

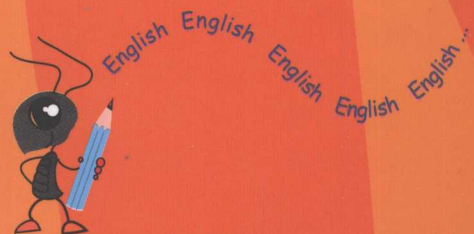
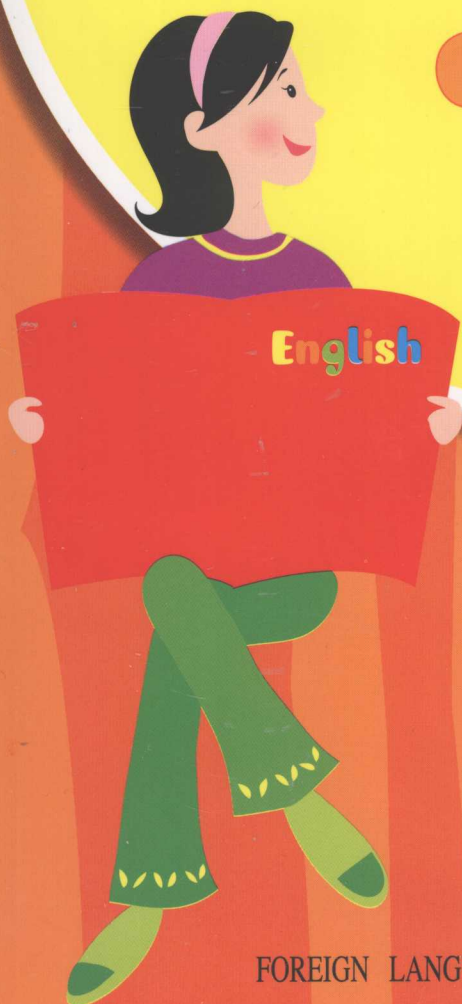
# 初中英语 精讲精练

初中三年级上册

主 编：廖英骐

副主编：方小平

编 者：陈美勤 彭春欢 苏丹雄  
杨 荣 杨雪群



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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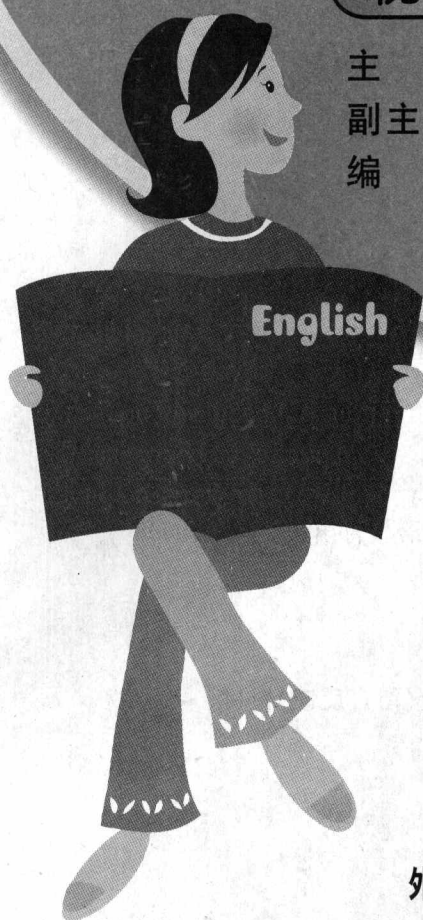
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# 前言

《英语》(新标准)初中教材是我社依据教育部制定的国家《英语课程标准》在充分调研和科学论证的基础上,与世界著名教育出版机构——英国麦克米伦出版公司共同推出的中小学“一条龙”英语教材——《英语》(新标准)的有机组成部分。为了帮助广大初中学生更快、更好地适应新课程教材的教学要求,我们特聘请初中英语教育专家、优秀教研人员和骨干教师编写了与《英语》(新标准)初中教材配套的《初中英语精讲精练》。

这套书充分体现了国家《英语课程标准》的思想,根据《英语》(新标准)初中教材的特点,与教材的每个模块同步设计,突出基础性、针对性、过程性,并重视语言运用能力的培养,以不同栏目体现学习目标的侧重点和渐进性:“学习目标点击”揭示本模块教学的立足点及目标;“自主探究”帮助学生回顾本模块知识和信息,以利巩固;“巧学活用”对所学重点内容归纳梳理,在新的情境中运用;“视野扩展”提供与本模块话题相关的资料和思考题,实现语言知识和文化信息方面的扩充。书中练习选材精,设计合理,既贴近教材,又从多角度对教材内容进行了扩展。本书还为各模块配编了综合练习,便于学生综合检测和自学巩固。

我们希望这套《初中英语精讲精练》能够成为学生学习《英语》(新标准)初中教材的好助手,帮助学生进一步扩展语言知识,提高语言素养,扩展视野,为自身的终生发展打下坚实的基础。

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# Module 1 Wonders of the world

## 学习目标点击

1. 知识与技能: 掌握本模块中关于世界奇观的词汇; 掌握六种时态的用法; 能听懂介绍景观的对话, 理解主要事实性描述; 能用表述事实和观点的形容词描述景观; 能读懂游记体裁的短文, 获取有关事实性的信息, 正确理解作者的观点和感受; 能描述看到的景观并对其进行简单评价。
2. 情感态度: 培养学生对神奇大自然的热爱, 对伟大的人类文明的热爱。
3. 学习策略: 能主动整理和归纳所学内容, 能充分利用图书馆或网络查询资料; 善于听取别人的意见, 在小组活动时充分发挥自己的作用。

## 自主探究

- 一、写出一组你能够想到的关于世界奇观的词语 (至少 10 个)。

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

二、在班级开展调查活动，了解同学们知道的世界奇观。

	Name	Country
Ancient wonders		
Natural wonders		
Modern wonders		

三、制作万里长城的宣传海报，并写一篇短文介绍万里长城。

## 巧学活用

### 一、语法学习

名称	句式 (以 do 为例)	常用的时间副词
一般现在时	肯定句: 主语 + do / does ... 否定句: 主语 + don't / doesn't do ... 疑问句: Do / Does + 主语 + do ... ?	often, usually, always, sometimes, seldom, never, every day (week, month, Sunday)

(续表)

名称	句式 (以 do 为例)	常用的时间副词
一般过去时	肯定句: 主语 + did ... 否定句: 主语 + didn't do ... 疑问句: Did + 主语 + do ... ?	last year (week, month, summer), yesterday, the day before yesterday, two days (weeks, months, years) ago, in 1997
现在进行时	肯定句: 主语 + am / is / are doing ... 否定句: 主语 + am not / isn't / aren't doing ... 疑问句: Am / Is / Are + 主语 + doing ... ?	at the moment, now, Listen! Look!
过去进行时	肯定句: 主语 + was / were doing ... 否定句: 主语 + wasn't / weren't doing ... 疑问句: Was / Were + 主语 + doing ... ?	when, while, at this time of last year, at seven yesterday
一般将来时	肯定句: 主语 + am / is / are going to do ... 主语 + will do ... 否定句: 主语 + am not / isn't / aren't going to do ... 主语 + won't do ... 疑问句: Am / Is / Are + 主语 + going to do ... ? Will + 主语 + do ... ?	this year (week, month, Sunday), tomorrow, in two hours, the day after tomorrow, soon, two days later
现在完成时	肯定句: 主语 + have / has done ... 否定句: 主语 + haven't / hasn't done ... 疑问句: Have / Has + 主语 + done ... ?	since last year (week, month, 1997, two days ago), for ten years, recently, so far, never, ever, already, yet, just, lately, before, the last ten years, up till now, twice

**练一练**

(一) 根据要求改写下列句子。

1. They all watched television yesterday evening. (改为否定句)

2. We have made a poster about the pyramids for two days. (就画线部分提问)



3. They are talking about the school magazine at the moment. (用 next week 改写句子)

4. Tony will write some music reviews soon. (用 already 改写句子)

5. Many people visit this ancient wonder every year. (就画线部分提问)

## (二) 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

- Our teacher told us that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east every morning.
- He asks if they \_\_\_\_\_ (design) a new bridge the next year.
- The Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ (attract) millions of people around the world to China.
- The clouds \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (clear) away and the sun comes out.
- "Yes, I saw the stranger get out of the house just now," He \_\_\_\_\_ (reply).
- The man \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Peter has ever been to the Grand Canyon.
- Where is Daming?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see the Great Pyramids.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting when there was a knock at the door.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some interviews with Jacky Chen before.  
— Oh, really? When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) them?
- What are you doing, Betty?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) about the ancient pyramids in Egypt.

## 二、词汇学习

### (一) 用方框中词语的正确形式完成下列句子。

do an interview    get out of    have a meeting    look over    rise

- \_\_\_\_\_ there — there's a rainbow!
- They \_\_\_\_\_ at nine yesterday morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ with Jacky Chen?
- The stranger \_\_\_\_\_ the building and disappeared in the dark.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east and sets in the west.

### (二) 根据首字母提示填入正确的单词。

- We saw some pupils playing at the b \_\_\_\_\_ of the hill when we walked past yesterday.
- I am sorry I don't know the way because I am a s \_\_\_\_\_ here.
- Paper is one of the four great inventions in a \_\_\_\_\_ China.
- Can you tell me how many e \_\_\_\_\_ there are in the Olympic Games.
- What's the d \_\_\_\_\_ between Shanghai and Guangzhou by train?
- The n \_\_\_\_\_ scenery in Guilin attracts many people from China every year.



- D. Among the three man, only Joe died on the mountain.
3. The best title of the passage may be “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. On the top of Mount Qomolangma  
B. Help others, help yourself  
C. Wear correct clothes in the snow  
D. Be good friends

## Test for Module 1

时间：90 分钟 分值：100 分

### I. 听力（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

A. 听对话，根据对话内容选择正确的答案。

1. Why is Mike late?

- A. Because his clock was broken by himself.  
B. Because he got up too late.  
C. Because he is ill.

2. What is David doing?

- A. Watching TV.      B. Reviewing for a maths test.      C. Sleeping.

3. What are they probably doing?

- A. Planting trees.      B. Visiting friends.  
C. Decorating a Christmas tree.

4. What are they doing?

- A. Waiting for the bus.  
B. Talking about the cold weather.  
C. Waiting for the train.

5. How will Tom spend May Day?

- A. Go to see his parents.  
B. Visit the Great Wall with his parents.  
C. Help his parents with the work.

6. What does Daming mean?

- A. He reads books quickly.  
B. It is easy to get more exercises.  
C. He is interested in Maths.

7. How much will the woman pay for the hat and the dress?

- A. \$3.      B. \$33.      C. \$36.

8. Why is Lingling so happy?

- A. Because she has got a letter from her family.  
B. Because she has seen her friend.  
C. Because she has written a letter to her family.



9. Who will probably be the man's pen friend?  
A. A Chinese. B. An American. C. A Frenchman.
10. What is the sign?  
A. No Smoking. B. No Swimming. C. No Photos.
- B. 听短文，根据短文内容选择正确的答案。
11. How many states are there in the United States?  
A. 40. B. 45. C. 50.
12. Which state is the largest in population?  
A. California. B. Rhode Island. C. Alaska.
13. Which state is the coldest, the newest and the smallest in population?  
A. Seattle. B. San Francisco. C. Alaska.
14. Which city is the largest city in the United States?  
A. Washington D. C. B. San Francisco. C. New York.
15. Why is Washington D. C. the most important American city?  
A. Because it is the largest city.  
B. Because it is the largest in population.  
C. Because it is the capital of the United States.

C. 听短文，根据短文内容选择正确的答案。

16. When did Lingling go to Australia?  
A. June, 2006. B. July, 2006. C. August, 2006.
17. What was the season in Sydney then?  
A. Spring. B. Autumn. C. Winter.
18. How long did it take them to fly to Sydney?  
A. 9 hours. B. 10 hours. C. 11 hours.
19. How was the weather in Sydney then?  
A. Cold and rainy. B. Cold and dry. C. Hot and dry.
20. What did Lingling think of her holiday?  
A. Comfortable. B. Uncomfortable. C. Terrible.

## II. 单项填空 (共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

21. The hole is ten metres \_\_\_\_\_, so that it's difficult for him to climb up to the top.  
A. wide B. deep C. high D. long
22. He looked \_\_\_\_\_ the river, but he couldn't see anything beyond his sight.  
A. to B. across C. over D. after
23. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw the Grand Canyon.  
A. rises B. rose C. has risen D. was rising
24. — I hear you and Paul are going to Paris for holiday.  
— Really? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Great idea B. That's new to me C. That's all right D. That's right
25. He is an honest man. We all like to \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
A. do more exercises B. do an interview  
C. do business D. do some reviews

26. It is said that the Great Pyramids are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ wonders in the world.  
A. natural      B. ancient      C. modern      D. scenery
27. According to my \_\_\_\_\_, I've got two meetings on Monday.  
A. paper      B. dictionary      C. book      D. diary
28. I don't know if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. If it \_\_\_\_\_, I will stay at home.  
A. will rain; rains      B. rains; will rain  
C. will rain; will rain      D. rains; rains
29. Wang Gang \_\_\_\_\_ English for 13 years, so he can speak quite good English.  
A. learnt      B. has learnt      C. will learn      D. learns
30. — \_\_\_\_\_ my dictionary? I can't find it anywhere.  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ it on the shelf when I came in.  
A. Did you see; have seen      B. Have you seen; saw  
C. Did you see; saw      D. Have you seen; have seen
31. It \_\_\_\_\_ ten years since we last \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.  
A. was; met      B. has been; met      C. was; meet      D. is; meet
32. — Tell him about the news when he \_\_\_\_\_, John.  
— Yes, I will.  
A. comes      B. will come      C. would come      D. is coming
33. It is highly \_\_\_\_\_ that he will do an interview with Jacky Chen.  
A. possibly      B. likely      C. seemed      D. maybe
34. \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain, the scenery of the city is out of sight.  
A. At the edge of      B. At the bottom of  
C. On the top of      D. In the middle of
35. Clouds came down and the hill tops passed from our \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. view      B. faces      C. scenery      D. eyes

III. 根据所给中文完成下列句子 (共 10 题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

36. He told me he was going to do some \_\_\_\_\_ (评论) about our favourite bands.
37. — What's the temperature on the ground?  
— It's \_\_\_\_\_ (以下) zero.
38. Where was the stranger \_\_\_\_\_ (面向) at the edge of the Grand Canyon?
39. You should write your name on the top of the \_\_\_\_\_ (作文) before you hand it in.
40. These buildings are of the same \_\_\_\_\_ (高度).
41. I asked him where to go, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (回答).
42. Were they \_\_\_\_\_ (举行) a meeting when we came in?
43. From our window, we have a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ (风景) of the lake.
44. Her new book was the intellectual \_\_\_\_\_ (大事) of the year.
45. They made a \_\_\_\_\_ (极大的) stone sculpture for the park.

IV. 补全对话 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Tony: Hi, Betty! Are you going to school?

Betty: Hi, Tony! I am going to the post office. I (46)\_\_\_\_\_ (send) a letter to Bob.

Tony: (47)\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) from him lately?

Betty: Yes, I (48)\_\_\_\_\_ (get) a letter from him the day before yesterday.

Tony: How is he getting on?

Betty: Very well. He is on the trip. He (49)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) to France and Italy.

Tony: How lucky he is! Where is he now?

Betty: He (50)\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England.

Tony: (51)\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there before?

Betty: Yes. His mother is from London. He (52)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) born there.

Tony: I see. I (53)\_\_\_\_\_ (hear) London is very beautiful. I (54)\_\_\_\_\_

(visit) there on holiday with my family soon.

Betty: Really? I hope you (55)\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) your trip.

Tony: I will. Thank you.

V. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

We can (56)\_\_\_\_\_ walls everywhere in the world. But the Great Wall of China is (57)\_\_\_\_\_ of all. It is more than 6,000 kilometres (58)\_\_\_\_\_, and it is 4-5 metres (59)\_\_\_\_\_. In most places, five horses or ten men can walk side by side. When you visit the Great Wall, you can't help (60)\_\_\_\_\_ how the Chinese were able to build such great wall thousands of years ago. (61)\_\_\_\_\_ any modern machines, it was really difficult to build it. They had to do all the work by hand, it (62)\_\_\_\_\_ millions of men. The Great Wall has a history of over two thousand years. The King began to build the first part of it around two thousand and seven hundred years ago. Then (63)\_\_\_\_\_ had all the walls joined up. He thought it could keep the enemies out of the country. Today the Great Wall has become a place of (64)\_\_\_\_\_. Not only the Chinese people but also people from all over the world come to visit it. There is a famous saying: He who doesn't (65)\_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall is not a true man.

- |                     |                |              |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 56. A. see          | B. hear        | C. look      | D. watch         |
| 57. A. big          | B. bigger      | C. biggest   | D. the biggest   |
| 58. A. long         | B. far         | C. wide      | D. high          |
| 59. A. long         | B. wide        | C. far       | D. deep          |
| 60. A. wonder       | B. wonders     | C. wondering | D. wanting       |
| 61. A. With         | B. Without     | C. For       | D. Because       |
| 62. A. took         | B. spent       | C. cost      | D. needed        |
| 63. A. Qin Shihuang | B. Han Wudi    | C. Qu Yuan   | D. Zhu Yuanzhang |
| 64. A. interest     | B. interesting | C. interests | D. wonders       |
| 65. A. come         | B. reach       | C. arrive    | D. get           |



## VI. 阅读理解 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

River is one of the most important natural resources (资源). Many of the world's great cities are located on rivers, and almost every country has at least one river flowing through it. The river plays an important part in the lives of people.

Since the beginning of the history, people have used rivers for transportation. The longest one in the United State is the Mississippi. The lifeline of Egypt is the Nile. To the people of India, the Ganges is great, it is also important for transportation — ships can travel along it for a thousand miles. Other great rivers are the Congo River in Africa and the Mekong River in Southeast Asia. The greatest of all for navigation (航海), however, is the Amazon River in Brazil (巴西). It is so wide and so deep that large ships can go two thousand miles on it.

Besides transportation, rivers give food, water to drink, water for crops and chances for fun and recreation for the people who live along their banks. In order to increase the supply of water for crops, engineers sometimes build a dam (大坝) across a river and let a lake form behind the dam. Then people can use the water not only to irrigate (灌溉) their fields but also to make electricity for their houses and industries.

However, large cities and industries that are located on rivers often make problems. As the cities grow in size and the industries increase in number, the water in the rivers becomes polluted with chemicals and other materials. People are learning the importance of doing more to keep their rivers clean if they want to enjoy the benefit (利益) of this natural resource.

阅读短文, 选择正确的答案。

66. The greatest river for navigation is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the Amazon River                      B. the Nile River  
 C. the Mekong River                      D. the Mississippi River
67. From a dam, people can use water for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. keeping the river clean              B. only making electricity  
 C. washing clothes                      D. irrigating and making electricity
68. The water in the river is polluted because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people's drinking water too much  
 B. people's swimming in the river too much  
 C. chemicals and other materials  
 D. people's building a dam across a river
69. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. The Nile is in India.  
 B. Almost every country has at least one important river.  
 C. Many cities are located on rivers.  
 D. Rivers play an important part in the lives of people.
70. The best title of the passage is “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. Rivers in cities                      B. The importance of rivers  
 C. Transportation                      D. Natural resources

VII. 完成句子 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

71. 明年我们有可能到埃及去看大金字塔。

We \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Pyramids in Egypt next year.

72. 请注意! 半小时之后我们的飞机将在广州白云机场降落。

\_\_\_\_\_, please! Our plane \_\_\_\_\_ at Guangzhou Baiyun Airport

73. 我们愿意与他做生意。

We like to \_\_\_\_\_.

74. 他们盼望去爬珠穆朗玛峰。

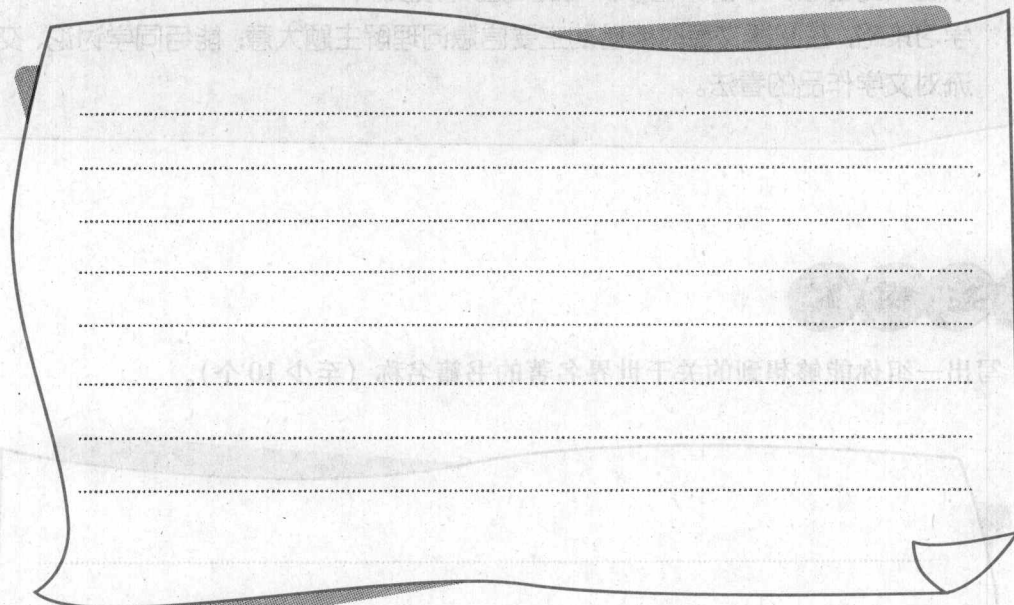
They \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Qomolangma.

75. 她感觉很困惑, 因为她每天都要面对各种各样的问题。

She felt very puzzled because she had to \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

VIII. 书面表达 (满分 15 分)

描述你所熟悉的一个自然景观, 并制作宣传海报。



# Module 2 Great books

## 学习目标点击

1. 知识与技能: 掌握本模块中关于评论不同名著的词汇; 掌握一般现在时的被动语态的概念和用法; 能听懂谈论人物或介绍文学作品的对话; 能谈论自己喜欢的文学作品; 能读懂介绍和评论文学作品的文章; 能写短文介绍和评论自己所喜欢的文学名著。
2. 情感态度: 通过本课的学习, 引导、教育学生要多读书、读好书。通过读书吸取前人的智慧, 不断丰富学识和提高自身素质。
3. 学习策略: 在阅读文章时能借助主要信息词理解主题大意; 能与同学讨论、交流对文学作品的看法。

## 自主探究

一、写出一组你能够想到的关于世界名著的书籍名称 (至少 10 个)。

