



MACMILLAN

同步时间

# 初中英语 精讲精练

(初中起点)

主 编: 刘小娜 刘 燕 兰 虹

编 者: 马 峙 刘小娜 莫 焰 胡 军



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 前言

《初中英语精讲精练》(初中起点)的编写,旨在帮助广大师生更好地领会《英语课程标准》的精神实质,适应新课程教材的教学要求;使学生通过各种专项和综合性练习获得准确运用语言的能力。

本书以外语教学与研究出版社同英国麦克米伦出版公司合作编写的《英语》(新标准)系列教材为依托,由初中英语教学方面的优秀教研人员和骨干教师编写。

本书根据《英语》(新标准)(初中起点)教材的特点,与教材的每个模块同步设计,按照讲、练结合的形式,帮助学生理解每个模块的重点,使学生在实践中解决每个模块出现的难点,巩固对语言点、知识点的掌握,促进学生语言运用能力的提高。在编排上,每个模块设有“学习目标点击”、“要点精讲”、“要点精练”、“拓展训练”、“探究与实践”五个环节,帮助学生对所学重点内容归纳梳理,并实现语言知识和文化信息方面的扩充。此外,本书还编写了两套综合测试题,便于学生进行检测和巩固。书后附有“练习答案及听力原文”。

我们希望这套《初中英语精讲精练》(初中起点)能够成为老师进行教学检测、学生进行复习巩固的好帮手。



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## 学习目标点击

## 一、单词和短语

excellent, just, hungry, lion, careful, handbag, disturb, bear, animal, leave, take, fall

## 二、语法

现在完成时的肯定式

## 三、句型和日常交际用语

1. Don't forget to meet me here at three o'clock.

2. Here they are.

3. Here's your handbag.

## 要点精讲

## 一、单词和短语

1. leave 在这个模块中的含义是“遗留”，为及物动词。例如：

*He left his camera in the hotel.* 他把相机落在了旅馆。

leave 作动词用时，常用的含义还有“离开”。例如：

*The train will leave in five minutes.* 火车将在五分钟后离开。

*Peter left school last June and is working in a post office.* 彼得去年6月毕业，现在邮局工作。

leave 也可以用作名词，表示“假期”。例如：

*John has asked for two days' leave, for he has to take care of his sick sister.* 因为要照顾生病的妹妹，约翰请了两天假。

2. take 是一个含义丰富的动词，可表示“拿”、“带”、“吃、喝”、“乘坐”、“接受”、“照（相）”、“记录”等。例如：

*She took out her glasses and put them on.* 她拿出眼镜戴上。

*It's late. You'd better take a taxi home.* 天色晚了，你最好坐出租车回家。

*How long will the journey take from Beijing to Shanghai?* 从北京到上海要花多长时间？

*I will take a photograph with my camera.* 我要用相机照一张相。

初中阶段要掌握的有关take的短语有很多,如: take a seat (坐下), take away (拿走), take back (收回), take care (当心), take care of (照顾), take down (取下, 拿下; 记下), take off (脱下; 起飞), take part (in) (参加), take place (发生)。请看例句:

*Take a seat and have a rest.* 坐下来休息一会儿。

*Don't take the dictionary away. I'll use it soon.* 别把字典带走, 我一会儿要用。

*Do you mind taking the children back to school?* 请把孩子们带回学校, 好吗?

*Take care! The ground is very slippery.* 小心! 地面很滑。

*She stayed at home to take care of the baby.* 她呆在家里照看婴儿。

*I'll tell you how to get to the hospital. You'd better take it down.* 我来告诉你怎么去医院, 你最好记下来。

*Take off your shoes before you come into the room.* 进房间之前你得脱鞋。

*The plane is taking off in a few minutes.* 飞机将在几分钟后起飞。

*The Swiss didn't take part in the two World Wars.* 瑞士没有参加这两次世界大战。

*The accident took place in the street near his home.* 事故发生在离他家很近的一条街道上。

3. play with 表示“和……玩耍”, play 在这里是不及物动词。例如:

*Cats like to play with their tails.* 猫喜欢玩尾巴。

*The poor boy has no friends to play with.* 那个可怜的男孩儿没有朋友和他一起玩耍。当play表示“玩(某种游戏)”, “打(球), 打(牌), 下(棋)”, “弹、吹(某种乐器)”, “播放(收音机、录音机)”时, 它是及物动词, 后面直接接宾语。例如:

*Let's play hide and seek.* 让我们来玩捉迷藏吧。

*The boys were playing football this time yesterday.* 男孩子们昨天这个时候正在踢足球。

*We usually play bridge after dinner.* 我们一般在饭后打桥牌。

*That intelligent boy can play several musical instruments.* 那个聪明的男孩儿会弹奏好几种乐器。

*My neighbour plays his radio all day long.* 我的邻居整天播放收音机。

4. have dinner的意思是“吃晚餐”。要注意have后面接表示三餐的名词时, 不用冠词。例如:

*When and where do you usually have breakfast / lunch / supper?* 你通常何时何地吃早餐 / 中餐 / 晚餐?

## 二、语法

### 现在完成时(一)

1. 用法: 可表示过去发生或完成的动作或状态, 其结果与现在有一定的联系, 对现在产生一定的影响。

2. 构成：助动词 have / has + 过去分词

3. 基本句型（以 finish 为例）：

	肯定式	否定式	一般疑问式
第一人称 单数	I have finished.	I have not finished. I haven't finished.	Have you finished?
第一人称 复数	We have finished.	We have not finished. We haven't finished.	Have you finished?
第二人称 单数 / 复数	You have finished.	You have not finished. You haven't finished.	Have you finished?
第三人称 单数	He / She / It has finished.	He / She / It has not finished. He / She / It hasn't finished.	Has he / she / it finished?
第三人称 复数	They have finished.	They have not finished. They haven't finished.	Have they finished?

### 三、句型和日常交际用语

here 引导的倒装句主要有以下几种句型：

1. Here is / are... 表示“这儿有……，给你……”。例如：

*Here is a present for your birthday.* 这是给你的生日礼物。

*Here is a new book for you to read.* 这儿有一本新书给你读。

2. Here we are. 意思是“到了（目的地）”。例如：

*Here we are at the railway station.* 我们到火车站了。

3. Here you are. 表示“给你，这是你要的东西”。例如：

*Here you are, Mr White. This is my personal information.* 给你，怀特先生，这是我的个人资料。

### 要点精练

#### 一、选择填空

1. —I've borrowed your dictionary.

—Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ to me? I need it to do my homework.

A. give back it

B. give it back

C. give back

D. return it back

2. Don't shout \_\_\_\_\_ the old. It's not polite.

A. at

B. to

C. of

D. for



3. After supper, he often takes his dog \_\_\_\_\_ a walk.  
A. to                      B. at                      C. for                      D. in
4. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the waste paper on the floor. It'll make the room dirty.  
A. leave                      B. not leave                      C. forget                      D. not left
5. —When do you usually have \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at home?  
—At about seven.  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. /

## 二、用所给单词的现在完成时填空

1. —Do you want some more cakes?  
—No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) three.
2. The children are having a good time at the zoo. They \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the panda and \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) some monkeys. They \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ (take) many photos.
3. Oh! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (take) your handbag. Let's call the police.
4. —Where is your umbrella, Kate?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) it in the classroom. I'm sorry, Mum.
5. She enjoys shopping a lot. She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) many clothes.

## 三、根据所给提示写句子

I've  
Sandy's  
The children have

played  
lost  
done  
read  
seen  
had

a good time.  
a storybook.  
football.  
the homework.  
a film.  
the watch.

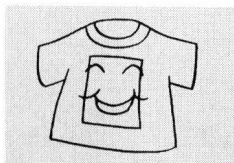
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## 拓展训练

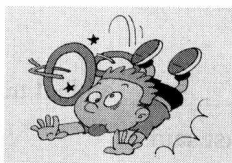
## 听力部分

## 一、听句子，选择相应的图片

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、听对话，选择正确答案

1. A. It's far from his home.

B. Yes, he likes it.

C. It is great.

2. A. By bus.

B. On foot.

C. By car.

3. A. The tiger.

B. The panda.

C. The monkey.

4. A. Friday.

B. Saturday.

C. Sunday.

5. A. He doesn't have a ruler.

B. In his house.

C. At school.

## 笔试部分

## 一、请从方框里找出 take 的相应含义

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. My mum took this photo for me.\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Don't forget to take your umbrella when you go.\_\_\_\_\_ 3. I will take the green trousers, please.\_\_\_\_\_ 4. It takes an hour on foot from here to the zoo.\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The policeman took my name and address.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. —How do you get to work?

—I take the bus.\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Please take a seat.\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Do you take sugar in coffee?\_\_\_\_\_ 9. What size of shoes do you take?\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The doctor took my temperature and told me that I had a fever.

- a. 搭乘 (某种交通工具)
- b. 就 (座、位等)
- c. 测量
- d. 拍摄
- e. 需要 (时间或金钱等)
- f. 吃, 喝
- g. 记下, 写下
- h. 买下
- i. 携带
- j. 穿用

## 二、选择适当的短语填空

take off

take place

take part in

take down

take care

take care of

take back

take away

1. —When will the concert \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Next weekend.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your coat \_\_\_\_\_ and sit next to me.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ everything I just said.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ all the food \_\_\_\_\_. It is nasty (难闻的).
5. We always ask our neighbour to \_\_\_\_\_ our dog when we're on holiday.
6. He invited me to \_\_\_\_\_ the football match with him.
7. He reached up to the third shelf of the bookcase and \_\_\_\_\_ a storybook.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ that you won't be seen.

## 三、阅读理解

### A

Can animals be made to work for us? Some scientists think that one day animals may be taught to do a number of simple jobs. They say that in a film or on TV we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs, bears or other animals doing a lot of things. If you watch carefully, you may find that those animals are always given something to eat in return for doing them. The scientists say that many different animals may be taught to do a number of simple jobs if they know they will get something to eat in return.

Of course, as we know, dogs can guard a house, and elephants can carry some heavy things. And we can also teach animals to work in factories. Apes (猿), for example, can help make cars in America and scientists believe that they may get in crops (庄稼) and even drive trains one day.

### 根据短文内容选择正确答案

1. Elephants can carry some heavy things because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can eat a lot  
B. are very heavy, too  
C. are very strong  
D. are cute
2. Dogs can guard a house because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are good at running  
B. are very kind and friendly to people  
C. are brave enough to get the strangers (陌生人) or thieves away from the house  
D. can run after strangers

3. Many different animals may be taught to do some simple jobs if they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have enough food to eat  
 B. learn they will get something to eat in return after doing them  
 C. like to do them  
 D. have some special medicine
4. The scientists say \_\_\_\_\_ can work for us.  
 A. only a few animals  
 B. there are no animals  
 C. many animals  
 D. every animal
5. Scientists believe that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. monkeys can get in crops and drive trains  
 B. monkeys can guard a house like dogs  
 C. bears can get in crops  
 D. bears can carry heavy things like elephants

## B

People are usually afraid of sharks (鲨), because they think sharks are very dangerous. However, not all sharks are dangerous, and most of them are harmless (无害的). In oceans and rivers all over the world, there are about 300 kinds of sharks, and they are very different. Some sharks are very small, but some are very large. For example, the whale shark can weigh more than five tons. Sharks have sharp teeth. They have a good sense of smell. They can smell blood from miles away. Sharks mostly eat small fish and plants. They may also attack (袭击) people, which means they are very angry or they feel their lives are being threatened (威胁).

## 根据短文内容回答问题

6. Why are people usually afraid of sharks? \_\_\_\_\_
7. How many kinds of sharks are there in the world? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How much can a whale shark weigh? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What can sharks smell from miles away? \_\_\_\_\_
10. When may sharks attack people? \_\_\_\_\_

## 探究与实践

一、用现在完成时和同学们交流今天做了哪些事情

二、以报告的形式写一篇短文，描述寒假中最难忘的一天



## 学习目标点击

## 一、单词和短语

airport, plane, water, plant, taxi, airline ticket, soon, phone, dry, CD, cooker, DVD, lucky, American, baseball, hobby

## 二、语法

现在完成时的否定式

## 三、句型和日常交际用语

1. We have to go to the airport soon.
2. We haven't fed the fish yet.
3. The plane leaves at three o'clock.
4. We have been to the shops.
5. I've already got lots of CDs at home.

## 要点精讲

## 一、单词和短语

1. have to 的意思是“不得不”，后面接动词原形。例如：

*We have to walk to the park, don't we?* 我们得步行去公园，是吗？

[正] *He doesn't have to finish the work today.* 他不必在今天完成这项工作。

[误] *He hasn't to finish the work today.*

**注意** have to 和 must 的区别：

- (1) have to 强调客观原因，must 侧重主观原因。试比较：

*It was raining heavily outside. So we had to stay at home.* 外面下着大雨，因此我们不得不呆在家里。

*You must study hard to catch up with others.* 你得努力学习以便赶上他人。

- (2) have to 是动词短语，有人称和时态的变化；must 是情态动词，没有人称和时态的变化。

2. water 既可用作名词，也可用作动词。例如：

*Water is a healthy drink.* 水是健康饮料。

*Have you watered the horse?* 你饮马了吗？

3. buy sb. sth. 相当于 buy sth. for sb.。例如：

*Dad says he will buy a computer for me. (= Dad says he will buy me a computer.)* 爸爸说要给我买一台电脑。

类似的用法还有：give sb. sth. = give sth. to sb.; show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb.; bring sb. sth. = bring sth. to sb. 等。例如：

*Would you please give me some tea? (= Would you please give some tea to me?)* 请你给我一些茶，好吗？

*I'd like to show you some nice pictures. (= I'd like to show some nice pictures to you.)* 我想给你看一些漂亮的图片。

*I'll bring some photos to you tomorrow. (= I'll bring you some photos tomorrow.)* 明天我带一些照片给你。

4. be popular with 表示“受……欢迎”，也可用 among 代替 with。例如：

*This singer is popular with the youth.* 这个歌手很受年轻人的欢迎。

*She is popular among her students.* 她在学生当中很受欢迎。

## 二、语法

### 现在完成时（二）

#### 现在完成时的基本用法

1. 表示过去发生的某个动作对现在产生的影响，常与 already, just, yet 等副词连用。already 常用于肯定句中，表示“已经”；just 意为“刚刚”，用于肯定句中；yet 意为“还，仍”，常用于否定句和疑问句的句末。例如：

*We have already seen the movie.* 我们已经看过这部电影了。

*He's just gone back home.* 他刚刚回家。

*I haven't washed my clothes yet.* 我还没有洗完衣服。

2. 表示从过去某个时候开始的动作，其状态一直持续到现在，常与 since, for 引导的时间状语连用。例如：

*It has rained since six in the early morning.* 从一大早6点钟就开始下雨了。

*Mr Wang has worked in our school for ten years.* 王老师在我们学校工作有十年了。

## 三、句型和日常交际用语

1. 英语中常用一般现在时表示火车、飞机等出发、到达的时刻表。例如：

*The train leaves at ten thirty.* 火车10点半发车。

*The plane takes off at four o'clock.* 飞机4点钟起飞。

2. 英语中也常用现在进行时表示将要发生的动作。例如:

*The train is leaving in 15 minutes.* 火车将在15分钟后出发。

*He is coming back tomorrow.* 他明天回来。

## 要点精练

### 一、选择填空

1. I'll phone Peter later. I'm going to tell him \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.  
A. of                      B. about                      C. at                      D. to
2. —Have you got a knife?  
—Yes, I've got \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a                      B. it                      C. one                      D. that
3. Peter has got a new bike, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
A. does                      B. doesn't                      C. has                      D. hasn't
4. —Have you \_\_\_\_\_ finished your homework?  
—I haven't done that \_\_\_\_\_, but Sam has \_\_\_\_\_ finished his.  
A. already; yet; just                      B. just; already; yet  
C. yet; already; just                      D. already; just; yet
5. Go and tell that boy \_\_\_\_\_ any noise. The baby is asleep.  
A. to make                      B. make                      C. not to make                      D. not make

### 二、根据句意和首字母提示补全单词

1. We'll go to the a\_\_\_\_\_ to take the plane at 8 o'clock.
2. Mum has bought a new c\_\_\_\_\_. She will use it to cook food today.
3. My father is good at t\_\_\_\_\_ photos. He often travels with his camera.
4. —What is the boy doing in the room now?  
—He is doing n\_\_\_\_\_ there. He is just sitting on the sofa.
5. Because of the beautiful scenery, Guilin is p\_\_\_\_\_ with visitors from all over the world.

### 三、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. It rained all day yesterday. So we had to \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
2. —Why don't you water the flowers?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (water) them.
3. Hi, \_\_\_\_\_ (hurry) up. We don't have enough time.

4. —Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the city or in the country?

—In the country. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (fish) by the river.

5. Let me look up the timetable to check what time the train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in the afternoon.

## 拓展训练

### 听力部分

#### 一、听句子，选择适当的答语

1. A. Yes, I did.

B. No, I haven't.

C. Yes, he has.

2. A. I can buy one.

B. Yes, I can.

C. I have no time.

3. A. Basketball.

B. Music.

C. Ice cream.

4. A. No, he didn't.

B. Yes, I do.

C. Yes, I did.

5. A. Yes, I like.

B. Yes, I do.

C. No, I didn't.

#### 二、听短文，选择正确答案

1. A. Last Monday.

B. Last year.

C. Last Tuesday.

2. A. To the office.

B. To the park.

C. To the market.

3. A. A line of works.

B. A line of cars.

C. A football match.

4. A. England.

B. Japan.

C. America.

### 笔试部分

#### 一、用 must 或 have to 的适当形式完成下列句子

1. There is an important meeting tomorrow, so we'll \_\_\_\_\_ go to the office on time.

2. —\_\_\_\_\_ I come before four o'clock?

—Oh, no, you needn't.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not) cross the road now. It's dangerous.

4. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ get up at six every morning?

5. Does she \_\_\_\_\_ do the housework when her parents are not at home?

6. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (not) get up early on Fridays as he has no classes in the morning.

7. You \_\_\_\_\_ practise more if you want to win in the competition.



## 二、完形填空

Dear Ling Feng,

I hope you are well. I left Beijing (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd August and reached home (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Let me (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you something about the weather here. It's very different from Beijing (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of year. It's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ now and it's very (6) \_\_\_\_\_. We all wear (7) \_\_\_\_\_ coats. I often go skating. Sometimes I go to my uncle's farm.

You're working in the factory at the moment, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ you? I hope you can mend (修理) a clock now. Jim has a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ clock! Remember?

I'm leaving for Beijing early next month. I'm (10) \_\_\_\_\_ we will be together soon.

Yours,

Jim

- |                    |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. on           | B. in           | C. at           | D. of           |
| 2. A. tomorrow     | B. now          | C. next day     | D. the next day |
| 3. A. say          | B. speak        | C. tell         | D. talk         |
| 4. A. on this time | B. in that time | C. at this time | D. at that time |
| 5. A. spring       | B. summer       | C. autumn       | D. winter       |
| 6. A. hot          | B. cold         | C. cool         | D. warm         |
| 7. A. warm         | B. hot          | C. cool         | D. cold         |
| 8. A. are          | B. do           | C. aren't       | D. don't        |
| 9. A. cheap        | B. dear         | C. nice         | D. broken       |
| 10. A. sorry       | B. glad         | C. fine         | D. right        |

## 三、阅读理解

A

Doctors tell us that holidays are necessary. We should rest from work for a week or two every year. If it is possible, they say, we should leave our homes and go to another place of the country. We should "go away for a holiday". Then, after the holiday, we return home happily and get ready for another year of work.

This seems to make sense. But is it true? It is probably true for most adults but not for all. Some people do not like leaving their homes to stay in strange hotels or strange houses. And most children do not like sudden changes in their lives. They like their homes best of all.