



一场持续数年的畅销风暴

Everyone complains of his memory and no one complains of his judgement  
许多人抱怨自己的记忆力不好，却无人抱怨自己的判断力不佳

最新初三英语手册  
**初三英语自学辅导大全**

丛书主编 王迈迈 本册主编 陈岚



一书在手 别无他求



中国致公出版社

人民教育出版社英语室张献臣 审定



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# 初二英语自学辅导大全



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# Foreword 序

人民教育出版社英语室 张献臣

**王** 迈迈中学英语系列丛书是一套深受中学生喜爱的好书。

这套丛书的作者都是中学英语教学教研一线的中坚力量,其中包括原湖北省教研室中学英语学科负责人陈松林先生、黄冈市英语教研员蒋辉明先生、宜昌市英语教研员徐启富先生、荆州市英语教研员王石林先生、孝感市英语教研员左唯英先生、原黄冈中学英语特级教师杨方正先生等,另外还有一些外籍专家也为这套丛书的出版做出了巨大贡献。

一套中学英语系列丛书要想得到广大读者的认可,成为畅销品牌,首先要有一种全心全意为读者朋友服务的思想,急他们之所急,想他们之所想。其次,一流的作者队伍则是这套丛书走向成功的可靠保证。这些英语教学专家常年奋斗在中学英语教学、科研的第一线,既深知中学生英语学习的实际困难和实际需求,又有新的教学理念和教学方法,能引领中学英语教学改革的方向和潮流。有这样的指导思想,用这样的作者队伍,打造出一种高质量的畅销品牌应该是情理之中的事。

2003年7月于北京

# Preface

## 前言

《最新初三英语手册》(上)是人民教育出版社初三英语(上)的配套辅导用书。本书的主旨是:力求体现以人为本、以学生为中心的思想,一切从学生的实际情况出发,充分考虑同学们在英语学习过程中遇到的各种困难,尽量为同学们节省宝贵的时间,提高学习效率。

本书每单元由如下栏目组成:

- 一、学习方法和建议。英语学习应掌握正确的方法,方法正确,事半功倍。丛书作者——原湖北省教研室中学英语学科负责人陈松林先生,曾为著名的黄冈中学的英语教学创造过辉煌业绩的特级教师杨方王先生等一大批中学英语教学专家在编写本丛书时,结合自己多年的英语教学实践,介绍了许多行之有效的学习方法和建议。
- 二、课文、译文、疑难详解同步对照编排。为了使同学们听课与老师授课更有效地同步跟进,我们不仅把课文和译文对照编排,而且把课文重难点详解也与课文分左右同步编排,尽可能方便同学们学习,尽量节省同学们的宝贵时间,最大限度地提高学习效率。
- 三、本单元中考热点归纳与拓展。把日常的英语学习和重大的考试结合起来,是本书的又一特色。中考热点通过对全国重点城市历届中考有影响的正式考题进行分析、归纳和拓展,使同学们对中考有更深的体验和认识,以保证大家在未来的考试中立于不败之地。
- 四、本单元生词详解。词汇是语言的基础,学习英语必须过好词汇关。本栏目针对大纲要求,对每单元出现的重点生词,不仅进行详细解答,还帮助同学们总结记忆方法,提供相关短语,并尽可能给出典型的例句,让同学们通过句子学习生词。
- 五、易混易错词语辨析。随着英语学习的深入,同学们遇到的同义词语越来越多,正是这些词语之间的某种同义,增加了学习英语的难度,使得大家在各种交际场合,在各类考试中频频出错。因此,我们在本栏目中对这些易错易混词语进行比较分析,帮助同学们弄清这些词语在不同语言环境中的真正含义。
- 六、课本练习参考答案。每单元课后的练习一律附有参考答案,供学生自测之用。
- 七、最新黄冈达标试卷。本书每单元之后,都有一套黄冈高标准的单元检测题,其题型,题量和要求均与中考一致。此外,全书另设一套黄冈期中诊断测试卷和一套期末质量检测卷。这些试卷均由黄冈地区的重点中学提供。
- 八、黄冈达标试卷答案与详解。本栏目分为两部分:A为听力答案和录音文字材料;B为笔试部分的答案与详解。这些答案与详解也由黄冈地区的重点中学提供。

总之,我们衷心希望本书能够成为所有中学生的知心朋友。我们真诚地欢迎同学们提出宝贵意见。我们的地址是:武汉市洪山区楚雄大道 268 号 武汉现代外国语言文学研究所 邮编:430070 电话:027-87294902 87381029

同学们还可以通过以下方式和我们交流:

1. 语音聊天室(全天候开放),并提供每周一次的王迈迈老师语音在线讲座。
  2. BBS 论坛(全天候开放),还可以在“课后提问”专区向王迈迈老师提问。
  3. 通过王迈迈老师答疑专用信箱(support@wmmenglish.com)和王迈迈老师联系。
- 如果这些能对同学们有所帮助,我们会感到非常欣慰。

编者  
2003.7

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# UNIT 1

## In the library

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### Part One 最新课文辅导部分



#### 一、学习方法和建议

#### 本

单元我们要学习现在完成时的构成、其陈述句、一般疑问句形式、以及肯定和否定回答和用法。在学习基本用法的过程中,我们应该用与一般过去时对比的方法来深刻理解现在完成时的用法。如,现在完成时可以表示动作和状态从过去一直延续到现在时刻,而一般过去时则表示动作和状态在过去时间发生和结束而不延续到现在时刻。这种区别对具有延续性意义的动词表现得更为明显。另外,现在完成时和一般过去时都可以表示过去结束了的动作或状态,但现在完成时态表示其结果或影响延续至今,一般过去时态只表示过去事实,不表示其结果或影响延续至今。该单元还出现了一些副词如:ever, already, yet, before...,应注意其时间概念以及与时态的搭配相协调。



#### 二、课文译文和疑难详解(对照编排)

#### Lesson 1



#### 1. Read and act 读和演

#### 课文译文

- A: Excuse me. <sup>1</sup> Have you got...?  
A: 打扰一下,你有……吗?  
B: I think I've got one. Yes, here you are.  
B: 我想有一本吧。是的,给你。

#### 疑难详解

- ① *Have you got ...?* 你有……吗?  
在口语中 have got 通常用来替代 have,表示“有”,在这种场合,have got 失去了完成时态的特征。但是当 have got 不表示“有”而表示“得到”等意义时,它仍然具有现在完成时的特征。如:I've got two letters from

A: Excuse me. Have you got...?

A: 打扰一下,你有……吗?

B: Sorry. I haven't got one. Ask Lucy.

B: 对不起,我没有。 问问露茜。

my father this month. 这个月我已经收到两封爸爸的来信。

另外,have got 表示“有”的意思常见于英国英语,而美国英语却常用 have。例如:美国人通常问 Do you have...? 而英国人却爱问 Have you got...?

### 3. Read and act 读和演

1) JIM: Hi, Bob! I can't find my history book. Have you seen it anywhere?

1) 吉姆:嗨,鲍勃!我找不到我的历史书了,你在哪儿见过吗?

BOB: Yes. I think I have. Look at that book on the desk. Maybe it's yours.  
鲍勃:是的,我想我看到过。看看桌子上的那本书,也许是你的吧。

JIM: Oh, yes, it's mine! Thanks a lot.

吉姆:哦,是的,是我的!太感谢了。

BOB: You're welcome.

鲍勃:不客气。

2) TOM: Hello, Lucy! I've lost my dictionary. Have you seen it anywhere?

2) 汤姆:你好,露茜!我的字典掉了,你有在哪儿见过吗?

LUCY: Sorry, I haven't. Why don't you ask Jim? Perhaps he's seen it.

露茜:对不起,我没见过。为什么不问问吉姆呢?也许他见过。

TOM: Thanks, I will.

汤姆:谢谢,我会的。

LUCY: <sup>2</sup> Oh, there he is!

露茜:哦,他(吉姆)在那儿呢!

TOM: Jim, have you seen my dictionary?

汤姆:吉姆,你有见过我的字典吗?

JIM: Yes, I have. I saw it on Lin Tao's desk five minutes ago. It

吉姆:是的,我看见过。五分钟前我看见它在林涛的桌子上,应该

must still be there.

还在那儿吧。

TOM: Thanks very much.

汤姆:谢谢!

JIM: You're welcome.

吉姆:不用谢。

2) Oh, there he is! 哦,他(吉姆)在那儿呢!

在英语中,以 here 和 there 开头的句子要倒装,用以引起注意、加强语气等。但如果主语是人称代词,则主语在前,动词在后。

例如:There comes the bus.

公共汽车来了。

There you go again.

你又来这一套了。



## Lesson 2

### 2. Read 阅读

#### THE LOST BOOKS

##### 丢失的书

My grandma is already eighty years old. <sup>3</sup> She used to be  
我奶奶已经 80 岁了。 她以前是个

a history teacher. Her hobby is reading. She likes reading on  
历史老师。 她的爱好是看书。 她喜欢看各式各

many different subjects. She often borrows books from the  
样不同科目的书。 她经常从学校的图书馆借书

school library. She has also bought a lot of books. She often  
看。 自己也买了很多书。 她经常

says, "I love books. Books are my best friends. They give  
说:“我喜欢书,书是我最好的朋友,它不仅

me knowledge and make me happy.”  
给我知识也能使我快乐”。

<sup>4</sup> Grandma likes to borrow books from the library and  
奶奶喜欢从图书馆里借书

3 She used to be a history teacher. 她以前是个历史老师。

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事,而现在不做了

如:We used to work more than ten hours a day.

我们过去常常每天工作 10 个小时以上

be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事

如:I'm not used to getting up so early. 我不习惯起得这么早。

4 Grandma likes to borrow books from the library and reads outside in the school yard. 奶奶喜欢从图书馆借书在校园里看。

borrow 指“借进”,常用于“borrow sth. from sb. (从……借……)”结构,

如:I want to borrow a book from our school library.

我想从学校图书馆借一本书。

lend 指“借出”,常用于“lend sth. to sb. (把……借给……)”结构,

如:Can you lend your ruler to me for a while?

你能把你的尺子借我用一下吗?

borrow 和 lend 都是终止性动词,如果说要借用一

reads outside in the schoolyard. Sometimes she reads a few  
在校园里看。 有时她读几行，

lines, puts down the book, walks a few steps and thinks for a  
放下书， 走几步， 想一会儿

while and then walks away with the book. <sup>5</sup> But last week  
再拿起书走开。 但是上个星期

Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home. She  
奶奶回家的时候忘了把书带走。 她很

was worried and asked her friends, "Have you seen a history  
焦急的问她的朋友们: "你们见过一本历史书

book? I think I've lost it." The next day she went to the  
吗? 我想我是把它弄丢了"。第二天奶奶去图书馆对管

librarian and said to her, "I'm very sorry. I borrowed a history  
理员说: "非常抱歉, 上星期我从图书馆

book from the library last week. But I can't find it. I think I've  
借了一本历史书, 但找不到了, 我想我

lost it."  
已经把它弄丢了"。

"Don't worry. You'll find it," said the librarian.  
"别担心, 你会找到的。"管理员说。

Several days later Grandma came to the library to borrow  
几天后, 奶奶又到图书馆去借一些书。

some more books. The librarian asked her, <sup>6</sup> "Have you  
管理员问她: "你找到那

found the book?"  
本书了吗?"

"Not, yet. <sup>7</sup> I've looked for it everywhere, but I still can't  
还没有呢, 我已经到处找过了, 可还是找

find it."  
不到。"

"Don't worry. Someone will probably find it and return it  
"别担心, 也许有人发现了, 迟早会把

sooner or later." A few days later, the book was still missing.  
它还回来的"。几天后, 书还是找不到。

What was worse, Grandma lost more books. She was worried  
更糟糕的是, 奶奶丢失了更多的书。奶奶和图书馆

and so was the librarian. <sup>8</sup> "I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the  
管理员都非常焦急。 "我想我应该对丢失的书进行

lost books," said Grandma sadly.  
赔偿", 奶奶很难过地说。

One day the librarian came up with an idea. She asked  
有一天, 管理员想到了一个主意, 她叫

Grandma to put a bookmark in each of the borrowed books  
奶奶在借到的每本书里放上一个书签并写上:

with the words: "If you find this book, please return it to the  
"如果你发现了这本书, 请归还给学校图

school library..." Grandma thought it was a wonderful idea.  
书馆"。 奶奶认为这是一个好办法。

Now her lost books are usually returned to the library.  
现在奶奶丢的书基本上都被还给了图书馆。

段时间, 表示延续则只能用 keep(保留, 保存),  
如: You can keep this book for a year.

这本书你可以借一年

<sup>5</sup> But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when  
she left for home. 但是上个星期奶奶回家的时候忘  
了把书带走。

forget to do sth. 意为"忘记去做某事", 一般用于否定  
句。

如: Don't forget to call me after you get to Beijing.  
你到北京之后, 别忘了给我打电话。

forget doing sth. 意为"忘记已做过的事"。

如: When he returned this book to me, I knew that I had  
forgetten lending it to him before. 他把书还给我时,  
我才知道我已经忘记了以前把书借给他。

<sup>6</sup> Have you found the book? ——你找到那本书  
了吗?

—Not yet. ——还没有呢。

yet 副词, 意思是"还""仍然"。原意是直到现在  
或某一特定时间为止。一般用在疑问句和否定句中。

如: Have you read the book yet? 你已经读过这本书吗?

He has not come yet. 他还没来。

already 副词, 意思是"已经", 通常用于肯定句

如: I have seen the film already. 我已经看过这部电影

He has already looked at the picture. 他已经看了这  
张画。

<sup>7</sup> I have looked for it everywhere, but I still can't find  
it. 我已经到处找过了, 但还是没找到。

Have you ever eaten fish and chips?

你吃过油炸的鱼及薯片吗?

I've just washed my clothes. 我刚洗了衣服

现在完成时的"已完成"用法: 表示动作或过程发  
生在说话之前某个没有明确说出的过去时间(常指最  
近的过去时间), 现在已完成了, 并与现在的情况有联  
系。例如:

He's turned off the light. 他已关灯。

I've been to Beijing. 我去过北京。

现在完成时的"已完成"用法, 还可以和下列几种  
时间状语连用:

1) 表示不确定的过去时间状语。

already, yet, before, recently, lately 等。例如:

I've seen that film before. 我以前看过那部电影。

Have you found the letter yet? 你找到那封信了吗?

2) 表示频度的时间状语。

often, ever, never, once, twice 等。例如:

Have you ever been to Beijing? 你去过北京吗?

I've never heard them say so? 我从未听他们这么说过。

3) 表示包括现在时间在内的时间状语。

now, just, today, this morning, this year 等。例如:

I've just seen your brother. 我刚才看见了你哥哥

We've had too much rain this year. 今年我们这儿下  
了太多的雨。

<sup>8</sup> I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost book. 我恐怕  
得对丢失的书进行赔偿。

pay for 因……付款

如: We'll have to pay 2800 yuan for the colour TV set.  
你得花 2800 元买这台彩色电视机。

I paid for that book. 那本书我已付款了。

## Lesson 3

### 3. Read 阅读

Read the end of the story. <sup>9</sup> Then think of other ways to

读故事的结果, 想出一些其他的方法来

encourage people to return books.

鼓励人们还书

I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so

直到有一天我捡到了奶奶欠我的书后才明白

quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day. I

他们为什么把捡到的书还得如此之快。 我

opened the book and found a bookmark. It said, "If you find

打开书发现了一张书签, 上面写着: "如果你发

this book, please return it to the school library. There you can

领了这本书, 请把它归还给学校图书馆。从图书管理员

get a nice present from the librarian. Thank you."

那里, 你可以拿到一份精美的礼品。谢谢!"

9 Then think of other ways to encourage people to re-

turn books. 然后想出其他的方法鼓励人们还书。

think of 在本句中的意思是“想, 思考”, 相当于“think

about”

例如: We're thinking of going to France for our holi-

days. = We're thinking about going to France for

our holidays.

我们正在想到法国度假的事

另外, think of 还有其他的含义

1 想起, 记得 = remember

例如: I can't think of his name. = I can't remember his

name. 我想不起他的名字

2 考虑, 关心

例如: At that moment he thought only of the wounded

comrades.

那时他所想到的只是受伤的同志

## Lesson 4

### 3. Read and act 读和演

WOMAN: May I help you?

女: 需要什么吗?

BOY: Yes, please. I want to borrow a video tape, but it's not

男: 是的, 我想借一盒录像带, 但是架子

on that shelf.

上没有。

WOMAN: <sup>10</sup> I guess somebody else has borrowed it.

女: 我想其它的人已经把它借走了

BOY: Could you find out who has taken it?

男: 你能查出是谁把它借走了吗?

WOMAN: Sure. What's the name of the tape?

女: 可以, 录像带的名字是什么?

BOY: "Chicken, Run"

男: "小鸡, 快跑"。

WOMAN: Wait a minute. "Let me find it on the computer.

女: 稍等一会, 我在电脑上查一查。

Here it is. It says David Smith has got it.

在这呢, 上面记录说是大卫·史密斯借走了。

BOY: Thanks. I know David.

男: 谢谢, 我认识大卫。

10 I guess somebody else has borrowed it. 我想其他的人

已经把它借走了。

句中 else 一词的意思是“其他的”, 当修饰不定代词

(something, everything, nothing, anything, nobody,

somebody, anybody, everybody 等), 疑问副词 (when,

where 等) 和疑问代词 (what, who, which 等) 时, 必须

置于这些词之后 other 一词也有“其他的”之意, 也是

形容词, 但用法完全不同 other 是用来修饰名词, 位

于名词之前的, 与 else 的位置恰好相反 试比较:

What else did he say? 他还说了些什么?

Anything else I can do for you? 我还能为你做些别的事

吗?

Any other suggestion? 还有什么别的建议吗?

I'll come again some other day. 我改日再来吧

11 Let me find it on the computer. 让我在电脑上查一

查。

let sb. do... 是“让某人做……”的意思, 表示说话人

的建议 do... 是不定式, 作宾语 sb. 的补足语, let,

have, make 等使役动词表示“让, 使, 叫某人做某事”

时, 可用 let / have / make sb. do sth. 结构表示 这三个

词后面的不定式均不带 to。

例如: Let me help you carry the box.

让我来帮你搬那只箱子吧。

Let him have a look at the picture.

让他看看那张图。

I would have her wait for me at the shop.

我要她在商店等我。

She often makes her sister do some housework.

她经常让她妹妹做些家务



## 本单元中考热点归纳与拓展

**例**: 1. Her grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ to be an artist. (2002 黄冈市中考题)  
A. uses            B. used            C. is used            D. was used

**简析**: 答案是 B。“used + to 动词原形”这一结构表示过去的习惯或状态(但现在已不复存在),只有一种形式,即过去式,用于所有人称。否定形式在 used 后面加 not,疑问形式将 used 移到主语前面。但在口语中,常与助动词 do 的过去式 did 构成否定式或疑问式,如 Did you use to ...? I didn't use to ...。

**例**: 2. I have just finished \_\_\_\_\_ my composition. (2001 年北京市中考题)  
A. to write            B. to be written  
C. writing            D. written

**简析**: 答案是 C。finish doing sth. 是完成某事。在英语里,某些动词后面常接动名词作宾语,而不接不定式,这类动词除 finish 外,还有 enjoy, mind, keep, hate 等,此外,动词或形容词 + 介词构成的词组,后面常接动名词形式,如: ① After the rain stopped, they went on working. ② Tom is good at swimming.

**例**: 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ my dictionary anywhere? (2001 年天津市中考题)  
A. Do ... see            B. Did ... see  
C. Will ... see            D. Have ... seen

**简析**: 答案是 D。have ... seen 是现在完成时的结构。现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响。由 have/has + 动词的过去分词构成。常和时间状语 just, already, before, yet, ever, never, since, for 连用,但是后面不能跟表示过去的时间状语。如: just now, a moment ago, yesterday 等。

**例**: 4. — My brother usually has milk and bread for breakfast.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ (2001 年河南省中考题)  
A. So have I            B. So do I  
C. I have so            D. I do so

**简析**: 答案是 B。“so + 功能词 + 主语”表示“……也如此”,因为句中用了行为动词 have,故功能词用助动词 do。又如: He's from China, so am I.

**例**: 5. I'm still hungry. Could I have two \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of bread, please? (2001 年河北省中考题)  
A. many            B. much            C. more            D. most

**简析**: 答案是 C。two more pieces of bread 意为“再来两片面包”,“动词 + 数词或代词 + more + 名词”表示“再来……”,又如: some more water“再来一些水”; some more apples“再来几个苹果”。

**例**: 6. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ your homework with you when you come here tomorrow. (2001 年福建省中考题)  
A. to take            B. taking            C. bringing            D. to bring

**简析**: 答案是 D。动词 forget to do sth. 意为“忘记要做某事”forget doing sth. 意为“忘记了做过某事”,试分析和比较下面例句: ① Little Tom forgot to close the door when he left. 小汤姆离开时忘记关门了。② I forgot handing in my homework. 我忘记已交过作业了。

## 四、本单元生词详解

### 1. already [ɔ:l'redɪ] *adv.* 已经

★ 例: He has finished his homework already. 他已经做完了他的家庭作业。

★ already 通常和完成时连用,一般用于肯定句中,在否定句和疑问句中,通常以 yet 代替 already。但是 already 在否定句和疑问句中表示惊奇。如: Have you had supper already? 你已经吃过晚餐了? You're not leaving us already, are you? 你不会这么早就要离开我们吧,是不是?

★ 【记忆技巧】构词分析记忆: already = al + ready (准备好的)

★ 【常用短语】already in 早在……时候

### 2. until [ən'tɪl] *prep. & conj.* 直到……之时,在……以前,直到

例: I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day. 直到有一天我捡到奶奶丢的一本书,我才明白他们为什么把捡到的书还得如此之快。

★ until 基本可以和 till 替换,只是 until 较 till 正式。until 可以作连词,表“直到……之时,在……以前”,如: Go straight on until you reach the end of the street. 一直向前走直到街道的尽头。She won't stop until she finishes her work. 在她做完工作之后,她才会停下来。until 还可以作介词,表“到……之时,直至,迄”,如: I shall wait until ten o'clock. 我将要等到十点钟。Goodbye until tomorrow. 明天见。

★ 【记忆技巧】同义词比较记忆: until, till (直到……之时)

★ 【常用短语】not ... until ... 不到……不……,直到……才……

### 3. leave [li:v] (left, left) *vt. & vi.* 离开,出发;遗忘,忘记携带

★ 例: But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home. 但是上个星期奶奶回家的时候忘了拿书。

★ leave for 是指到什么地方去。leave 还可以指忘记携带。在指“忘记携带,留下”时,经常用 leave sb./sth. behind, 如: The bag has been left behind. 书包忘带了。Don't leave me behind! 不要把我忘了。请同学们注意: leave 的过去式和过去分词都是 left, 而 left 还可以指左边(的),经常用于短语 on the left 在左边。leave 的单数第三人称一般现在时和 leaf(叶子)的复数都是 leaves。

★ 【记忆技巧】词尾加字母记忆: leave, leaves (leave 的第三人称单数及 leaf 的复数形式)

★ 【常用短语】leave for 到……地方去,去某地

### 4. pay [pei] (paid [peɪd], paid) *vt. & vi.* 付款,给……付款

★ 例: He had to pay for the lost book. 他不得不偿还丢失的书本。

★ pay ... for ... 可以当“偿还”讲,还可当“为……付款”讲,如: The boss pays his workers for their hard work. 老板要为工人们辛勤的劳动付报酬。I paid ten yuan for this book. 我花十元钱买的这本书。

★ 【记忆技巧】形似词比较记忆: pay, way (方式,道路)

★ 【常用短语】pay ... for sth. 为……付款,偿还

### 5. on [ɒn] *adv.* (与 off 相对)表在行动中,使用中,操作中 || *prep.* 在……之上;在……时(指时间);关于

★ 例: She has got books on many different subjects. 她有许多关于不同科目的书籍。

★ 在这里 on 是介词,表“关于”的意思,相当于 about。on 作介词时,还可指“在……之上”,如: There is a book on the desk. 桌子上有一本书。它也可指时间,“在具体某一天或具体某一天的上午、下午、晚上”,如: on Sunday (s) 在星期天 / on June 1st 在六月一日 / on a Tuesday morning 在一个星期二的早晨 / on the evening of New Year's Day 在元旦晚上。on 还可以作副词,表“行动中,使用中”,如: The lights are still on. 灯还亮着。turn on the radio 把收音机打开。

★ 【记忆技巧】形似词比较记忆: on, in (在……里)

★ 【常用短语】turn on 打开(电器)

6. yet [jet] adv. 尚, 还, 仍然 || conj. 然而

例: We have not heard from him yet. 我们还没收到他的来信。

- ★ yet 用于疑问句和否定句, 代替 already, 意为“到目前为止, 至这时, 至那时”, 如: Has your brother arrived yet?
- ★ 你弟弟到了吗? yet 也可作连词, 表转折, 如: He worked hard, yet he didn't pass the exam. 他努力学习, 可是没过考试。
- ★ 【记忆技巧】形似词比较记忆: yet, let(让)
- ★ 【常用短语】not yet 还没有

五、易混易错词语辨析

1. 辨析 ago 和 before

这两个词都是“以前, 过去”的意思, 作副词, 放在句尾。ago 用在时间段之后, 和一般过去时连用, 如: I went there about two years ago. 大约两年前我去过那儿。before 作副词时一般和完成时连用, 如: I've never been there before. 以前我从未到过那儿。before 作介词或连词时可用于一般过去时, 如: Before liberation, we had no room to live in. 解放前我们没房子住。

2. 辨析 library 和 reading room

这两个词都是指看书的地方, 但 library 包括的范围更大, 指图书馆, 可供借书, 也可供查阅资料, 还可供看书。而 reading room 只是一个特地供阅览的地方, 可能是图书馆的一部分, 指阅览室。其中 reading room 中的 reading 是动名词来修饰后面的名词, 表用途, 如: dining room 餐厅, sitting room 起居室, washing machine 洗衣机。

3. 辨析 have 和 have got

这两个都可以表示“有”, have got 的否定和疑问形式对 have 进行变化, 如: — Excuse me? Have you got a ruler? — Sorry, I haven't got one. “请问, 你有尺子吗?”“对不起, 我没有。”have 的否定和疑问形式有两种方法: (1) 加助动词 do, does, did 构成, 如: How many books do you have? 你有多少本书? (2) 对 have 进行变化, 如: How many books have you?

4. 辨析 look up, look after, look at, look over 和 look for

look up 常用于 look up sth. in a dictionary 中, 意为“在字典中查找”, 如: You can look up new words in a dictionary. 你可以在字典中查生词。look after 意为“照顾, 照看, 照料, 看管”, 如: Who will look after the children while their parents are away? 在他们父母不在时, 谁来照顾这些孩子? look at 意为“看”, 如: Please look at the blackboard. 请看黑板。look over 意为“检查”, 如: You'd better ask a doctor to look you over. 你最好去叫医生给你检查一下。look for 意为“寻找”, 如: What are you looking for? 你在找什么?

六、本单元课本练习参考答案



Lesson 1

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2. 1) Have you got any pork here?                 | ple.  |
| 2) We have got beef and potatoes.                 | 7) We haven't got the video of <i>Titanic</i> . |
| 3) They haven't got any pepper.                   | 4. 1) seen, find                                |
| 4) I have only got a little sugar.                | 2) seen, put, give                              |
| 5) The farmers have got several trucks.           | 3) lost, seen, saw                              |
| 6) I haven't got enough fruit for so many people. | 4) found, looked                                |



## Lesson 2

1. 1) Because Grandma loves books. Books are her best friends.

2) Grandma put a bookmark in each of the borrowed books and wrote, "If you find this book, please return it to the school library..."

3) ~8) 略

look — looked — looked    turn — turned — turned  
finish — finished — finished    return — returned — returned  
borrow — borrowed — borrowed    cry — cried — cried  
stay — stayed — stayed    try — tried — tried  
play — played — played    study — studied — studied  
go — went — gone    bring — brought — brought  
swim — swam — swum    think — thought — thought

write — wrote — written

know — knew — known

take — took — taken

put — put — put

cut — cut — cut

hit — hit — hit

hurt — hurt — hurt

leave — left — left

buy — bought — bought

have — had — had

pay — paid — paid

come — came — come

become — became — become

run — ran — run

let — let — let

forget — forgot — forgotten

3) 1) have lost, have looked    2) have returned, will return

3) have, written, have, wrote

4) Have, finished, will, do

5) have forgotten

6) Have, cleaned, have washed, have finished



## Lesson 3

3. used, reading, borrows, lost, missing, worse, 不填, came up with, bookmark, return, returned



## Lesson 4

4. 1) put down    2) used to be

3) come up with    4) pay for

5) put, down

7. 1) Mrs King gave Lucy a shopping list before she went shopping.

2) Because the girl has forgotten money.

3) Her mother told her to take the shopping basket.

4) Yes, she did.

5) The bag fell on the floor and broken open.

6) Yes, I do.

## Part Two 最新黄冈试卷部分



### 七、本单元中考适应性演练

#### 听力部分(25分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

听下面5个句子,每个句子对应一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出能正确应答你所听到的句子的选项,并填在题号前的括号内。每个句子读两遍。

- ( ) 1. A. You can use it.    B. You can borrow it.  
C. Yes, here you are.
- ( ) 2. A. I'm afraid not.    B. That's very kind of you.  
C. It doesn't matter.
- ( ) 3. A. Certainly I won't.    B. That's right.  
C. Sorry, I won't do it again.
- ( ) 4. A. I would like to ask him the answer.  
B. Thank you, I will.    C. I'll ask him at once.
- ( ) 5. A. Yes, I could.    B. She has taken it, I think.  
C. Surely, I'll try.

第二节(共7小题;每小题1分,满分7分)

听下面7个句子,每个句子对应一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出与你所听到的句子意义相同或相近的句子,并将序号填在题前括号内。每个句子读两遍。

- ( ) 6. A. I've got a lot of science books.  
B. I haven't got any science books.  
C. I lost my science book, and I haven't found it.
- ( ) 7. A. You must get there much earlier.  
B. You have to go there by air.  
C. You should get there at ten o'clock.
- ( ) 8. A. We should thank Lucy at once.  
B. All of us are thankful to Lucy's mother.  
C. Both of us must thank Lucy's mother.
- ( ) 9. A. Li Tao has lost the book.  
B. Li Tao must return the book on time.  
C. Li Tao borrowed the book three days ago.
- ( ) 10. A. I have just eaten fish and chips.



- B. I like Chinese food very much.  
C. I can't make dumplings.
- ( ) 11. A. Lucy is very useful. B. Lucy is very helpful.  
C. Lucy is very careful.
- ( ) 12. A. Bob is looking for his story book.  
B. Bob has lost his story book.  
C. Bob has found his story book.

第三节 (共8小题;每小题1分,满分8分)

听下面3段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出能回答所提问题的选项,并填在题前的括号内。每段对话读两遍。

- 听第一段对话,回答13~14小题
- ( ) 13. What's the name of the book?  
A. "Gone with the Wind".  
B. "Red Star over China".  
C. "Jane Eyre".
- ( ) 14. Who has taken the book?  
A. David Smith. B. Charles Dickens.  
C. The librarian.

听第二段对话,回答15~17小题

- ( ) 15. Has Tom seen the English book?  
A. Yes, he has. B. No, he hasn't.  
C. Sorry, I don't know.
- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ found the girl's English book.  
A. Mr Wang B. Tom C. A girl
- ( ) 17. What did the girl and Tom do this morning?  
A. They went to school.  
B. They worked on the farm.  
C. They have PE.

听第三段对话,回答18~20小题

- ( ) 18. What time was it when they tried to stop the car?  
A. 10:30. B. 12:30. C. 2:30.
- ( ) 19. Why did they want to stop the car?  
A. To eat something.  
B. To have a walk around.  
C. To look at the cows.
- ( ) 20. Why didn't they stop their car in the field?  
A. Because it was not clean.  
B. Because there were many farmers.  
C. Because cows were everywhere.

第四节 (共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

听下面1篇短文。短文后面有5个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出能回答所提问题的选项,并填在题号前的括号内。短文读三遍。

- ( ) 21. What did the school have?  
A. A good football team.  
B. A good basketball team.  
C. A good school paper.
- ( ) 22. Why did the student have to leave the school?  
A. Because he didn't take any exams.  
B. Because he was a very good player in the team.  
C. Because he copied from Susan in the exam.
- ( ) 23. What did the school think of the player?  
A. He was a good player but not a good student.  
B. He was a good student but not a good player.  
C. He was a good student and a good player.
- ( ) 24. What was Susan's paper like?  
A. It was quite different from the player's.

- B. It was the same as the player's.  
C. It was clean and beautiful.
- ( ) 25. How many answers couldn't Susan know at least?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

## 笔试部分

### I. 补全单词 (5分)

- ( ) 26. lib \_\_\_\_\_ ry A. ur B. ar C. ra D. ru  
( ) 27. abr \_\_\_\_\_ d A. ao B. oa C. ou D. au  
( ) 28. pr \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ bly A. orra B. orre C. urro D. arro  
( ) 29. for \_\_\_\_\_ gn A. ie B. ei C. ea D. oi  
( ) 30. enco \_\_\_\_\_ ge A. uri B. ura C. rua D. ara

### II. 根据句意填单词,首字母已给出。(5分)

31. There are many books on those s \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.  
32. We have to use an u \_\_\_\_\_ when it is raining.  
33. Books give us k \_\_\_\_\_ and make us happy.  
34. A l \_\_\_\_\_ job is to look after books and lend them to the readers.  
35. What a w \_\_\_\_\_ idea it was!

### III. 按要求写出下列各词的相应形式 (5分)

36. shelf (复数) \_\_\_\_\_ 37. perhaps (同义词) \_\_\_\_\_  
38. lost (过去式) \_\_\_\_\_ 39. forget (过去分词) \_\_\_\_\_  
40. quick (副词) \_\_\_\_\_ 41. foreign (名词) \_\_\_\_\_  
42. help (形容词) \_\_\_\_\_ 43. before (反义词) \_\_\_\_\_  
44. paid (原形) \_\_\_\_\_ 45. begin (现在分词) \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. 单项选择。(15分)

- ( ) 46. Could you find the answer \_\_\_\_\_ the question?  
A. in B. to C. with D. at
- ( ) 47. He's never read the book before, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is he B. isn't he C. has he D. hasn't he
- ( ) 48. Li Lei has borrowed a book \_\_\_\_\_ the school library.  
A. to B. of C. in D. from
- ( ) 49. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your breakfast yet?  
A. Did, have B. Do, have  
C. Are, having D. Have, had
- ( ) 50. In the library she has got books \_\_\_\_\_ many different subjects.  
A. in B. on C. with D. for
- ( ) 51. I \_\_\_\_\_ the school but \_\_\_\_\_ nobody.  
A. looked, found B. looked for, found  
C. looked around, found D. found, looked for
- ( ) 52. Did you see my watch \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. somewhere B. anywhere  
C. everywhere D. where
- ( ) 53. —Have you finished your homework \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_ finished it.  
A. yet, already B. still, yet  
C. yet, yet D. already, yet
- ( ) 54. May I \_\_\_\_\_ these books for two days?  
A. borrow B. lend C. get D. keep
- ( ) 55. The boy came \_\_\_\_\_ an idea at last.  
A. to up B. to with  
C. up with D. with up
- ( ) 56. His grandma \_\_\_\_\_ be a maths teacher.  
A. use to B. used to  
C. is used to D. used
- ( ) 57. What was \_\_\_\_\_, Grandma lost \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. had, more B. had, less