



ZHUANGYUAN PEILIAN

九年义务教育四年制初中

根据最新版人教社教材编写

状元陪练

全国名校同步训练名题精编

初三英语(上)

王彬彬 主编

- 点击学习要点
- 荟萃经典习题
- 拓宽知识视野
- 强化素质能力



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出版说明

为使广大学生走出茫茫题海,获得名列前茅的好成绩,我们根据大多数状元学生的成功经验之一——精选名题练习,特邀请富有经验的一线著名教师,编写了这套名为《状元陪练——全国名校同步训练名题精编》的高质量教学辅导用书。该丛书完全符合教育部关于课程改革的最新精神及素质教育的要求,与2006年新版教材同步,展示了全国多所名校著名教师教学新成果。

栏目介绍:

点击重点难点——根据教学要求,由名师就教材各个章、节知识点进行提示性讲解。

攻难解疑示例——结合例题,帮助学生掌握突破难点的思路和科学的解题方法。

课课达标◇状元陪练——博采众长,精选名题,与现行教材进行同步训练。

强化素质◇期中测试 提高素质◇期末评估——紧密贴近中考的要求,采取梯级拔高的形式,强化学生归纳、概括、运用知识的能力,增加跨学科知识的交叉渗透,提高学生创新能力。

衷心期望《状元陪练》使更多的学生成为“状元”,也恳请广大读者在使用本丛书过程中,及时向我们提出宝贵意见和建议,以便修订再版时及时予以改正和提高。

《状元陪练》丛书编委会

2006年8月

☺ 把优异的成绩告诉父母

☺ 把发现的错误和建议寄给我们

《状元陪练》丛书读者意见反馈表

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Unit 1 In the library

Lesson 1

点击重点难点

重点

1. 四会词汇。
2. 现在完成时的陈述句、疑问句及其简略答语的构成。

难点

have got 的含义、用法。

攻难解疑示例

例 写出同义句

Have you got a dictionary?

点拨思路

have got 的含义、用法为本课难点,其中 have 是助动词,而 got 则是 get 的过去分词形式,学习时必须明确其含义,即 have got = have。

答案

Do you have a dictionary?

课课达标◇状元陪练

一、单词拼写

1. I have _____ an eraser.
2. I can't find my book. Have you seen it _____?
3. Have you got any books _____ science?

4. Your notebook must still _____ there.

5. I'm sorry I forgot to give your eraser _____ to you.

6. Where's my _____ (history) book? I can't find it.

7. I _____ (see) your CD player on the table ten minutes ago.

8. May be the umbrella is _____ (you).

9. I have _____ (lose) my pencil sharpener.

10. We haven't got any at the _____ (moment).

二、单项选择

- () 1. My mother _____ to Beijing three days ago.
A. go B. goes
C. went D. gone
- () 2. Have you _____ my eraser? I can't find it.
A. find B. finding
C. finds D. found
- () 3. I think the football under the table is _____.
A. I B. her
C. him D. mine
- () 4. I have _____ my bike.
A. lose B. loses
C. losing D. lost

() 5. I can't find my sweater. Have you seen it _____?

- A. somewhere B. anywhere
C. everywhere D. nowhere

三、句型转换(按要求变换句型)

1. I have got an umbrella. (一般疑问句)

_____ you _____ an umbrella?

2. Have you seen it anywhere? (肯定回答)

Yes, _____.

3. I have a new pencil-box. (同义句)

I _____ a new pencil-box.

4. This dictionary may be yours. (同义句)

_____ this dictionary _____ yours.

5. Why don't you ask Lily? (同义句)

Why _____ Lily?

四、完成对话

A: Good afternoon!

B: Good afternoon! What can I do for you?

A: I'd like to 1 some books.

B: Fill in this card and let me have your 2 card.

A: How 3 books can I borrow one 4?

B: Five.

A: How 5 may I keep them?

B: Two weeks.

A: Can I keep them a little 6?

B: Yes, you can. If you can't finish them 7 time, you must come and 8.

A: I see, thank you.

Lesson 2

点击重点难点

重点

1. 四会词汇。
2. 现在完成时态。

难点

used to 的含义、用法。

攻难解疑示例

例 写出疑问句及否定句。

She used to be a history teacher.

点拨思路

“used to + 动词原形”这一结构表示过去的习惯(过去经常反复发生的动作)或状

态(现在已不复存在), 只有一种形式, 即过去式, 用于所有人称。否定形式为 used not to。疑问式为 used you to ...? Used he to ...? 等。口语中或不太正式的书面语中也可用助动词 did 形成疑问句和否定句。

答案

否定句:

1. She used not to be a history teacher.
2. She didn't use to be a history teacher.

疑问句:

1. Used she to be a history teacher?
2. Did she use to be a history teacher?

课课达标◇状元陪练

一、单词拼写

1. Granny _____ to be a worker when she was young.

2. Failure is the mother of _____.

3. What was _____, Grandma lost more books.

4. I often borrow some books _____ the library.

5. Don't worry, she will return your dictionary sooner or _____.

6. At last, we came up _____ an idea.

7. He has a good _____ (knowledge) of science.

8. Think for a _____ (while) before you answer the question.

9. English is one of my favourite _____ (科目).

10. Her _____ (爱好) is reading.

二、单项选择

() 1. Kate has seen the film. _____ her parents.

- A. So can B. So do
C. So have D. So did

() 2. I'm afraid you have to pay _____ the glass.

- A. of B. with C. for D. to

() 3. Three days later, the girl _____.

- A. was still missing
B. was still losing
C. is still missing
D. is still losing

() 4. I'm _____ my pen, but I can't _____ it.

- A. looking for, look for
B. finthing, find
C. finding, looking for
D. looking for, find

() 5. His hobby is _____ stamps.

- A. to collect
B. collecting
C. to pick up
D. picking up

三、句型转换(按要求变换句型)

1. Tom has come to borrow a book. (对画线部分提问)

_____ Tom _____?

2. She's never played volleyball, _____? (反意疑问句)

3. I've ever spoken to a foreigner. (否定句)
I _____ spoken to a foreigner.

4. Have you read a book on history? (否定回答)

_____, _____.

5. She used to like skating. (一般疑问句)
_____ she _____ to like skating?

四、阅读理解

Water is the "life blood" of our earth. It is in every living thing. It is in the air. It runs through mountains and valleys. It forms lakes and seas. Water is everywhere.

Nature has a great water system(系统). Rain water finds its way to rivers and lakes. River water runs into the sea. At the mouths of the rivers, fresh water(淡水) joins the salt water of the sea.

Here at the mouth of a river there is much important plant and animal life. But pollution(污染) destroys this life. We have to clean our rivers. Man has to work with nature — not against it.

1. Water is like _____.

- A. clouds B. blood C. rain D. life

2. _____ is in every living thing.

A. Blood B. Water C. Salt D. Air

3. The mouth of a river is near _____.

A. the sea B. a lake

C. a mountain a valley

4. There is much plant and animal life at the _____ of a river.

A. head

B. top

C. mouth

D. foot

5. The water in lakes and rivers comes from _____.

A. rain

B. mountains

C. valleys

D. the sea

Lesson 3

点击重点难点

重点

1. 四会词汇。
2. 副词在现在完成时态中的运用。

难点

现在完成时态和一般过去时态的区别。

攻难解疑示例

例 翻译。

1. 你完成作业了吗?
2. 你什么时候完成作业的?

点拨思路

现在完成时态强调过去发生或已经完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响和结果。而一般过去时态强调动作在过去的某时发生过。

答案

1. Have you finished your homework?
2. When did you finish your homework?

课课达标◇状元陪练

一、单词拼写

1. —Have you ever been _____?

—No, I've never been to any foreign countries.

2. He has just finished _____ his composition.

3. Our teacher didn't leave _____ we understood all the words.

4. Mr Smith _____ two dollars for the magazine yesterday.

5. You must _____ the library books on time.

6. Mary has just _____ (make) her bed.

7. She _____ (copy) new words every day.

8. Maybe she has some other _____ (way) to mend the computer.

9. Have they _____ (eat) fish and chips before?

10. _____ (say) is one thing and doing another.

二、单项选择

- () 1. The teacher always encourages us _____ harder.
A. work B. working
C. to work D. have worked
- () 2. Has he returned the book _____ the library?
A. in B. to C. at D. for
- () 3. It must be still there, _____?
A. isn't it B. mustn't it
C. needn't it D. doesn't it
- () 4. _____ the morning of March 12, we planted many trees.
A. In B. On C. At D. Of
- () 5. —Have you found your lost child?
—No, we haven't _____.
A. still B. either
C. just D. yet

三、句型转换(按要求变换句型)

1. You'd better go swimming now. (否定句)
You'd better _____ swim-
ming now.
2. I have already written to my father. (一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ to your father
_____?
3. She paid 200 yuan for her new dress in the shop. (对画线部分提问)
_____ she
_____ for her new dress?
4. Work harder, or you will fall behind. (同义句)
_____ you _____
harder, you will fall behind.
5. You have to return the book next Tuesday.

(同义句)

You _____ the book
_____ next Tuesday.

四、完形填空

There are two kinds of libraries in the United States: university libraries 1 public (公共的) libraries. If you are interested in 2 an article about computer applications (应用), a university library would have 3 kinds of articles than a public library. If you want 4 an article about the most recent (近来的) World Cup matches, a public library would have more magazines about sports. For this reason, you 5 use public library to find some of the reading for this course (科目). These libraries are 6, and 7 can use materials (资料) in them. If you want to check out (查找) library books, you can 8 get a library card. You can't check out materials 9 a card. You can only use this kind of card in the library and not use it in 10 shops.

1. A. or B. and C. out D. to
2. A. finding B. to find
C. finds D. find
3. A. some B. much
C. many D. more
4. A. find B. to find
C. many D. more
5. A. have B. had better
C. had better to D. have had
6. A. free (免费) B. dear
C. expensive D. cheap
7. A. nobody B. somebody
C. everything D. anybody
8. A. easily B. most
C. hardly D. carefully

9. A. with B. use C. without D. in

10. A. another B. other
C. ther otheres D. others

Lesson 4

点击重点难点

重点

1. 四会词汇。
2. 现在完成时态。

难点

How to read the information on the cards and the computer screen.

攻难解疑示例

例 填空。

_____ *With the Wind* was written by Margaret Mitchell.

点拨思路

关于在图书馆中查找资料会碰到的基本词汇如: title 题目, author 作者等应掌握。

答案

Gone

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一、单词拼写

1. _____ a teacher, I should work hard.
2. They enjoyed _____ at the party last night.
3. Are you sure _____ that?
4. Look after the books well. Don't _____ them.
5. It's bad for students to _____ from

others in an exam.

6. I guess someone _____ has taken it away.

7. It _____ (say) on the board that the shop doesn't open on Tuesdays.

8. Could you find out who has _____ (take) it?

9. What do you do every day _____ a librarian?

10. We can get a lot of knowledge by _____ (read).

二、单项选择

- () 1. They _____ for Shanghai on Friday. Shall we go to see them off at the train station?
A. are leaving B. are left
C. have left D. left
- () 2. —Can I _____ this book? —Yes, but you mustn't _____ it to others.
A. lent, borrow B. borrow, keep
C. borrow, lend D. lend, keep
- () 3. —Would you like one of the moon-cakes?
—_____.
A. Yes, please B. Yes, I would
C. No, please D. No, I don't
- () 4. —I'm sorry. I've broken your cup.
—_____.
A. It doesn't matter
B. Thank you

C. Not at all D. Excuse me

() 5. I can't find my pen, I think I _____ it.

A. lose B. lost
C. have lost D. will lose

三、句型转换(按要求变换句型)

1. Li Lei does his homework at seven. (一般疑问句)

_____ Li Lei _____ his homework at seven?

2. He has already watched the TV play. (否定句)

He _____ watched the TV play _____.

3. I've been to Beijing twice. (对画线部分提问)

_____ have you been to Beijing?

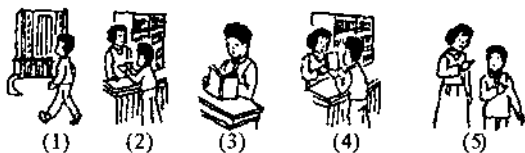
4. Tom went to bed after the TV play was over. (同义句)

Tom _____ go to bed _____ the TV play was over.

5. All of the students have finished reading the book. (否定句)

_____ of the students _____ finished reading the book.

四、书面表达(根据图示及所给的提示词语,写出五句意思连贯的句子。)



提示词语: 图(1) Wang Lei, go, school library, last Saturday

图(2) want, borrow, book, on science

图(3) enjoy, read book, about, moon, star

图(4) Miss Yang, find, interesting, one, for him

图(5) ask, give, back, on time

Unit 2 Water sports

Lesson 5

点击重点难点

重点

1. 四会词汇。

2. 一般过去时和现在完成时的差别。

难点

have been to 的用法、含义。

攻难解疑示例

例 翻译。

你来悉尼多久了?

点拨思路

注意终止性动词,如 come 不能与延续性的时间状语连用,所以此句不可用 come,因其无法与 how long 搭配。

例

How long have you been in Sydney?

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一、单词搭配

1. You've learnt surfing from him, _____ you?
2. The beaches there are better than the _____ here.
3. Is the weather the same in different parts _____ China?
4. It's really nice _____ you.
5. One flower does not make a _____.
6. She's never _____ (canoe) before.
7. It was too _____ (noise) in the street yesterday. I couldn't sleep.
8. Tom did _____ (bad) of all the runners.
9. Surfing looks _____ (excited).
10. The train hasn't _____ (arrive) yet.

二、单项选择

- () 1. The Greens have _____ China for two years.
A. come to B. been to
C. gone to D. been in
- () 2. The story made us _____.

- A. sadly B. happily
C. unhappy D. exciting

- () 3. I can always find the old man _____ slowly in the street every morning.
A. to run B. run
C. runs D. running
- () 4. The teacher asked us _____ more reading after class.
A. make B. to make
C. do D. to do
- () 5. —I'm sorry for being late, Mr Green.
—_____.
A. All right B. That's right
C. Not at all D. Never mind

三、句型转换(按要求变换句型)

1. His mother did some shopping yesterday.
(一般疑问句)
_____ his mother _____ shopping yesterday?
2. Both Lucy and Lily have read some books about science. (否定句)
_____ Lucy _____ Lily _____ read any books about science.
3. Mike surfed three times a day if possible.
(对画线部分提问)
_____ did Mike _____ a day if possible?
4. He has been in the army for two years.
(同义句)
He _____ the army two years _____.
5. I have known him ever since I was a child. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you _____

known him?

四、完成对话(从对话下面的选项中挑出能填入空格中的正确答案。)

A: Have you read today's newspaper?

B: No, anything important?

A: Yes. 1

B: How did it happen?

A: Two students were playing football on their way home. 2

B: What did the driver do with them?

A: He took them to the hospital. 3

B: I hope everything goes well.

A: I hope so, too. 4

A: A car hit them and they were badly hurt.

B: And they seem to be out of danger now.

C: And the doctors began to operate on them.

D: There was a traffic accident on the road yesterday afternoon.

Lesson 6

点击重点难点

重点

1. 四会词汇。
2. 现在完成时在课文中的运用。

重点

have ... off 的含义、用法。ever since 的含义、用法。

攻难解疑示例

例 翻译。

两个月中他从没腾出一晚上休息过。

点拨思路

have ... off ... 是腾出……时间休息,这是一个动副搭配的短语。可将时间放在 have 和 off 之间,可用于各种时态。例如: He will have only one day off this month.

例

He has not had a night off for two months.

课课达标◇状元陪练

一、单词拼写

1. He left home ten years ago and has been away ever _____.
2. _____ matter who telephones, say I'm out.
3. The truck slowed _____ as it came near the gate.
4. Surfing first _____ on the Islands of Hawaii.
5. I hope that one day surfing will be an _____ of the Olympic Games.
6. Surfing makes him very _____ (health).
7. How time _____ (fly)!
8. He has won first _____ (prize) in the competition.
9. We've finished all the work so _____ (far).
10. Never do thing by _____ (half).

二、单项选择

- () 1. It's _____ a nice dress, I think.
A. so B. such
C. very D. much
- () 2. My father will be away _____ business next week.
A. on B. in C. for D. to
- () 3. _____ can stop us from _____ our country.
A. Everything, love
B. Nothing, loving
C. Nothing, love
D. Anything, loving
- () 4. He has never _____ his job.
A. given up B. gave to
C. give off D. given off
- () 5. When she was _____, she became a teacher.
A. 21 year old
B. a 21-year-old girl
C. 21-years-old
D. a 21-year old

三、句型转换(按要求变换句型)

1. Jack often has bread and milk for breakfast. (否定句)
Jack _____ often _____ bread and milk for breakfast.
2. They enjoyed themselves at the party yesterday. (反意疑问句)
They enjoyed themselves at the party yesterday, _____?
3. His father died ten years ago. (同义句)
His father _____ ten years.
4. He has been here for over three years. (同义句)

He has been here _____ three years ago.

5. My parents went to work just now. They aren't back now. (同义句)

My parents _____ work.

四、阅读理解

Skin-diving (潜泳) is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon! When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks, because you are no longer heavy.

Here, under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is enough light. When fish swim nearby (在附近), you can catch them with your hands.

When you have tanks (罐) of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful when you dive in deep water.

To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides (而且), there are most uses for skin-diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of the water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you see that skin-diving is both useful and interesting.

1. Skin-diving will take you to _____.

A. the moon B. be in danger
C. mountains D. the deep sea

2. You can climb big rocks under water because _____.

A. you are stronger
B. the fish nearby help you
C. you are not as heavy as on the land
D. there is a lot of light

3. Under water, a skin-diver _____ in the day-time.

- A. can see everything clearly
- B. can't see anything clearly
- C. can see nothing
- D. can see only fishes

4. With a tank of air on your back, you can _____.

- A. catch fish very easily
- B. stay under water for a long time
- C. be in safe place
- D. get many things from the deep sea

Lesson 7

点击重点难点

重点

1. 四会词汇。
2. have been to 和 have gone to 的区别。

难点

have been to 和 have gone to 的用法。

攻难解疑示例

例 选择填空题。

() —Where is your father?

—He _____ America.

- A. went to B. had gone to
- C. has been to D. has gone to

点拨思路

have been to 意为去过某地, 现已回来;
have gone to 意为去某地了, 现在途中或已经
达目的地, 但不在眼前(出发地)。两者后接
地点副词时, 介词 to 应省去。

答案 D

课课达标◇状元陪练

一、单词拼写

1. There is a big _____ between serious

surfers and the so-called "beach boys".

2. How many letters have you _____ to your father?

3. Mary's happy smile _____ people.

4. I hope my dream will come _____ one day.

5. English channel is between England and _____.

6. Has he just been to the _____ (teacher) office?

7. You need more _____ (practise).

8. They were very _____ (pride) of their son.

9. The teacher spoke _____ (high) of his students.

10. During the last three years, many buildings have been _____ (build) in Harbin.

二、单项选择

() 1. —She tried to stop her husband from smoking, didn't she?

—Yes. But she _____.

- A. failed B. fell
- C. made it D. got it

() 2. No matter _____ I spend on the books, I'll buy them.

- A. how B. what

- C. how much D. much
- () 3. I hear he is a teacher, but I _____ him before.
A. had never seen
B. didn't see
C. would never see
D. have never seen
- () 4. It was _____ delicious food that I ate it up.
A. so B. such
C. so a D. such a
- () 5. Where are you going for the _____ holiday.
A. two-month B. two-months
C. two month D. two months

三、句型转换(按要求变换句型)

1. She's already finished some work. (否定句)
She's _____ work _____?

2. He has lived there since ten years ago.
(对画线部分提问)

_____ he lived there?

3. Lucy has visited Beijing. She has visited Shanghai, too. (同义句)

Lucy has visited _____ Beijing _____ Shanghai.

4. He failed the exam. (同义句)

He _____ the exam.

5. It's already late now, _____? (反意疑问句)

四、完形填空

Fire can help people in many ways. But it can also be very harmful (有害的). Fire can heat water, warm your house, give light and 1

food. But fire can burn things, too. It can burn trees, houses, animals and people. Sometimes big fires can burn forests.

Nobody knows for sure 2 people began to use fire. But there are many interesting old stories about the first time a man or woman started a fire. One story from Australia tells about 3 a very, very long time ago. He 4 to the sun by a rope (绳) and brought fire down.

Today people know how to make a fire with matches (火柴). Children sometimes like to play with them. But matches can be very 5. One match can burn a piece of paper, and then it might burn a house. A small fire can become a big fire very fast.

Fire 6 many people every year. So you must 7 matches. You should also learn to put out fires. Fire needs oxygen (氧气). 8 oxygen it would die. Cover a fire with water, sand, or with a wet coat or a blanket (毯子). This keeps the air away from 9 and kills it. Be careful with fire, and it will 10 you. Be careless with fire, and it might burn you.

- () 1. A. burn B. grow

C. make D. cook

- () 2. A. what B. whose

C. how D. why

- () 3. A. a fire B. a match

C. a woman D. a man

- () 4. A. got away B. went up

C. ran off D. climbed out

- () 5. A. interesting B. useful

C. careless D. dangerous

- () 6. A. kills B. dies

C. takes D. moves

- () 7. A. be strict with