

■ 本册主编 叶宁庆

大趋势

互动探索与创新演练

DAQUSHI HUDONG TANSUO YU CHUANGXIN YANLIAN

初三英语



GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

广西师范大学出版社

大趋势

互动探索与创新演练

初三英语

本册主编 叶宁庆

本册编者 马晓丽 乐爱梅 叶宁庆



GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

广西师范大学出版社

· 桂林 ·

编委名单

- 丛书总策划 李保利
丛书主编 蒋念祖(特级教师)
丛书副主编 丁翌平(特级教师)
丛书编委 张乃达(特级教师) 徐玉太(特级教师)
张天若(特级教师) 叶宁庆
陈 荣 赵庆荣 朱存扣
本册主编 叶宁庆
本册编者 马晓丽 乐爱梅 叶宁庆

大趋势 互动探索与创新演练 初三英语

本册主编 叶宁庆

责任编辑:韦晟妮 封面设计:姚明聚 版式设计:林 园

广西师范大学出版社出版发行

(广西桂林市育才路 15 号 邮政编码:541004)
网址:<http://www.bbtpress.com.cn>

玉林正泰彩印包装有限责任公司印刷

*

开本:890×1 240 1/32 印张:10.625 字数:340 千字
2003 年 6 月第 1 版 2003 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数:00 001~30 000 册

ISBN 7-5633-3995-7/G · 2469

定价:11.80 元

序



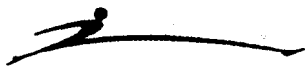
为了适应知识经济时代的需要,为了适应日趋激烈的国际竞争,我国正在积极推进基础教育课程改革。到2005年秋季,中小学阶段各起始年级,都将进入新课程。这是我们中小学教育面临的全新的变革,无论是教师,还是学生,都必须顺应这一变革。本丛书就是为了帮助老师、同学们顺应这一变革而编写的。目前,我们所使用的教材,有的是根据新课程标准编写出来的,有的是根据新课程标准的精神,或多或少作了修订。但是无论使用哪种教材,我们老师的教、学生的学,理念都必须更新,都必须顺应课程改革的浪潮!

新的课程标准的核心理念就是“强调了课程的功能要从单纯注重传授知识转变为体现引导学生学会学习,学会生存,学会做人”(教育部:《基础教育课程改革纲要》),为此,我们在教学中必须从知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观这三个维度来构建教学目标体系,必须大力提倡主动学习、互动学习、合作学习、探究学习、创造性学习。这就是我们在这套丛书中一以贯之、孜孜以求的目标!

丛书与最新出版的教材配套,大体按照教材的教学单元编排,每单元设置四个栏目:

• **兴趣情境导引** 根据学生的学习、生活、实践,创设教学情境,从中导引出本单元的教学目标、教学内容。这不仅符合从具体到抽象,从实践到理论的认知规律,降低了学习的难度,而且有助于激发学习兴趣,培养学生的探究意识、实践意识和问题意识。

• **问题互动探索** 将本单元教学重点、难点,按照教材的逻辑顺序



和学生的认知规律,合理加以编排,以师生对话的形式,引导学生逐层深入地把握单元教学内容,构建知识体系,掌握学习方法,培养相关技能和智能,发展学科兴趣。本丛书编写者依靠丰富的教学经验和教学智慧,力求胸有全局地把握教学的重点难点,把握学生思维情感的发展脉络,恰到好处地解惑释疑,传道授业,使学习过程真正成为师生互动、合作交流和探究发现的过程。

· **综合开放课堂** 这一栏目包括两份试卷。“随堂热身”中,主要是比较切近单元教学内容的基础题;“课后充电”中,主要是帮助学生进一步发展、提高的中等题、拔高题。两份试卷力求题型新颖,特别注重开放型、应用型、综合型试题的开发、配置。本栏目的创意还在于:在题目后面设置了“园丁指路”和“合作交流”这些子栏目,简要说明两份试卷的命题思路,帮助学生测试结果进行分析,针对不同类型学生给予相应的指导和鼓励,并且就本章重点、难点内容,进一步提出具体问题,提供解题所必需的背景资料,这样使得单元测试真正发挥反馈、矫正、校正的功能,从而成为互动学习、探究学习的有机组成部分。

· **自我总结归纳** 这一栏目希望学生自行填写。填写的过程,就是对学习过程进行反思的过程。思维发展心理学的研究表明,对思维过程的反思,是培养、发展思维能力的重要途径,同样,对学习过程的反思,也是学会学习的重要途径和主动学习、探究学习、互动学习的重要内容。

本丛书的编写者大都是江苏省各大名校的特级教师、高级教师,具有丰富的教学科研经验和编写教辅读物的经验,有几位老师还参与了新课程标准的研究制订和新教材的教学实验。尽管如此,编写本丛书毕竟是一门全新的课题,我们希望与广大的年轻朋友们在“互动探索”中使其日臻完善。

蒋念祖

目 录

Unit 1	In the library	1
Unit 2	Water sports	18
Unit 3	Make our world more beautiful!	37
Unit 4	Travel	53
Unit 5	Have a good time!	70
Unit 6	Mainly revision	88
第一学期期中考试		106
Unit 7	A man who never gave up	114
Unit 8	Merry Christmas!	132
Unit 9	What is it made of?	150
Unit 10	When was it built?	166
Unit 11	Planting trees	185
Unit 12	Mainly revision	200
第一学期期末考试		218
Unit 13	The world's population	225
Unit 14	Shopping	245
Unit 15	A doctor for animals	263
Unit 16	The football match	281
Unit 17	The missing necklace	296
Unit 18	Mainly revision	310
第二学期期末考试		327

Unit 1 In the library



在图书馆里你应该做到:从哪儿拿的书放回哪儿去,报纸杂志摆放整齐,书刊轻取轻放,不要高声喧哗打扰别人,出门慢步轻声。

Do you know the rules for good behavior when you're in the library? You should put back the books in their correct places on the shelves. You should leave the magazines and newspapers in good order. You should handle the books carefully and keep them in good condition. You may not talk or disturb others. You should keep quiet when you pass along outside the library.



问题 1) I saw it on Lin Tao's desk five minutes ago. It must still be there. 五分钟前我看到它在林涛的桌子上,它肯定还在那儿。

学生 上句中 must...be 为什么不翻译成“必须”? 它的具体用法是怎样的?

老师 “must + do”的确含有“必须做……”的意思,如 must go, must have 等。但“must + be”表示较为肯定,较有把握的推测或判断。如:



The light in the teachers' office is on. Mr Li must be still at work.

办公室的灯亮着,李老师肯定还在工作。

Look at that old man! He must be over 80 years old.

看那位老人!他肯定有80多岁了。



语法知识链接

在用 must be 表示较为肯定和较有把握的推测或判断时,它的否定形式是 can't be(不可能是)。如:— Who is it outside the door? — It must be Jim. — I'm sure it can't be Jim. I hear he's gone to Nanjing on business. 另外, must be doing 表示对正在发生的动作的推测。如: They must be watching TV at home. 他们肯定正在家里看电视。 must have done 表示对过去发生的动作的推测。如: He must have lost his way. 他肯定迷路了。

范例 1 选择填空:

Class was over at that time. John _____ in the classroom.

- A. can't be B. couldn't be
C. can't have been D. couldn't have been

分析:本句为一般过去时,应排除 A、C 选项,又由题意推测下课时 John 肯定已“不在”教室,故使用“couldn't + have + been”结构,选 D。此题既考查了学生对 must be 的否定形式 can't be 的掌握情况,又考查了学生对时态的灵活把握。

答案:D

解题方法链接

中译英:

你下次不能迟到了,否则我要通知你父母。

You mustn't be late next time, or I'll tell your parents.

注意:只有表示推测的 must be 的否定形式才是 can't be,而本题的 must 意为“必须”。故其否定形式为 mustn't be。

问题 2) My grandma is already eighty years old. She used to be a history teacher. 我祖母已经 80 岁了,她以前是一名历史教师。

学生问 本句中 used to 是什么意思?

老师答 used to 常用来表示过去经常重复的动作,并侧重于和现在相对照。如:

Tom used to be fat. 汤姆过去总是胖胖的。

(Tom isn't fat now.)

There used to be an old pine tree here. 从前这儿有棵古松。

(The old pine tree isn't here now.)

We used to climb the mountain every week. 我们过去每星期都去爬山。

(We don't climb the mountain now.)



相关知识链接

注意:used to 要读成[ju:s tu],其否定式为 didn't use to do(或 usedn't to do),疑问式常用“Did+主语+use(d) to do”的形式。如:He didn't use to drink. 他以前不习惯喝酒。Did you use to be a teacher? 你从前是老师吗? Did there use to be a temple in that village? 那个村子里以前有座庙吗?



范例 1 There used to be wolves here. (改为一般疑问句)

分析:原句为一般过去时,美国人常用 did 作为助动词来对 used to 结构进行疑问或否定,而英国人则多用 used to 本身。因此上句还可以改为: Used there to be wolves here?

答案: Did there use to be wolves here?

(Used there to be wolves here?)

范例 2 中译英:

我过去住在青岛,现在习惯于住在北京。

分析:used to 在范例 1 中已作详细讲解,英语中有另外一个短语与其形似但意思不同,两者也特别容易混淆,这就是 be used to,用来表示“习惯于干某事”,后面接名词、动名词。这里的 used 是一个形容词, to 是介词。如: I'm used to this sort of thing. 我习惯于这种事情。 We Chinese are used to chopsticks. You'll become used to using the chopsticks if you try. 我们中国人习惯于使用筷子,你试一试就会慢慢习惯的。

答案: I used to live in Qingdao, and now I'm used to living in Beijing.

问题 3) I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books. 恐怕我得赔偿那些弄丢的书。

学生 pay for 与 pay 有何区别?

老师 pay for sth. 意为“为……而付款”。如:

How much have you paid for the house? 你为房子付了多少钱?

pay + money + for + sth. 意为“花……钱买某物”。如:

She paid 40 yuan for that skirt. 她花 40 元买了那条裙子。

pay 后还可接 sb., 意为“付给某人多少钱”。如:

They paid me 100 yuan a month. 他们每月付给我 100 元。

相关知识链接

在表示“还钱”时一般用 pay(give) back the money to sb., 而不是 return money to sb., 因为 return 强调归还的是原物, pay off 意为“偿清(债务)”。

范例 1 选择填空:

He is willing to _____ me ten thousand yuan for my old car.

A. pay B. cost C. spend D. take

分析: spend, take, pay, cost 四个词都可用来表示“花时间/钱用于(做)某物/某事”, 但它们在使用时有一定区别。spend 一般用于“spend + 钱/时间 + on sth. / (in) doing sth.”结构; 而 take 一般用于“it takes + sb. + some time + to do sth.”结构, 表示“某人花多少时间做某事”; pay 要与 for 搭配使用; cost 表示价值多少, 主语一般为“物”。“花一万元买我的旧车”可译为 spend ten thousand yuan on/in buying my old car 或 my old car cost(sb.) ten thousand yuan。由题意知本题应选 A。

答案: A

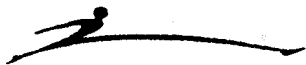
解题方法链接

中译英:

他每天花半个小时读英语。

1. He spends half an hour (in) reading English.

2. It takes him half an hour to read English every day.



问题 4) She was worried and so was the librarian. 她很担心, 图书管理员也很担心。

学生 请解释上句中 so 一词的用法。

老师 句型“so+be/do 助动词+主语”构成与 too/also 含义相同的结构,但只在肯定句中使用,表示“某人也……”。如:

I saw a film yesterday, so did he. 我昨天看了一场电影,他也是。

He can play the piano, so can I. 他会弹钢琴,我也会。

Mr Li has been to Beijing, so has Mr Zhang. 李老师去过北京,张老师也去过。

应该注意的是:在使用倒装时,当前句为 be 动词则本句中也用 be 动词;当前句为实义动词,后句根据时态用 do 的适当形式;如前面用助动词,则后面也用助动词。



否定句的倒装

在否定句中,so 换成 nor 或 neither,即用“nor/neither+be/do 助动词+主语”的倒装句,表示“某人也不”。如:I haven't read this book, nor/neither has my sister. 我没有看过这本书,我妹妹也没有。They don't know English, nor/neither do I. 他们不懂英语,我也不懂。

范例 1 改错题:

I study at this school and so is my brother.

分析:前句为实义动词 study,后句根据时态和人称应使用助动词 does。

答案:I study at this school and so does my brother.

解题方法链接

— These books are really well written. — So they are. — 这些书确实写得好。——的确如此。本句中“so+人称代词(与前句为同一主语)+连系动词(情态动词或助动词)”这种结构中的主谓语应为正常语序,用以重述前面的动作或情况,表示说话人对前面对方所说情况的赞同或证实,语气较强。再如:— Joy wants to be a doctor. — So she does. — 乔伊想当个医生。——她确有此愿。



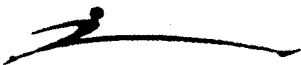
【随堂热身】(满分 100 分)

I. 根据句意及所给中文填空,每空一词。(10 分)

1. — I don't know the way to the park.
— Ask _____ (他).
2. — How much are these pencil _____ (卷笔刀)?
— 20 yuan.
3. _____ (知识) is power (力量). So we must study harder.
4. They're _____ (happy) watching TV in the room.
5. The _____ (架子) in the corner look very nice.
6. — What about having _____ (运动)?
— All right.
7. I haven't _____ (看见) your chemistry book.
8. I _____ (丢失) my keys an hour ago.
9. What are your _____ (爱好)?
10. It's raining _____ (大) than yesterday.

II. 句型转换。(10 分)

1. I read the book two months ago. (用 already 替换 two months ago)
I _____ the book _____.
2. The book must be still there. (改为否定句)



The book _____ still there.

3. He hasn't found his lost key yet. (改为陈述句)

He _____ his lost book _____.

4. I'm very busy now. (改为同义句)

I'm very busy _____ the _____.

III. 词组翻译。(10分)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 关于各门学科 _____ | 2. 把……记下来 _____ |
| 3. 动身去…… _____ | 4. 迟早 _____ |
| 5. 付钱 _____ | 6. 想出, 提出 _____ |
| 7. 弄回 _____ | 8. 拾起 _____ |
| 9. 填充 _____ | 10. 借来的书 _____ |

IV. 中译英。(20分)

1. 他可能会迟到, 更糟的是, 也许根本不来了。

He _____ late, _____, he may not come _____.

2. 我忘了曾把字典借给他。

I _____ the dictionary _____ him.

3. 他没回来以前你不能回去。

You _____ go home _____ he _____.

4. 我以前常在周末去钓鱼。

I _____ go _____ on weekends.

5. 老师常常鼓励我们更加努力学习。

The teacher often _____ us _____ study _____.

V. 缺词填空, 完成对话, 每空一词。(10分)

A: Excuse me, Jim! _____ you _____ any books _____ science?

B: Yes, I have. _____ on that shelf.

A: _____ me _____ a look. I like this one.

B: OK, you can _____ it _____ a week.

A: Thank you very much. _____ the way, do you have any books about travel?

B: I'm _____, I _____ have any now.

A: That's all right.

VI. 完形填空。(10分)

Dear Wang Ping,

I 1 your letter of April 3. I 2 very glad to know that all our friends in our hometown have done well in the past few months. I 3 very busy recently. I 4 time to write to you until now.

It is nearly a year since I 5 here. I've got much knowledge in English. As you know, I 6 very little English at middle school. So at first I 7 it difficult. I made a lot of mistakes both in speaking and writing. With the help of my classmates and teachers, I 8 up with the others. Now I can 9 about many things in English. I also try to read English stories. I 10 four English stories by the end of last week.

Please remember me to all the members in your family.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. get | B. got | C. have got | D. getting |
| () 2. A. am | B. was | C. have | D. will |
| () 3. A. was | B. am | C. have been | D. had been |
| () 4. A. haven't had | | B. didn't have | |
| | C. had not | D. won't have | |
| () 5. A. came | B. come | C. have got | D. get |
| () 6. A. know | | B. knew | |
| | C. have spoken | D. speak | |
| () 7. A. found | B. knew | C. made | D. got |
| () 8. A. have caught | B. caught | C. catch | D. will catch |
| () 9. A. talk | B. say | C. speak | D. know |
| () 10. A. read | B. had read | C. was reading | D. have read |

VII. 根据首字母填空,使短文通顺。(10分)

Dr Clarke was a busy man. He a worked hard. He often f his family's birthday. Yesterday afternoon he r it was his wife's birthday. He wanted to give her a p. On his way home from his h, he bought some nice flowers in a shop. When he got home, he said to his wife, "Happy birthday to you, dear. It's September 28 t. I remembered your birthday this year." Mrs Clarke l and said, "My birthday was the day before yesterday, but thank you all the s. B late than n."



【参考答案】

- I. 1. him 2. sharpeners 3. Knowledge 4. happily 5. shelves 6. sports/games 7. seen 8. lost 9. hobbies 10. harder
- II. 1. have read;already 2. can't be 3. has found;already 4. at;moment
- III. 1. on (about) many different subjects 2. put down 3. leave for 4. sooner or later 5. pay for 6. come up with 7. get back 8. pick up 9. fill in 10. the borrowed books
- IV. 1. may be;what is worse;at all 2. forgot lending;to 3. can't;until;comes back 4. used to;fishing 5. encourages;to;harder
- V. Have;got;on (about);They're;Let;have;keep;for;By;sorry;don't
- VI. 1~5 C A C B A 6~10 B A A A B
- VII. 1. always 2. forgot 3. remembered 4. present 5. hospital 6. today 7. laughed 8. same 9. Better 10. never

【解答提示】

- I. 4. 由题意知此处需要的是用来修饰 watching TV 这个动词词组的副词，而不是用这个词作表语，因此用 happy 的副词形式 happily。
- IV. 2. 不能用 forget to do 结构，它指忘记去做某事，而原句指忘记做过某事了，因此用 forgot lending ... to。
3. 使用 not ... until 结构时要注意时态的搭配。主句是一般将来时，从句必须是一般现在时，主句是一般过去时，从句也是一般过去时。其中 until 也可以用 before 来替代。
- VII. 第 9、10 空是一个成语，意为“亡羊补牢，犹未为晚”。

【课后充电】(满分 100 分)

I. 用括号中所给动词的正确形式填空。(10 分)

1. The students of Class 3 _____ (swim) in the sea now.
2. — Where is your uncle?
— He _____ (go) to Beijing on business.
3. I hear Mr Green _____ (live) on the 5th floor.
4. I really enjoy _____ (listen) to light music.
5. _____ you ever _____ (speak) to foreigner?
6. It _____ (take) us a whole afternoon _____ (make) our own homepages.

7. How much money _____ you _____ (spend) _____ (buy) this house so far?

8. Who is the best at _____ (sing) in your class?

II. 选择填空。(20 分)

- () 1. My parents _____ doctors in a hospital.
A. are all B. all are C. are both D. both are
- () 2. I have never traveled _____.
A. on plane B. by the plane
C. with plane D. on a plane
- () 3. He _____ with his classmates this time yesterday.
A. is talking B. was talking
C. talked D. have talked
- () 4. My sister has _____ America for two years.
A. been in B. been to C. gone in D. gone to
- () 5. She's never read this book before, _____ she?
A. has B. hasn't C. is D. isn't
- () 6. Here is my book, I _____ it half an hour ago.
A. look for B. have looked for
C. found D. have found
- () 7. Much of my knowledge _____ from books during all my life.
A. are B. is C. gets D. come
- () 8. He is a forgetful person and yesterday he _____ his umbrella in a shop again.
A. forgot B. has forgotten
C. left D. has left
- () 9. There _____ a paper factory near here for several years.
A. is B. will be C. has D. has been
- () 10. Grandma felt worried about her lost cat and _____.
A. Grandpa was so B. was so Grandpa
C. so was Grandpa D. so Grandpa was
- () 11. Li Lei isn't here at the moment. He _____ to town.
A. will go B. has been C. has gone D. went
- () 12. He _____ asleep until twelve last night.