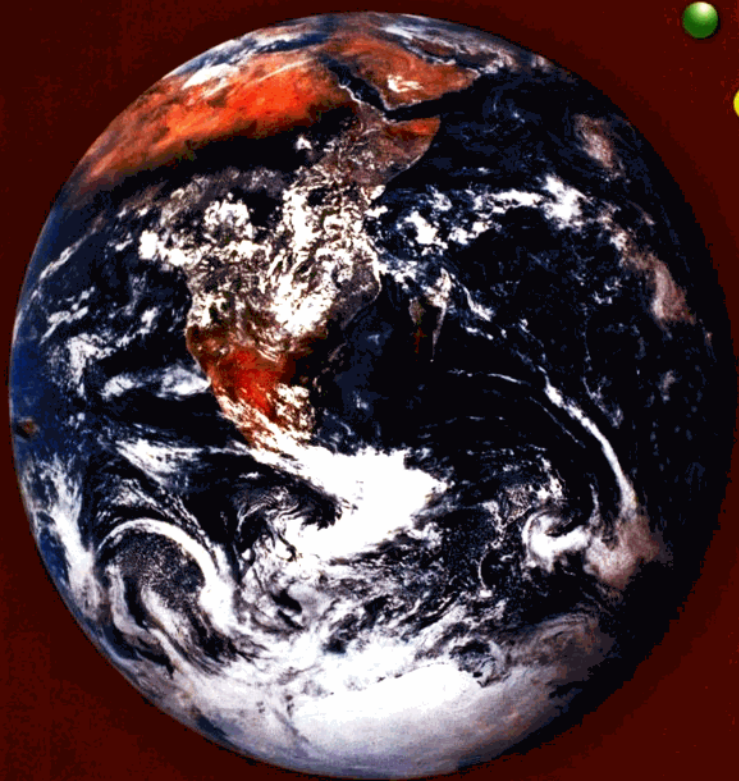


# 学习新思维

XUEXI XIN SIWEI  
CHUZHONG  
YINGYU

## 初中英语

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黄永清



- 听力训练和测试
- 语言基础知识
- 语言综合运用
- 综合测试

新课程

复习必备

浙江人民出版社

## 本书编写人员

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# 前 言

编写完《学习新思维——初中英语》，仿佛卸下千斤重担。掩卷长思，思绪万千。《英语课程标准》的颁布和新课程的实施赋予初中英语教学新的活力，迎来了新一轮英语课程的改革。它不仅给英语学科的发展带来新的机遇，同时也是对传统的、封闭的、陈旧的英语教学模式和方法的挑战，这必将给英语学科教学领域带来一系列重大的、根本性的改革。为了配合初中英语新课程的实施，为师生提供一本对英语教学有益的辅助教材，我们按照《英语课程标准》及新课程实施的要求，编写了这本《学习新思维——初中英语》。本书在强化英语基础知识和语言基本技能的基础上，着重培养学生在特定语境中综合运用英语知识的能力，帮助学生掌握英语学习的规律和方法，为顺利进入高中学习打下坚实的基础。

本书分为“听力训练和测试”、“语言基础知识”、“语言综合运用”及“综合测试”四部分，各部分的应用练习及综合测试卷的参考答案均附在后面。本书编写指导思想是培养学生“自主、合作、探究”的学习方式，在系统、全面掌握英语基础知识的基础上，提高综合运用英语知识的能力，从而促进英语交际能力的提高。为此，我们在保留中考题型的基础上，在“听力训练和测试”部分增加了“听对话，完成信息记录表”新题型；在“语言综合运用”部分增加了“任务型阅读”新题型，使该题型更贴近生活、突出实际应用。

本书读者对象为初一至初三学生，侧重初三年级考优质高中的学生，也可作为教师教学及课外培训的参考资料。

本书由徐遂安、黄水清主编并统稿，参加编写的人员有周惠、邵葵。

虽几经校稿，仍难免有疏漏之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年3月

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## 第一章 听力训练和测试

### 第一节 听对话,选择相应的图画或答语

#### ❖ 试题综述

听力主要考查学生获取信息的能力,对所学语言的识别、理解能力及对信息的过滤能力。

#### ❖ 解题思路

1. 应利用各题间停顿的几秒钟时间,快速浏览问题及选项,预测对话的话题和内容,从而有目的地去捕捉关键信息,作出正确选择。
2. 将自己置身于语境中,以对话人的身份听对方所说的话,分清对话者的角色。
3. 有的题目不仅要听懂句意,还须领会对话者的观点、态度和意图,推断对话发生的地点及对话者的关系。

#### 📖 例题解析

例 听句子,选择相应的答语。

W: Excuse me, sir. Visiting hours are over now. You must leave so that your mother can get some rest.

M: Pardon me, nurse. I didn't hear the bell.

Question: What was the man doing?

- A. He was seeing a doctor.
- B. He was visiting the nurse.
- C. He was looking after his mother.

解析:答案为C。根据“Pardon me, nurse.”可以猜出这段话发生在医院,根据第一句话“探访的时间到了”推断出,这名男子是在医院照料他的母亲。

#### 🌞 应用练习

一、听对话,选择相应的图画。

1. What are they talking about?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

2. Who is the letter to?



3. Where did Mike play football?



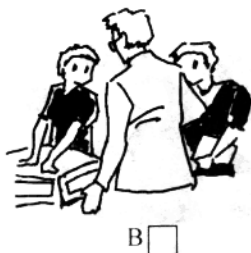
4. Where is the boy's football?



5. What's Meimei doing now?



6. Where are they?



7. Who is the man?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

8. What's on Tom's desk?



A ☐



B ☐

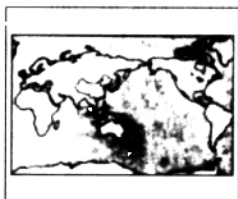


C ☐

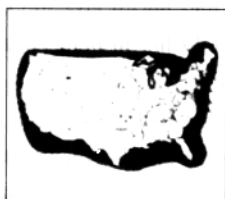
9. What's on the wall?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

10. Where is the football?



A ☐



B ☐



C ☐

二、听对话,选择相应的答语。

1. Why can't you hear him clearly?

A. Because the voice is too rough.

B. Because the speaker is not in good voice.

C. Because the line is bad.

2. When did Robert Brown become very interested in science?

A. When he was 5.

B. When he grew up.

C. Before he was 5.

3. When was Thomas Edison born?

- A. In 1837.                      B. In 1913.                      C. In 1847.
4. What does the speaker ask the other to do?  
A. He asks the other to tell his son to turn down the radio.  
B. He asks his son to turn down the radio.  
C. He asks the other to buy a radio for him.
5. Does the foreigner speak English slowly or quickly?  
A. One of the two does not know.  
B. Both of them do not know.  
C. The foreigner speaks English too quickly.
6. When will your father be back?  
A. He will be back this evening.  
B. He will come back after he finishes the work.  
C. He will be back in January.
7. What was the date yesterday?  
A. It was Wednesday.      B. It was February.      C. It was December 4, 1998.
8. What did Bruce tell Catherine to do?  
A. He told her not to give the exercise-book to Tom.  
B. He told her to give the exercise-book to Tom.  
C. He told her to help Tom with his studies.
9. Where did Mary sit?  
A. She sat in Row 4 of the classroom.  
B. She sat beside Alice.  
C. She sat between Tom and Jack.
10. What did the young man receive from his mother this morning?  
A. He received a bag from her.  
B. He received some clothes.  
C. He received some food from her.
11. What must you ask Tom to do?  
A. I must ask Tom to work harder than before.  
B. I must ask Tom to walk more slowly.  
C. I must ask Tom to speak English more slowly.
12. When and where is Betty going?  
A. She is going to New York on January 5.  
B. She is going to New York on January 4.  
C. She is going to New York on January 3.
13. What did the boy do yesterday morning?  
A. He played football with other students.  
B. He did his homework, helped his mother and played basketball with some friends.  
C. He wrote some letters to his friends.
14. Where does the mother work?



- A. She works in a hospital. B. She works in a school. C. She works in a big shop.
15. How long has Alice Green lived in London?  
A. For six years. B. For fifteen years. C. For nine years.
16. What does she want to do?  
A. To borrow a coat. B. To buy a coat. C. To see a coat.
17. When was Kate born?  
A. In 1982. B. In 1979. C. In 1985.
18. How many bags has she got?  
A. Four. B. Only one. C. Three.
19. Which sport does Jim prefer?  
A. Football. B. Ping-pong. C. Basketball.
20. Where are they talking?  
A. At school. B. In a shop. C. At home.

## 第二节 听对话, 回答问题

### ✦ 试题综述

长对话是指两个人就一件事情或问题进行多个回合的应答。



### 解题思路

1. 成段对话通常听两遍。第一遍争取听懂主要内容, 初选答案。
2. 抓住关键信息, 在初选答案的前提下, 仔细听第二遍录音, 合理推断, 检验答案。
3. 如听不清某句话, 应通过比较、排除、猜测等方法, 选择比较合理的答案。



### 例题解析

例 听下面一段较长的对话, 回答下列三个问题:

M: What can I do for you?

W: I'm looking for a dictionary for my daughter.

M: What kind of dictionary do you want?

W: An English-English dictionary.

M: Well, is this one all right?

W: Let me have a look. Oh, it's good. How much does it cost?

M: Fifty yuan.

W: That's a bit expensive. But I'll take it.

Question:

1. Who does the woman buy the dictionary for?  
A. For her daughter. B. For her son. C. For herself.
2. What kind of dictionary does the woman want to buy?  
A. An English-English dictionary.

B. An English-Chinese dictionary.

C. A Chinese-English dictionary.

3. How much does the dictionary cost?

A. Fifteen yuan.

B. Forty yuan.

C. Fifty yuan.

解析:第1题的答案为A, 这从第一个答句中已很明确。第2题的答案为A, 在“*Oh, it's good*”这句回答中可以作出判断。第3题的答案为C, 答案也很直接。

## 应用练习

### 一、听第1段材料,回答1至3题。

1. Why did the man eat grass?

A. Because he liked eating grass.

B. Because he was very hungry.

C. Because the old woman told him to do so.

2. When did the story happen?

A. In the morning.

B. In the afternoon.

C. In the evening.

3. What do we know from the story?

A. It was cloudy that day.

B. The old woman gave the man nothing to eat.

C. The old woman was very kind to the poor man.

### 二、听第2段材料,回答4至6题。

4. What time did Mary begin to teach John?

A. Before 4:00.

B. After 4:00.

C. At 4:00.

5. What time did John have breakfast?

A. At seven.

B. At eight.

C. At nine.

6. Which is right?

A. John could read well but couldn't write.

B. At last John could tell the time.

C. John could count numbers fluently.

### 三、听第3段材料,回答7至9题。

7. How does Mary usually go home?

A. By bus.

B. On foot.

C. By bike.

8. Where were the woman and the boy sitting?

A. Before Mary.

B. After Mary.

C. Next to Mary.

9. Why did the boy cry?

A. He was hungry.

B. He wanted to get off the bus.

C. He wanted the man's cap.

### 四、听第4段材料,回答10至12题。

10. Where is Susan from?

A. Canada.

B. Australia.

C. America.

11. What did the girl want to do?

A. She wanted to get a Christmas card, too.

- B. She wanted to find a penfriend.
- C. She wanted Susan to be her penfriend.

12. Which sentence is right?

- A. Susan posts a card to the boy once a month.
- B. The boy knew Susan in China.
- C. The boy and Susan have known each other for several years.

#### 五、听第5段材料,回答13至15题。

13. How was the weather when he got off the plane?

- A. It was raining heavily.
- B. It was sunny.
- C. It was windy.

14. What color is the mountain he went to see?

- A. Yellow.
- B. Red.
- C. Brown.

15. Where did the man take many pictures?

- A. In a beautiful city.
- B. In a beautiful town.
- C. In a beautiful village.

#### 六、听第6段材料,回答16至18题。

16. How old was Li Dong's grandma?

- A. Sixty.
- B. Fifty.
- C. Seventy.

17. How long did they stay with Li Dong's grandma?

- A. Three hours.
- B. Only one hour.
- C. More than half a day.

18. What can we know from the text?

- A. Li Dong didn't have any lessons that day.
- B. Li Dong's grandma lived alone.
- C. They had their lunch in a restaurant.

#### 七、听第7段材料,回答19至21题。

19. Why did Bob sell the cat?

- A. The cat made his room very dirty.
- B. He had no place to keep it.
- C. The cat made a lot of noise.

20. How much did it take Bob to buy a bird?

- A. 50 yuan.
- B. 20 yuan.
- C. 100 yuan.

21. What can we know from the story?

- A. Bob was forgetful.
- B. Bob was lucky.
- C. Bob was unhappy.

### 第三节 听对话,完成信息记录表

#### ◆ 试题综述

本题系听力和书面表达(填写表格)综合测试题,要求学生通过听一段对话,正确把握话题,在理解对话的基础上,对有关信息进行搜寻、分析、归纳,从而按照信息记录表栏目的要求,正确填写有关信息。

本题主要考查学生对所听信息正确理解能力、综合分析和归纳能力以及用书面表达有关

信息的能力。

### 解题思路

#### 1. 在听对话前,仔细阅读信息记录表各栏目。

要善于利用听对话前的间隔时间,仔细浏览表格各栏目要求填写的内容,做到心中有数,以便在听对话的过程中,正确、迅速地搜索有关信息,快速判断、分析和归纳,选择填写表格各栏的内容,做到正确无误。

#### 2. 根据表格各栏的填写要求,在听对话过程中,对要点作些记录。

由于填写表格涉及多个信息,而且在限定时间内听完一段对话,难免记忆不足。因此在听的过程中,凡涉及表格填写的有关要点,如人物姓名、时间、地点、数字等,作些简要的记录,以免顾此失彼,弥补记忆的偏差。

#### 3. 正确把握话题,捕捉有关信息。

在听对话时,要根据关键词和关键句,迅速判断对话的话题。要注意对话的开头和结尾。对对话的每句话,要正确理解和把握其意思和内涵,在掌握对话中人物、事情发生的时间、地点、起因、经过、结果等要点的基础上,从字里行间捕捉填写表格有关信息。

在听对话时,力求听懂和理解整个句子的意思。个别听不清或听不懂的词,只要不影响对句子意思的理解,可以忽略。不要在个别词上花过多的时间去苦苦思索而影响对整段对话的理解和把握。

### 例题解析

**例** 仔细听下面一段对话,然后填写对话后的信息记录表。

W: What's your job, Mr. Green?

M: I'm a writer.

W: That's interesting. What kind of things do you write?

M: Well, uhm, articles for newspapers and magazines, er... sometimes I also write poems and short stories.

W: Do you find it a very difficult job?

M: Not really difficult. It's very nice to work at home, and I can decide when to work. But I work long hours at home, usually ten hours or over a day, and it's very lonely sometimes, sitting in front of a computer.

W: What are you working on at the moment?

M: Well, I'm doing something very different from my usual work. I'm writing a life story of a film star.

W: Who is that?

M: Well, he asked me to keep a secret before the book is finished.

W: Well, thank you, Jim. It's very interesting talking to you and good luck with the book.  
Thank you again.

M: Not at all.

### Something about a Writer

Name		Sex		Profession	
Working Time			Working Place		
Writing Tool		Works			
Late Works					

**解析:**1. 从开头两句对话中,我们知道 Mr. Green 是一位作家。而且,联系下文,格林先生的全名叫 Jim Green。

2. 接下来的四段对话告诉我们 Mr. Green 在家里写作,工作时间通常是每天十个小时,甚至更长。他是使用电脑进行写作。

3. 从五、六两段对话中获悉,Mr. Green 最近在写一部有关一位影星的传记。

根据以上信息,可填写信息记录表:

### Something about a Writer

Name	Jim Green	Sex	male	Profession	a writer
Working Time	ten hours or over a day		Working Place		at home
Writing Tool	computer	Works			articles, poems and short stories
Late Works					a life story of a film star

### 应用练习

#### A

### Simple Introduction of Tom Hanks

Be Born	
Childhood	
Main Works	
Prize	
Quote (格言)	

#### B

### Main Uses of the Internet

Information	
Communication	
Learn	
Entertainment	
Life	

**C**  
**A Band**

Name of Band	
Member Quantity	
Age of Singers	
From	
To	
Form of Performance	
Sing in Which Language	

**D**  
**A Table for Taking A Job**

Name		Sex		Age		Job	
Graduate from							
Graduating Time							
Working Experience							
Conditions for Taking the Job	1.						
	2.						
	3.						
	4.						

**E**  
**Four Seasons in Beijing**

Season	Weather	Temperature
Spring		
Summer		
Autumn		
Winter		

**F**  
**A Plan to Go to Tokyo for a Holiday**

Transportation		Flight	
From		To	
Ticket	single ticket <input type="checkbox"/> return ticket <input type="checkbox"/>	Price	
Go through Customs			
Attention			

## G

### Something about America

Country	developing country <input type="checkbox"/> developed country <input type="checkbox"/>		
Geographical Position			
Neighbouring Countries			
Territory			
Capital		Population	

## H

### Notice to the Audience

Entrance		Entrance Time	
Food and Drinks			
Smoking		Enjoy Music	
Photo			
Communication			

## I

### Looking for the Lost Young Girl

Name		Age	
Lost Time		Lost Place	
Hair			
Wearing			

## J

### Some Information about the Summer Course at the English Training Centre

Time of the Course	
Time of Classes	
Time of the Final Exams	

## 第四节 听短文, 回答问题

### ★ 试题综述

本题型主要考查学生对短文篇章的整体理解和把握能力。它要求学生在听短文过程中, 综合运用所学语言知识, 正确把握短文的主题, 在整体理解短文的基础上, 抓住一些关键词和关键句, 快速捕捉与相关问题有关的各种信息, 通过对信息的分析、梳理、综合, 确定回答问题的正确选项。

听力理解题由一个题干和几个备选项组成。学生根据对所听短文的正确理解及掌握的有关信息,选择正确答案。除了对短文意思的正确理解外,对问题的正确理解也是关键。特别是在几个选项意思非常接近、没有明显区别标志的情况下,更要仔细判断、反复比较,才能确定正确选项。



### 解题思路

#### 1. 听短文前应快速阅读题干和选项。

充分利用听前阅读每小題的时间,快速浏览各题干及相关选项,明确需要搜寻的有关信息,并大致了解整篇短文脉络,初步把握文章的大意,以便在听短文时有针对性地了解 and 抓住文章要点,迅速搜寻有关信息,作出正确选择。

#### 2. 捕捉关键信息,抓住短文要点,迅速作出判断。

在听短文过程中,抓住一些关键词、句及段落,把握要点,搜寻与问题有关的信息,正确把握选择选项的依据。

#### 3. 立足于对整个句子意思的理解,而不拘泥于个别的词。

在听短文时,不能一个词一个词地听,要善于把握每个句子的意思和内涵,至于句子中个别一时听不清的词或生词,只要不影响对句子的整体理解,完全可以置之不理。没有必要对个别的词苦思冥想,既浪费时间,又影响对短文整体意思的理解。

#### 4. 听短文时及时作些简单记录,增强对信息的记忆。

由于听力测试限时完成,对所听信息不可能全部记住,往往顾此失彼。因此在听的过程中,有必要对一些主要的信息点,作些简单的记录,既弥补记忆的偏差,又可提高选项的正确率。



### 例题解析

**例** Many animals use some kinds of "language". They use signals and the signals have meanings. For example, when a bee has found some food, it goes back to its home. It's impossible for a bee to tell the other bees where the food is by speaking to them, but it can do a little dancing. This tells the bees where the food is and how far it is.

Some animals show how they feel by making sounds. It is not difficult to tell if a dog is angry because it barks. Birds make several different sounds and each has its own meaning. Sometimes we human make sounds in the same way. We make sounds like "Oh!" to show how we feel about something or "Ouch!" when we drop something on our feet.

#### 1. How do some animals "talk" with other animals?

- A. By using language.      B. By using signals.      C. By using signs.

#### 2. What does a bee tell the other bees by dancing?

- A. It tells the other bees how beautiful it is.  
B. It tells the other bees it's sunny.  
C. It tells the other bees where the food is and how far it is.

#### 3. What do some animals show by making some sounds?

- A. Their ideas.      B. Their speeches.      C. Their feelings.

#### 4. How is the dog feeling when it barks?



- A. It feels happy.                      B. It feels angry.                      C. It feels sad.
5. What sound does a person make when he falls off his bike?
- A. He makes a sound like "Ouch!".
- B. He makes a sound like "Oh!".
- C. He makes a sound like "Hey!".

解析:这篇短文主要谈论一些动物是怎样通过某种特殊的语言,即 using signals 和 making different sounds, 与其他动物“交谈”的,并且通过一些动物,如 bee, dog, bird, 甚至人,表现它们是怎样通过特殊语言来交谈的。

1. 听短文开头,我们得知,一些动物使用的特殊语言是 signals, 因此第 1 题应选 B。
2. 第 1 段主要说蜜蜂通过“dance”告诉别的蜜蜂它找到食物,在什么地方。这样,第 2 题应选 C。
3. 一些动物通过发出不同叫声来表达它们不同的心情,如喜悦、悲哀、忧愁等。故第 3 题应选 C。
4. 当狗被激怒或生气时,它往往通过狂吠来表示,故第 4 题应选 B。
5. 当一个人从自行车上摔下来感到痛时,他往往会发出“Ouch!”声,而不是“Hey!”和“Oh!”, 因此第 5 题应选 A。

### 应用练习

#### A

1. What must a Chinese know when he drives in England?
  - A. He must know how to ask the way.
  - B. He must know how to ask for help.
  - C. He must know the English traffic regulation.
2. On which side of the road do people drive?
  - A. On the right.
  - B. On the left.
  - C. The passage doesn't tell us.
3. At what speed must people drive through town and village in England?
  - A. At faster than thirty mph.
  - B. At slower than thirty mph.
  - C. At thirty mph.
4. Why is it not easy to drive in London?
  - A. Because the roads are very narrow.
  - B. Because the people in the streets are crowded.
  - C. Because the traffic is so busy that buses and trucks sometimes block the roads.
5. What's the best title of the passage?
  - A. How to Drive Cars in London
  - B. Traffic in England
  - C. Transport in London

#### B

1. How did Jimmy drive his car after he had drunk much?