

与2001年最新教材同步

# 初三英语

主 编 吴荣铭 高小芳

# 创新联想

同步  
导学

丛书主编 周仲钺 孙彪



龍門書局

# 创新联想 同步导学

## 初三英语

广东省教育厅

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## **创新联想同步导学**

### **初三英语**

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# 开拓联想思维 培育创新英才

## ——《创新联想同步导学》丛书序

教育是一门艺术,艺术的生命在于创新。

教育是一门科学,科学的力量在于联想。

创新是民族进步的灵魂。具有创新意识、善于学习的莘莘学子是国家持续发展的不竭动力,是中华民族屹立于世界先进民族之林的重要基础。

为了满足广大中学生的需要,我们组织了一大批优秀的特、高级教师编写了这套《创新联想同步导学》丛书,以崭新的教学理念,紧扣各科教学大纲,充分发挥教材的作用,精确把握中、高考的立意方向,准确指点教材重点、难点和误点,培养探索精神,优化学习心态,激发学生的学习热情,充分发掘广大中学生自身的学习潜能,以使他们在学习过程中主动参与,积极思考,得到真正发展。

本丛书具有四大特点:

**同步性** 初中与 2001 年最新三年制初中教材配套,高一、高二与最新试验修订本教材配套,导学内容与所有各科各单元、章节全程同步。

**实用性** 精编平时练习及备考练习,重点难点有透视,误点有点拨,课本难题有解答。

**综合性** 各科练习内容与相关学科的知识渗透相容、贯通综合,适应中、高考命题意向。

**创新性** 选题新颖,解题方法灵活,重在指导开拓思路,培养知识迁移、多向联想的能力。

“一切为了学生素质的提高”是我们的宗旨。相信《创新联想同步导学》丛书一定会导出广大中学生成功的信心,导出 21 世纪具有联想思维的创新人才!

启 明

2001 年 5 月

# 开卷明义

本书紧扣中学英语教学大纲，与现行教材同步，以创新思维为指导，以提高学生综合素质为目的，创设了以下栏目：

## 【要点精析与知识迁移】

本栏目把握每单元内容，精析重点，化解难点，联系测试要点，开拓视野，点拨易混淆之处。阅读此栏能使学生提高分析问题及解决问题的能力。本栏目设有以下子栏目：

1. 重点难点透视：阅后可清晰地了解本单元的知识网络。
2. 知识点精析：旨在引导学生走上学习的捷径。
3. 知识点迁移：旨在扩大学生的知识面。

## 【范例剖析与思维发散】

本栏选择典型例题，提出清晰的解题思路，多角度、全方位地分析问题，点出解题关键及技巧，做到触类旁通。本栏目重点解决词法方面的难题。

## 【新题展示与创新拓展】

本栏目选取近年最新考题，结合该单元重点进行练习，并对该语法项目进行归纳和拓展，使学生能全面掌握该方面的知识。本栏目以句法为重点。

## 【自我检测与进阶演练】

本栏目提供了高质量的练习供学生巩固所学知识、提高解题能力、拓宽知识面、使学生能够适应各种题型，提高综合能力。自我检测部分以该单元知识为重点，适当复习以往所学知识；进阶演练部分适当提高题目难度，使学生的能力与素质得到进一步发挥和提高。

## 【附录】

附录一提供了本书所有练习中的听力材料。

附录二提供本书“新题展示与创新拓展”和“自我检测与进阶



演练”两个栏目中的答案，并对重点难点进行了点拨，使学生知其然亦知其所以然。

2001年3月

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# Unit 1 Teachers' Day

## 要点精析与知识迁移

### 重点难点透视

1. Happy Teachers' Day! 教师节快乐!

Teachers' Day 意为“教师节”。表示节日的专有名词短语,每个单词的第一个字母要大写。短语前一般不用定冠词。例如:

Women's Day 妇女节 Children's Day 儿童节 Christmas Day 圣诞节

National Day 国庆节 New Year's Day 元旦

2. Everyone is going into class. 大家都进教室上课了。

class 常指的是有教师和学生共同参与的教与学的课堂。而 lesson 着重指课程的内容。例如:

in class 在课上 after class 课后 Lesson Five 第五课

class 也可作老师对全班同学的称呼。例如:

Good morning, class. 同学们,早上好。

class 与 the 连用表示全班同学。例如:

Six students stand in a row in front of the class. 六个学生成一排站在全班同学前面。

3. We'd better go, too. 我们最好也走吧。

had better do sth. 意为“最好干某事”。否定形式为 had better not do sth. 最好不要干某事。在这里要注意 We'd 的缩写形式除了 We had better 外,还可以有 We would。

试比较:

I'd like a cup of tea. What about you? 我想要一杯茶,你呢?

You'd better not go now. It's raining. 你最好现在不要走。在下雨呢。

4. No one is away. 没人缺席。

(1) 当主语是 someone, no one, nobody 等不定代词时,谓语动词用单数。例如:

Please hurry. Someone is waiting for you. 快点,有人在等你。



(2) be away 意为“离开”, leave 也表示“离开”,但前者强调状态,后者强调动作。leave 作为结束性动词不能和表示一般时间的状语连用。例如:

How long was he away from school last term? 上个学期他缺课多久?

When did he leave? Two hours ago. 他什么时候离开的? 两小时前。

5. Nothing difficult. 没什么难的。

在英语中修饰 something, anything, nothing 这类不定代词的形容词需放在后面,这与汉语的表达是不一样的。例如:

Do you have anything important to tell us? 你有什么重要的事要告诉我们吗?

I saw something strange in the sky. 我看见天上有些奇怪的东西。

6. Why don't you call me Robert or Bob? 你为什么不叫我罗伯特或鲍勃呢?

这是一个否定疑问句,否定疑问句一般用于建议、反问、惊讶等等。例如:

Don't you know him? 难道你不认识他吗?

Why don't you send him some flowers? 为什么不送他一些花呢?

"Why don't you do sth.?" 相当于 "Why not do sth.?"

7. People usually call me Jim for short. 人们常简称我为吉姆。

for short 意为“简称、缩写”,常放在句子末尾。short for 意为“是……的缩写或简称”,常放在句子中间。例如:

Bike is short for bicycle. “bike”是“bicycle”的缩写。

We call bicycle bike for short. 我们把“bicycle”简称为“bike”。

8. 掌握以下词语:

Teachers' Day, have a good summer holiday, go into, had better do sth., on duty, be away, with our best wishes, thank sb. for doing sth., good luck, give us a talk, nothing difficult, talk about, choose to do sth., for short, be different from, of course, How about

## 知识点精析

1. We hope you'll have a very happy year in our class.

我们希望您在我们班里度过愉快的一年。

hope 作动词,意为“希望”,可用于 hope to do sth., hope + that 从句,但不能说 hope sb. to do sth. 例如:

I hope to go with you. 我希望和你们一起去。

We hope he will be better soon. 我们希望他尽快恢复。

wish 作动词也有“希望”的意思,但常用来表示一种强烈的愿望或希望,不强调这个愿望是否可以实现,一般用于以下句型: wish to do sth., wish sb. to do sth.



也可以接一个宾语从句。例如:

We wish to visit Beijing. 我们渴望去北京参观访问。

I wish I could fly to the moon one day. 但愿有一天我能登上月球。

wish 用作名词时,意为“祝愿”,常用复数形式。

2. Tomorrow I want you to give us a talk, Jim. 吉姆,我想明天请你给我们做个报告。

What subject should I talk about? 我该谈论什么话题?

give us a talk 意为“给我们做报告”, talk 作为名词用,又如: have a talk 听报告。

talk about 意为“谈论”, talk 作动词用。又如: talk with / to sb. 与某人交谈。

例如: What are they talking about? 他们在谈论什么?

Our teacher was talking to his mother at that time. 那时我们老师正和他母亲在谈话。

### 知识点迁移

1. They are both fine, too. 他们俩也都好。

(1) both 可作代词,表示“两者,双方”。可以和 of 连用也可单独使用。例如:

Both of them are doctors. 他们两个都是医生。

- Who will go with me, you or he? 谁和我一起去,是你还是他?

- Both will go. 我们两个都去。

(2) both 可作形容词,表示“两者都”。常放在定冠词、名词、代词前面。例如:

I want both the books. 这两本书我都要。

Both his parents work in our school. 他的父母都在我们学校工作。

(3) both 可以和 and 一起构成并列连词。表示“不但……而且……”。例如:

Both Jim and Kate enjoy living in China. 吉姆和凯特都喜欢住在中国。

I like both singing and dancing. 我不但喜欢唱歌而且喜欢跳舞。

在使用 both 时必须注意, both 只指两个,三个或三个以上用 all。

### 范例剖析与思维发散

1. Please \_\_\_\_ it in English again.

A. speak    B. say    C. tell    D. talk

**分析与解答** 这四个词都和“说”有关,但具体分析,它们在用法上是有区别的。

speak 意为“说,讲”,主要用作不及物动词。如作及物动词,后面常跟表示“语



言”的名词,为此这里不能选 A。say 是及物动词,表示“说,讲”,后面须跟说的内容。tell 表示“告诉”,后面常带双宾语,或者带复合宾语(宾语+带 to 的动词不定式),因此 C 在这里也是不对的。talk 用作动词表示“谈论”,常和 with, to, about 一起构成动词短语,故这里也不能选 D。正确的答案是 B,即 say。

2. The girl        Ann is my good friend.

A. call    B. is called    C. calling    D. called

**分析与解答** call 意为“称呼,叫”。“is called”是被动语态的用法,意思为“被叫,称做”,但后面已有动词 is,所以 B 是不能选的。在这里须选 called, called 是 call 的过去分词, called Ann 是个过去分词短语,作 girl 的定语,意为“名叫安的那个女孩”。答案为 D。

## 新题展示与创新拓展

例 I think you'd better        (not go) out if it        (rain) tomorrow.

这是个动词填空的练习,在做这类习题时,首先应根据时间状语来判断使用何种时态,因为时间状语告诉你动作发生的时间。另外一类动词填空是考虑它们的固定搭配形式。此句前半句根据词组“had better do sth./had better not do sth.”可判断出这里填 not go。后半句虽然后面有个时间状语 tomorrow,但条件状语从句主句用将来时,从句用一般现在时,所以该填 rains。

下面就是一些动词填空的句子,希望认真总结规律:

1. The twins will come (come) to our school next week.
2. Listen! Someone is crying (cry). Let's go (go) and have a look.
3. I'll give her the message as soon as she comes (come) back.
4. When and where was (be) your sister born?
5. I think he will leave (leave) in two weeks.
6. I met (meet) an old friend on the way home yesterday.
7. He hopes to stay (stay) with us.
8. Why not try (try) it again?
9. Do you know a boy called (call) Jack?
10. He's going to Shanghai if he has (have) time next week.



## 自我检测与进阶演练

### 自我检测

#### 一、听力部分

##### I. 找出与你所听到的句子意思相近的选项

- ( ) 1. A. How many flowers are there?  
B. How much are the flowers?  
C. How beautiful the flowers are!
- ( ) 2. A. No one is here.  
B. Everyone is here.  
C. Someone is away.
- ( ) 3. A. Mr Smith will give us a talk if we are free.  
B. We'll have a talk if Mr Smith is free.  
C. We'll give Mr Smith a talk if he is free.
- ( ) 4. A. English names aren't the same as Chinese names.  
B. English names aren't different from Chinese names.  
C. English names are the same as Chinese names.
- ( ) 5. A. Tom sent the card before Teachers' Day.  
B. Tom didn't send the card before Teachers' Day.  
C. Tom didn't send the card after Teachers' Day.

##### II. 根据你所听到的短文, 选择正确答案

- ( ) 1. Fred worked in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. factory    B. farm    C. office    D. school
- ( ) 2. The men \_\_\_\_\_ at their lunch times.  
A. talked about jokes    B. read newspapers  
C. ate their lunch    D. said nothing
- ( ) 3. Betty liked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. flowers    B. clothes    C. newspapers    D. books
- ( ) 4. Fred \_\_\_\_\_ Betty's newspapers.  
A. liked    B. enjoyed    C. hated    D. preferred
- ( ) 5. Every day \_\_\_\_\_ brought newspapers to their house.



A. girls      B. a boy      C. a postman      D. a milkman

## 二、书面部分

### I. 找出与所给单词划线部分读音相同的词

- ( ) 1. full      A. should      B. fruit      C. choose      D. luck  
 ( ) 2. both      A. call      B. body      C. police      D. hope  
 ( ) 3. course      A. ours      B. four      C. card      D. because  
 ( ) 4. glad      A. what      B. thank      C. again      D. class  
 ( ) 5. given      A. fine      B. bell      C. subject      D. different  
 ( ) 6. card      A. arm      B. warm      C. sugar      D. quarter  
 ( ) 7. machine      A. police      B. thick      C. shine      D. minute  
 ( ) 8. instead      A. real      B. great      C. meant      D. easily

### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Lucy can do it all by herself. (she)  
 2. Mike didn't have more money than you. (much)  
 3. Thank you for giving me such a nice card. (give)  
 4. I know that the weather in Australia is different from the weather in China. (difference)  
 5. Give you my best wishes for your birthday. (wish)  
 6. March 8th is women's Day. (woman)  
 7. A boy named Bill made a Christmas card for you. (name)  
 8. There are some diaries in that school bag. (diary)  
 9. Luckily, he isn't hurt in the accident. (luck)  
 10. Bruce and Gross are boys' names. (boy)

### III. 选择填空

- ( B ) 1. When we meet John Henry Smith for the first time, we call him \_\_\_\_\_.  
 When we are good friends, we may call him \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. John; Mr Smith      B. Mr. Smith; John  
 C. Mr John; Henry      D. Mr Henry; John
- ( B ) 2. Which sentence is wrong?  
 A. Both my parents work hard.      B. Both of my parents work hard.  
 C. Both of them work hard.      D. Both them work hard.
- ( A ) 3. We had \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.  
 A. something delicious      B. anything delicious



- C. delicious something      D. delicious anything
- (b) 4. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ too much. It's bad for your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not eat; healthy      B. to eat; healthy  
C. not to eat; health      D. not eat; health
- (A) 5. Hi, here's a postcard \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. to      B. of      C. for      D. with
- (A) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ bad weather it is!  
A. What a      B. How a      C. What      D. How
- (b) 7. He is going to play games with us. \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. Will      B. Why not      C. Aren't      D. What about
- (C) 8. I don't think the book \_\_\_\_\_ to read.  
A. easy      B. easily      C. is easy      D. was easily
- (A) 9. Look! The door is \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. opening; may be      B. closed; must be  
C. close; mustn't      D. open; may be
- (B) 10. May I put my bag here? \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Yes, do please.      B. Yes, put them please.  
C. No, you may not.      D. No, don't please.

## IV. 按括号内的要求改写句子

1. I think she has some homework to do. (改为否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ she has \_\_\_\_\_ homework to do.
2. I'm sure he will teach us maths. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ he will teach us maths?
3. Why don't you come here earlier? (同义句转换)  
\_\_\_\_\_ come here earlier?
4. May I know your name? (同义句转换)  
May I \_\_\_\_\_ your name?
5. The boy is so young that he can't carry the box. (同义句转换)  
The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ carry the box.
6. The rain will stop. We'll go on working. (合并成一个复合句)  
We'll \_\_\_\_\_ if the rain \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The traffic is moving, you must wait. (同义句转换)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the traffic is moving, you must wait.
8. Alice is drawing a horse at the moment. (对划线部分提问)



- \_\_\_\_\_ Alice drawing at the moment?
9. Yesterday he didn't go to school because he was ill. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ he go to school yesterday?
10. We had to clean the car in the open air. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to clean the car?

### 进阶演练

#### I. 用所给动词的正确形式填空

1. I think reading a book is better than watching (watch) a bad TV programme.
2. Be quiet! Rose listens (listen) to the radio with her brothers.
3. They are (visit) the museum next week, aren't they?
4. Jane often goes (go) shopping on Sundays. But last Sunday she took (take) her daughter to the park.
5. Wait (wait) a moment! I am looking (look) for my key.
6. Walk along this road and turn left. You will find (find) the bus stops.
7. Mary is ill. She must stay (stay) at home.
8. She did (do) a lot of homework and felt (feel) very tired last night.

#### II. 翻译下列句子

1. 明天将是教师节。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 昨天他们制作了一些教师贺卡。  
They made some teachers' card yesterday.
3. 你在贺卡上写了些什么?  
What is ~~with~~ something write with card.
4. 当他打电话给我时,我们正在谈论天气。  
We're ~~talk~~ talking about weather, when he call me.
5. 汤姆是汤姆斯的简称。  
Tom is short for Tomth.
6. 今天我们谈论什么话题?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 完形填空

One morning, before the school bell rang, a little boy 1 on the ground. He cried, "My arm is 2 !" Several children saw him 3 on the ground. They all 4 over to help.





"We 5 carry him into the school," Linda said. "Peter and I are 6 enough."

"No!" said Cathy. "He should not be moved, except by someone who 7 first aid(急救)."

"I'll get the school nurse," Carlos said. "He'll know 8 to do." Then Carlos ran quickly into the school.

The nurse put the boy's arm into a splint(夹板). "Cathy was right," he said, "This child's arm was 9 broken. 10 him would have made it much worse. Now the arm can be set(接上)easily. It'll heal(治愈)quickly."

- (B) 1. A. fall      B. fell      C. feel      D. felt  
(C) 2. A. hurts      B. hurting      C. hurt      D. break  
(B) 3. A. lie      B. lay      C. lying      D. lies  
(D) 4. A. went      B. walked      C. came      D. ran  
(A) 5. A. should      B. can      C. may      D. need  
(C) 6. A. big      B. tall      C. strong      D. well  
(B) 7. A. know      B. knows      C. knew      D. to know  
(D) 8. A. how      B. where      C. when      D. what  
(D) 9. A. bad      B. worse      C. worst      D. badly  
(C) 10. A. Take      B. Move      C. Moving      D. Taking