

修订版

双栏互通
学考轻松

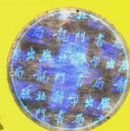
黄冈教练

双栏链接



初三英语

丛书主编 周益新
本册主编 钱淑芳



龍門書局
www.sciencep.com

2008

取法至简
学考轻松

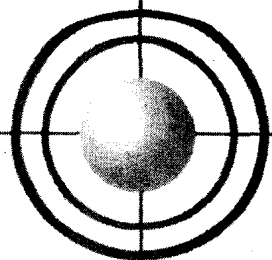
黄冈教考

11 卷 11 册

初中各科

语文 数学
英语 物理

黄冈市教育科学研究院



黄冈教练

迎

(修订版)

初三英语

双
栏
链
接

- ☐ 主编 钱淑芳
☐ 撰稿 吴 静 张涤非
皮建明 舒宝意

龍 門 書 局

北 京

HUANGGANG JIAO LIAN

版权所有 翻印必究

本书封面贴有科学出版社、龙门书局激光防伪标志，
凡无此标志者均为非法出版物。

举报电话：(010)64034160 13501151303(打假办)

邮购电话：(010)64000246

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

黄冈教练·双栏链接·初三英语/周益新主编；钱淑芳分册主
编；吴静等编著. —修订版. —北京：龙门书局，2003.4

ISBN 7-80160-472-5

I. 黄… II. ①周… ②钱… ③吴… III. 英语课—初中
—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 022114 号

责任编辑：张启男 田 旭 封面设计：范会世

龙 门 书 局 出 版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码：100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

中国人民解放军第 1201 工厂印刷

科学出版社总发行 各地书店经销

*

2002 年 6 月第 一 版 开本：890×1240 A5

2003 年 6 月修 订 版 印张：8 3/4

2003 年 6 月第二次印刷 字数：311 000

印数：80 001—135 000

定 价：10.00 元

(如有印装质量问题，我社负责调换)

目录



MULU

Unit 1

In the library

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 1
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 5
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 8
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 14

Unit 2

Water sports

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 16
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 22
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 23
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 29

Unit 3

Make our world more beautiful!

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 30
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 34
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 38
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 44

Unit 4

Travel

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 46
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 49
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 51
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 57



Unit 5

Have a good time!

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 58
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 60
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 63
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 69

Unit 6

Mainly revision

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 71
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 74
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 77
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 83

Units 1 - 6 单元测试题 85

Unit 7

A man who never gave up

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 95
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 98
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 101
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 105

Unit 8

Merry Christmas!

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 107
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 110
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 111
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 117

Unit 9

What is it made of?

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 119
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 122
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 123
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 130



Unit 10

When was it built?

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 132
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 134
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 136
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 143

Unit 11

Planting trees

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 145
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 148
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 149
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 156

Unit 12

Mainly revision

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 158
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 161
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 162
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 167

Units 7 - 12 单元测试题 169

Unit 13

The world's population

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 177
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 181
- ▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨 183
- ▶ 参考答案 解析提示 188

Unit 14

Shopping

- ▶ 重难点突破 对号入座 191
- ▶ 智能升级 潜能测试 196



▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨	198
▶ 参考答案 解析提示	202

Unit 15

A doctor for animals

▶ 重难点突破 对号入座	205
▶ 智能升级 潜能测试	208
▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨	210
▶ 参考答案 解析提示	215

Unit 16

The football match

▶ 重难点突破 对号入座	218
▶ 智能升级 潜能测试	221
▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨	223
▶ 参考答案 解析提示	229

Unit 17

The missing necklace

▶ 重难点突破 对号入座	231
▶ 智能升级 潜能测试	235
▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨	236
▶ 参考答案 解析提示	243

Unit 18

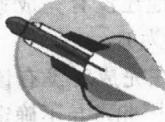
Mainly revision

▶ 重难点突破 对号入座	245
▶ 智能升级 潜能测试	248
▶ 同步闯关 发散点拨	249
▶ 参考答案 解析提示	257

初三英语上学期期末测试题	259
--------------------	-----



Unit 1 In the library



重难点突破 对号入座

要点聚焦

1. Have you got...? 你有……吗? (L1)
在英语口语中,常用 have got 代替 have,意为“有”。

(1) I have got a knife. 我有一把小刀。

或者说: I have a knife.

(2) I haven't got a sharpener.

我没有削笔刀。

或者说: I don't have a sharpener.

(3) Have you got an eraser?

你有橡皮擦吗?

或者说: Do you have an eraser?

have got to 可用来代替 have to,意为“必须,不得不”。

(4) Sorry, I have got to go now.

对不起,我得走了。

警示误区

在情态动词、不定式、助动词、过去时、完成时、进行时、由动词转化来的名词构成的短语、一些习惯用语、祈使句中都不能用 have got 代替 have。

2. already *adv.* 已经 (L2)

already, still, yet 都有“已经,还”的意思,但用法不同。already 一般用于肯定句,若用于疑问句,就表示“惊奇,意

典例精析

【例1】将下列句子变为否定句和疑问句,并作肯定和否定回答。

We have got some beef.

【解析】此题可直接在 have 上进行否定;将 have 提前表示疑问,肯定回答用 have,否定回答用 haven't。故答案为:

— We haven't got any beef.

— Have you got any beef?

— Yes, I (we) have. / No, I (we) haven't.

【评注】在英国英语中,表示“有”可用 have,口语中常用 have got,变疑问句时可直接变化 have;在美国英语中用 have 表示“有”,其否定式和疑问式一般是加助动词 do 或 does,因此此题的答案还可变为:

— We don't have any beef.

— Do you have any beef?

— Yes, I (We) do. / No, I (We) don't.

【例2】He hasn't finished his homework ____.

A. still B. yet

C. already D. too



外”之意:

(1) I have already done it.

我已经把它做完了。

(2) Have you done it already?

你已经把它做完了(好快啊)?

而 still 表示“还, 仍然”之意时, 用于肯定句:

(3) It was cold yesterday, but today it is still colder. 昨天很冷, 但今天更冷。

yet 作“还, 仍然”讲时, 用于否定句。

(4) He is not yet an adult.

3. maybe *adv.* 可能, 或许 (L1)

maybe, perhaps, probably 都有“或许、可能”之意, 用法略有不同。maybe 和 perhaps 意思基本相同:

(1) Maybe (Perhaps) the weather will get better. 可能天气会变得好一些。

(2) Maybe (Perhaps) you put it in your basket. 或许你把它放在篮子里了。

而 probably 是“很可能”的意思, 比 maybe 和 perhaps 可能性都大。

(3) He will probably refuse to speak at the meeting.

他很可能会拒绝在会上发言。

警示误区

maybe 是副词, 不要与 may be 混淆。

4. used to 过去常常, 过去惯于 (L2)

“used to + 动词原形”在时间上主要是同现在相比, 说明“过去经常做某事, 现在不这样了”。

(1) People used to burn candles to get light. 人们过去常点蜡烛来照明。

(2) When I was a child, I used to like chocolate. 我还是小孩时, 就一向喜欢吃巧克力。

【解析】此题是现在完成时的否定句, 其意思为“他还没有完成家庭作业”。所以答案应为 B。

【评注】现在完成时没有该动作发生的具体时间, 因此常与不确定的时间状语连用, 如 still, yet, already 等。那么 still, already, too 又都只能用于肯定句。惟有 yet 可用于否定句和疑问句。

【例 3】He is a skilled worker and has repaired a lot of bikes of this kind, he will _____ succeed in repairing this one.

A. probably B. may be

C. maybe D. perhaps

【解析】此题答案 B 是可以否定的, 因为此空前是助动词 will, 后面不可能再接“情态动词 + 动词原形”, 从题意来看, 这个工人要修好这种类型的自行车可能性是很大的, 因为前面说了 He is a skilled worker. 故答案为 A。

【评注】maybe 用于口语较多, 而 perhaps 和 probably 比较书面化一些。

【例 4】—Is your father a teacher?

—Well, he _____.

A. used to B. likes to

C. used to be D. would be

【解析】“used to + 动词原形”动作发生在过去, 在时间上主要是同现在相比, 说明过去是习惯性的动作, 此题问的是“你父亲现在是老师吗?”答案没有直接回答现在不是老师了, 而是回答



would “总是,常常”,“would + 动词原形”表示过去某段时间内的活动,主要是同过去的另一段时间相比,因此如果无上下文,应该有时间状语来修饰。

(3) The headmaster would go to the country to work with the farmers on Sundays. 星期天校长总是到乡下与农民们一起劳动。

5. put down 把(某物)放下来 (L2)

(1) Sometimes she reads a few lines, puts down the book, walks a few steps and thinks for a while... 有时她看几行,放下书,走几步,思考一会儿……

(2) Let me put down your telephone number before I forget it. 在我忘记之前记下你的电话号码。

put 在这儿是及物动词,如果 put down 后接的是代词,就一定要放在它们之间。

(3) Please put it down and come to help me. 把它放下来,帮帮我。

6. pay for 为……付钱 (L2)

(1) How much did you pay for the dictionary? 你买这本词典花了多少钱?

(2) I paid 20 yuan for the doll.

我花了20元钱买这个玩具娃娃。

spend 也有“花费(时间)钱”之意,其句式为:spend...on...,在……上花费钱。

(3) Edison spent all his money on his lab. 爱迪生把所有的钱都花在实验室了。

(4) I spent 5 dollars on the book.

我花了5美元买这本书。

7. come up with 提出,提供 (L2)

come up with 的本意是“赶上”,在本

他过去曾经当过老师。故答案为C。

【评注】此题从一问一答来看,主要是过去做的事与现在相比,是完全不同的。学习这个词时,一定要注意时间概念。would 后只接表示动作的动词,不接表示认识或状态的动词,而 used to 则无这种限制。

【例5】 Take this piece of paper! Please _____ everything about the matter you can remember.

- A. fill in B. put down
C. write in D. draw out

【解析】此句的意思是“把你所记得的任何一件事都要记下来”。答案A、C、D都无此意。故答案为B。

【评注】put down 也可以用 write down 来替换,即:Please write down everything about the matter you can remember.

【例6】 Don't worry. If I can't find your book, I'll _____ for it.

- A. give B. get
C. spend D. pay

【解析】此题空白处后接了 for 这个词,那么 A、B、C 三个词后都不能接这个介词,故答案为D。

【评注】“pay somebody for something”是“为某事向某人付钱”之意,并且题目中隐含着“赔偿”之意,而 spend...on...,是不能表达此意的。除此以外,pay 还可作名词用,有“工资”之意,是不可数名词。

【例7】 He couldn't come up _____ an answer when I asked him why he was



单元引伸出“提供,提出”。

(1) One day the librarian came up with an idea.

一天,图书管理员提出了一个想法。

(2) UN often comes up with food, books and something else to the children in the world. 联合国经常给世界上的儿童们提供食物、书和其他的东西。

8. think of 想起,想想,考虑 (L3)

(1) I can't think of his name at the moment. 我此刻想不起他的名字。

(2) I shouldn't think of doing such a thing. 我决不想做这样的事。

What do you think of ...?

你认为……怎么样?

(3) What do you think of the weather today? 你认为今天天气怎么样?

9. get back 回来,取回,收回 (L3)

get back 作“回来”讲时,是不及物的。

(1) I will let you know when my father gets back.

当我爸爸回来的时候我会告诉你。

get back 作“取回,收回”讲时,是及物的。

(2) I'll get my racket back from Jack this afternoon.

今天下午我要去杰克那儿拿回球拍。

(3) I've got back what I said.

我已经收回了我说的话。

10. else adj. 其他的,别的 (L4)

else 作“其他的,别的”讲时,常用于不定代词 (anybody、everything、somewhere 等) 和疑问词 (who、what、where 等) 后面。

(1) What else would you like?

late.

A. to B. in C. on D. with

【解析】此题的意思是“我问他为什么迟到时,他答不上来。”在这儿说的“他答不上来”有“他提供不出答案”的意思,故答案为 D。

【评注】come up with 作“提出,提供”讲时,无被动语态,也是一个非正式用法。

【例 8】_____ do you think _____ the new colour TV?

A. How/of B. What/over
C. What/of D. How/about

【解析】此题是考查“What... think of...?”的用法,故答案为 C。

【评注】think 还可与其他的介词连用: think about 考虑, think highly of 对(某事)有高度评价, think over 仔细考虑等等。

【例 9】I _____ my computer last night.

A. got back B. got away
C. got off D. got in

【解析】此题的意思是“昨晚我拿回了我的电脑”。故答案为 A。

【评注】get back 作及物动词用时,其后的宾语如果是代词,就一定要放在两个词之间,如果是名词,放在两个词中间或者在 get back 之后都可。

【例 10】Do you want _____ (还要什么别的东西吗)?

【解析】本题是汉译英的句子,主要是练习 else 的用法,因为是疑问句,所以答案为 anything else。

Unit 1 In the library



你还想要什么?

(2) Who else's umbrella can this be?

这还可能是其他什么人的伞呢?

(3) Han Mei is taller than anyone else in her class. 韩梅比她班里其他任何人都要高一些。

other 也有“别的、其他的”意思,也可充当形容词,但它要放在被修饰的名词前面。

(4) I'll come again some other day.

我改日再来吧。

【评注】 else 经常用于不定代词和疑问词之后,但不能说 which else,在这种情况下只能说 what else:

What else is in the classroom?

在教室里还有什么别的东西?

else 和 other 尽管意思相同,都有“别的、其他的”意思,但在句中使用时,不能将 else 和 other 互换使用。



黄冈
教练
双栏
链接



智能升级 潜能测试



【例1】 I _____ (post) the letters already.

- A. post B. have posted
C. has posted D. posted

【解析】 此句为“我已经把信发出去了”。信发出去的动作已发生,对现在造成的影响是“信不在这儿了”,应该用现在完成时,故答案为 B。

【评注】 此题主要是熟悉现在完成时的句式: have/has + 过去分词。规则动词变过去分词与动词变过去式规则相同。即:

(1) 一般动词在原形后加 -ed,

work — worked visit — visited

(2) 以不发音的 e 结尾的动词则直接加 -d,

live — lived hope — hoped

(3) 以重读闭音节结尾,末尾又只有一个辅音字母,就先双写这个辅音字母



1. 默写下列动词的过去分词。

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| play — | shout — |
| study — | turn — |
| invite — | report — |
| put — | marry — |
| happen — | invent — |
| ring — | plan — |
| enjoy — | remember — |
| follow — | break — |
| stop — | hurry — |
| snow — | speak — |
| sell — | do — |
| buy — | write — |

2. 按要求写出下列单词的相应形式。

- lie(过去式) help(形容词)
forget(现在分词) take(过去分词)
taste(过去分词) noise(形容词)



母,再加 -ed,

step — stepped trip — tripped

(4)以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词,先改 y 为 i,再加 -ed,

study — studied worry — worried

不规则动词的过去分词有其特殊的形式,要记。

【例 2】用所给动词的正确形式填空:

— Jim, _____ you _____ (write) a letter to your aunt?

— Yes, I have.

【解析】此题是一个疑问句,从答语“I have”来看,用了现在完成时态的助动词 have,故答案为 have/written。

【评注】本题的主要意图是练习不规则动词的过去分词形式,现在完成时的疑问式及其简略回答。

【例 3】You’ve done your homework, _____ you?

A. have

B. has

C. hasn’t

D. haven’t

【解析】此题要完成的是一个反意疑问句,而前面的陈述部分是肯定形式,并且用的是现在完成时态,故答案为 D。

【评注】现在完成时的反意疑问句中的简略问句部分一定要用助动词 have (haven’t) 或 has (hasn’t)。

中考例题

【例 4】选择与画线部分意思相同的选项。

You are Chinese. I’m Chinese, too.

(1997 年重庆中考题)

A. So I am

B. So am I

C. So do I

D. So I do

polite(副词) foreign(名词)

shelf(复数) sing(现在分词)

wish(单三) win(过去式)

show(过去式) shine(过去分词)

person(形容词) push(单三)

用所给动词的适当形式填空:

3. — _____ you _____ (see) this film before?

— Yes, I _____ (see) it last Friday.

4. Has the train _____ (arrive) yet?

5. A: I’m sorry I _____ (forget) to bring you the photos.

B: What a pity! I wanted to show them to the tourists here.

6. — _____ you ever _____ (speak) to an Englishman?

— Yes, I _____.

7. Mary and Joan have learned Chinese for about two years, _____?

8. Mr Brown has never been to Shanghai, _____?

9. — _____ you _____ your homework yet? (do)

— Not yet. I _____ it. (do)

中考模拟试题

10. Lin Tao went to work on the farm last week, and _____.

(1997 年河南省中考题)

A. his sister did so

B. so did his sister

C. so his sister did

Unit 1 In the library



黄冈教练双栏链接

【解析】此题前句为“你是中国人”，而后句为“我也是中国人”。可用“so + be(情态动词、助动词) + 主语”这一句型表达。故答案为 B。

【评注】“So + be(情态动词、助动词) + 主语”这一句式表示说话人所说的人或事也适合于另一个人或事，为了避免语言的重复，后面的就可使用这个句式。如本单元出现的类似的句子：She was worried and so was the librarian. (她着急，图书管理员也着急。) 如果前面的陈述部分是否定的，那么后面就用“Neither + be(情态动词、助动词) + 主语”这一句式：Our teacher won't go to the Summer Palace. Neither shall we.

【例 5】When we were on holiday, we A too much money.

(2001 年山西省中考题)

- A. spent B. cost
C. took D. paid

【解析】四个选项 A、B、C、D 都有“花费”的意思，答案 B 不对，cost 只能用物作主语；took 只能用 it 作形式主语，而题目中的主语是 we；paid 后要搭配 for，而题中没有。故答案为 A。

【评注】spend, cost, take, pay 这几个虽然意思相同，但前后的搭配还有很大的区别，学习中一定要记住下列句式：

- Sb. spends some money on sth.
- Sb. spends some time(in) doing sth.
- Sth. costs sb. some money.
- Sb. pays some money for sth.
- It takes sb. some time to do sth.

警示误区

含有 cost 的句子不能转换成被动语态。

D. did his sister so

11. — Hi, Kate. We're going to help Grandma Li with her housework this Saturday afternoon.

— _____.

(2001 年福州市中考题)

- A. So I am B. So do I
C. So I do D. So am I

12. — John likes walking in the open air.

— _____.

(2001 年吉林中考题)

- A. So does Tom
B. Also dose Tom
C. Tom likes also
D. So Tom does

13. This shirt is so nice, but it _____ too much.

(2001 年吉林中考题)

- A. pays B. costs
C. takes D. spends

14. — How much did you _____ for the glasses, Kate?
— Five dollars.

(1999 年河南中考题)

- A. cost B. take
C. pay D. buy

15. I _____ fifteen yuan on the dictionary.

(1997 年宁夏中考题)

- A. cost B. spent
C. took D. got

16. It _____ him half an hour to do the work.

(1999 年天津中考题)



- A. spent B. took
C. used D. lend



同步闯关 发散点拨

同步闯关

I. 选择填空

17. Have you got any books _____ the history of England?
A. with B. for C. about D. at
18. We must always return our library books _____ time.
A. on B. at C. of D. about
19. Han Mei borrowed a book _____ the library a week ago.
A. to B. at C. for D. from
20. He could not find the book _____.
A. anywhere B. everywhere C. somewhere D. where
21. Have you read this book _____?
A. ago B. before C. on D. for
22. _____ Have you got a keyboard?
A. Sorry B. Hello C. Excuse me D. Thank
23. Has your sister found a job _____?
A. already B. still C. also D. yet
24. They bought a new machine a week _____.
A. ago B. before C. front D. in front
25. May I _____ your new bike?
A. lend B. keep C. borrow D. borrow from
26. _____ good news you told me!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
27. The boy said he was afraid _____ dogs.
A. with B. to C. of D. at

发散点拨

此题是指“有关……方面的书”。

此题为固定搭配用语。

要注意 borrow 后面的搭配。

此题是否定句，注意词语的搭配。

注意 ago 和 before 的用法区别。

already, still, yet 都可用于现在完成时，区别是什么？

要看清时态后再确定后面的副词。

要区分几个同义词。

news 为不可数名词。

be afraid 的介词搭配取决于后面的宾语。



28. He will write to me as soon as he _____ here.

- A. gets B. will get C. get D. got

29. You'd better _____ in bed. Get up and have a walk.

- A. stay B. not stay
C. to stay D. not to stay

30. — Have you had your lunch? — _____.

- A. Yes, I have had it at 11:30
B. Yes, I had had it at 11:30
C. Yes, I had it at 11:30
D. Yes, I have it at 11:30

31. — Have you done your homework? — _____.

- A. Yes, I did B. Yes, I have
C. Yes, I done D. Yes, I had

32. Jack enjoys _____ piano at home.

- A. playing B. playing the
C. to play D. to play the

33. Let her _____ it again.

- A. does B. to do C. doing D. do

II. 用动词的适当形式填空

34. I'm hungry, because I ~~haven't had~~ (not have) my breakfast yet.

35. You can't find him. He ~~has gone~~ (go) to town.

36. Li Lei ~~has joined~~ (join) the League in 1997. He ~~was~~ (be) a League member for about two years.

37. The children won't go to the zoo if it _____ (rain) the next day.

38. — Has the train arrived?

— Yes, it _____ (have).

39. The boy _____ (not swim) in the river yet.

40. I _____ (find) my ruler in my desk five minutes ago.

41. My mother _____ (buy) vegetables on her way home every day.

42. Look! The boy _____ (put) on his sweater by himself.

43. — Have you finished _____ (do) your homework?

— Not yet.

注意时态呼应。

先要看清后面的一句话,再选择正确答案。

问句是现在完成时,答语中的时间状语一定要引起重视。

练习现在完成时的肯定回答。

此题有几个转弯处,选择答案时要多方考虑。

要考虑 let 后的宾语补足语用什么来充当。

这个大题重点是练习动词的用法:现在完成时的句式结构、一般过去时、状语从句的时态呼应等问题,特别要注意各个时间状语及上下文的暗示,如 yet, already, ago, in + 时间点, every day, for + 一段时间等等。还有类似 look 的信号词。