

新

英 语

第三册（初中起点）

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视窗



义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套用书



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Module 1 Welcome back! 欢迎回来!



1. 话题 { 科目
 时间表

Where are you from? 你从哪里来?

What's your favourite subject? 你最喜欢的科目是什么?

I'm good at English. 我擅长英语。

2. 主要句型 { I have Art, Music and PE lessons as well.

我也上美术、音乐、体育课。

I have Geography lessons on Mondays. 我每个星期一都有地理课。

I really like Chinese, too. 我也是真的很喜欢语文。

3. 复习一般现在时和现在进行时

基础训练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. —Where _____ you _____?
—New York. I'm an American.
A. do, from B. are, come from C. do, come D. are, from
- () 2. We have Physics lessons _____ Mondays and Thursdays this term.
A. in B. but C. at D. on
- () 3. On the first day of the new term, everyone _____ back to school happily.
A. go B. gos C. is going D. are going
- () 4. —Can you answer some questions _____ a survey?
—Sure.
A. to B. for C. at D. on
- () 5. —Who are you writing the letter _____?
—My best friend. She is in Beijing now.
A. for B. to C. with D. /

二、根据句意填入适当的词, 首字母已给出。

1. —What's your favourite s _____, Jim?
—I like History best.
2. The children are having a M _____ lesson. Look, they are enjoying some songs.
3. We usually have a b _____ at noon. So we can have a rest.
4. T _____ is the third day of a week.
5. That new student lives in Tokyo. He is J _____.

三、用适当的介词填空。

1. We don't have lessons _____ Saturdays and Sundays.

2. Would you please tell me something _____ your school?
3. The tall boy is good _____ playing basketball.
4. I like ice cream, and sweets _____ well.
5. We usually finish school _____ five to five in the afternoon.



一、句型转换。

1. My favourite food is fish. (就画线部分提问)

2. We have Science lesson on Monday. (就画线部分提问)

3. Jimmy has three Physics lessons in a week. (就画线部分提问)

二、完形填空。

Many of you are studying English and you may be 1 why it is so difficult to learn. It's actually not too difficult to learn 2 you know some 3 about the language and culture that it reflects (反映). Perhaps the first thing you need to know about English is that it is made up of several other languages 4 French, Germany, Latin, Greek and Anglo-Saxon. In addition, there are words 5 Spanish in English and many American Indian words and names, even some Chinese and Japanese 6 can be found in the English language. This borrowing of words 7 other languages is 8 of the key reasons 9 some of the difficulties that people meet with when 10 are learning English.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. knowing | B. wondering | C. learning | D. hearing |
| () 2. A. but | B. and | C. if | D. unless |
| () 3. A. news | B. facts | C. truth | D. informations |
| () 4. A. such as | B. the same as | C. so as | D. for example |
| () 5. A. in | B. off | C. of | D. from |
| () 6. A. words | B. culture | C. language | D. letters |
| () 7. A. for | B. to | C. from | D. out |
| () 8. A. that | B. something | C. one | D. this |
| () 9. A. why | B. of | C. what | D. for |
| () 10. A. students | B. we | C. you | D. they |

三、阅读理解。

American Schools

American schools begin in September after a long summer holiday. There are two terms in a school year. The first term is from September to January, and the second is from February to June. Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they finish high school.

High school students take only four or five subjects each term. They usually go to the same classes every day, and they have homework for every class. After class they do many

interesting things.

After high school, many students go to college. They can go to a small one or a large one. They usually have to give a lot of money. So many college students work after class to get the money for their studies.

- () 1. In America, a summer holiday begins in _____.
A. September B. July C. June D. February
- () 2. Most American children go to school at the age of _____.
A. five B. seven C. eighteen D. seventeen
- () 3. High school students _____ after class.
A. only do their homework B. go to work
C. do many interesting things D. play basketball
- () 4. In order to _____, many American college students work after school.
A. help their parents B. get the money for their studies
C. help others D. learn some useful things
- () 5. After high school, many students go to _____.
A. work B. make money C. college D. cities



你会制作课程表吗？请用英文制作一份你现在的课程表，并根据课程表写一段短文。

My Timetable

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Module 2 National Day Holidays 国庆节假期



1. 话题：将来的计划

We'll go to Hong Kong. 我们将要去香港。

—Will you go to the park this weekend? 这个周末你去公园吗?

—Yes, I will. / No, I won't. 是的，我去。/ 不，我不去。

2. 主要句型

I can't go to Hong Kong, unfortunately!

真不走运，我去不成香港了!

On Monday morning, I'll go to the market.

我星期一上午要到市场上去。

That sounds like fun. 那听起来真有趣。

3. 学习一般将来时



一、单项选择。

- () 1. —Have you got any plan _____ the weekend?
—Not yet. Why?
A. to B. for C. in D. by
- () 2. I want to buy _____ for my little brother on his birthday.
A. something interesting B. anything interesting
C. interesting something D. everything interesting
- () 3. —We'll go to pick apples tomorrow.
—That _____.
A. sounds like funny B. listens fun
C. sounds fun D. sounds like fun
- () 4. I miss my grandma a lot. I'm looking forward _____ her.
A. to see B. to meet C. to seeing D. meeting
- () 5. Don't _____ off the light when you leave home.
A. forget to turn B. forget turning
C. remember to turn D. remember turning
- () 6. After having a short rest, he practices _____ piano.
A. to play B. to play the
C. playing D. playing the

二、根据句意填入适当的词，首字母已给出。

1. I like the shirt on the shelf. It's different from the others. I think it's very

s_____.

2. You can do some s_____ in the mountains. Don't forget to take some photos.

3. U _____, he didn't pass the exam again.
4. That shop s _____ a lot of interesting books in English.
5. Your hair is too long. You should have a h _____ tomorrow.
6. He does his homework for 2 hours, and a _____ he helps his mother with the housework.

三、句型转换，每空一词。

1. The movie is very wonderful. (变为感叹句)
_____ a _____ movie!
2. You should give the book back to the library next week. (同义句转换)
You should _____ the library book next week.
3. We'll visit Hong Kong in the summer holidays. (变为否定句)
We _____ Hong Kong in the summer holidays.
4. He is very tired, so he can't get up on time. (同义句转换)
He is _____ tired _____ get up on time.
5. They play football every day. (用 tomorrow 代替 every day)
They _____ football tomorrow.

一、根据句意，用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. I'll call you when I _____ (come) back from Beijing.
2. She _____ (come) tomorrow.
3. I often hear her _____ (sing) songs in the garden.
4. He will go to watch the movie if he _____ (have) time tomorrow.
5. Lily _____ (write) a diary every day.
6. Listen! The boy _____ (sing) in the room.

二、从方框中选出可以填入空白处的选项完成对话。

Mary: National Day is coming next week. What are you going to do?

Jim: 1 _____ We'll visit my grandparents there.

Mary: Oh, they'll be very happy to see you again.

Jim: Sure. 2 _____

Mary: Maybe my parents will take Mike and me to a few cities in the north.

Jim: 3 _____ What cities are you going to visit?

Mary: Maybe Beijing and Tianjin.

Jim: Oh, 4 _____ I think you'll have a good time.

Mary: 5 _____

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Many thanks. I'm sure we will.</p> <p>B. What are you going to do, Mary?</p> <p>C. Dad will take me to our hometown.</p> <p>D. That'll be very interesting.</p> <p>E. they're the places of great interest in China.</p> |
|--|

三、阅读理解。

Everyone has a hobby. My hobby is keeping a diary in English.

When I was nine years old, I began to have my hobby. At first it seemed hard for me, but now it is easy. I know it's possible to learn English well with more practice. So I keep a diary in English. I think it is one of the best ways to learn English well. After school I often go to the school library to read English stories or articles. Sometimes my English teacher introduces some interesting things to me. I collect information for my diary by doing these.

After I finish my diary every day, I always try to correct mistakes with the help of the dictionary. Now my English is very good.

I love my hobby. It helps me a lot to learn English well.

- () 1. I began to keep a diary _____.
A. when I was nine years old B. before I was nine
C. when I was eight years old D. for nine years
- () 2. _____ it was not easy for me to keep a diary in English.
A. At first B. Now C. At last D. Usually
- () 3. From the passage we know _____ is one of the best ways to learn English well.
A. keeping a diary B. more reading
C. more speaking D. more listening
- () 4. How do I collect information for my diary?
A. I often read English stories or articles.
B. My teacher sometimes introduces some interesting things to me.
C. I often go to the cinema.
D. A and B.
- () 5. From the passage we can say it's _____ for us to have a good hobby.
A. bad B. useless C. helpful D. careless



请向你的两位朋友或同学询问他们的国庆节计划，然后就你和他们的计划以“The Plans for the National Day Holiday”为题，写一篇小作文。

模块回头看



一、听句子，选择最佳答语。

- () 1. A. Yes, it's nice for a walk.
B. Yes, I'm very well today.
C. It's going to rain.
- () 2. A. Thanks. B. Is that enough? C. It doesn't matter.
- () 3. A. How do you do? B. Nice to meet you. C. Nice to meet you again.
- () 4. A. You are very clever. B. You are very kind. C. You are welcome.
- () 5. A. Be careful. B. Thanks. I won't. C. Of course I will.

二、单项选择。

- () 1. I have _____ housework to do right now. Would you please wait for me?
A. a lots of B. lots of C. lot of D. many
- () 2. —Oh, the milk _____ strange. Do you think it's OK to drink?
—Quite right. You'd better not drink it.
A. is tasting B. tastes C. is tasted D. was tasted
- () 3. —What did she forget when she left for home?
—_____ the book.
A. Taking B. Took C. Take D. To take
- () 4. Some girls of Class Two enjoy _____ music.
A. listen to B. listens to C. listening to D. listened to
- () 5. —May I _____ your Chinese-English dictionary?
—Sorry. I _____ it at home.
A. borrow, forgot B. lend, left
C. lend, forgot D. borrow, left
- () 6. Do you think it's necessary to practice _____ piano every day?
A. play the B. play C. playing the D. playing
- () 7. —_____ you visit tomorrow morning, Susan?
—I can't wait to visit the Great Wall.
A. Where will B. What do C. What will D. Where do
- () 8. The workers _____ two years _____ the funfair.
A. spend, built B. spent, built
C. spend, build D. spent, building
- () 9. —Is your son good at _____ pictures?
—Yes, he is an excellent photographer.
A. taking B. takes C. took D. drawing

() 10. _____, he broke his arm in the car accident. How unlucky he is!

A. Fortunately

B. Fortunate

C. Unfortunate

D. Unfortunately

三、填空。

(一) 根据所给首字母或中文提示, 在横线上写出正确的单词。

1. — “G_____ Week” is coming. What are you going to do?

—I'm going to Korea with my family.

2. You must t_____ your bedroom right now. It's too dirty.

3. The librarian asked you to r_____ the books to him in three days.

4. —What is your f_____ fruit?

—I like watermelons best.

5. Jack likes science very much. He wants to be a s_____ when he grows up.

6. Mr Black is from America. He is A_____.

7. I'm not sure if I'm free tomorrow. But you can check my _____ (时间表).

8. I like my Chinese teacher very much, because he is very kind and _____ (特别的).

9. It says, “Don't _____ (摘) the flowers in the garden.”

10. —I'm looking for a hat. Mine is lost.

—You can get a beautiful one in that shop. It _____ (出售, 卖) nice hats.

(二) 根据所给的词语, 在横线上写出正确的单词。

11. He is planning _____ (learn) Italian next year. It's _____ (real) interesting.

12. The teacher told Lucy _____ (not spend) too much time _____ (play) computer games.

13. Edward always helps his mother _____ (water) the flowers. What a good boy!

14. My father _____ (bring) some books to me to read tomorrow afternoon.

15. I think all the students are looking forward to _____ (watch) the football match.

四、句型转换, 每空一词。

1. Mary has to do the survey on her own. (变为否定句)

Mary _____ to do the survey on her own.

2. —_____ the new teacher _____ us Geography? (根据答语写问句, 并回答)

—No, he _____. He will teach us Physics.

3. The coach comes from Canada. (就画线部分提问)

_____ the coach _____ from?

4. I won't help you do your homework. (同义句转换)

I won't help you _____ your homework.

5. —_____ will we _____ next week? (根据答语的画线部分写问句)

—We will visit the Summer Palace next week.

五、阅读理解。

Our foreign teacher, Tom Jackson, has some good friends. They are Carl, Ann, Joe and Mary.

Carl is a train conductor. He has worked on the railway for 28 years. It has always been a good job for him because he likes people. Carl is very helpful and tries to make the passengers comfortable. He often stops to talk with the passengers. He likes his work because he can travel to many different places.

Ann is a nurse in a small town. She has been a nurse for four years. She likes her work very much. This month she is helping mothers with their new babies.

Joe is a taxi driver. He has driven a taxi for 22 years. Most of the time Joe likes his work. Famous people have ridden in his car. He has taken many film and television stars to the airport. He is cheerful and smiles a lot, and his passengers like him. He makes a good living and supports a family of four.

Mary is a teacher in a high school. She teaches French. She has 33 students in her class, 15 boys and 18 girls. She likes her students, and her students like her. She is very kind and helps them a lot. She is always proud of being a teacher.

- () 1. Carl likes his job because _____.
A. he has met many film and television stars
B. he makes a good living
C. he has worked on the railway for 28 years
D. he can go to many different places
- () 2. Mary _____, so her students like her.
A. often travels with her students by train
B. often stops to talk with her students
C. is kind-hearted and helpful
D. can make friends with many film stars
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Ann has helped mothers with their new babies for four years.
B. Ann has been a nurse since four years ago.
C. There are thirty-three students in Mary's class.
D. With Carl's help, the passengers can feel comfortable on the train.
- () 4. The word "support" means "_____" in the passage.
A. 加强 B. 激励 C. 拥护 D. 供养
- () 5. From the passage, we learn that _____ enjoy their work all the time.
A. Carl, Ann and Joe B. Mary, Carl and Ann
C. all of Tom's four friends D. Joe, Ann and Mary

Module 3 Computers and the Internet 电脑和因特网



1. 话题 { 电脑及其用途
做某事的意图

2. 主要句型 {
—Will we have a friend each? 我们每人都会有一个朋友吗?
—Yes, you will. 是的, 你们都会有。
What will we write about? 我们要写些什么呢?
How old will they be? 他们会是多大的孩子呢?
When will you send me an email? 你什么时候会给我发电子邮件?
Will you sit down, please? 请你坐下好吗?
I'll = I will
you'll = you will

3. 学习一般将来时

基础训练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. Please remember _____ my dictionary here. I'll use it tomorrow.
A. to take B. to bring C. take D. bring
- () 2. _____ any noise. The baby is still asleep.
A. Stop to make B. Stop making C. Start to make D. Start making
- () 3. —How long will the meeting last?
—_____ 2 hours.
A. Since B. At C. For D. On
- () 4. —When will you teach me how to ride the bicycle?
—Now, _____.
A. as you like B. as you do C. if you like D. if you do
- () 5. Please show me the seat. I don't know _____.
A. how to sit B. where to sit C. when to sit D. why to sit
- () 6. Stand next _____ Lily so I can take a photo for you both.
A. for B. of C. to D. at
- () 7. Where is my watch? I can't _____ it.
A. find B. look at C. look for D. find out
- () 8. —_____ day will the football match be?
—Next Friday.
A. When B. Which C. At which D. On which
- () 9. Can you watch movies _____ a computer?
A. sitting behind B. and sit at C. sitting at D. to sit at

二、选择方框中适当的词组填空，注意词形变换。

make friends, search the Internet, by post, in the spare time,
help...with, send an email, switch on, go shopping

1. Nowadays people usually _____ to their friends instead of writing a letter.
2. You can send it to me _____ if you're busy.
3. —What do you often do _____?
—Chat with my friends on the computer.
4. —Can you tell me how to _____? I don't know much about the computer.
—Sure.
5. I don't know how to do the exercise. Can you _____ me _____ my homework?
6. I'd like to _____ with different kinds of people. I think it's interesting to talk with them.
7. —What will you do tomorrow?
—I'll _____ with Sue. I'd like to buy a dress.
8. It's dark here. Please _____ the light.

一、用 will 句型改写下面的句子，每空一词。

1. Help me carry the box.
_____ you _____ me carry the box, please?
2. We are going to have a meeting this evening.
We _____ a meeting this evening.
3. The boy plays the computer on Sunday.
The boy _____ the computer next Sunday.
4. The plane is arriving in half an hour.
The plane _____ in half an hour.
5. He may use the computer to search the Internet.
He _____ the computer to search the Internet.

二、阅读理解。

Mobile Phones in Schools

Mobile phones have become a problem for middle schools. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones during school hours.

Mobile phone use among children has become a problem for the school this year. Several children have got mobile phones as Christmas gifts, and more students will want them.

Mary Bluett, an official, said mobile phone use is a distraction (分心的事) to students during school hours and it also gives teachers so much trouble in their classrooms. Teachers were also saying that sometimes students might use phone messages to cheat during exams.

She said some schools had tried to ban mobile phones at school. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't get in touch with their children.

Many teachers said students should not have mobile phones at school, but if there was a good reason, they could leave their phones at school offices. They also said there were many reasons why the students should not have mobile phones at school: they were easy to lose and were a distraction from studies.

Many people say that they understand why parents would want their children to have mobile phones, but they think schools should let the students know when they can use their mobile phones.

()1. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones ____.

- A. because they are students B. when they are free
C. when they are at school D. because they are children

()2. We know from the passage that some children get mobile phones from ____.

- A. the makers and sellers B. the passers-by and strangers
C. their parents and friends D. some mobile phone users

()3. What does the underlined word "cheat" mean in the passage?

- A. 聊天 B. 核对 C. 查询 D. 作弊

()4. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't ____ during school hours.

- A. use their mobile phones
B. leave their mobile phones at school offices
C. help the teachers with their work
D. get in touch with their children

()5. The passage tells us that ____.

- A. students shouldn't have mobile phones at school except for some special reasons
B. it is impossible to ban students from using mobile phones at school
C. some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't use their phones at school
D. parents should teach their children how to use mobile phones during school hours



设计未来。100年以后,随着科技的发展,我们的社会将越来越发达。你能想像那时的生活会是什么样的吗?请列举你认为最有可能发生的5个变化,注意要用将来时。

Module 4 Changes 变化



1. 话题：比较现在和过去

I was very young. (那时) 我年纪很小。

You were fat! (那时) 你真胖!

2. 主要句型

—Was she in Beijing? (那时) 她是在北京吗?

—No, she wasn't. 不, 她不在北京。

Were you on a swing? (那时) 你是在荡秋千吗?

There weren't many cars then, were there? 那时汽车不多, 是吗?

3. 学习一般过去时的肯定句和否定句

基础训练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. My best friend is _____ boy from America.
A. a 18 years old B. an 18 year old
C. an 18-year-old D. a 18-years-old
- () 2. The book is the same _____ that one, but is different _____ the one on the desk.
A. as, from B. as, as C. from, as D. from, from
- () 3. The streets were _____ and the river was _____ ten years ago.
A. crowd, polluted B. crowded, polluted
C. crowd, pollute D. crowded, pollute
- () 4. Look at the photo of _____. Wasn't I lovely!
A. I B. me C. mine D. my
- () 5. There _____ a river and two big trees behind my house then. But there are only tall buildings around it.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
- () 6. My aunt with uncle _____ in the country now.
A. is living B. are living C. will live D. live
- () 7. He eats a lot these days. He wants _____ taller.
A. to B. be C. to be D. become
- () 8. We don't know what the people can do _____ everyone is happy.
A. so B. because C. as D. but

二、用括号中所给词的正确形式填空。

1. The new _____ (build) by the river are much taller than the old ones.
2. I _____ (be) a primary school student two years ago, and now I'm in a middle school.

3. Remember _____ (put) your things away before you leave the room.
4. There _____ (be) no roads in the country, but now there are a lot of motorways there.
5. — _____ (be) he a driver ten years ago?
—Yes, but now he _____ (be) a teacher.
6. They're the _____ (photo) of our new house. Isn't it beautiful?
7. They _____ (be) close friends many years ago, but now they aren't.
8. Billy is an old friend of _____ (I). We live in the same neighbourhood.
9. The classroom is very _____ (noise). The children are talking loudly.
10. I want _____ (make) a phone call to my grandma on her 70th birthday.



一、句型转换，每空一词。

1. Let's go boating tomorrow. (变为反意疑问句)
Let's go boating tomorrow, _____?
2. Let us be good friends. (变为反意疑问句)
Let us be good friends, _____?
3. There is little water in the glass. (变为反意疑问句)
There is little water in the glass, _____?
4. Our school is two kilometers away from the shop. (就画线部分提问)
_____ is your school from the shop?
5. You mustn't play football on the road. (变为祈使句)
_____ football on the road.
6. John has some bread for breakfast every morning. (变为一般疑问句)
_____ John _____ bread for breakfast every morning?
7. The machine was expensive. (变为一般疑问句)
_____ the machine _____?
8. There were many cars fifty years ago. (变为否定句)
There _____ many cars fifty years ago.

二、阅读理解。

A bank's job is to keep people's money safe. But when you put your money in the bank, it doesn't just sit there waiting for you to come back and get it.

Banks use your money to make more money. In a way, when you save your money, you're really loaning (借) it to the bank. The bank then gives you a bit of extra money, called interest, for letting them use your money.

One of the ways banks use your money is to loan it to other people who need it. When people need to pay for something special, like a new house or college, but don't have enough money to pay for it yet, they go to the bank to borrow some.

When people pay back what they've borrowed from the bank, they also pay the bank interest for letting them borrow.

- () 1. Keeping money in the bank is _____.
 A. safe B. dangerous C. poor D. bad
- () 2. If you save your money in the bank, _____.
 A. you cannot get it back
 B. you can make more money
 C. you cannot help other people
 D. you do not have any money
- () 3. The underlined word "interest" means "_____" in Chinese.
 A. 兴趣 B. 趣味 C. 利益 D. 利息
- () 4. The bank will use your money to _____.
 A. ask for people's help
 B. keep the money safe
 C. give it to others
 D. help other people
- () 5. When you don't have enough money to go to college, the bank _____.
 A. will not give you any
 B. will tell everybody in American schools
 C. will borrow some from you
 D. will lend you some



说说我们生活中的变化。5年来，在我们的周围和我们的身上一定发生了不少变化吧？善于观察的你能说说其中最大的5个变化吗？将你的发现和同学们交流，然后仿照例子写下你们认为最明显的变化。

1. There were only 500 students in our school, but now there are over 1,300.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____