.5 元 (平)

(如有印装差错, 请与本社联系)



编者的话

《北京九所名校·金牌解题》出版以来，深得教师、家长的好评，尤其是受到了广大中学生的欢迎。在广泛征求社会各界意见的前提下，我们对本套丛书进行了较大幅度的修订，力求贯彻国家教育部关于中学教学和升学考试改革的精神，紧扣人民教育出版社修订出版的2003年春季初中教材，以质求存，以新取胜。

本套丛书在体例设置上有较大的特色，具体表现为：

(一) **体例结构合理**。本书有讲、有练、有分析，并将“讲”、“练”、“析”有机结合起来，既对知识进行有序整理，又能体现以能力训练为主的思想，同时还能对学生进行多向解题思路的指导。

(二) **思维训练层递**。我们在各科练习栏目中，特别推出了**铜牌题→银牌题→金牌题**层递练习：

铜牌题为双基题，侧重于基础知识和基本技能的训练；

银牌题为提高题，侧重于学科知识的融会贯通和灵活运用；

金牌题为综合题，侧重于综合能力的强化训练，注重学生的发散思维和创造思维培养，并注意学科间的渗透。这种梯级递进式的训练，对培养学生的学科意识和跨学科意识都大有裨益。三类题目均有历年中考经典题目的解析，以提高学生的应考能力和素质。

(三) **名校名师编著**。本套丛书是由久负盛名的九所全国名牌中学的一线骨干教师编写的。他们将多年的丰富教学经验和科研成果融入从书中，并以高度的社会责任感，在原版基础上进行了修改。修订后的《北京九所名校·金牌解题》体现着最新的教学理念和教研教改成果，同时也凝聚着老师们的心血。我们怀着最诚挚的敬意向他们表示感谢。同时希望作者们的智慧、我们的汗水合而为一，化为学生学习的动力，去摘取他们前进道路上的一枚枚“金牌”！

编者

2002年12月

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●第二学期期末检测试卷 参考答案





Unit 1

In The Library

《同步精讲精练》

词法点拨

重点词组

at the moment 目前, 现在
used to do sth. 过去经常做……
forget to do sth. 忘记做……
leave for 动身去……, 向……出发
sooner or later 迟早, 总有一天

a few days later 几天后
pay for 付款, 赔偿
not... until 直到……才……
pick up 捡起, 拾起
be abroad 在国外

重点词法

1. anywhere *adv.*

1) (用于疑问句或条件句)在任何地方

【例句】 Is there a bus stop anywhere near here?

这附近有公共汽车站吗?

If you see him anywhere, please ask him to come here.

如果你在什么地方见到他, 请让他来这儿。

2) (用于否定句)什么地方也(不)〈注意: 在肯定句中用 somewhere〉

【例句】 I didn't go anywhere last Sunday.

上周日我什么地方也没去。

2. must be (用来表示猜测)一定是……

【例句】 She must be angry. 她肯定生气了。

It must be true. 这事一定是真的。

3. used to do 过去经常……

【例句】 My father used to smoke, but now he doesn't.

我父亲以前常吸烟, 但现在不吸了。

There used to be an old tree here. 从前这里有一棵古树。

4. borrow *v.* 借

1) borrow... from... 从……借……





【例句】 Last Sunday he borrowed a story book from his friend.

上星期日他从朋友那儿借了一本故事书。

2) *vi.* 借

【例句】 Some people are good at borrowing but bad at giving back.

有些人善于借而不善于还。

5. leave for 动身去……, 向……出发

【例句】 We leave for Shanghai tomorrow. 明天我们动身去上海。

6. return *v.* 回来, 返回, 归还

1) return *vi.* 回来, 返回

【例句】 His father has returned from London. 他父亲从伦敦回来了。

2) return *vt.* 归还

【例句】 You must return the books to the library on time.

你必须按时把书还给图书馆。

7. still *adv.* 仍然, 还是

【例句】 He still lives in Taiwan. 他仍住在台湾。

She is more than 80 years old, but she can still read without glasses.

她已年过 80, 但还能不戴眼镜看书。

8. pay *v.* 支付, 偿还

1) pay for 付款

【例句】 How much did you pay for that bike?

买那辆自行车你花了多少钱?

2) pay back 偿还

【例句】 It's time for you to pay me back the \$100. 你该把那 100 元钱还给我了。

9. not... until... 直到……才……

【例句】 He didn't come back until late in the evening.

直到晚上很晚他才回来。

It was not until yesterday that I knew the truth.

直到昨天我才知道真相。

10. else *adv.*

(用于 any, no, some 等不定代词或疑问词之后)此外, 其他, 另外

【例句】 No one else knows her phone number.

没有别人知道她的电话号码。

Who else is coming? 还有谁要来?

铜牌题

根据句意, 用本单元所学词汇填空:

1. They _____ swim in this river, but now they don't.

2. I don't know when he will _____ from England.





3. They didn't find her house _____ it was already dark.
4. I like to stay here. I don't want to go _____ else.
5. When I got up this morning, Tom was _____ in bed.

句法点拨

句法释疑

1. We haven't got any at the moment.
【译文】 目前我们没有(这方面的书)。
【分析】 have got 形式上是现在完成时, 实际上 have got = have, 在口语中可用 have got 代替 have。
【例句】 I've got a big house in Beijing city. 在北京我有一所大房子。
2. Have you seen it anywhere?
【译文】 你在什么地方看到过没有?
【分析】 此句是现在完成时的一般疑问句, 所以助动词 have 被提到句首; anywhere 用于否定句和一般疑问句中。
【例句】 Have you done your homework? 你做完作业了吗?
3. It must be still there.
【译文】 它肯定还在那儿。
【分析】 must be 表示推测, 猜测。
【例句】 Mr. Black must know her name.
布莱克先生肯定知道她的名字。
4. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home.
【译文】 但上周奶奶动身回家的时候, 忘记把书带上了。
【分析】 forget to do sth. 的意思是: 忘记做……。
【例句】 Don't forget to call me when you get home.
回到家别忘了给我打电话。
5. She likes reading on many different subjects.
【译文】 她喜欢读不同学科的书。
【分析】 句中的 on 是“关于”的意思, 比 about 更专业些。
【例句】 He has written a book on how to teach English.
他写了一本关于如何教英语的书。
6. They give me knowledge and make me happy.
【译文】 它们给我知识, 让我快乐。
【分析】 make 是使役动词, 意思是: 使……, 让……
【例句】 What he said made me very angry. 他的话让我很生气。
7. What was worse, Grandma lost more books.
【译文】 更糟的是, 奶奶丢了更多的书。
【分析】 what was worse 常用来引出更严重的事情或情况。意思是: 更糟的是。





【例句】 The car broke down when I was driving home, and what was worse, it was raining heavily.

下班开车回家时，车子坏了，更糟的是当时天正下大雨。

8. She was worried and so was the librarian.

【译文】 她担心，图书管理员也担心。

【分析】 句中的 so 是副词。so + be 动词或助动词 + 主语表示“……也如此，也一样”。

【例句】 Tom is a college student, and so am I. 汤姆是大学生，我也是。
Li Ping can play the piano, and so can I. 李平能弹钢琴，我也能。
Jack likes pop songs, and so do I. 杰克喜欢流行歌曲，我也一样。

银牌题

根据各句的汉语意思，用本单元所学的句型填空：

1. 李老师很受学生的欢迎，王老师也一样。

Mr. Lee is _____ with the students, and _____ Mr. Wang.

2. 今天下午有一个关于如何学习英语的报告。

This afternoon there will _____ a talk _____ how to learn English.

3. 我家前面曾经有许多古树。

There _____ a lot of old trees in front of my house.

4. 表扬使好人更好，坏人更坏。

Praise (表扬) _____ good men better and bad men _____.

5. 他肯定知道 Tom 的家。

He _____ know _____ Tom lives.

语法精髓

本单元学习现在完成时。

1. 现在完成时的结构是“主语 + have (has) + 过去分词”。

【例句】 We have planted a lot of trees.

He has gone to Shanghai.

They have found out who broke the window.

2. 一般疑问句形式是把助动词 have/has 提到主语前。

【例句】 Have you returned the book to the library?

Has Li Ping paid for the book?

Have they seen the accident?

3. 一般疑问句的答语是：

肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + have (has).

否定回答：No, 主语 + haven't (hasn't).





- 【例句】 A: Have you written to your parents?
B: Yes, I have. (No, I haven't.)

金牌题

() Zhao Lan _____ already _____ in this school for two years.

(北京市 1999 年中考题)

- A. was; studying B. will; study
C. has; studied D. are; studying

参考答案

铜牌题: 1. used to 2. return 3. until 4. anywhere 5. still

银牌题: 1. popular, so is 2. be, on 3. used to be

4. makes, worse 5. must, where

金牌题: C。题干中有 already 和时间状语 for two years, 所以用现在完成时。

《金牌习题》

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Excuse me. Have you got any books _____ art?
A. for B. on C. in D. at
- () 2. Have you done your homework yet? _____.
A. Yes, I did B. Yes, I have C. Yes, I do D. Yes, I will
- () 3. We all enjoy _____ to music.
A. to listen B. listening C. listens D. listened
- () 4. I'll tell him about it as soon as he _____ back.
A. come B. will come C. comes D. came
- () 5. Was there _____ in yesterday's evening paper?
A. something interesting B. interesting something
C. anything interesting D. interesting anything
- () 6. Our teacher likes us _____ more sport.
A. to do B. doing C. does D. do
- () 7. "Let's forget _____ thing," said the teacher.
A. the whole B. whole the C. some whole D. a whole
- () 8. He looked around, but could not find his bike _____.
A. anywhere B. everywhere C. somewhere D. where
- () 9. He _____ English for ten years since he came to China in 1991.
A. teaches B. taught C. has taught D. will teach





- () 10. — Have you finished your homework? — _____.
A. No, not yet B. No, I didn't C. No, I don't D. No, I won't
- () 11. — How much did you _____ this bike?
— 100 yuan.
A. look for B. pay for C. give back D. fall off
- () 12. — Have you got an English storybook?
— Sorry. I haven't got _____.
A. one B. it C. that D. this
- () 13. They _____ the floor when the teacher came in
A. are sweeping B. were sweeping
C. have swept D. will sweep
- () 14. While Lucy was eating supper, her father _____ home from work.
A. comes B. came C. come D. has come
- () 15. Miss Gao _____ English. She has taught it for a long time.
A. teaches B. taught C. is teaching D. was teaching

II. 英汉词组互译

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. at the moment | _____ | 2. forget to do sth. | _____ |
| 3. used to | _____ | 4. leave for | _____ |
| 5. sooner or later | _____ | 6. pay for | _____ |
| 7. 直到……才…… | _____ | 8. 捡起, 拾起 | _____ |
| 9. 在国外 | _____ | 10. 更糟的是 | _____ |

III. 句型转换

1. Have you got a book on science? (同义句)
_____ you _____ a book on science?
2. Who is the most popular film star now? (同义句)
Who is the most popular film star _____?
3. He has done his homework. (否定句)
He _____ done his homework.
4. It is an interesting book. (感叹句)
_____ interesting book it is!
5. The girls have seen the film twice. (一般疑问句)
_____ the girls _____ the film twice?

IV. 完形填空

Have you ever read advertisements (广告) which say, "You can learn a foreign language 1 six weeks, or take your money back! 2 the first day your pronunciation (发音) will be very good. Just send...". Of course, it never happens like that. The only language that is 3 to learn is the mother tongue (母语). And think how much 4 that gets!

Before the Second World War people usually learned a foreign language in order to 5 the books of the country. Now speaking the foreign language is 6 most people want.





Every year millions of people start learning one. 7 do they do it?

Some people try at home with books, some use radio or TV programmes, 8 go to evening schools. If they use the language only two or three 9 a week, it will 10 a long time; 11 people try to learn a language fast by studying for six or more hours a day. It is quite clear that the best 12 is to learn the language in the country where it is 13. 14 the language is learned quickly or slowly, it is 15 work.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| () 1. | A. in | B. at | C. for | D. about |
| () 2. | A. At | B. From | C. To | D. On |
| () 3. | A. hard | B. easy | C. good | D. new |
| () 4. | A. money | B. time | C. practice | D. water |
| () 5. | A. buy | B. read | C. have | D. horror |
| () 6. | A. what | B. how | C. when | D. that |
| () 7. | A. What | B. When | C. How | D. Where |
| () 8. | A. others | B. the other | C. another | D. other |
| () 9. | A. books | B. times | C. days | D. words |
| () 10. | A. use | B. pay | C. spend | D. take |
| () 11. | A. a few | B. a little | C. a lot | D. a bit |
| () 12. | A. way | B. road | C. street | D. pass |
| () 13. | A. said | B. spoken | C. written | D. told |
| () 14. | A. If | B. When | C. Whether | D. How |
| () 15. | A. good | B. bad | C. hard | D. happy |

V. 阅读理解

We spent a day in the country and picked a lot of flowers. Our car was full of flowers inside! On the way home we had to stop at traffic lights, and there my wife saw the bookshelf.

It stood outside a furniture (家具) shop. "Buy it," she said at once. "We'll carry it home on the roof-rack (车顶架). I've always wanted one like that."

What could I do? Ten minutes later I was twenty dollars poorer, and the bookshelf was tied on to the roof-rack. It was tall and narrow, quite heavy too.

As it was getting darker, I drove slowly. Other drivers seemed more polite than usual that evening. The police even stopped traffic to let us through. Carrying furniture was a good idea.

After a time my wife said, "There's a long line of cars behind. Why don't they overtake (超车)?"

Just at that time a police car did overtake. The two officers (警官) inside looked at us seriously when they went past. But then, with a kind smile they asked us to follow their car through the busy traffic. The police car stopped at our village church (教堂). One of the officers came to me.

"Right, sir," he said. "Do you need any more help now?"





I didn't quite understand. "Thanks, officer," I said. "You've been very kind. I lived just down the road."

He was looking at our things: first at the flowers, then at the bookshelf. "Well, Well," he said and laughed. "It's a bookshelf you've got there! We thought it was— er, something else."

My wife began to laugh. Suddenly I understood why the police drove here.

I smiled at the officer. "Yes, it's a bookshelf, but thanks again." I drove home as fast as I could.

- () 1. From the story we know that _____.
A. the writer was poor and didn't buy the bookshelf for his wife
B. the writer's wife didn't like the bookshelf at all
C. the writer was always glad to buy something for his wife
D. the writer was not very glad to buy the bookshelf for his wife
- () 2. What made the writer think that carrying furniture was "a good idea"?
A. He could drive slowly and it was safe.
B. Other drivers would let him go first.
C. His wife could use a new bookshelf.
D. He could save a lot of money and time.
- () 3. Why were the police and other drivers so kind to the writer?
A. Because they thought the writer liked studying very much and needed a bookshelf.
B. Because they didn't think it was polite to overtake a car with a bookshelf on it.
C. Because they thought somebody in the writer's family had died and he needed help.
D. Because they thought it was dangerous to carry a bookshelf on a car.
- () 4. Why did the writer's wife begin to laugh?
A. Because now she knew what mistake the police had made.
B. Because at last her husband understood why the police had driven to the church.
C. Because the officer was always looking at the flowers and the bookshelf.
D. Because the police had helped them a lot.
- () 5. When did the officers begin to realize (意识到) they had made a mistake?
A. Before they arrived at the church.
B. Before they overtook the writer's car.
C. After one of them looked at the flowers and the bookshelf carefully at the church.
D. After the writer's family left the church.





《金牌解题》

I. 单项选择

1. B. 2. B. 3. B. enjoy 后的动词要用“动词的 ing”形式。
4. C. 主句是一般将来时, 从句要用一般现在时。
5. C. anything 主要用于疑问句和否定句。
6. A. 此题考查句型 like sb. to do sth. .
7. A. 8. A.
9. C. 选择 C 是因为有 since 引导的从句。 10. A.
11. B. 12. A. 13. B. when 引导的从句是解题的关键。
14. B. 从句的时态是过去进行时, 由此可以推断出主句用一般过去时态最合适。
15. A.

II. 英汉词组互译

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 目前, 现在 | 2. 忘记做…… | 3. 过去经常…… |
| 4. 动身去…… | 5. 迟早, 总有一天 | 6. 付款 |
| 7. not... until... | 8. pick up | 9. be abroad |
| 10. what was/is worse | | |

III. 句型转换

1. Do, have 2. at the moment 3. hasn't 4. What an 5. Have, seen

IV. 完形填空

1. A. in 是“在……之内”的意思, 此句的意思是“你能在六个星期内学会英语。”
2. D. 在某天要用介词 on。 3. B.
4. C. 母语是通过大量的“练习”学会的。
5. B. 从上下文可看出, 过去人们学习外语的目的是阅读那个国家的书, 所以答案是 B.
6. A. 此处 what 不是“什么”之意, 而是“所……的”的意思。 7. C.
8. A. some 经常和 others 一起使用。
9. B. time 有“时间”的意思, 还有“次”的意思。例如 many times 是“很多次”的意思。
10. D. 考查句型 “it takes sb. some time to do sth.”。 11. A.
12. A. way 意思是“方法”, 其他选项都不合题意。
13. B. 14. C. 15. C.

V. 阅读理解

1. D. 文中有这样的句子: What could I do? Ten minutes later I was twenty dollars poorer... 可以看出作者是出于无奈才买的书架。
2. B. 因为大家都为他们让路。
3. C. 此题是推理题, 因为书架再加上鲜花, 看上去很像棺材, 所以其他人对他们都很有礼貌, 因为他们认为作者家有人去世了。
4. A. 5. C. 本题是细节题, 从文中可直接找到答案。





Unit 2

Water Sports

《同步精讲精练》

词法点拨

重点词组

all over	到处, 遍布
no matter (what, how, etc.)	无论, 不管
give up	放弃
ever since	从那时到现在, 那时以后一直
so far	到目前为止
come true	实现, 成真

be proud of	以……为荣
speak highly of	对……大为赞赏
large numbers of	大量的
on business	出差
all the year round	一年到头, 终年
set off	出发, 动身
go on doing sth.	连续做……, 继续做……

重点词法

1. ever *adv.*

1) (用于疑问句)曾经, 到现在为止

【例句】 Have you ever been to Hawaii? 你曾经去过夏威夷吗?

2) (用于条件句)随时, 任何时间, 万一

【例句】 If you ever meet him, tell him that I want to see him.
要是什么时候见到他, 告诉他我想见他。

3) (与比较级连用)未曾有过(那样)地……

【例句】 He looked healthier than ever. 他显得前所未有的健康。

2. try *vt. & n.* 试图, 努力, 尝试

1) try to do sth. 试图做……

【例句】 I tried to work out the maths problem but I couldn't.
我试图解出这道数学题, 但是解不出来。

2) try doing sth. 尝试做……

【例句】 If the car won't start, try pushing it.
如果车发动不起来, 就试着推一推它。

3) have a try 尝试

