

依据新大纲、新课程标准编写

初三英语

四点一练

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金盾出版社

初三英语四点一练

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据教育部颁布的英语学科课程标准编写的最新初中英语教辅书。本书的特色是“四点一练”。“四点”是重点、难点、考点和赛点,“一练”是知识能力训练。通过“四点一练”使学生牢固掌握每一单元的基础知识并提高灵活运用技能。本书适用于配合初中三年级学生的课堂教学和课后复习指导。

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前 言

根据教育部颁布的英语学科新课程标准,本着实施素质教育、以学生发展为本的编写思想,我们编写了这套《初中英语四点一练》教辅书籍。本书旨在体现新的教育理念,启发思维,帮助学生从“学会”到“会学”;通过重点、难点的分析,考点、赛点的练兵,弥补学生课堂学习过程中存在的“获取信息粗略,基础知识训练力度不够”的缺陷,让学生掌握基础知识和灵活运用基础知识,教会学生正确的解题思路与技巧,达到培养能力的目的;通过课后综合练习,及时进行自我检测,巩固基础知识,增加语言实践,提高备考能力。

本书努力从学生的学习兴趣及学习实际出发,面向全体学生安排了知识重点、难点、考点,针对优秀学生安排了赛点,根据实际需要编写了综合练习及必要的答案解析。重在启发和点拨思路,指导学习方法,使之真正成为广大同学的课外老师。

本书既可同步配合课堂教学,又可作为课后复习指导,是广大师生的良师益友。

本书编者均系多年工作在英语教学第一线的教研员及重点中学的骨干教师。他们认真学习素质教育理论以及新课程标准理念,掌握教纲、考纲中相应的知识点、考点,了解学生学习实际,关注最新教学科研动态。我们希望此书对全体同学“开卷有益”,深信此书会受到广大师生欢迎。

编者

2003年6月

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Unit 1

In the library



重点、难点、考点、赛点



重点难点解析

1. I've lost my dictionary. Have you seen it anywhere? 我丢了字典,你看见它在哪儿了吗?

(1) 从本单元起,我们学习现在完成时。例句中的 I've lost 和 Have you seen 都是动词的现在完成时形式。也就是说现在完成时由助动词 have/has+过去分词构成,用来表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作对现在仍有影响或造成某种结果。这一时态常与 already(已经), never(从未), ever(曾经), just(刚刚), before(以前), yet(已经)等状语连用。如:

He has come already. 他已经来了。

这句话说明两点:A. 他在过去某一时刻来了。B. 他现在还在这里。但这句话主要是表达他现在还在这里。

He has just cleaned the room. 他刚刚把这间屋子打扫干净。(这句话所说的结果是屋子现在很干净。)

He has never studied Japanese. 他从来没有学过日语。(这句话所说的结果是他不懂日语。)

现在完成时的否定式是在助动词 have/has 后加 not。

疑问式要把 Have/Has 提到主语前面,可作简略回答。

如:He has not read the book yet. 他还没有读过这本书。

—Have you written the letter yet? 你已经写过信了吗?

—Yes, I have. ——是的,写了。/No, I haven't. ——不,还没有。

(2)anywhere(无论哪里,任何地方)可在句中做状语:

You may leave your bag anywhere in the room. 你把包放在房间的什么地方都行。

Just drive around, anywhere. 只是带我开车转一转,去哪里都行。

(3)anywhere, somewhere 与 everywhere 的区别:

somewhere 用于肯定结构;而 anywhere 一般只用于条件、疑问和否定结构,如果作“任何地方”讲,也可用于肯定结构。

anywhere 与 everywhere 容易混淆,两者的区别在于它们所搭配的动词。一般说来,anywhere 与含有“禁止”意义的动词搭配。everywhere 与含有“许可”意义的动词搭配。如:Don't spit anywhere. 不要随地吐痰。(吐痰无论什么地方都是不许可的。)Don't smoke everywhere. 不要到处抽烟。(抽烟不是到处都不许可的。)

2. She used to be a history teacher. 她以前是一个历史老师。

used to + 动词原形

(1)从前做……,以前是……(与现在对比,表示过去的事实、情况)如:

This river used to be clean. 这条河以前是干净的。

My parents used to live in the country. 我父母以前住在乡下。

There used to be a library. 从前这里有一家图书馆。

(2)(以前)常做……,时常做……,习惯做……,如:

I used to go fishing on Sundays. 我以前常在星期日去钓鱼。

(3)与一般动词相同,否定句用 didn't use (use) to,但多数人喜欢用 didn't use to,例:He didn't use(d) to drink. 他以前不习惯喝酒。

(4)疑问句也跟一般动词相同,常用 Did... use(d) to...? 例:Did you use(d) to be a teacher? 你从前是教师吗?

3. She likes reading on many different subjects. 她喜欢读有关不同学科的书。

on 意为“关于”,“论及”(比 about 表示更专门的内容)。如:

He bought a book on India. 他买了本有关印度的书。

Mr. Green will give us a lecture on WTO. 格林先生将给我们做一次有关 WTO 方面的讲演。

4. She was worried and so was the librarian. 她很着急,图书管理员也很着急(一样)。So was the librarian. = The librarian was worried, too. So(……亦)如此,(……也)同样,如:

I was late for school and so was she. 我上学迟到了,她也是。

—I saw the film on TV. ——我在电视上看了那部电影。

—So did I. ——我也看了。

Lily likes drawing pictures. So does Lucy. 莉莉喜欢绘画,露西也是。

5. to pay for 买东西

pay money for sth. 付钱买东西

pay sb. money for sth. 付给某人钱买东西

pay sb. money for doing sth. 为做某事付给某人钱

例如:He paid for three story books in this bookstore. 他在这家书店买了三本故事书。

He paid 50 dollars for the books. 他花了 50 美元买了这些书。

They paid him one million for his house. 他们付给他 100 万买了他的房子。

I paid him ten Yuan for repairing the bike. 我付给他拾元为我修车。

6. One day the librarian came up with an idea. 一天,图书管理员想出了一个主意。

come up with 想出,找出(答案,计划);提出。如:

You've come up with a good idea. 你想出来的主意好极了。

He came up with a new suggestion. 他提出了一个新建议。



考点提示

1. have/has + 过去分词,现在完成时的用法
2. used to + 动词原形,过去常常做某事
3. to pay for... 付钱买……
4. So + be 动词/情态动词/助动词,表示“……也如此”
5. somewhere /anywhere /everywhere 的用法区别
6. leave... for... 离开某地去某地



例题解析

例 1. I _____ \$780 _____ that fur coat. (单项选择)

A. spent...for B. paid...for C. cost...for

解析:答案 B。

动词 spend, pay 和 cost 都表示“花费/花钱”。但 spend 和 pay 要求人(sb.)做主语;spend 常与介词 on 搭配使用;pay 常与介词 for 搭配使用;cost 要求用物做主语,即:sth. cost sb. + money. 如:How much did you spend on that secondhand car?
= How much did you pay for that secondhand car? 你花了多少

钱买那辆二手汽车? This pair of sports shoes cost me 300 Yuan. 这双运动鞋花了我 300 元。

例 2. I _____ to school on foot, but now I have got a new bike. (单项选择)

A. went

B. used

C. used to go

解析: 答案 C。went 和 used to go 都是过去时, 但主要相对于现在而言, 根据句意“我以前走着上学, 而现在有了新车”, 说明“现在不用再走着上学了”。所以最佳答案应是 used to go。B 答案 used 是动词 use(使用) 的过去式。



要点

1. There are thirty-three benches (板凳) of two kinds. One has three legs and the other has four. There are one hundred legs in all (总共). How many benches are there with three legs and how many with four?

A. 32 three-leg and 1 four-leg.

B. 31 three-leg and 2 four-leg.

C. 32 four-leg and 1 three-leg.

D. 30 three-leg and 3 four-leg.

(99 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛初赛智力测试)

2. In how many years do Christmas Day and New Year's Eve fall in the same year?

(2002 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛初赛智力测试)



知识能力训练

I. 根据句意补全单词中所缺字母,使补全后的句子通顺、合理。

1. I can't pronounce this word. Do you have a d _ ction _ ry?
2. Take an _ mbr _ lla with you. It's raining outside now.
3. I can't find the book. I'm afraid I'll have to p _ _ for it.
4. You must ret _ _ n your library books on time.
5. A c _ mp _ ter can help us a lot in many ways.

II. 选择填空

从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择最佳的一项。

- () 1. I can't find my library book. I think I _____ it.
A. lost B. have lost C. lose D. will lost
- () 2. _____ have you worked in this library?
A. How long B. How many
C. How much D. How often
- () 3. Have you finished your homework _____?
A. just now B. just C. yet D. now
- () 4. Miss Wang works in a library. She is a _____.
A. teacher B. worker
C. bookseller D. librarian.
- () 5. They bought a new machine a week _____.
A. ago B. before C. front D. in front
- () 6. She likes reading books _____ many different subjects.
A. of B. with C. on D. in
- () 7. We often borrow books _____ the library after

school.

A. from B. in C. for D. into

() 8. He thought hard and then came up _____ an idea.

A. to B. with C. from D. about

() 9. We didn't know the news _____ our teacher told us.

A. when B. as soon as C. until D. if

() 10. I _____ the film. I _____ it with my parents last Sunday.

A. have seen; have seen B. have seen; saw

C. see; have seen D. saw; have seen

III. 补全对话

根据对话内容,从方框中选择恰当的句子完成下面对话。

- | |
|--|
| A. What kind of books do you like reading? |
| B. May I help you? C. You must renew it. |
| D. Olympic in China. E. How long can I keep it? |

Li Lei: Good morning, Miss Gao.

() Miss Gao: Good morning. 1

Li Lei: Yes, please. I want to borrow a book.

() Miss Gao: 2

Li Lei: I like reading the books on sports.

Miss Gao: Wait a minute. Let me find them on the computer.

What's the name of the book do you want to read?

() Li Lei: 3

Miss Gao: Here it is.

() Li Lei: 4

Miss Gao: You can keep it for two weeks.

Li Lei: What should I do if I can't finish reading it by then?

() Miss Gao: 5

Li Lei: OK. Thank you, Miss Gao.

Miss Gao: You are welcome.

IV. 词语解释

根据句意选择与划线部分意思相同或相近的解释。

() 1. We haven't got any books about biology at the moment.

A. just now B. now C. a moment ago

() 2. Mr Green used to be a chemistry teacher.

A. is B. will be C. was

() 3. There are a lot of books in our school library.

A. many B. much C. some

() 4. You must pay for it if you lost a library book.

A. ask money for B. give money for
C. send money to

() 5. We should take care of our school things.

A. look after B. look for C. look at

V. 根据中文意思和英文提示词语, 写出语法正确的句子。所给英文提示词语必须都用上, 每题限用一个句子表达。

1. 他曾经是一名历史教师。

he, be, a history teacher.

2. 昨天晚上直到爸爸回来, 我和妈妈才吃晚饭。

mother and I, have supper, my father, came back, yesterday evening

3. 我们经常从学校图书馆借书。

we, often, books, the school library.

4. 我的收音机有毛病了。

something, my, radio

5. 梅梅每天早晨用二十分钟读英语。

Meimei, twenty minutes, to read English, every morning

VI. 阅读理解

阅读下面短文。根据短文内容,从短文后面所给的四个选项中选择最佳的一项。

Mr. Black worked in an office in London, but he lived in the country and came to work by train every day. The station was not very far from his office, and Mr. Black always went on foot, because he liked walking. He always walked from his office to the station in the evening, too, and he always went along the same street. Every evening he passed a poor man near a bridge. The man sat at the side of the road and sold cups, and there was always an old dog near him. There was a piece of wood round the dog's neck, and the words "I'm blind" were on the piece of wood.

Mr. Black was a kind man. He always stopped, said a few kind words to the poor man, and gave him a little money, but he did not take any of his cups.

Then yesterday Mr. Black had a lot of work in his office and was very late. When he came to the man and his dog, he did not stop, and he did not say anything. He walked quickly to the station.

But the poor man stood up quickly, ran after him and said, "You haven't given me anything today. You're always very kind to me. Give me a little money today, too. I'm a poor man."

Mr. Black stopped and looked at the man. Then he said, "You are a blind man. How did you follow me?"

() 1. It is _____ from Mr. Black's home to his office.

- A. quite near B. very far
C. not very far D. long

() 2. Mr. Black was very _____.

- A. busy B. clever
C. happy D. kind

() 3. Which one is true?

- A. The poor man isn't blind.
B. Mr. Black is blind.
C. The dog is blind.
D. Both A and C

() 4. Mr. Black didn't give the poor man money because _____.

- A. he had much work to do and went home late.
B. he didn't like that poor man.
C. he didn't want to give him money again.
D. he had not money with him.

VII. 完形填空

通读下面短文,掌握其大意。然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处最佳的一项。

You can tell whether a foreigner is American or English 1 the way he 2 his knife and fork(叉子) when eating. 3 hold their 4 and forks in the 5 way

when cutting, 6 when American finished cutting they put the knives 7, transfer (换) the forks to right 8. But many English, who cut their food in the same way as Americans, 9 transfer the forks from hand to hand. They hold their forks in the 10 hands, and their knives in their right hands while eating.

- () 1. A. on B. in C. with D. by
 () 2. A. makes B. puts C. uses D. takes
 () 3. A. Both B. They C. Nobody D. Everybody
 () 4. A. cups B. knives C. glasses D. forks
 () 5. A. different B. same C. other D. another
 () 6. A. but B. and C. on D. or
 () 7. A. on B. up C. down D. in
 () 8. A. hands B. heads C. feet D. mouths
 () 9. A. must B. do C. don't D. mustn't
 () 10. A. right B. left C. same D. different

VIII. 书面表达

根据中文意思和英文提示词语写短文, 所给的英文提示词语都必须用上, 中文提示内容不必逐句翻译, 每组英文提示所写出的句数不限。

王老师是一个工作勤奋的老教师, 并受到同学们的好评。请为此写一篇小报道。

1. Mr Wang, be, hard-working
2. work, the, middle school, 20 years
3. go to bed, until, late at night, every day
4. say, good teacher



参考答案与提示

I. 1. i, a 2. u, e 3. ay 4. ur 5. o, u

II. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A

8. B 9. C 10. B

解析: 3. C (yet 用于否定句和疑问句中。)

5. A (ago 用于过去时。)

III. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C

IV. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A

V. 1. He used to be a history teacher.

2. Mother and I didn't have supper until my father came back yesterday evening.

3. We often borrow books from the school library.

4. There is something wrong with my radio.

5. It takes Meimei twenty minutes to read English every morning.

VI. 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. A

VII. 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B

6. A 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B

VIII. Mr Wang is a hard-working teacher. He has worked in the middle school for 20 years. He doesn't go to bed until it is late at night every day. And all the students say that he is a good teacher.

赛点答案:

1. 此题选 A。此题从数学角度可归为一道“二元一次方程问