



九年义务教育

初中英语

第三册 (下)

新视



abc

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## 前 言

21 世纪到来了！我们以这套《初中英语新视窗》奉献给广大的初中同学，祝愿同学们透过“视窗”看世界，欣赏美妙的故事，学习精彩的语言。

英语已成为举世公认的“国际语言”，在全世界使用地区最广，国际交流中最常用。然而，由于汉语属于汉藏语系，而英语则属于印欧语系的日耳曼分支，两种语言之间差异太大，使我国的青少年学习英语时，在发音、拼写、词汇、语法等诸多方面碰到不少困难，因此，编写一本生动、有趣的辅导读物，唤起他们学习英语的激情，同时又对他们的学习方法加以点拨，指点迷津，便是我们外语教育工作者的一大任务。

我们认为，编写出一套科学性和实用性有机结合，学生自己喜欢读而不是教师强迫他们看的辅导读物，其实正是在“减负”中我们应该做的事，这便是《初中英语新视窗》诞生的缘由。

为方便同学们系统学习，使同学们在课堂以外能够活化“九义”英语教材，《初中英语新视窗》采用了单元同步形式。可以说，这套书立足于“九义”教材，但绝非简单的重复，而是教材的拓展和延伸。我们不妨看看这套书的主要板块吧。

**活用重点** 夯实语言基础。针对单元中语言的重点、难点、疑点逐一解析，例句简洁、地道、实用。学习这部分的关键是活用，旨在刺激与促使学生大胆地去读、去想、去写，让知识的每一道闸门都向他们打开，鼓励他们冲向知识的海洋。

**基础训练** 知识与方法互补。形式多样的练习来源于课文，又在课文的基础上有所变通。我们的目的是不但要帮助同学们巩固课堂上所学的知识，还要帮助同学们逐步提高判断识别能力，对学过的知识真正做到举一反三，活学活用。

**发展训练** 加大力度，关注提高。这一部分的习题从题型设计到练习内容都侧重于读、写、译综合能力的培养，适当加深加宽语言基础知识，其中“阅读小点拨”侧重于传授方法，文后的点评简明精当，对提

高阅读实效大有裨益。要学好英语,阅读能力的培养和训练是重中之重。一个不会读、读不会的学生是写不好英语作文的,也是说不出地道的英语的,听的能力也会大打折扣。至于会读、读会,对一个初中生来说,一是要从阅读各种文体的短文,尤其是从阅读生动、形象、趣味浓厚的小故事开始;二是要有得当的方法指导。毕竟“授人以鱼”只能解一时之困,而“授人以渔”才能让人享用终生。由于发展训练部分难度加大,同学们可以根据自己的情况对习题作取舍。

**单元加油站** 关注学习反馈。每个“单元加油站”都是围绕学过的两个单元内容展开的,通过自测题,同学们可以自己找出学习上的薄弱环节,从而及时加以弥补。“加油站”的自测题形式多样,与中考题型相辅相成,内容丰富而又与教学大纲环环相扣。它既是对所学过的前两个单元知识的总结,也是即将开始学习的下两个单元的前奏,是“温故而知新”的最好体现。

**中考模拟题** 为同学们准备段考或期考而设,模拟题的题型与中考题型基本一致。我们并非给同学们施加压力,让同学们逐步养成一个良好的学习习惯才是我们的初衷。充足的心理准备和模拟的实战演习有助于同学们的正常发挥和出色表现。

好了,祝同学们学习英语成功!

广西教育出版社的编辑同志为这一套书的出版做了许多工作,我们在此表示感谢。限于编者的水平,加上编写时间仓促,缺点和错误在所难免,敬请各方面的专家、学者以及中学英语老师和学生不吝指正。

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# Unit 11

## Planting trees

### 植树

#### 活用重点



- 1. The tree must be put straight in the hole.**  
树苗必须垂直插在洞里。

must be put 使用了被动语态, 其结构为: 情态动词 + be + 过去分词。如: Your room must be cleaned every day. (你的房间必须每天清扫。)
- 2. Forests help to keep water from running away.**  
森林帮助防止水分流失。

keep...from doing sth. = stop...from doing sth. 意为“使……不能做某事”或者“克制不去做某事”, 但 keep from 中的 from 不能省略。如: The radio keeps me from falling asleep. (收音机吵得我不能入睡。)
- 3. In this way, floods are prevented.**  
这样就防止了水灾的发生。

动词 prevent 有“阻止”、“妨碍”之意, 常用结构有 prevent sb. from doing sth., 与 stop sb. from doing sth. 意思相同。如: Nothing can prevent me from going there. (什么都不能阻止我前往那里。)
- 4. The Great Green Wall is 7,000 kilometres long.**  
绿色长城有 7000 千米长。

数词 + 单位名词 + 表示品质的形容词, 这一结构常用作表语或后置定语。如: The little girl is only three years old. (这个小女孩才 3 岁。)
- 5. The Great Green**

stop...from doing sth. 的意思是“阻止/防

Wall will stop the wind from blowing the earth away.

绿色长城将会防止风把泥土吹走。

6. The more, the better.

越多越好。

7. Thanks to the Great Green Wall, the land produces more crops.

幸亏有了绿色长城,农作物的产量才提高了。

8. More or less!

差不多了!

9. No slippers are allowed into the concert hall.

不允许穿拖鞋进入音乐厅。

止……做某事”,介词 from 可省略。如: My parents stop me from going to swim in the river in summer. (我父母夏天不许我去河里游泳。)

“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”意为“越……就越……”,表示某一事物具有的某种性质的程度,随着另一事物的改变而变化。如: The harder you work, the better you do. (你越努力,工作就做得越好。)

名词短语 thanks to sb./ sth. 指“因为/由于某人/某事”,有“幸亏”、“多亏了”之意。如: Thanks to your help, I can finish the work on time. (多亏有你帮忙,我才能按时完成工作。)

more or less = almost, 意为“差不多”、“大约”。如: I have more or less finished reading. (我差不多看完书了。)

allow 意为“准许”、“许可”,其后常接动词不定式,即 allow sb. to do sth.。如: Passengers are not allowed to smoke in buses. (乘客不许在公共汽车内吸烟。)

## 基础训练

一、从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏意思相对应的项。

A

( ) 1. hear of

( ) 2. thousands of

B

A. 在……的帮助下

B. 几千

- |                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| ( ) 3. thanks to             | C. 指着   |
| ( ) 4. hand in               | D. 多亏了  |
| ( ) 5. more or less          | E. 流失   |
| ( ) 6. point to              | F. 或多或少 |
| ( ) 7. keep off              | G. 上交   |
| ( ) 8. run away              | H. 听说   |
| ( ) 9. blow away             | I. 吹走   |
| ( ) 10. with somebody's help | J. 远离   |

二、根据首字母提示和句子意思,填入适当的单词。

1. You can see many kinds of animals on the Old McDonald's f \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Children like to play with s \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.
3. Many parents don't let their children use m \_\_\_\_\_ phones.
4. The Great Wall is about six thousand k \_\_\_\_\_ long.
5. Do you know how to r \_\_\_\_\_ the broken picture?
6. This answer is not c \_\_\_\_\_. Please think about it again.
7. We need to write a c \_\_\_\_\_ in our Chinese examination.
8. The Monkey King's s \_\_\_\_\_ is really wonderful.
9. D \_\_\_\_\_ happen more often in North China in recent years.
10. The farmers have a good h \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

三、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. The lights \_\_\_\_\_ when you leave.  
A. must turn on                      B. must turn off  
C. must be turned on                D. must be turned off
- ( ) 2. The boy isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.  
A. enough young                      B. enough old  
C. old enough                         D. young enough
- ( ) 3. Speak louder \_\_\_\_\_ I can hear you.  
A. so as      B. so that      C. so as to      D. so
- ( ) 4. The new street is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. twenty meter wide                B. twenty meters wide  
C. twenty meter in wide              D. twenty-meters-wide
- ( ) 5. Children are given some medicine to \_\_\_\_\_ certain illness.

A. keep    B. stop    C. kill    D. prevent

( ) 6. \_\_\_\_ you read, \_\_\_\_ you understand what you have read.

A. The more, the better    B. The more, better

C. The better, the more    D. The better, more

( ) 7. \_\_\_\_ the doctor, the little girl can leave hospital and enjoy the world again.

A. Thanks    B. Thank    C. Thanks to    D. Thank to

( ) 8. Our factory has produced 20,000 cars this year \_\_\_\_.

A. only    B. alone    C. lonely    D. nearly

( ) 9. My grandma is \_\_\_\_ eighty.

A. near    B. nearly    C. only    D. closely

( ) 10. —Have you finished reading the book? — \_\_\_\_.

A. Hardly    B. More    C. Near    D. More or less

#### 四、将下列主动句改成被动句。

1. He takes care of his younger brother.

2. Edison invented many things in his life.

3. He didn't water the flower yesterday.

4. The farmers should plant more trees to improve the environment.

5. People mustn't cut down trees any more.

#### 五、用正确的介词或副词填空。

1. Do you know the girl \_\_\_\_ red?

2. The high bank keeps the river \_\_\_\_ running into the town.

3. There is a Great Green Wall \_\_\_\_ North China.

4. There is a hole \_\_\_\_ the wall.

5. He used a pen to point \_\_\_\_ the map.

6. The mountain is covered \_\_\_\_ trees now.

7. The new building is three hundred meters \_\_\_\_ height.



8. We not only live in the same neighborhood. He lives next \_\_\_\_\_ me.
9. You come to the city \_\_\_\_\_ the right time.
10. I pick up a wallet in the street and hand it \_\_\_\_\_ to the policeman.

## 发展训练



### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Doctors and nurses are always \_\_\_\_.
- A. wearing white                      B. putting on white
- C. in white                              D. in white clothes
- ( ) 2. You should write English diary \_\_\_\_.
- A. as much as possible              B. as oftenly as possible
- C. as much as possibly              D. as often as possibly
- ( ) 3. The best time to visit Beijing is in autumn because it is \_\_\_\_.
- A. either hot or cold                  B. either hot nor cold
- C. neither hot or cold                  D. neither hot nor cold
- ( ) 4. The room is \_\_\_\_ for a party, but I don't have \_\_\_\_.
- A. big enough, chairs enough      B. enough big, enough chairs
- C. big enough, enough chair      D. big enough, enough chairs
- ( ) 5. I saw a car \_\_\_\_ an old man in the street.
- A. hit down    B. knock down    C. hitting down    D. knocking down
- ( ) 6. We try to make a model plane \_\_\_\_.
- A. in an easy way                      B. by an easy way
- C. in easy way                          D. by easy way
- ( ) 7. The red light stops us \_\_\_\_ the street.
- A. to cross      B. to across      C. cross      D. crossing
- ( ) 8. We worked the whole day, but there was still lots of work \_\_\_\_.
- A. be doing      B. for doing      C. to be done      D. done
- ( ) 9. My parents don't allow me \_\_\_\_ too many video games.

- A. play      B. to play      C. playing      D. from playing
- ( ) 10. The audience \_\_\_\_\_ neatly.
- A. is dressed      B. are dressed      C. dresses      D. dress

二、在空格处填入正确的数字。

1. The moon is \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers away from the earth.
2. The Great Wall is over \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers long.
3. Mount Qomolangma is about \_\_\_\_\_ meters high.
4. The Yellow River is about \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers long.
5. I was \_\_\_\_\_ centimeters long when I was born. Now I am \_\_\_\_\_ centimeters tall.

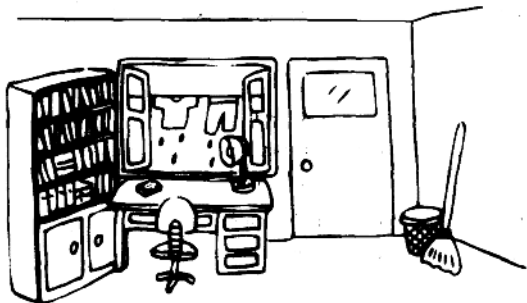
三、用恰当的单词填空。

1. Come to school \_\_\_\_\_ your old clothes tomorrow.
2. The ground must be just right, \_\_\_\_\_ too wet \_\_\_\_\_ too dry.
3. Do you think spring is the \_\_\_\_\_ time to plant trees?
4. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to plant a tree because I've never done so before.
5. Don't forget to water your flowers, as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.
6. Knock a long, strong stick into the earth \_\_\_\_\_ to the hole.
7. Forests help to keep water \_\_\_\_\_ running away.

四、改写句子。

1. A: The boy isn't tall enough to reach the ice cream on the table.  
B: The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ to reach the ice cream on the table.
2. A: I don't know what I should say at the meeting.  
B: I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.
3. A: Li Lei jumps higher than any of the other students in his class.  
B: Li Lei jumps \_\_\_\_\_ among the students in his class.
4. A: The man ran as fast as he could to catch the train.  
B: The man ran as \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the train.
5. A: My parents don't let me go out in the evening.  
B: My parents \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ out in the evening.

五、看图作文：根据提示，写出4句正确、通顺的被动句描述图画内容。



How to keep your room clean and tidy

1. The books should \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Your pens, eraser and ruler should \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The dirty clothes must \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Your room should \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The waste paper must \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 六、阅读理解。

It is hard to imagine what the world would be like without trees and plants.

Trees and plants have been our friends. They do good to the soil, the weather and the air. They keep water from running away from the soil, prevent the wind from getting too strong, and clean the air. They are very important to human life.

But unluckily, we have been losing trees and plants because some people don't care of them. Trees have been cutting down. As a result, many trees and plants lose their leaves, their growth becomes slow, and they finally die.

The loss of trees and plants causes a lot of problems. Some rivers become dry, some farmlands turn into deserts, and sand-storms occur more and more often.

Things like this must not go on. It is time to do something to save trees and plants. Many countries have decided to protect the forests, and tree plant-

ing is encouraged. In China March 12th has been set as Tree Planting Day, and the Chinese people are working hard to build a Great Green Wall of trees and plants.

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- ( ) 1. Trees and plants are important to our life because \_\_\_\_.
- A. they are good to the weather
  - B. they hold water and clean air
  - C. they keep the soil from being washed away
  - D. all of the above
- ( ) 2. We have been losing trees and plants because \_\_\_\_.
- A. the weather has been dry
  - B. the land has been turned into deserts
  - C. there has been little water in the river
  - D. people have been cutting them down
- ( ) 3. The loss of trees and plants \_\_\_\_.
- A. does little harm to people
  - B. is good for crop planting
  - C. causes a lot of trouble to the mankind
  - D. doesn't matter at all to human beings
- ( ) 4. Many countries have decided to protect their forests because \_\_\_\_.
- A. they want to make more money
  - B. they realize the importance of trees and plants
  - C. they love trees more than other things
  - D. they need more firewood
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is NOT true? \_\_\_\_.
- A. Trees and plants are of great importance to human life
  - B. Trees and plants do a lot good to human beings
  - C. There is no harm cutting down trees and plants
  - D. Trees and plants influence the weather

阅读小点拨：绿色是生命的颜色，而这绿色来自树木与森林。让我们跟绿色交个朋友吧！本文的主旨在于“保护”，文后的前4个小题非

常尖锐:绿色的朋友保护了我们,而我们又是如何对待它们的呢? 好  
在许多国家已经意识到了问题的严重性。第 5 小题仍然是细节事实  
题,但却有个小小的圈套,你注意到了吗?

## 知识小百科



Trees and plants are the earth's "green lungs". They clean air, keep soil from being washed away, and help improve the climate. 花草树木是地球“绿色的肺”。它们净化空气,保持水土,而且帮助改善气候。

A typical tree or plant receives about ten percent of its nutrition from the soil. The rest comes from the air. 典型的树木或花草从土壤里获取 10% 的养料,其余的养料是从大气中获取的。

Wind and water help plant trees and plants. Wind moves the light seeds from place to place, and water also carries some seeds away to other places. 风和水帮助植树。风把很轻的种子从一个地方吹到另外一个地方,而水也把一些种子冲到其他地方。

Birds help plant trees and plants, too. Some sticky seeds stick to birds. The birds go from tree to tree, and they shake the seeds off. The seeds fall to the ground and start new plants. 小鸟也帮助植树。一些黏附性的种子粘在了小鸟的身上。小鸟在树木间飞翔,它们抖掉种子。种子落地,新的植物就会开始生长。

It is said that millions of trees in the world are sometimes planted by squirrels, who cover nuts with earth and then forget where they hide them. 据说,世界上有数百万棵树是松鼠不经意间种下的。它们用土壤埋藏坚果,后来又忘了坚果埋藏的地点。

The bark of the redwood tree is fireproof. Fires in redwood forests take place inside the trees. 红杉的树皮是烧不着的。红杉树林的火是在树身内部燃起的。

# Unit 12

## Mainly revision

### 重点复习

## 活用重点



1. I haven't checked my emails today.

我今天没有查看我的电子邮件。

check 意为“检查”、“核对”，一般不用于被动语态。如：You should check your work carefully. (你应该仔细检查你的工作。)

2. The modem is used for connecting a computer to a telephone line.

调制解调器用来连接计算机和电话线。

connect 是“连接”、“联结”之意，常用短语有 connect... to/ with... 如：Motorway connects cities to countryside. (公路将城市与农村连接起来。)

3. The monitor is used for providing information on a screen.

显示器用来在屏幕上提供信息。

provide 意为“供给”、“供应”。provide sb. with sth. 表示“向某人提供某物”。如：The company provides me with a car. = The company provides a car for me. (公司给我提供了一辆小车。)

4. It is quite near us in space.

在太空中，它(月亮)离我们很近。

space 在句中意为“太空”，是不可数名词，前面多用零冠词；当它用作“空间”之意时，也是不可数名词。如：Man hopes to travel through space to other planets. (人类希望能穿越太空飞向其他星球。)

5. **With their help China can send its TV and radio programmes...** 介词短语 **with one's help** 意为“在……的帮助之下”，不能用 **under** 替换。如：**With our teacher's help, we have improved our spoken English.** (在老师的帮助下，我们的英语口语有了提高。)
6. **Our knowledge of the universe is growing all the time.** **knowledge** 的意思是“知识”、“学问”，用作不可数名词。如：**My knowledge of French is poor.** (我不大懂法语。)
7. **All the computers should be shut down when you leave.** **shut down** 在句中的意思相当于 **shut off**，但前者多用于表示“关闭”，后者多指“停止水、电等的供应”。如：**They shut down the factory.** (他们关闭了这家工厂。)
8. **That is much better than watching a bad TV programme!** 在使用比较级时，要注意比较的逻辑性。在此句中，**that** 和 **watching a bad TV programme** 相比较。如：**It is colder than that of my hometown.** (这里的天气要比我家乡的寒冷些。)
- 在它们的帮助之下，中国能够传送电视和广播节目……
- 我们对宇宙的了解越来越多。
- 你离开时，应关闭所有的计算机。
- 那可比看一个差劲的电视节目强多了！

## 基础训练



### 一、写出相应的阿拉伯数字。

1. eight hundred and seventy-six (       )
2. five thousand four hundred and twenty-one (       )
3. three hundred and fifty-eight (       )
4. one thousand two hundred and eighteen (       )
5. ten thousand two hundred and one (       )
6. fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty (       )

二、根据首字母提示和句子意思,填入适当的单词。

1. His father is an e \_\_\_\_\_ in a factory.
2. Before I go shopping, I write a shopping l \_\_\_\_\_.
3. After you read the m \_\_\_\_\_, you can order some dishes.
4. My computer breaks down because there is nothing on the s \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There is an interesting cartoon on C \_\_\_\_\_ 2.
6. It's i \_\_\_\_\_ for me to finish 100 meters in ten seconds.
7. People in Hangzhou always raise silk w \_\_\_\_\_.
8. When he was young, Jordan was also a basketball f \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The moon is a s \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth.
10. Can we travel by s \_\_\_\_\_ to the moon in the future?

三、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ your computer \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet?  
A. joined, to                      B. joined, with  
C. connected, to                  D. connected, into
- ( ) 2. After you read the article, you will know \_\_\_\_\_ cook fish.  
A. what can              B. how can              C. what to              D. how to
- ( ) 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the gun \_\_\_\_\_ a bird.  
A. points, to              B. puts, to              C. points, at              D. puts, at
- ( ) 4. I didn't go home this weekend, \_\_\_\_\_ I went to visit some old men in a hospital.  
A. on the other hand              B. instead of              C. instead              D. /
- ( ) 5. Look, the man with a big nose outside KFC is really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interested      B. interesting      C. interest      D. with interest
- ( ) 6. His English is much better than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his mother                      B. his mothers  
C. his mother's                      D. that of his mother
- ( ) 7. Because of the rain, the sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ to next week.  
A. put off              B. put up              C. put away              D. is put off
- ( ) 8. My room is too small. There \_\_\_\_\_ for a big sofa.  
A. isn't much space                      B. aren't many space  
C. isn't enough spaces                      D. aren't many spaces



- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_, we finished the work on time.  
 A. Under his help                      B. With his help  
 C. For his help                         D. With the help of him
- ( ) 10. My knowledge about computer \_\_\_\_.  
 A. is bad                      B. is poor                      C. are bad                      D. are poor

#### 四、句子搭配。

- ( ) 1. Satellites are used by people    A. for sending and receiving messages.  
 ( ) 2. Radios are used by policemen   B. for studying the universe.  
 ( ) 3. Keys are used by people        C. for learning more about the earth.  
 ( ) 4. Spaceships are used by people   D. for locking doors.  
 ( ) 5. Sheep are kept by farmers      E. for making many different things.  
 ( ) 6. Machines are used by workers   F. for producing wool and meat.  
 ( ) 7. Computers are used by people   G. for doing problems.

#### 五、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. So far, no man \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Mars.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a new computer. It's a birthday present from my parents.
3. We use the printer for \_\_\_\_\_ (print) information.
4. I think it is better to read the book than \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the film.
5. No \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) is allowed in library.
6. Many of the stars can not be \_\_\_\_\_ (see) in the daytime.
7. Our knowledge of the universe is \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) all the time.
8. They can't stop us from \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) trees here.

## 发展训练

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. I have taken some medicine for my cold, but it \_\_\_\_.  
 A. doesn't use    B. isn't useful    C. isn't use    D. doesn't work
- ( ) 2. The light is still on. I guess he \_\_\_\_.