

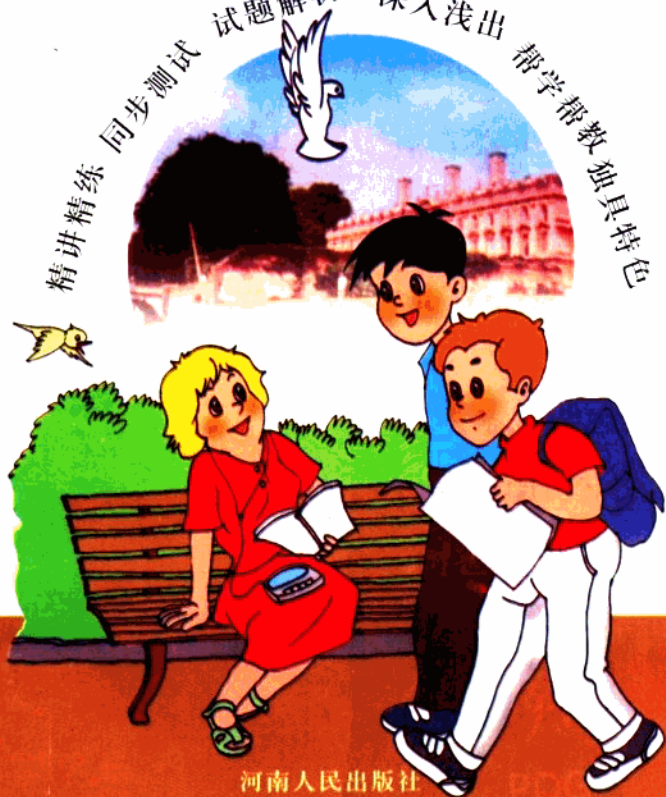
最新修订版

中学英语讲练析

初三（全一册）

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精讲精练 同步测试 试题解析 深入浅出 帮学帮教 独具特色



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编者的话

《中学英语讲练析》套书以中英合编新英语教材学生课本中的单元顺序为编排线索,每个单元均有四个方面的内容:“教学目标”部分列出了词汇、日常交际用语、语法等方面的具体内容;“重点难点精讲”部分对教材中出现的英语知识要点逐一进行深入浅出、通俗易懂的精辟讲解,并配有适合中学生语言水平的例句及其汉语译文;“同步测试与训练”部分为读者精心设计了若干紧扣教材内容、难易适度的同步测试训练题;“同步测试与训练参考答案及试题解析”部分不仅给出了前一部分试题的全部参考答案,而且对试题所涉及的重点、难点和易混点进行了详尽的解释,并结合试题对各类题目的做题方法、步骤和技巧一一进行点拨。

鉴于今年修订教材内容的变动,编者对本套书的内容做了全面调整,以适应新教材和新的教学方针的要求。

在本套书编写过程中,编者学习、参考了海内外一些语言学者的论著和文章,在此一并致谢。

本套书主要是为我国广大中学生朋友编写的学习、复习和巩固中英合编英语教材的辅助教材,亦不失为中学英语教师、中学生家长及辅导中学生英语学习及其他朋友不可多得的参考资料。

书中倘有疏漏欠妥之处,诚望广大读者及英语界同仁不吝指正。

编 者

2002 年孟春

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Unit 1 第一单元

In the library 在图书馆

Teaching Aims 教学目标

1. 词汇

several, knowledge, put down, walk away with, come up with, think of, encourage, fill, as

2. 日常交际用语

① Have you got ... ?

② I have got ...

③ Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

3. 语法

The Present Perfect Tense(1)

现在完成时态(一)

现在完成时态由助动词 have/has + 过去分词构成。

We have just seen the film.

Has she seen the film yet?

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Part 1 Key Points 重点难点精讲

1. I think I've got one.

我想我有一个了。

● one 可用来代替句中或上下文之中已提到过名词, 可以指人, 也可以指物, 以避免重复。

● one 和 ones 用来代替可数名词, 表示泛指概念。例如:

① I have no bike. I want to buy one.

我没有自行车, 我想买一辆。

② I met three men in the forest, a short one and two tall ones.

我在森林里遇见三个人, 一个矮个子和两个高个子。

● have got 等于 have, 其形式上是现在完成时。其否定式是 haven't got, 疑问式为 Have ... got ... ?

2. I've lost my dictionary.

我丢了字典。

- have lost 为现在完成时态,现在完成时态由助动词 have/has + 动词过去分词构成,它表示对现状有影响的某个已发生的动作,或者说动作虽发生在过去,但对现在有影响。例如:

① The plane has arrived now.

飞机现在已到。

② I have mended your radio.

我已修好了你的收音机。

- 句中如有 already, just, yet, ever, never, before 这类副词作状语,谓语动词常用现在完成时,yet 一般用于疑问句或否定句中,位于句尾或助动词后。例如:

① She has already finished her homework.

她已做完了作业。

② Have you received a letter from him yet?

你接到他的来信了吗?

3. I saw it on Lin Tao's desk five minutes ago.

5 分钟前,我在林涛的桌上看到了它。

- 句中如有表示过去的时间状语,如 last week, yesterday evening 等,谓语动词一般用过去时态。ago 不能单独使用,应说 three days ago, an hour ago, a long time ago 等,与过去时连用。例如:

① The train left three minutes ago.

火车 3 分钟前开了。

② He went to the concert yesterday evening.

他昨晚去听音乐会了。

4. She used to be a Chinese teacher.

她过去是一位语文教师。

- used/just/to 意为“过去常常”,表示过去规则性的习惯动作,常有“过去如此而现在不这样”的含义。例如:

① I used to go to work by bus. Now I go by car.

过去我总是乘公共汽车上班,而现在我坐小汽车上班了。

② I used to see him often.

过去我常常去看他。

- used to 的疑问式是将 used 放在句首或在句首加助动词 did。used to 的否定式是直接加 not 或在 use 前面加助动词 didn't。例如:

①Used he to go to market every Sunday?

他以往每星期天都去买东西吗?

②Did you use to go to work by bus?

你过去常乘公共汽车上班吗?

③He used not/didn't use to smoke.

他以往不抽烟。

5. They give me knowledge and make me happy.

它们使我获得知识,也使我感到了快乐。

●knowledge 是 know 的名词形式,表示“知识,学问”,是不可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。one's knowledge of 意为“对某人或某物的认识或了解”;a knowledge of 表示“对……某种程度的了解”。例如:

①He has a good knowledge of English.

他的英语知识非常丰富。

②Your knowledge of English is weak.

你的英语知识较差。

●“make + 宾语 + 形容词”为 make 作为使役动词表示“使,叫”时的一种用法,形容词在此作宾补。例如:

①The news made us very excited.

这个消息使我们非常兴奋。

②His words made me very happy.

他的话使我感到非常高兴。

6. Sometimes she reads a few lines, puts down the book, walks a few steps and thinks for a while and then walks away with the book.

有时她读几行,放下书,走几步,思考一会儿,然后拿起书走了。

●put down 意思是“放下,记下,写下”,宾语是代词时要放在中间。例如:

①Put down your bag and have a rest.

把包放下休息一下。

②Can you help me put it down?

你能帮我把它放下吗?

③You'd better put it down before you forget it.

你最好在忘记之前把它记下来。

●while 在此为名词,意为“一段时间,一会儿”。例如:

①After a while, the train stopped at a station.

过了一会儿,火车停在了车站。

②She said she was going to lie down for a while after lunch.

她说午饭后她准备躺一会儿。

7. 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 意为“想出(计划、回答);提供,提出”。例如:

①He couldn't come up with an answer.

他答不上来。

②They have come up with a new plan.

他们提出了一个新的计划。

8. Then think of other ways to encourage people to return books.

然后想出别的办法鼓励人们还书。

●think of 意思是“想出,考虑”。例如:

①Who first thought of the plan?

谁先提出了这个计划?

②Don't think of me any more.

别再考虑我了。

●encourage sb. to do sth. 意思是“鼓励某人做某事”。例如:

①I encouraged her to work hard and try the best for the examinations.

我鼓励她用功并为这次考试做努力。

②She encouraged me to talk with her in English.

她鼓励我用英语和她交谈。

9. If you find this book, please return it to the school library.

如果你发现了这本书,请还给图书馆。

●return 作不及物动词时,指人或动物“回到”某处,相当于 go/come back。例如:

①He has just returned from abroad.

他刚从国外回来。

②My father will return to his factory this evening.

我父亲今晚要回厂。

●return 作及物动词时,指归还原物,相当于 give back。例如:

I've returned the book to the library.

我已经把书还给了图书馆。

10. Several days later Grandma came to the library to borrow some more books.

几天后,奶奶又来图书馆借了几本书。

●some more 意为“再来一点”,既可用做代词,又可用做形容词修饰可数名词或不可数名词。例如:

①Please give me some more.

请再给我一些。

②Won't you have some more coffee?

你不再喝点咖啡吗?

③We'll plant some more trees in our garden next year.

明年我们将在园子里多种一些树。

11. She was worried and so was the librarian.

她很担心,图书管理员也很担心。

●so 意为“同样”,是副词,代替上文的形容词、名词或动词。

“So + be 动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语”表示前述情况也适合另一人。例如:

①He is a student. So am I.

他是个学生,我也是。

②She can cook. So can he.

她会做饭,他也会。

③I have finished my homework. So have they.

我做完作业了,他们也做完了。

④Bruce went to Ann's party, and so did the twins.

布鲁斯参加了安的聚会,那对双胞胎也去了。

12. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day.

直到有一天我捡到了奶奶丢的书,才明白为什么书这么快就还回来了。

●not... until... 意为“直到……才……”,until 引导时间状语。

例如:

①I'm sorry I didn't write to you until yesterday.

很抱歉直到昨天我才给你写信。

②He did not stop smoking until he was very ill.

他一直到病重才把烟戒掉。

③She did not fall asleep until it was one o'clock.

她一直到1点钟才睡着。

13. I guess somebody else has borrowed it.

我想是别人借走了。

●else 意为“别的,其他的”,常修饰不定代词或疑问词,并放在它们的后面。例如:

①They were so pleased to see each other that they forgot everything else.

他们彼此见面太高兴了,以至于忘记了其他一切。

②What else do you want?

你还要别的吗?

Part 2 Synchronous Test 同步测试与训练

I. 词汇

(A) 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Kate's mother was _____ (worry) about her study.
2. Miss Yang encourages the students _____ (ask) questions.
3. "I've lost my bike," he said _____ (sad).
4. The _____ (library) always keep our school library clean and tidy.
5. Our _____ (know) of the earth is growing all the time.

(B) 根据句意,填入适当的词,首字母已给出。

6. His father u _____ to be a teacher, but now he is a headmaster.
7. If you don't know the word, you have to look up the d _____.
8. What was w _____, Grandma lost more books.
9. We must r _____ the library books on time.
10. Someone will p _____ find Grandma's lost book.

II. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,将其标号填入题前括号内。

- () 1. Have you got any books _____ the stars?
A. in B. for C. on D. at
- () 2. Have you found your bike _____?
A. already B. yet C. also D. still
- () 3. We saw her in the street five minutes _____.
A. ago B. before C. front D. ahead
- () 4. We don't know the answer _____ this question.
A. of B. for C. to D. about
- () 5. You may _____ the magazine for two days.
A. lend B. borrow C. take D. keep
- () 6. Please be _____ careful next time, Lily.
A. many B. much C. more D. most

- () 7. Meimei has to _____ the book if she can't find it.
A. pay B. pay for C. paid D. paid for
- () 8. I hope Mr Li _____ go out at night.
A. not B. don't C. not to D. doesn't
- () 9. Are you sure you _____ it?
A. lose B. losing C. were lost D. have lost
- () 10. When you speak to people, you should be _____.
A. as polite as possible B. as politely as possible
C. as you can as politely D. as polite as you could
- () 11. He liked _____ the match with him.
A. his watch B. them watch
C. them to watch D. their to watch
- () 12. Have they got home _____?
A. at moment B. at the moment
C. at that moment D. from now on
- () 13. Bob often _____ something but never _____.
A. borrows; lends B. lends; borrows
C. borrows; lends to D. borrows from; lends
- () 14. Do you need some _____ tea?
A. much B. many C. more D. little
- () 15. My uncle _____ live in New Zealand but he's now living in Australia.
A. use B. used to C. be used to D. uses

III. 补全对话

根据下面的对话情景, 在每小题的空白处填上一个适当的句子, 使对话意思连贯、完整。

A: 1 ?

B: Have you got a book about the moon?

A: 2 . Oh, here it is.

B: 3 ?

A: Only three weeks.

B: Can I keep it a little longer?

A: Yes, but you mustn't lose it.

B: I know. 4 . Thank you.

A: 5 .

IV. 完形填空

先通读短文,然后根据短文内容从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳答案,将其标号填入题前括号内。

Australia is the greatest island in the world. It is 1 smaller than China. It is to the south of the equator(赤道). 2 when it is summer in our country, it is 3 in Australia.

Australia is big, 4 the population(人口) there is thin. The population of Australia is the same as 5 of Shanghai, a city in China.

Australia is famous for 6 sheep and kangaroos(袋鼠). After a short drive from 7 town, you will find yourself in the middle of white sheep, sheep, sheep, sheep, 8 everywhere. Have you seen a kangaroo? It has a "bag" 9 its breast(胸). The mother kangaroo keeps its baby kangaroo in the "bag". It is very strange, 10 ?

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| () 1. | A. few | B. a few | C. little | D. a little |
| () 2. | A. Because | B. So | C. Though | D. But |
| () 3. | A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| () 4. | A. but | B. and | C. so | D. because |
| () 5. | A. one | B. it | C. those | D. that |
| () 6. | A. it | B. it's | C. its | D. its' |
| () 7. | A. some | B. all | C. any | D. its |
| () 8. | A. are | B. is | C. was | D. were |
| () 9. | A. under | B. above | C. below | D. over |
| () 10. | A. is it | B. is she | C. isn't it | D. isn't she |

V. 阅读理解

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

A

It was half past eight in the morning. The telephone bell rang and Mary went to answer it.

"Hello, who's that?" she asked.

"It's me, Peter." Peter was a friend of Mary's brother, Johnny.

"Oh, hello, Peter. What do you want?" said Mary.

"Can I speak to Johnny?"

"No," said Mary. "you can't speak to him now. He's busy. He's getting ready for school. He is eating his breakfast. Grandma is combing his hair. Sister is under the table, putting his shoes on. Mother is getting his books and putting them in his schoolbag. Goodbye. I've got to go now. I have to hold the door. Johnny is coming."

What do you think of the story? Are you sometimes like Johnny? If so, you need to change your habits.

- () 1. It was _____ in the morning when the telephone rang.
A. 7:00 B. 7:30
C. 8:30 D. 9:00
- () 2. Peter was Johnny's _____.
A. father B. friend
C. uncle D. teacher
- () 3. What was Johnny doing at the moment? He was _____.
A. eating his breakfast
B. answering the telephone
C. putting on his shoes
D. holding the door open
- () 4. How many people can you find in the story?
A. Two. B. Four.
C. Six. D. Eight.
- () 5. Johnny didn't have good habits, did he?
A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn't.
C. Yes, he didn't. D. No, he did.

B

In America, just as in Europe, men usually open doors for women, and women always walk ahead of men into a room or a restaurant, unless (除非) the men have to be ahead of a car or do some other things like the above. On the street, men almost always walk or cross the street on the closer side of the ladies to the traffic. But if a man walks with two ladies, he should walk in-between them. Then if the host (主人) or hostess (女主人) or both of them come in a car to get their guest for dinner, the guest should

sit at the front seat and leave the back seat though(虽然) there is no people sit on it. With this we are able to know the reasons for ladies first.

- () 1. In America men usually _____.
 A. walk ahead of women
 B. walk behind women
 C. eat in a restaurant
 D. drive a car to work
- () 2. In the street, men _____.
 A. cross the street
 B. walk on the right side of the ladies
 C. walk near the ladies
 D. walk on the closer side of the ladies to the traffic
- () 3. If a man walk with two ladies, he should _____.
 A. walk in-between them
 B. run before them
 C. follow them
 D. go away
- () 4. If a man asks you to speak at a meeting, first you should say "_____".
 A. How are you
 B. Is everyone here
 C. Ladies and gentlemen
 D. How do you do
- () 5. If Mrs Brown wants you to her house in a car, you should _____.
 A. jump into the car
 B. sit at the front seat
 C. sit at the back seat
 D. drive the car

VI. 书面表达

根据图画内容和所给词语完成一篇短文。

所给词语: Xiao Ming, go, library, yesterday, want, borrow, book, on science, like, book, about, moon, star, Miss Li, help, find, interesting, tell, return, on time





Part 3 Key and Analyses to Test

同步测试与训练参考答案及试题解析

- I. (A) 1. worried 2. to ask 3. sadly 4. librarians 5. knowledge
(B) 6. used 7. dictionary 8. worse 9. return 10. probably
- II. 1. C; on 指“关于”，多指学术方面的；about 作“关于”讲时是个普通字眼。例如：a book on radio 关于无线电的书，a book about a singer 有关一名歌手的书。
2. B; yet 用于完成时态的疑问句中。
3. A; ago 指从现在算起多长时间之前。
4. C; answer, key 后的介词用 to 不用 of。例如：the answers to the exercises, the key to door。
5. D; 有表示一段时间的状语，不能用短暂性动词，只有选 keep。
6. C; “更小心”之意。
7. B; has to 后应跟动词原形；而 pay for 表示“付……的款”。
8. D; hope 后的宾语从句的否定式。
9. D; sure 后为从句，用 have lost 表示“已丢失”。
10. A; 句子中缺表语应用形容词 polite。D 中 could 应为 can。
11. C; like sb. to do sth. 的用法，sb. 为宾格。
12. B; at the moment 表示“现在”；at that moment 表示“在那时”。
13. A; borrow 意为“借入”；lend 意为“借给”。
14. C; 见精讲 10。
15. B; 见精讲 4。be used to 表示“习惯于……”。
- III. 1. Can I help you/What can I do for you
2. Let me see

3. How long may I keep it
4. I'll return it on time
5. That's all right/You're welcome

IV. 1. D; 四个选项中只有 a little 可以修饰形容词的比较级。

2. B; 因果关系。

3. D; 与 summer 对应。

4. A; 表示转折。

5. D; that 指代 population, 表示比较, 后面又有短语修饰, 单数名词多用 that, 复数用 those。

6. C; 表示“它的”, 物主代词。

7. C; “任何一个”之意。

8. A; sheep 单复数相同, 这里显然为复数。

9. A; 常识。

10. A; it is ... 的反意疑问句。

V. A. 1. C; 从文章的第一句话中可以找到答案。

2. B; 原文中有说明。

3. A; 原文中有说明。

4. C; 从上下文可以看出。

5. B; 根据事实判断。

B. 1. B; 从文章开头即可以看出。

2. D; 从短文中间可以找出依据。

3. A; 短文倒数第 3 句即为答案。

4. C; 常识。

5. B; 从倒数第 3 句可以看出。

VI. Xiao Ming went to school library yesterday morning. He wanted to borrow a book on science. He likes reading some books about the moon and the star. Miss Li helped him find an interesting one. Miss Li told him to return it on time.

Unit 2 第二单元

Water sports 水上运动

Teaching Aims 教学目标

1. 词汇

have a try, twice, describe, all over, no matter, both, give up, since, although, fail, business, cross, come true, set off, slow, be proud of, speak highly of, not only... but also...

2. 日常交际用语

①—Have you ever been to...?

—I've never been there.

②Don't be afraid.

③Time flies!

3. 语法

The Present Perfect Tense (2)

现在完成时态(二)

现在完成时态表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果,常与 already, just, finished, yet, ever 或 never 连用。

I've just/already finished my work.

I haven't finished it yet.

Have you ever been to Cape Town?

Yes, I have. /No, I've never been there.

Part 1 Key Points 重点难点精讲

1. I arrived two days before you.

我比你早两天到这儿。

●arrive 表示“到达,抵达”时多用做不及物动词,与名词连用时需接 at/in。例如:

①He arrived at the station at 5.

他5点钟到达车站。

②They arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

他们昨天到了上海。

- arrive, reach, get 后都可直接跟 here, there, home 等表示地点的副词。例如:

When she reached/got/arrived home, she had a short rest cup of tea.

当他到家时,她休息片刻,喝了一杯茶。

2. It looks exciting.

看起来令人兴奋。

- exciting 是形容词,意为“令人兴奋的”,主语通常是某件事。
excited 也是形容词,意为“兴奋的”,主语通常是人。

①The news was exciting, but he was not excited at all.

那个消息令人兴奋,但他一点儿也不激动。

②He told us an exciting story.

他给我们讲了一个振奋人心的故事。

3. Have you ever been to Qingdao?

你曾去过青岛吗?

- have been to a place 意为“到过,去过”,表示曾到过某处,现在人不在那儿;have gone to 意思是“去了”,表示已经去了某地,现在可能在去的途中或已在那儿了。例如:

①Bruce has been to Japan twice.

布鲁斯去过日本两次。

②You have never been there before.

你以前从未去过那儿。

③Mr Smith has gone to Australia.

史密斯先生去澳大利亚了。

4. I'm leaving for home tomorrow.

我明天要回家了。

- leave 用在进行时结构中,表示按计划或安排即将发生的事,而不表示“现在”。类似的还有 go, come, start, fly 等短暂性动词。例如:

①They are leaving for Hong Kong next week.

他们下周去香港。

②She is coming to see you tomorrow.

她明天要来看你。

5. He's gone to New Zealand on business.

他出差去新西兰了。