



(初三·上)

# 英语预习与巩固



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九年义务教育三年制、四年制初级中学英语教科书

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## 说 明

预习和巩固是学好英语不可忽视的两个重要环节。预习使我们能够带着问题,有目的、积极主动的听课;巩固不仅能减少遗忘、温故而知新,还能使所学的语言知识得到灵活运用。

《英国预习与巩固》以国家教委颁发的《九年义务教育初级中学英语教学大纲》和人民教育出版社与朗文出版集团有限公司合编的教材《Junior English for China》为依据,以课为基本单位,为学生提供了必要的预习材料和巩固材料,每单元后还附有综合练习试卷。

在编写当中,我们把课、单元目标与中考目标有机地结合起来,紧扣大纲和教材,采取了适时归纳、以旧代新、逐渐完善的方法,引导学生自重。对重、难点项目,我们尽量使其在不同题型、不同语境中反复出现,以达到熟练掌握、灵活运用的目的。

《英语预习与巩固》旨在培养学生的自学能力,同时为学生提供了一个较为科学、实用的学习方法。这也是素质教育在英语教学中的体现。我们力求达到:

1. 通过预习,重点解决知识要点的把握和对课义的表层理解,从中找出自己的疑点。

2. 在巩固当中,通过课后练习,使所学的语言知识能够被消化、掌握,并在特定的语境中得到运用以便对课文有更深层的理解;通过单元测试,全面检测学生的综合运用能力,以便使师生能够及时发现问题,及时解决。

渴望本书能成为同学们的良师益友！如有不当之处，敬请师生批评指正！

编 者

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## Unit 1 Teachers' Day

听课记录

## Lesson 1

## 预习

## I. 词汇

1. glad *adj.* 高兴的、乐意的 (pleased, happy)

例如: ① I'm so glad to see you. 见到你我太高兴了。

② He's glad about (at) the news.

听到这个消息他很高兴。

③ I'm glad of your success. 我很高兴你成功了。

2. both *adj. & pron.* 两个(人,……)都

Both of them came late this morning. 今天上午他们两人都来晚了。(= They both came late this morning.)

both 作定语时,要放在 the、these、those、my、your 等限定词之前,所修饰名词要用复数形式。

例如: ① Both the books are interesting. 这两本书都很有趣。

② He opened both his arms. 他张开了双臂。

③ There are many shops on both sides of the street. 街的两边有许多商店。

▲ 固定搭配 both...and 的否定形式是 neither...nor。

例如: Both she and he want to help you.

她和他都想帮助你。

Neither she nor he wants to help you.

她和他都不想帮助你。

3. wish 与 hope

hope 常用来表示“想要”而且可能实现的愿望, wish 常用来表示一种强烈的愿望和希望,不强调是否能够实现。hope 可用于 hope to do sth., 但不可说 hope sb. to do sth., 如



**疑难问题**

表示此意需用 that 从句。wish 即可用于 wish to do sth., 也可用于 wish sb. to do sth.。wish 作名词时意为“愿望”、“希望”, 是可数名词。

例如: ① My wish is to become a doctor. 我的愿望是成为一名医生。

② If you had three wishes, what would you choose? 假如你有三个愿望, 这三个愿望都是什么?

③ I wish you a happy New Year. 祝你新年快乐。

④ How I wish to see my parents soon! 我多么希望我不久就见到我父母呀!

⑤ We wish you to have a good time. ⇔ We hope that you'll have a good time. 我们希望你们玩得愉快。

⑥ I wish I would be NO. 1 in everything. 我希望做什么事情都第一。

(注意: wish 接从句时, 从句通常用过去时。)

**II. 交际用语**

1. Glad to see you. 见到你很高兴。

全句应是: I'm glad to see you again. 这是熟人见面时的寒暄语, 也常说: Nice to see you again.

2. Good luck! 祝您好运!

3. Best wishes (for sth. to sb.)! (对某人、某事的) 最美好的祝愿!

4. With one's best wishes! (致以某人的良好祝愿!)

5. Give one's best wishes to... 代某人向……问候

6. Happy Teachers' Day! 教师节快乐!

例如: Happy New Year! 新年好!

Happy birthday to you! 生日快乐!

一些节日的说法:

Children's Day 儿童节

New Year's Day 元旦

Women's Day 妇女节	Easter Day 复活节
National Day 国庆节	Fools' Day 愚人节
May Day 五一节(劳动节)	Thanksgiving Day 感恩节
Christmas Day 圣诞节	Mother's Day 母亲节

在表示节日的专有名词前不加冠词,每个单词的第一个字母要大写

## 听课记录

## 巩固

## I. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ doctors in the hospital.  
A. both are B. are both C. all are D. are all
- ( ) 2. All of us hope \_\_\_\_\_ have a good time.  
A. her B. him C. them D. you
- ( ) 3. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me the nice card.  
A. having B. to give C. to have D. giving
- ( ) 4. Hi, Mrs Wang, there's a little present, \_\_\_\_\_ our best \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on, hope B. in, hopes  
C. with, wishes D. for, wish
- ( ) 5. They gave cards to \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the English teacher.  
A. both...of B. both...and C. all...of D. all...and
- ( ) 6. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ late for class, Jim.  
A. don't be B. won't be  
C. not to be D. not be
- ( ) 7. - I'm glad to see you. - \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you B. So am I  
C. See you later D. That's all right
- ( ) 8. Best wishes \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday.  
A. to, to B. for, for C. for, to D. to, for

## 疑难问题

- ( ) 9. On \_\_\_\_\_ Teachers' Day, we all say "Happy Teacher's Day!".  
A. the      B. a      C. an      D. /
- ( ) 10. "The card from you \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful," he said.  
A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were

## II. 同义句改写

1. A. Glad to see you again.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ you again.
2. A. Did you have a good summer holiday?  
B. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer holiday?
3. A. What about your family?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ your family?
4. A. Everyone is going into class.  
B. Everyone is going into \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the lessons.
5. A. No one is away.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. 补全对话

A: Happy Teachers' Day.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ us so \_\_\_\_\_. And here's a present for you.

B: Oh, what is it?

A: Please open it and \_\_\_\_\_.

B: A diary! \_\_\_\_\_ nice it is!

A: We hope \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Sure, thank you.

## Lesson 2

## 预习

## I. 词汇

1. 在语音方面, 请注意个别字母或字母组合在下列单词中的发音。

should [u], choose [u:], example [igz]

2. should v. aux. (shall 的过去式) 会; 应该  
可用于所有的人称, 表示建议或劝告等。

例如: ① His father looks tired. He should have a rest. 他父亲看上去很累, 应该休息一下了。

② You shouldn't be so careless.

你不应该这样粗心大意。

③ I should like to have a talk with you.

我倒想跟你谈谈。

3. choose vt. & vi. 选择

例如: ① Will you choose a new cap for him?

你能帮我挑选一顶新帽子吗?

② Choose for yourself. 你自己挑选吧。

若后接动词不定式, 则表示“选定; 愿意”。

例如: He chose to talk about English names. 他选定了讲英国人名字这个话题。

4. give a talk 做报告, have a talk 听报告, give sb. a talk = give a talk for sb. 给某人做报告

例如: ① Please give us a short talk. 请给我们做个简短的报告。

② They gave the students a talk. 他们给学生们做报告。

▲ talk 作动词时为不及物动词, 常与介词 about, to, with, of 等连用。偶尔 talk 作及物动词接“语言”作宾语, 如 talk English.

▲ talk, speak, say, tell 的用法区别:

talk 强调几个人在一起“交谈”, 可搭配成固定词组 talk

## 听课记录

**疑难问题**

to, talk with, talk about.

speak 强调开口说话(发言),常接表示语言的名词。

say 强调说话内容。

tell 强调“告诉”,可搭配成固定词组 tell sb. sth. 或 tell sth. to sb.,也可接从句。

5. for short 简称,作为简称,short 为名词。

short for ...的简称,...的缩写,short 为动词。

例如:①We call television TV for short. 我们简称 television 为 TV。

②Kate is short for Catherine. 凯特是凯瑟琳的简称。

6. different 后面常与介词 from, to 或 than 连用。

例如:①He's very different from/to his brother. 他跟他哥哥大不一样。

②You look different than before. 你看上去跟从前不同了。

③Her looks is very different form/than I expected. 她的容貌与我原来的想象相差甚远。

**II. 句型**

1. Yes, do please. 好,请讲这个。

助动词 do/does/did 后加动词原形,用以加强语气,意为“务必;一定;确实”。

例如:①Do work hard! 一定要努力!

②She does sing well. 她确实唱得好。

2. Nothing difficult. 没什么难的。

本句相当于 There's nothing difficult. 当形容词、动词不定式作定语修饰复合不定代词 something, anything, nothing, everything 时,该形容词或动词不定式要置于被修饰词之后。

例如:①There's something wrong with my bike. 我的自行车出

了点毛病。

② I'll give her something different to eat. 我打算给她一些不同的东西吃。

③ I have something to tell you. 我有一些事情要告诉你。

### III. 课文表层理解

- ( ) 1. Most English people have \_\_\_\_\_ names.  
A. one            B. two            C. three
- ( ) 2. In China, the first name is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. given name    E. family name    C. middle name
- ( ) 3. In England, their family names come \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. first            B. second        C. last
- ( ) 4. The man's name is David Edward Hartpole. We may call him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr David      B. Mr Edward    C. Mr Hartpole
- ( ) 5. Chinese names are \_\_\_\_\_ from English names.  
A. same            B. different      C. near

### 巩固

#### I. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Jim is short \_\_\_\_\_ James.  
A. for            B. to            C. of            D. on
- ( ) 2. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?  
A. something new    B. anything new  
C. nothing new      D. new anything
- ( ) 3. What subject should you talk \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. with            B. to            C. about        D. at
- ( ) 4. He chose \_\_\_\_\_ you an English song.  
A. sing            B. to sing        C. singing      D. sang
- ( ) 5. - I have to work harder on Chinese this term.

### 听课记录

## 疑难问题

- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you will    B. you have    C. certainly    D. do please

( ) 6. My full name is John Henry Brown. You can call me \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Brown                      B. John  
C. Mr Henry                  D. Mr John Henry

( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ something about your family, will you?

A. Talk    B. Speak    C. Tell    D. Say

( ) 8. I'm afraid my answer is different \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

A. at    B. from    C. with    D. about

## II. 单句改错

1. My brother saw a called Tom boy in the street.  
A                      B                      C    D

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Wang Haitao maybe in the classroom.  
A                      B    C    D

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Robert Thomas Brown is my given name.  
A    B    C    D

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

4. It was raining outside, so they chose to stay at home.  
A                      B    C    D

( ) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Our headmaster had us a talk last week. We listened to him carefully. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
A                      B                      C                      D

## III. 课文深层理解(多项选择)

( ) 1. The teacher told Jim \_\_\_\_\_.

## 听课记录

- A. to write out his English name  
 B. to give a talk  
 C. to choose a subject about England  
 D. to talk about study
- ( ) 2. People don't use their \_\_\_\_\_ names very much.  
 A. first B. middle C. family D. given
- ( ) 3. Jim's parents call him \_\_\_\_\_ when he was born.  
 A. James B. Jim C. Jim Allen Green D. Jim Green
- ( ) 4. When we meet Mary Joan Shute for the first time, we say,  
 "Glad to meet you, \_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. Mary B. Miss Shute C. Mary Shute D. Miss Mary
- ( ) 5. People usually call him Jim instead of James because  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Jim is shorter than James  
 B. Jim is his first name  
 C. Jim is his grandfather's name  
 D. James is harder than Jim

## Lesson 3

## 预习

## I. 词汇

1. important *adj.* 重要的

例如: ① I have some important business to finish. 我有一些重要的事要完成。

② He's quite important. 他是个重要人物。

2. course *n.* 过程; 经过; 课程

例如: ① In the course of the year, the boy grew much stronger and taller. 一年来这小子长得更强壮更高了。

② She took a medical course. 她选修了医学课程。



**疑难问题**

## 3. of course 当然

用于礼貌地表示允许或同意某人做某事,相当于 certainly。

例如: - Do you like English? 你喜欢英语吗?

- Of course/Certainly. 当然喜欢。

**II. 句型**

1. That's all right. 没关系。

1. 当别人向我们说 "I'm sorry" 之类道歉的话时,我们一般可以说:

① That's all right. 没关系。② It doesn't matter. 不要紧。

③ Never mind. 没事,不介意。④ It's all right/OK. 没关系。

用来回答 Thank you 之类表示感谢的话时,我们可以说:

① That's all right. ② Not at all.

③ You are welcome. ④ It's a pleasure.

⑤ My pleasure.

2. 表示建议的句型有: ① Why not...? ② Why don't you...?

③ Shall we...? ④ Will you...? ⑤ How about...? ⑥ What about...?

**巩固****I. 用所给动词的正确形式填空**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early in the morning?

2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (not clean) his desk yesterday.

3. We won't go swimming if it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow.

4. Look, what \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for over there?

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Summer Palace next month.

**II. 补全对话**

Lin Hong: This is Tom, Han Ying. And this is my friend Han Ying, Tom.