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征服英语

双色

教与学笔记

TEACHING & STUDYING NOTEBOOK

初三年级

总主编 何 舟

主 编 苏庆红 张丽荣

双色标注重难点

理解记忆轻松方便



吉林教育出版社



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吉林教育出版社

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初三年級

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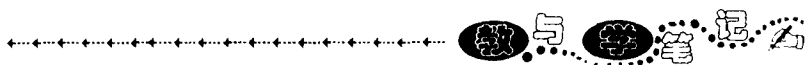
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编写说明

《征服英语教与学笔记》丛书是由各地一线特级教师精心打造的力作。它一改以往教辅书或针对教材精析详解,便于学生演练复习,或针对教师设课规律,循序渐进、由点及面的单一编写构思,而是将“教”与“学”有机地结合起来,相得益彰,教学相长。

该丛书涵盖了初一至高三最新英语教材内容,依据最新课程标准编写而成,编写者们凭借丰富的教学经验,将每个单元的知识精心归纳,并根据学生认知规律合理分类,学生悉心研读此书,定有聆听名师亲身传授之感,在潜移默化中夯实基础,精进技能。

该丛书较之其他同类书籍在体例及内容上有其鲜明的特色:

一、知识归纳精要全面

将每单元的词组、重点难点、语法精练归纳,使学生明确学习目标,有针对性地进行学习与训练。

二、例题精析与随堂训练相辅相承

每单元均设置体现该单元重、难点的例题,并进行详尽解析,点明解题思路,传授应试技巧,学生在训练中,便可将所学知识 with 技能进行全方位运用。

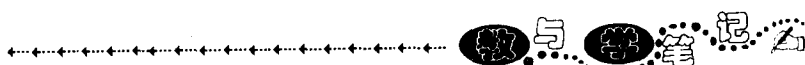
三、双色编排,重点突出

针对学生学无要领、练不得法的情况,本书采用了双色印刷,旨在明确重点、难点,使学生一目了然,在赏心悦目之中轻松纵览全局。

四、激发兴趣,探究创新

丛书无论从内容设置还是印刷装帧上均是深思熟虑、细心打造,既可激发学生的兴趣,又全力开发学生的潜能,并全力优化其思维品质,帮助学生达到想学、乐学、会学的境界并培养其创新精神,从而获得事半功倍的惊喜。

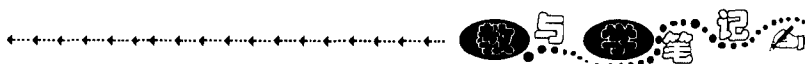
相信《征服英语教与学笔记》能成为教师的好助手,学生的好伙伴,并欢迎广大读者登录“春雨教育网”(www. cyjy. com)进行交流、探讨。



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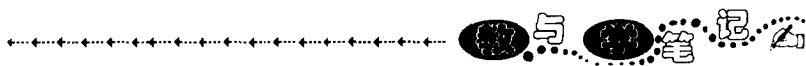
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Unit

In the library

知识归纳

1. 重点讲解

① return

return=come or go back, 用作不及物动词, 意为“回来”、“返回”。

如 She will return in a week. 她一周后回来。

When does he return from work? 他什么时候下班回家?

return=give back, 及物动词表示“归还”的意思。

如 We must return these books to the library.

She hasn't returned the dictionary to me yet.

注: return 本身含有 back 之意, 不能与 back 搭配。

② think of “考虑, 关心, 想起, 记得, 想一想”

如 Who first thought of that idea? 谁先想到那个主意?

I can't think of his name right now. 现在我想不起他的名字了。

③ missing “缺掉的, 失去的, 下落不明的”

如 a book with some pages missing 一本缺页的书

The boy is missing. 那个男孩失踪了。

④ come up with

come up with+sth. “提供, 提出”

如 One day the librarian came up with an idea.

一天图书管理员想出一个主意。

come up with+sb. 赶上(某人)

如 He came up with his classmates. 他赶上了他的同学。

⑤ what is worse “更糟糕的是”

如 He was hungry. What was worse, he had no money on him.

他很饿, 更糟糕的是, 他身上没带钱。

⑥ used to do sth.

表示过去经常发生的动作或存在的状态, 而现在已不再发生或存在。其中

used to 是情态动词,后面接动词原形。

如 They used to get up very late. 他们过去经常起床很晚。

There used to be a shop here. 这里原来有一家商店。(现在没有了)

注:used to 的否定形式是 used not to 或 didn't use to

如 He didn't use/used not to write with a pencil.

他过去不用铅笔写字。

⑦ make the (one's) bed “铺床”

如 I've just made my bed. 我刚铺过床。

As you make your bed so you must lie on it. (谚语)自作自受。

⑧ as 的用法

as 可作连词

as 由于,因为

如 As my brother was not well, I did it myself.

由于我哥哥身体不好,我只好自己做。

as 当……的时候

如 As we were having dinner, somebody knocked at the door.

我们正吃晚饭时,有人敲门。

as soon as 当……时候

如 As soon as he comes, I'll tell him about it.

他一来,我就告诉他这件事。

the same as 同……一样

如 Many of the sports were the same as they are now.

许多运动项目和现在一样。

as 还可以作介词,“作为”的意思。

如 As a League member, we should be strict with ourselves.

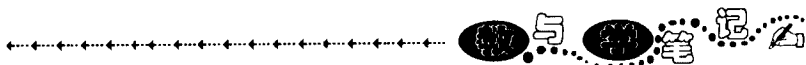
作为一名团员,我们一定要严格要求自己。

Lu Xun is famous as a great writer. 作为一名伟大的作家,鲁迅闻名于世。

2. 常考短语

1. on the shelf 在架子上

2. used to do 过去常常



3. put down 放下
4. leave for 去……
5. sooner or later 迟早
6. what is worse 更糟糕的是
7. pay for 付款
8. come up with 提出
9. get back 拿回, 取回
10. make one's bed 铺床
11. somebody else 别人
12. find out 查明, 找出
13. think of 思考, 想起, 想出
14. return... to 把……归还……

3. 语法一点通

现在完成时(一)

现在完成时表示现在刚刚完成的动作,并且对现在有影响。如:

I have finished my work. 我做完了我的工作。

肯定句通常与 already(已经), just(刚刚)连用。

疑问句和否定句通常与 yet(尚未)连用。如:

I've already(just)cleaned the kitchen. 我刚打扫过厨房。

解析金钥匙

1. I won't go to see the film tonight, because I _____ my ticket.

A. lost B. have lost C. will lose D. didn't lose

解析 正确答案为 B 项。我们可以假设“为什么说话人今晚不能去看电影了呢?”, 根据句中的意思来看, 是因为把电影票弄丢了, 并且到现在也没有找到, 所以不能去看电影。这里正好适合使用现在完成时态: 即动作发生在过去(过去某时丢了电影票), 强调对现在的影响(到现在也没找到电影票)。

2. His uncle is well known _____ a play writer.

A. for B. by C. as D. because of

解析 正确答案为 C 项。be well known/be famous 后接 as 表示“作为……而著名(著称)”, as 后的名词用来说明主语是什么, be well known/be famous 后接 for 表示“以……而著名”, for 后接的名词是包含在主语的范围之内的, 是主语的一个部分, 主语是因为有了它才闻名,

根据题意,应选 as。

3. “_____ your umbrella?” “Yes, I _____ it a few minutes ago.”

- A. Do you find; found B. Did you find; have found
C. Have you found; found D. Will you find; have found



正确答案为 C 项。题中第二个空肯定要用过去时态,因为有表示过去的时间状语。这样就可以先排除选项 B 和选项 D。第一个空可选择的时态是:一般现在时态和现在完成时态。如果选用现在完成时态,表示“你(过去)把雨伞弄丢了,(到现在为止)找到没有?”故选项 C 符合题意。

4. I _____ my pencil sharpener on Ted's desk just now.

- A. have found B. founded C. found D. have find



正确答案为 C 项。just now 的意思是“过去,刚才”。它不和完成时态连用。founded 是 found(建立)的过去式。根据题意应该是“找到”的意思,并且应该是过去时态。

5. _____ they _____? — Yes, they got here five minutes ago.

- A. Did; reach B. Did; arrive C. Have; in D. Have; arrived



正确答案为 D 项。选项 A 中 reach 是及物动词,要求有宾语,但是句中没有宾语。如果选择 B,问句用过去时态,表示“他们(过去)到了。(没有表明现在在哪儿,也可能在这儿,也可能不在这儿。)”如果选 D 项,则表示“他们(过去)到了没有?”符合题意。



知错必改

改正下列各句中的错误。

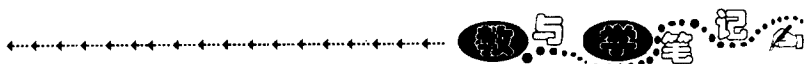
1. He used to living there.
2. I have never seen the film ago.
3. He won't wait until the train stops.
4. There are several books in that shelf.
5. Have you saw my dictionary?

1. 改为: He used to live there.



“used to”中的 to 为不定式符号,后跟动词原形,改 living 为 live.

2. 改为: I have never seen the film before.



本句是现在完成时,与之搭配的应是 before,表示以前。

3. 改为: He will wait until the train stops.



主句中谓语动词 wait 为延续性动词,所以主句应用肯定句。

4. 改为: There are several books on that shelf.



在书架上应用 on,而不应应用 in。

5. 改为: Have you seen my dictionary?



saw 是 see 的过去式,此句为完成时,后跟动词的过去分词,故用 seen。



English Corner 英语角

(一) 怎样表达“感情”

“喜怒哀乐”是人之常情。怎样用英语表达这些“感情”呢?

1. 喜的常见表达方法有:

Thank goodness! 谢天谢地!

Oh, that's great! 太好了!

Thank God! 感谢上帝!

How happy I am! 我真高兴!

How lucky! 多幸运!

How pleased I am! 我真快乐!

I am beside myself with joy. 我欣喜若狂。

I am glad of it. 那使我很高兴。

I'm so glad. 我非常高兴。

Nothing could make me happier. 我高兴死了。

2. 怒的常见表达方法有:

Gosh! /Hell! /Geel! /Hang it! /Dash it! 真该死!

Damn you! 混账!

Shame on you! 可耻呀!

What a shame! 多么可耻!

Scram! 滚蛋!

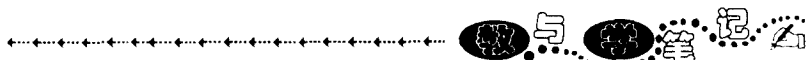
Do you want to make me angry? 你想让我发脾气吗?

I am very angry with you for it. 你这点使我很生气。

What a bore! 真讨厌!

Mind your own business. 少管闲事。

Are you not ashamed? 你不害羞吗?



- A. for B. to C. like D. as
- () 8. Don't forget to return the library book, _____ ?
A. will you B. can you C. do you D. are you
- () 9. It's very nice _____ you to take care of my baby while I was away.
A. for B. of C. with D. to
- () 10. Please _____ a way to do it.
A. think B. think of C. think over D. think about
- () 11. My father often encourages me _____ hard.
A. work hard B. to work C. working D. works
- () 12. My grandma _____ an English teacher.
A. used to being B. was used to be
C. used to be D. was used to was
- () 13. When I walked past his house, I heard him _____ in the room.
A. sung B. sang C. sings D. singing
- () 14. You'd better _____ it _____ others.
A. not lend, from B. not borrow, to
C. not borrow, from D. not lend, to
- () 15. He will _____ Shanghai tomorrow.
A. leave to B. go for C. leave in D. leave for
- () 16. Father was reading. When I came in, he _____ his book and looked at me.
A. put down B. take down C. put off D. take off
- () 17. He is the _____ to trust.
A. one B. ones C. others D. another
- () 18. She was worried and _____.
A. Tom was so B. so was Tom
C. so Tom was D. too Tom was
- () 19. I'm sure I _____ him three days ago.
A. saw B. see C. seen D. have seen
- () 20. When I came in, I saw her _____ a letter to her friend.
A. wrote B. to write C. writes D. writing

II. 据意写词

1. My father likes books. His _____ is to read.
2. Father isn't in China now. He's been _____.



3. _____ is my favorite subject. It tells us what happened in the past.
4. Books give me _____ and make me happy.
5. I looked for it _____, but I still can't find it.
6. One day the librarian came up _____ an idea.

III. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Have you ever spoken to _____ ? (foreign)
2. I've just finished _____ (read) the book.
3. A few days later the book is still _____. (miss)
4. Today is Kate's birthday. She is the _____ one at her party. (glad)
5. The boy is good at _____. (paint)
6. Thank _____ ! This time I did _____ than before. (good)

IV. 句型转换(每空一词)

1. She was worried, and the librarian was worried, too.
She was worried and _____ the librarian.
2. I've just cleaned my room.
I _____ my room a moment _____.
3. My brother is going to Shanghai next week.
My brother is _____ Shanghai next week.
4. My mother always got up early 2 years ago, but now she doesn't.
My mother _____ up early.
5. She didn't go to school on time yesterday.
She _____ school yesterday.
6. Tom spent 30 yuan on the English-Chinese dictionary.
Tom _____ 30 yuan _____ the English-Chinese dictionary.
7. I returned him the lost book.
I _____ the lost book _____ him.
8. One day the librarian has an idea.
One day the librarian _____ an idea.

V. 补全对话

(A)

A: _____ are you looking for?

B: A book.

A: What's its _____ ?