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知识点·重点·难点
例析及能力训练

初三英语



三点一练

丛书主编 / 刘国材



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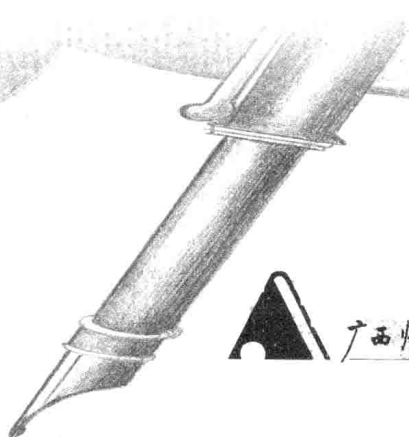
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知识点·重点·难点例析及能力训练

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修订版前言

《三点一练》丛书自去年出版之后,以其新颖、简洁的体例,翔实的内容,独特的编写板块,受到了广大中学生的欢迎,因而能在图书市场上热销。这表明了编者在丛书第一版前言中所说的——对自己近年主编或参与主编的几套畅销丛书进行更新换代的构思——已经获得成功。对此,编者深受鼓舞,同时感谢广大读者朋友的支持。

此次推出的修订版,在注意保留了原版的风格和特点的同时,重点考虑贯彻当前教材、教学和考试改革的最新精神,对以下几个方面进行精心修订:

1. 调整、更新了部分典型例题

删除已不作教学、考试要求的有关内容的例题和题型;撤换能力层次要求不高的部分例题;选取最新的中、高考的新题型试题,尤其是北京、上海 2000 年春季招生的部分试题,作为例题收入丛书的有关分册,并增大了相关知识和能力综合训练例题的比重。

2. 改写、充实了部分例题的编写板块

改写、增补了部分例题的【解析】、【解法】、【说明】板块,进一步强化了丛书在这一方面所展示的编写特色。

3. 强化了能力训练题

各分册无一例外地都对各编写单元的能力训练题进行了调整和增、删,尽可能使保留的和新入选的训练题不仅数量合理,而且在内容方面更能突出对应用能力的训练。

本次修订工作是在教育部关于加大对教材和考试改革力度的决定颁布后进行的,正确把握改革的尺度是做好修订工作的前提。为了确保《三点一练》丛书能按预定方案高速度、高质量地完成修订工作,特邀了部分山西、辽宁的一线教师加盟编写队伍,并对丛书的原编写人员进行了较大幅度调整,涉及面约占丛书所含分册的三分之二!力求使本丛书更具权威性和针对性;更适合中学生朋友使用,并在本丛书的指导下能更好地掌握基础知识和应考内容,取得事半功倍的效果。

主编 刘国材

2001年5月于桂林紫园

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day

Lesson 1

本课的对话内容表达了新学期开始见面时的日常用语,在学习过程中要注意地道的英语表达方式。

(一) 重点难点例析

1. Did you have a good summer holiday? 你暑假过得愉快吗?

have a good summer holiday 意为 enjoy yourself in the summer holiday(暑假玩得痛快)。动词 have 不是“有”的意思,变成疑问句时不能把它前置于句首,变成否定句时不可以在它后面加 not。例如:

[正] Did you have a good summer holiday?

[误] Had you a good summer holiday?

[正] They don't have a good time at school.

[误] They haven't a good time at school.

have a good holiday 是固定搭配,在中考题中经常出现。例如:

Did you have _____ holiday?

A. good B. a good C. better D. a better

答案:B。

2. They're both fine, too. 他俩身体也都不错。

both 既可用作形容词又可用作代词,在此句中为代词。both 作形容词时,放在定冠词、形容词性物主代词、其他形容词及名词前面,即“both the/one's+adj.+noun(名词)”。例如:

[正] He opened both his arms. 他张开了双臂。

[误] He opened his both arms.

both 作主语同位语时,常放在行为动词前,be 动词后。例如:

We both want to go to the party. 我们俩都想参加聚会。

You are both wonderful. 你们俩都很棒。

both 作主语后接代词时,须在它后面加 of;后接名词时,of 可有可无。例如:

Both of them are our teachers. 他们俩都是我们的老师。

Both (of) the women are right. 这两个妇女都正确。

both 在中考中常作考查点。例如:

There are many trees _____ of the road!

A. on both side B. on each sides

C. on both sides D. on every side

答案:C。

[注意] 固定搭配 both...and... 的否定形式是 neither...nor, 不是 both...and...not。例如:

Both she and he want to help you.

[正] Neither she nor he wants to help you. 她和他都不想帮助你。

[误] Both she and he don't want to help you.

3. Everyone is going into class. 大家都往教室走(进教室)。

当不定代词 everyone, anyone, everything, anything, nothing 等作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。例如:

Everyone wants to buy some books. 大家都想买些书。

Everything is ready. 一切都准备好了。

4. We'd better go too. 我们最好也走。

句中 'd better 是 had better 的缩写,意为“最好……”,后接动词原形,其否定形式为 had better not do sth.。had better... 不表示“过去干……”,而是一种劝说。例如:

You had better have a rest. 你最好休息一会儿。

We had better not watch TV right now. 我们现在最好不看电视。

5. Here are some flowers for you, with our best wishes. 这是给你的鲜花, 以此谨表示我们良好的祝愿。

wish 作名词时意为“愿望”、“希望”, 是可数名词。例如:

If you had three wishes, what would you choose? 假设你有三个愿望, 你将选哪三个愿望?

wishes for sth. 用来表示祝愿。例如:

We all send our best wishes for your recovery. 我们都祝你早日康复。

My best wishes to you and your family from me. 我谨致你及你全家最好的祝愿。

(二) 能力训练题

I. 根据解释, 写出完整的单词:

1. b _____ the two; the one and also the other
2. w _____ in good health
3. p _____ father and mother
4. a _____ once more; a second time

II. 单项选择:

- () 1. There are many trees on _____ of the street.
A. both side B. both sides
C. side both D. sides both
- () 2. She was ill yesterday, but she's very _____ now.
A. good B. better C. well D. best
- () 3. Thank you _____ giving me these beautiful flowers.
A. for B. of C. in D. on
- () 4. What about _____ shopping?
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- () 5. Best wishes _____ you _____ your birthday.
A. to; to B. for; for C. for; to D. to; for
- () 6. We'd better _____ there quickly.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- () 7. You'd better not do it, _____ you?
A. would B. will C. had D. did

- () 8. We hope _____ well.
A. her to be B. she to be
C. her is D. she is
- () 9. On _____ Teachers' Day, we all say, "Happy Teachers' Day!"
A. the B. a C. an D. /
- () 10. The card from you _____ beautiful.
A. is B. are C. was D. were

III. 改写句子:

1. How are your family?

_____ your family?

2. Everyone is here.

_____ here.

3. That's the bell.

The bell is _____.

4. Everyone is going for class.

Everyone is going into the classroom to _____ the _____.

5. They are both fine.

_____ are fine.

6. Pleased to meet you.

_____ to _____ you.

7. What beautiful flowers!

_____ beautiful the flowers _____!

8. Did you have a good holiday?

Did you _____ in the holiday?

Lesson 2

本课要求掌握一些英文名字的简称,了解英、汉名字之间的区别。

(一) 重点难点例析

1. Tomorrow I want you to give us a talk, Jim. 吉姆,明天我想要你给我们作一次演讲。

句中 talk 意为“报告”、“演讲”,与动词 give 搭配, give sb. a talk 意

为“给某人作一次演讲”。例如：

The doctor gave us a talk on family health. 医生给我们作了一个关于家庭健康的报告。

[注意] 说“作一个报告(演讲)”有两种表达法: give a talk 或 make a speech. 要特别注意动词的搭配。

talk 作动词时为不及物动词, 常与介词 to, with, about 等连用。例如:

When I came into the classroom, they were talking to a little boy.
当我来到教室时, 他们正在和一个小男孩谈话。

What are you talking about? 你们在谈些什么?

2. What a good idea! 多么好的一个主意啊!

这是一个感叹句, 表示一种强烈的感情。它的结构如下:

What + a/an + 形容词 + 单数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!

What + 形容词 + 复数名词或不可数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!

How + 形容词或副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

How + 形容词 + a/an + 单数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

例如:

她是个多么好的老师啊!

[正] What a good teacher she is!

[误] What good teacher she is!

[正] How good a teacher she is!

[误] How a good teacher she is!

今天天气多好啊!

[正] What a fine day it is today!

[正] What fine weather (it is) today!

[正] How fine the weather is today!

[误] What a good weather it is today!

weather 是不可数名词, 前面不能加不定冠词。

3. Yes, do please. 行, 就讲这个内容吧。

在英文里, 人们常用 do/does/did 加动词原形来加强语气, 这时

do/does/did 重读。例如：

They did come to Guilin last year. 去年他们确实来过桂林。

She does speak good English. 她的确说一口流利英语。

4. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the family name but never with the first name. 他们将先生、夫人或小姐等称呼与姓连用而绝不与名连用。

英美人说姓名时,先说名后说姓,与中文表达恰好相反,如“刘德华(Dehua Liu)”。Mr, Mrs 及 Miss 只与姓连用,不与名连用,这与中文表达也不同。我们可以说“刘先生”,也可说“德华先生”,但英文名 John Brown 只能说 Mr Brown,不能说 Mr John。

5. I think this is different from Chinese names. 我认为这跟中文名字不同。

形容词 different 后面常与介词 from, to 或 than 连用。例如：

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

6. In England, people usually call me Jim for short. 在英国,人家通常简称我为吉姆。

call...for short 意为“简称为……”。例如：

We usually call her Cathy for short. 我们通常简称她为凯西。

(二) 能力训练题

I. 单词辨音,指出一个与其他三个画线部分发音不同的单词:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>u</u> sually | B. <u>u</u> seful | C. exc <u>u</u> se | D. <u>r</u> uler |
| () 2. A. <u>g</u> reat | B. <u>o</u> range | C. <u>b</u> ig | D. <u>g</u> reen |
| () 3. A. <u>h</u> ave | B. <u>m</u> ake | C. <u>t</u> ake | D. <u>l</u> ate |
| () 4. A. <u>f</u> ull | B. <u>l</u> uck | C. <u>tr</u> uck | D. <u>b</u> ut |
| () 5. A. <u>w</u> ith | B. <u>th</u> in | C. <u>th</u> ink | D. <u>m</u> onth |

II. 单项选择:

- () 1. Jim is _____ James.
A. short of B. shorter of C. short for D. shorter for
- () 2. What subject should I talk _____ ?
A. about B. for C. of D. to

- () 3. Tom _____ an English book in the shop yesterday.
A. choose B. chooses C. chose D. chosen
- () 4. Green is his _____ name.
A. full B. family C. given D. first
- () 5. People never use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their first name, _____ they?
A. do B. don't C. did D. didn't
- () 6. You think this is different from that, _____?
A. do I B. don't you C. is it D. isn't it
- () 7. School is over. Let's _____ home.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- () 8. In China, the family name is the _____ name.
A. first B. middle C. full D. last
- () 9. I _____ at Mr. Martin's house every day.
A. call B. calling C. called D. to call
- () 10. Everyone _____ drawing pictures in our class.
A. like B. likes C. is like D. are like
- () 11. Kate's parents _____ fine.
A. are B. is C. was D. were
- () 12. My sisters _____ fine.
A. are both B. both are C. to see D. seeing

II. 改写句子:

1. Nothing is different.

There _____ different.

2. Maybe I can do it.

I _____ it.

3. "Dave" is shorter than "David".

Dave is _____ David.

4. The girl named Mary is my friend.

The girl _____ Mary is my friend.

5. You'd better look after yourself.

It's _____ you _____ look after yourself.

6. Why not call me Kate?

Why _____ call me Kate?

7. He is taller than the others in his class.

He is _____ his class.

8. It doesn't matter.

It's _____.

Lessons 3~4

本课要求学生学会使用一些英文名字的缩写形式。

(一) 重点难点例析

1. Why don't you call me Robert or Bob? 你为什么不叫我罗伯特或鲍勃呢?(你称我为罗伯特或鲍勃好了。)

句型“Why don't you...?”常用来表示一种建议或提醒对方怎么做,还可“Why not+原形动词+其他”来表示。例如:

Why don't you do some shopping today? (Why not do some shopping today?) 今天你为何不去买些东西呢?

2. Shall I call you James or Jim? 我称你詹姆斯好呢还是吉姆好呢?

英语常用“Shall I/we do...?”表示征求对方意见“我/我们干……好吗?”,用“Will you do...?”表示建议对方“干……好吗?”。例如:

Shall we go to see a film tonight? 我们今晚去看场电影好吗?

[注意]shall 只能跟“I”或“we”连用。

Will you help me to open the window? 帮我打开窗子好吗?

3. It doesn't matter. 没有关系。(问题不大。)

matter 用作名词,意为“事情、问题”时是可数名词,意为“材料、物质”时是不可数名词。例如:

I could do the matter for you if you wish. 如果你希望我做的的话,我可以为你做这件事。

It's a very serious matter. 这是一个很严重的问题。

Matter exists in three states:solid,liquid and gas. 物质以三种状态存在:固态、液态和气态。

no matter 意为“没关系，不要紧”。“What's the matter with sb. / sth.?”意为“某人或某物怎么啦？”，the matter=wrong。例如：

—I can't do it. 我不会做。

—No matter, I'll do it myself. 不要紧，我自己干吧！

What's the matter with him? 他怎么了？

matter 用作动词意为“有关系，有严重性”，常用在否定句或疑问句中。句中 含 what, who, if, how 等连词时通常以 it 作主语。例如：

It doesn't matter how you're dressed. 你穿着如何关系不大。

4. What are you going to give our art teacher for Teachers' Day?
教师节你打算给我们美术老师送些什么？

英语中常用“be going to/will/shall+动词原形”等形式表示将来时态。在状语从句中，常用一般现在时表示将来。例如：

They're going to spend more time on English. 他们打算在英语上花更多的时间。

What shall we do next? 下一步我们将怎么办呢？

He will help us with our English. 他将帮助我们学英语。

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll climb the mountain. 如果明天不下雨，我们就去爬山。(句中 doesn't rain 不可改成 won't rain, 因为由 if 引导的条件状语从句用现在时表将来。)

一些移动性动词，如 go, come, move, start, leave 等常用现在进行时表示将来。例如：

Linda is leaving China next week. 琳达下周将离开中国。

They are coming to see us this afternoon. 他们今天下午将来看望我们。

5. How about you? 你怎么样？

“How about...?”用以提出建议，后面不能接句子，只能接单词或短语。它与“‘What about...?’”的意义、用法相同，可以互换。例如：

How about going for a walk? 出去散散步怎么样？

放学后打篮球怎么样？

[正] How about playing basketball after school?

[误] How about we play basketball after school?

[正] What about playing basketball after school?

[误] What about we play basketball after school?

第一单元检测题

I. 单词辨音, 指出一个与其他三个画线部分发音不同的单词:

- () 1. A. follow B. door C. walk D. ball
() 2. A. says B. say C. paper D. may
() 3. A. card B. art C. hard D. hear
() 4. A. luck B. car C. chair D. cat
() 5. A. pleased B. looked C. wished D. hoped

II. 根据句意, 完成句子:

1. I don't think English is _____ difficult than Chinese.
2. Thank you _____ teaching us so well.
3. English names are different _____ Chinese names.
4. _____ of his parents are factory workers.
5. —Must we finish the work now?
—No, you _____.

III. 单项选择:

- () 1. In China, the last name is the _____.
A. middle name B. full name
C. family name D. given name
() 2. Jim _____ to talk _____ English names.
A. chose; to B. choose; about
C. chose; about D. choose; to
() 3. What are they going to give their teacher _____ Teachers' Day?
A. for B. with C. in D. to
() 4. In England, the first name is the _____.
A. full name B. family name
C. given name D. middle name
() 5. Which sport do you like _____?