



新编初中

同步指导

强化训练

教与学丛书

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初三英语

天津教育出版社

新编初中教与学丛书

初三英语

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day

听课记录

基础知识导学

1. 语音 掌握多音节单词重音的读音方法。

2. 词汇

glad, be glad to see, both, talk (n.), difficult, subject, should, about, given name = first/middle name, full name, important, card, art, luck, Good luck! wish(n. & vt.), Best wishes! choose(chose), Allan, Henry, for example, course, of course, David (Dave), Linda(Lin), Catherine(Kate), Pleased to meet you. William Lewis, Robert, special

3. 重要交际用语

(1) Best wishes for...!

(2) Glad to see/meet you again.

(3) Happy Teachers' Day!

(4) Good luck!

(5) Of course!

(6) It doesn't matter. It's not important.

(7) Jim's short for James.

(8) I'm not sure.

4. 语法 复习已学时态:一般现在时态;一般过去时态;

现在进行时态;一般将来时态。

复习已学句型:由 what 引导的感叹句。

5. 重要句型

(1) be on duty 值日

Who is on duty today? 谁今天值日?

(2) thank sb. for doing sth. 由于某事感谢某人

Thank you for teaching us so well.

衷心感谢您孜孜不倦的教诲。

(3) give sb. sth. (give sth. to sb.)

给某人某物(把某物给某人)

Miss Zhao asked Jim to give the class a talk.

赵老师叫吉姆在班上作一次讲演。

What are you going to give our art teacher for Teachers' Day?

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你打算教师节送给我们美术老师什么?

Please give the box to Jim. 请把这盒子给吉姆。

(4) be different from 与.....不相同

Her coat is different from his. 她的大衣与他的不相同。

重点难点突破

1. Teachers' Day 教师节

名词如已有复数词尾 -s, 所有格只加“'”。

(1) Students' Book 学生用书

(2) the boys' shirts 这些男孩的衬衫

Day 可表示节日, 此节日前不加定冠词 the。

(1) New Year's Day 新年; 元旦

(2) Women's Day 妇女节

(3) May Day 五一节

(4) Youth Day 青年节

(5) Children's Day 儿童节

(6) Army Day 建军节

(7) National Day 国庆节

(8) Christmas Day 圣诞节

2. And your parents? = And how're your parents?

还有, 你父母好吗? (或你父母身体怎样?)

3. They are both fine, too. 他们俩也都很好。

both“两者都”, 在句中放在行为动词前, 系动词 be 后。

all“三者或三者以上都”, 在句中一般也放在行为动词前, 系动词 be 后。

(1) My parents are both workers. 我的父母都是工人。

(2) They both work on the farm. 他们俩都在农场工作。

(3) We are all Young Pioneers. 我们都是少先队员。

(4) You all had a good summer holiday last year.

去年你们暑假都过得愉快。

4. Everyone is going into class.

大家都去上课了(或到班上去了)。

5. with best wishes 致以最美好的祝愿。

wish 作名词用时, 表示祝愿, 常用复数。

(1) Best wishes for Teachers' Day! 致以教师节最美好的祝愿!

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(2) Give our best wishes to our friends. 向我们的朋友致意。

(3) Please accept this little present with our best wishes.

请接受这件小小的礼物,并向你致意。

6. 英语贺卡的写法

称呼:指祝贺人对受贺人的称呼,如 To dear friend, To my dear - est Father and Mother 等。但前面也有不加 to 的,如: Mr and Mrs Read(里德先生、夫人)。称呼一般写在卡片的左上方。

贺卡:通常写一些固定的贺卡用语,如 Happy New Year! 敬祝新年快乐!

With best wishes for ...! 由于.....致以最美好的祝愿!但也有预先印好的。这一部分内容也可根据实际情况写一些简短的表示感谢和良好祝愿的话。

祝贺人签名:写在贺卡的右下方。姓名前常加(也可不加)from

7. Nothing difficult! = There's nothing difficult.

没有什么困难的(东西)。

这是一个省略了谓语部分的省略句。注意修饰 nothing(不定代词)的 difficult(形容词)习惯上放在后面。这类句子很多。

(1) Is there anything new in today's newspaper?

今天的报纸上有新消息吗?

(2) I have something important to tell you.

我有些重要事情告诉你。

8. What subject should I talk about? 我能讲什么题目呢?

should 作为情态动词和疑问词连用时,常表示意外、惊异、不能理解等,有“竟然会”的意思。

(1) How should I know? 我怎么知道?

(2) Why should you be so late today? 你今天怎么来得这么晚?

9. talk 是兼类词。

(1) Please give us a talk. 请给我们做个报告吧。(名词)

(2) Don't talk in class. 不要在课堂上说话。(不及物动词)

10. ...do please. ... , 就讲这个。

相当于 Do please talk about English names. 就请讲讲英国人的名字问题吧。do 在这里作加强祈使句语气用,发强音 [du:], “一定,务必”。

(1) Do come before five. 务必在五点钟以前来。

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(2) If she does wish to go, let her go.

如果她一定要去,就让她去吧。

11. could 是情态动词 can 的过去形式,也可用于现在时间,表示委婉地提出问题,是“可以”之意。

(1) Maybe I could talk about English names.

也许我可以讲讲关于英国人的名字问题。

(2) I could get you a ticket. 我可以给你弄张票。

12. first name, family name

first name (given name) 就是汉语所说的“名字”。family name 是“姓”(英语中也叫 surname)。如: Wang Haiming, Haiming 是名字 first name (given name), Wang 是姓 family name。课文中 Jim 说英国人全名 John Henry Brown, 称 Mr Brown, 不能称 Mr John, 因为 Brown 是他的姓 family name 或 surname。注意中国人的姓放在名字的前面,而英国人的姓放在名字的后面。对朋友可直呼其名,如 Robert Thomas Brown, 他的朋友可直接称他 Bob。

13. So “John Henry Brown” is usually called “John Brown”. 所以“约翰·亨利·布朗”通常叫做“约翰·布朗”。

这个句子中的谓语 is called 是被动语态,意思是“被人们称做……”,16 单元将正式学习被动语态。

14. ... people usually call me Jim for short.

..... 人们通常简称我为吉姆。

for short 是“简称”之意。

(1) We call Catherine Kate for short. 我们简称凯瑟琳为凯特。

(2) Jim's James for short. 吉姆是詹姆斯的简称。

15. Of course, if you wish. 如果你愿意的话,当然可以。

此句中的“Of course”可换成“Certainly 或 Sure”,句意不变。

解题方法指导

1. had better 常用来提出建议或劝告,后面跟动词原形。其否定形式是 had better not。

如: (1) We'd better go too. 我们最好也走吧。

(2) We had better play games in the afternoon.

我们最好下午做游戏。

否定形式: We had better not play games in the afternoon.

2. (B) The shoes are _____.

听课记录

A. Lucy and Lily's

B. Lucy's and Lily's

C. Lucy and Lily

D. Lucy's and Lily

(一) 排除 C. D. 答案;

(二) 区分: B: Lucy's and Lily's "露西的和莉莉的", 不是共有的;

A: Lucy and Lily's "露西和莉莉的", 是共有的。

(三) 一般情况, 鞋应该穿自己的, 不会合穿。

由此可见, 应选 B.

课后习题答案

Lesson 1

Ex. 1. (1) How do you do Nice to meet you

(2) Good morning beautiful flowers Thank you

(3) How are you Very well/I'm fine

(4) glad... you I'm fine

Ex. 2. 略

Ex. 3. begin - begins - beginning - began

blow - blows - blowing - blew

bring - brings - bringing - brought

catch - catches - catching - caught

come - comes - coming - came

do - does - doing - did

eat - eats - eating - ate

fall - falls - falling - fell

feel - feels - feeling - felt

see - sees - seeing - saw

have - has - having - had

hope - hopes - hoping - hoped

teach - teaches - teaching - taught

wish - wishes - wishing - wished

Ex. 4. are... going, am going, buy, is, is, make, Are... going, made,
will give

Lesson 2

Ex. 1. (1) She asked him to give the class a talk.

(2) He chose to talk about English names.

(3) Three.

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First name, middle name and family name.

(4) Jim Allan Green.

(5) James Allan. Green.

(6) 略

(7) They called him Jim when he was born.

(8) Because it's shorter and easier than James.

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

Ex. 3. A: difficult B: subject, about A: Choose/About, about, example

B: about A: do, subject

Ex. 4. called, was, was, call, is

Lesson 3

Ex. 1. 1. 2. 4. 略

3. My family name comes first.

Ex. 2. see, Glad, This is, name, Hi, name, Tom, to, Kate, matter, important, Kate, David, call, course, wish, Glad, Good

Ex. 3. 1. A: Shall I call you Thomas or Tom?

B: It doesn't matter. It's not important. But my friends call me Tom for short.

2. A: Shall I call you Linda or Lin?

B: It doesn't matter. It's not important. But my friends call me Lin for short.

3. A: Shall I call you David or Dave?

B: It doesn't matter. It's not important. But my friends call me Dave for short.

4. A: Shall I call you Catherine or Kate?

B: It doesn't matter. It's not important. But my friends call me Kate for short.

Lesson 4

Ex. 1. 1. GREEN; JIM ALLAN

2. KING, LUCY MARION

3. SMITH, BRUCE CHRISTOPHER

Listening text

Miss Zhao is asking three students their names. She is also asking them to spell their names. Write their names in capital letters in the form on page 4 in your workbook.

听课记录

Zhao: Good morning. May I have your name, please?

Jim: Yes. My name is Jim Allan Green.

Zhao: Um, Green is your family name, Jim?

Jim: Yes, it is.

Zhao: So Jim Allan are your given names?

Jim: Yes, that's right.

Zhao: Could you spell Allan, please?

Jim: A - double L - A - N.

Zhao: Thank you. Next, please. Could you tell me your name, please?

Lucy: Yes. My family name is King. My full name is Lucy Marion King.

Zhao: OK. How do you spell Marion, please?

Lucy: M - A - R - I - O - N.

Zhao: Thank you, Lucy. Next, please!

Bruce: My name is Bruce Christopher Smith.

Zhao: One moment, please! Your family name is Smith, isn't it?

Bruce: Yes, Smith. S - M - I - T - H.

Zhao: And your other names are er - - could you spell them, please?

Bruce: Certainly! B - R - U - C - E Bruce. C - H - R - I - S - T - O - P - H - E - R Christopher.

Zhao: That last name again, please.

Bruce: Christopher - that's C - H - R - I - S - T - O - P - H - E - R.

Zhao: Thank you, Bruce.

3. are listening, is, are going, buy, want, is, don't like, don't buy, think, is, is

目标跟踪训练

一、语音

从下列每给词中选出一个划线部分读音与其它三个不同的单词。

- () 1. A. subject B. difficult C. must D. luck
 () 2. A. should B. house C. mouth D. about
 () 3. A. choose B. school C. too D. classroom
 () 4. A. talk B. salt C. also D. always

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(B. ar) 5. A. hard C. card D. carry

二、词汇 按要求写出下列词的适当形式。

1. choose _____ (过去式) 2. call _____ (过去式)
 3. begin _____ (现在分词) 4. give _____ (过去分词)
 5. first _____ (基数词) 6. wish _____ (复数)
 7. difficult _____ (反义词) 8. never _____ (反义词)
 9. talk _____ (动词) 10. important _____ (反义词)

三、单项选择

- () 1. In China, the first name is the _____ name.
 A. family B. given C. full D. middle
- () 2. If Jim Allan Green is your good friend, you may call him _____.
 A. Jim B. Allan C. Green D. Mr Allan
- () 3. Betty Joan Smith is our English teacher. We call her _____.
 A. Miss Betty B. Miss Joan C. Miss Smith D. Betty
- () 4. September 10th is _____ Day.
 A. teacher B. Teacher
 C. Teachers' D. Teacher's
- () 5. The shoes are _____.
 A. Lucy and Lily's B. Lucy's and Lily's
 C. Lucy and Lily D. Lucy's and Lily
- () 6. Thank you for _____ us.
 A. to help B. help C. helped D. helping
- () 7. There is _____ "u" in the word "should".
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 8. They call James _____ for short.
 A. James B. Jame C. Jim D. Jims
- () 9. It's raining. You _____ go out.
 A. had not better B. had better not to
 C. had not better to D. had better not
- () 10. Oh! Let me do it. It's _____.
 A. nothing difficult B. difficult nothing
 C. anything difficult D. difficult anything

听课记录

四. 句型转换 按要求变换下列各句, 每空一词, 缩写算一词。

1. She works on the farm. (对划线部分提问)

_____ she _____?

2. I wrote: "Best wishes for Children's Day" on it.

(同上)

_____ you _____ on it?

3. They are English girls. (改为单数形式句子)

_____ English girl.

4. We read some English words yesterday.

(改为现在进行时态)

We _____.

5. A: Please give him the book.

(根据 A 句完成 B 句, 句意不变)

B: Give _____ to _____, please.

五. 改错 划出每行中的一处错误, 并在后面的空格里改正。

1. A: Excuse me. What's your full name, please? ()

B: My name is Robert Brown Thomas. ()

A: Thank you Mr Robert. ()

2. English names are different of Chinese names. ()

In China, the last name is the give name. ()

3. What a beautiful flowers they are! ()

六. 动词填空 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. A: What _____ you usually _____ (do) on Sundays?

B: I usually _____ (wash) clothes.

2. Look! The students _____ (listen) to their teacher.

3. Jim _____ (give) us a talk. It was very interesting.

4. A man _____ (call) Zhou Jian puts his family name Zhou first.

5. A: Where _____ you _____ (work) tomorrow?

B: In the factory.

七. 完成句子 根据所给汉语完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. Her _____ (全名) is Lucy Marion King.

We _____ (称她金小姐).

2. Something about England, _____ (例如).

3. Here are some flowers for you, _____
_____ (致以我们良好的祝愿).

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4. I _____ (值日) the day before yesterday.

5. A: How are your parents?

B: They _____ (都很好).

6. A: Did you have a good _____ (暑假)?

B: Yes, thanks.

八. 补全对话, 每空一词。

A: _____ me, may I borrow your eraser, please?

B: _____.

A: _____ is it?

B: Over there, on my desk.

A: Oh, I _____ it. Thank you _____.

B: You are _____.

九. 阅读理解

An artist went to a beautiful part of the country for a holiday, and stayed with a farmer. Every day he went out with his paints and his brushes(颜料和画笔) and painted from morning to evening, and then when it got dark, he went back to the farm and had a good dinner before he went to bed.

At the end of the holiday, he wanted to pay the farmer, but the farmer said, "No, I do not want your money--but give me one of your pictures. What's money? In a week it will all be finished, but your painting will still be here."

The artist was very pleased and thanked the farmer for saying such kind things about his paintings.

The farmer smiled and answered, "It's not that. I have a son in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes here next month, I will show him your picture, and then he will not want to be an artist any more, I think."

根据短文内容, 判断正误。正确的划“√”, 错误的划“×”

() 1. An artist is a person(人).

() 2. Every day he went out to draw pictures.

() 3. At the end of his holiday he didn't want to pay the farmer.

() 4. The farmer thought money was no use.

() 5. The artist's paintings were very nice.

Unit 2 The sports meeting

基础知识导学

1. 词汇

hold, hold a (sports) meeting, fast, ground, playground, jump (n.), the high jump, the long jump, runner, still, shout, behind, in front, at the same time, a moment later, come on, pass on, catch up with, badly, fall behind, right now, race, 100 - metre race, 100 metres race, win (won), hurt, neck, Bad luck! loud, loudly, stick, drop, neck and neck, the starting line, the finishing line, winner, congratulation, rather, loudspeaker, result, Well done! headmaster, relay, relay race, lap, hooray, take turns

2. 重要交际用语

(1) Which sport are you in today?

你今天参加了什么体育项目?

(2) I'm not doing anything because....

因为.....我什么也没干。

(3) Bad luck! 真倒霉!

(4) Ready? Go! 预备! 跑!

(5) Come on! 加油! (快跑呀!)

(6) Well done! 干得好!

(7) Congratulations! 祝贺!

3. 语法

学习副词的比较等级。

4. 重要句型

(1) pass...on to sb. 将.....继续传递给某人

Li Lei quickly passed the stick on to Jim.

李雷迅速将接力棒传给了吉姆。

(2) catch up with 赶上.....

He began to catch up with Jim.

他开始赶上吉姆。

(3) go on doing sth. 继续做某事

He quickly got up and went on running.

他很快地站起来,继续跑下去。

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(4) congratulations to sb. 向某人表示祝贺

Congratulations to the winners!

向获胜者表示祝贺!

重点难点突破

1. 副词和形容词一样,也有原级、比较级和最高级三个等级。副词比较级和最高级的构成:

规则变化:单音节词和少数双音节词

1) 一般在词尾加 -er[-ə] 或 -est[-ist];

如: fast - faster - fastest, near - nearer - nearest.

2) 以字母 e 结尾的副词,加 -r 或 -st;

如: late - later - latest,

3) 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的双音节词,先改“y”为“i”,再加 -er 或 -est; 如: early - earlier - earliest, easy - easier - easiest

多音节词和部分双音节词 在词前加 more 或 most. 如:

quickly - more quickly - most quickly, carefully - more carefully - most carefully,

不规则变化: well - better - best, little - less - least, much - more - most

far - farther['fa:ðə] - farthest['fa:ðist]/further
['fa:ðə] - furthest['fa:ðist]

用法:副词比较级与形容词相似,表示两者的比较。在“比较级 + than”的句中,当 than 前后所使用的动词相同时,通常用助动词代替后面的动词。该动词或助动词可以省略。

(1) Who runs faster, Lucy or Lily? 谁跑得快,露西还是莉莉?

(2) He works much harder than I (do). 他比我工作努力得多。

(3) Li Lei jumped farther than Jim (did). 李雷比吉姆跳得远。副词最高级与形容词相似,表示三者或三者以上的比较,其中有一个在某一方面超过其他几个时,用最高级。副词最高级前面可以不加定冠词 the,后面可带 of(in) 短语来说明比较的范围。

(1) Lin Tao ran (the) fastest of all. 所有人当中林涛跑得最快。

(2) Bob came to school (the) latest in his class yesterday.

昨天,鲍波来校是他班最晚的。

表示甲与乙在某一方面程度相同时用“as + 形容词或副词原形

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+ as”的句型。表示甲在某一方面不及乙时用“not as (so) + 形容词或副词原形 + as”的句型。

(1) I think Chinese is as important as maths.

我认为语文与数学一样重要。

(2) Tom runs as fast as Jack. 汤姆与杰克跑得一样快。

(3) It is not as (so) warm today as yesterday. 今天不如昨天暖和。

(4) He did not do the work as (so) carefully as Wang Lin.

他做这工作不如王林认真。

2. Who was first? 谁是第一名?

序数词前一般都加定冠词 the, 但在口语中往往省略。

3. Which sport are you in today?

你今天参加什么体育项目?

be in = take part in 参加

(1) I was in the high jump last year.

我去年参加了跳高项目。

(2) She will take part in the sports meeting this year.

她今年将参加运动会。

4. All the runners got ready to run.

所有的赛跑选手都准备好了。

get ready to do sth. “准备好去做某事”, do 是动词原形; get ready for “为……做准备”, 后面只加名词或动名词; be ready “准备好”; be ready for “为了……准备好”, 后面不能加动词原形。

(1) We all got ready to work on the farm.

我们都准备好去农场干活。

(2) He is always ready to help others. 他总是乐于助人。

(3) All the farmers are getting ready for next year.

所有的农民都在为明年做准备。

(4) Are you ready? 你们准备好了吗?

(5) They are ready for the meeting. 他们做好开会的准备了。

run - runner 动词原形 + -er, 是“做某事的人”, 已学类似的词

有: teach - teacher farm - farmer read - reader

clean - cleaner work - worker play - player

speak - speaker wait - waiter sing - singer

drive - driver write - writer win - winner