

总策划 何舟



海淀
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启东

尖子生题

全析全解  优化设计

初三英语

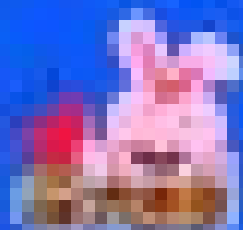
做题 80%
你就是尖子生

做题 100%
你就上名牌高中

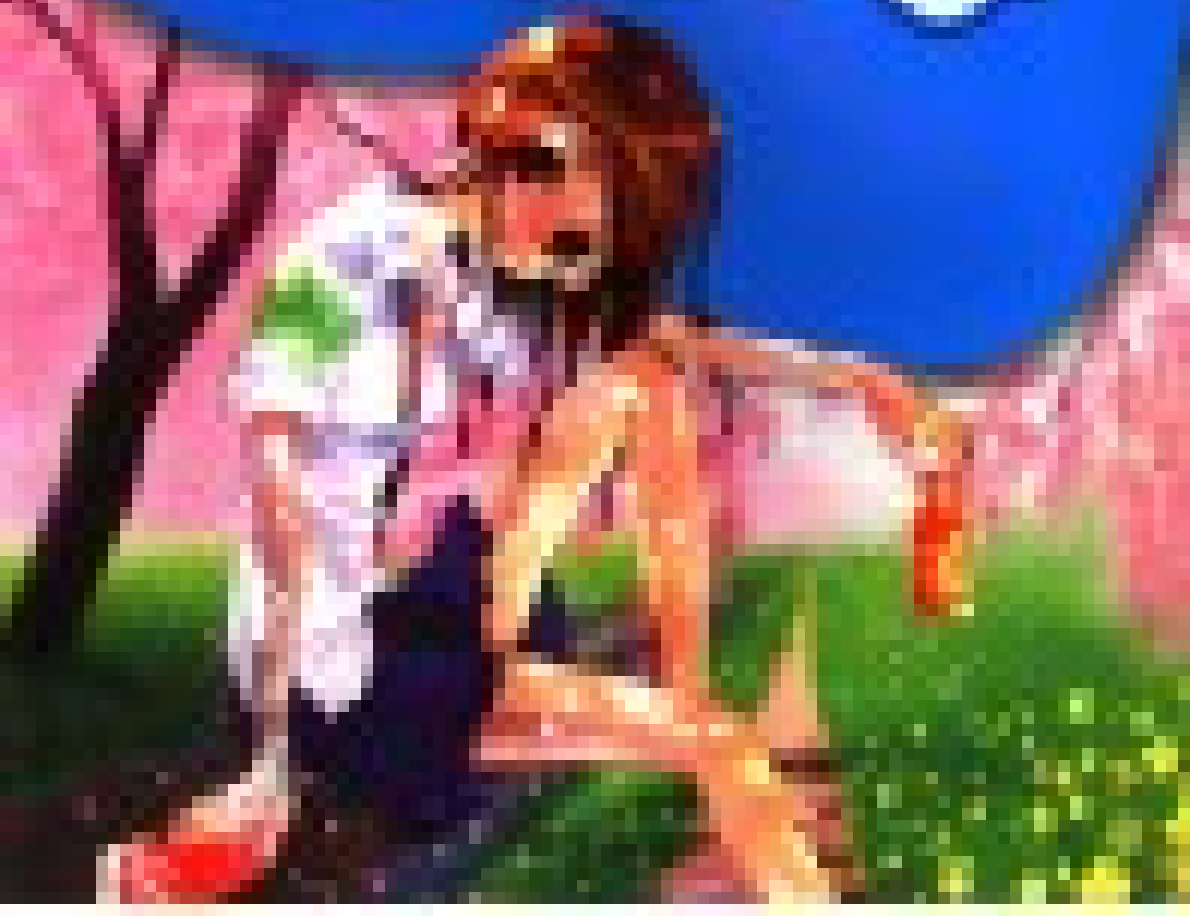
吉林教育出版社

成语故事

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全析全解与优化设计

初三英语

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海 淀

北京市海淀区是我国闻名海内外的教育文化中心，清华、北大等著名高等学府云集，历来是国家培养人才的摇篮。海淀区中学的教科研工作在全国有着重要影响，其教科研成果对各地中学的教科研工作具有导向和示范作用。近年来，海淀的清华附中、北大附中、人大附中与北京四中、一中、五中等学校老师在高考教学研究与实践中，以先进的教学理念和骄人的业绩，进一步提升了海淀区中学教育在全国的地位。



黄 冈

位于长江之滨的湖北黄冈，历来人才辈出，这片曾孕育出毕升、李时珍、李先念、董必武、闻一多、李四光等历史名人的红土地，更以其深厚的文化底蕴在今天的教育改革中结出累累硕果：历年来高考成绩一直名列湖北省前茅，湖北省文、理、综合等各科状元屡出黄冈，近年有十多位学生在国际数、理、化奥林匹克竞赛中勇夺金牌。黄冈名师打造的助学助考读物风行全国文教图书市场。



启 东

江苏省启东中学素有“清华、北大的摇篮”之称。10多年来，高考成绩一直雄居江苏省前茅，每年都有上百人考取清华、北大、南大、复旦、交大等名牌大学。1995年以来，启东中学学生国际奥林匹克学科竞赛中夺得七金二银，在国内多项大赛中一展雄姿，获奖学生不计其数：仅2001年下半年就有39人获省学科竞赛一等奖，两位学生分别获国际数学、物理奥赛金牌；2002年又有3名学生获国际奥赛金牌；1999~2001年连续三年囊括江苏省中学生数、理、化、生各学科竞赛团体总分第一名。



尖子
生题

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尖子
生题

Unit 1

In the library

Lesson 1

基础题

题 1 找出一个与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的词

- A 1. many ☒ anywhere B. plane C. paper D. umbrella
C 2. dear A. care B. pear ☒ ear D. earth
B 3. holiday A. dictionary ☒ beautiful C. chemistry D. biology
C 4. sport A. sure B. lose ☒ maths D. usual
D 5. dangerous A. travel B. what C. angry ☒ April
1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D

题 2 单项选择

- D 1. You have got a CD player, _____?
A. do you B. have you C. don't you ☒ haven't you
C 2. _____ Have you got any chalk? 粉笔
A. Sorry B. I'm sorry ☒ Excuse me D. I don't
B 3. Have you found your pencil sharpener? Yes, _____.
A. I do ☒ I have C. I am D. I've
A 4. We've got many apples. Several _____ on the table.
A. are ☒ was C. is ☒ were
C 5. I _____ my pen. Could you lend me yours?
A. lost B. lose ☒ have lost D. has lost
D 6. Have you _____ supper? Yes, I _____.
A. have; have B. had; had
C. have; had ☒ had; have
C 7. You'd better use _____ dictionary.
A. you B. yourself ☒ your own D. yourselves
B 8. —Excuse me. May I use your ruler?



A. No, you can't

☒ B. I'm sorry, I haven't got one

C. No, use your own

D. Yes, I haven't

B9. I was reading the book when he came _____ the room.

A. in

☒ B. into

C. inside

D. out

C 10. I _____ you before.

A. hasn't been

B. haven't saw

☒ C. have seen

D. didn't saw

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C

1. 在口语中常用 have got 代替 have, 即 have got = have. You have got a CD player. 意思相当于: You have a CD player. 其中前句中的 have 是现在完成时的助动词, 而后句中的 have 是实义动词。由于没有理解 have got 中的 have 是现在完成时的助动词, 所以它的反意疑问句就容易误写为 don't you. 5. 现在完成时重点强调的是过去的动作对现在的影响和结果, 此题重点强调的是“我的钢笔不见了”, 所以“才向你借”。

拓展题

3 根据上下文的意思, 补全对话。每空一词, 使其完整与正确

A: Hello! Have you got an eraser?

B: No, I haven't.

A: Have you seen it anywhere? I can't find it.

B: No, I haven't.

A: Is the shop near our school open?

B: I'm sorry I don't know. You can ask Lucy. I think she has some.

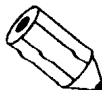
1. got 2. Sorry 3. anywhere 4. ask 5. one

3. anywhere 常用于否定句、疑问句及条件状语从句中, somewhere 一般用于肯定句中。5. one 作代词, 可用来代替前面刚提到的 同类中一个东西或人 来避免重复这一词。此题极可能填错为 it. it 用来代替前面刚提到的 某个东西. 如: I've lost my notebook. Have you seen it anywhere? 我的笔记本不见了, 你看到了吗?

4 完形填空

On Thursday afternoon, before class, Mr Wang said to us, "Good afternoon, class. I have something to 1 you. Today we will 2 some cleaning after school. The radio says it will be 3 at night, so please don't forget to close the doors and win-

新使用



In the library



dows. The temperature will fall 5 zero tomorrow morning. Please remember to put on 6 clothes. Miss Yang is ill and in 7. I hope you can go to see her. But you don't need to buy 8 for her. by the way, ~~there is some homework~~ for you this evening. You must finish 10 it and bring it to school tomorrow. Now, let's start our class."

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| C A | 1. A. say | B. speak | C. tell | D. talk |
| A | 2. W do | B. make | C. take | D. get |
| D | 3. A. fine | B. well | C. cloudy | D windy |
| B A | 4. A. not | B don't | C. doesn't | D. not to |
| B | 5. A. down | B below | C. up | D. above |
| A | 6. A more | B. much | C. a lot | D. less |
| D | 7. A. school | B. factory | C. home | D hospital |
| B | 8. A. something | B anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| C A | 9. A. On | B. In | C By | D. At |
| B | 10. A. to do | B doing | C. do | D. does |

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B

1. say 强调所说的内容,对某人说用 say to sb.; speak 强调说话方式。对某人说,用 speak to sb.; tell 是及物动词,直接用 tell sb.; talk 是“交谈”的意思,用 talk to (with) sb.,所以,此题选用 C 项。10. finish doing sth. 表示完成某项工作的意思。

综合创新题

题 5 阅读理解

Little Peter is a boy of nine. He began to go to school when he was six, and now he is in Grade Three. He lives not far from the school but he is often late for class. He likes watching TV in the evening and goes to bed late, so he can't get up on time in the morning.

This term, Mrs Black, Peter's aunt, works in Peter's school. She is strict with Peter and often tells the boy to obey (遵守) the school rules and come to school on time. Yesterday morning Peter got up late. When he hurried to school, it was a quarter past eight. His aunt was waiting for him at the school gate. *= went to school in a hurry*

"You are ten minutes later for the first class, Peter." Mrs Black said angrily.

"Why are you often late for class?" "Every time, when I get to the street corner, I

= what are you often late for class in



always see a sign. It says, 'SCHOOL—GO—SLOW!'"

1. Peter is in school for C years.
A. one and a half B. two C. three D. less than two
2. Peter is often late for school because AA.
A. he likes watching TV B. he doesn't like to go to school
C. he sleeps well at night D. he can't get up on time in the morning
3. Mrs Black is a B.
A. worker B. teacher C. mother D. policewoman
4. The first class begins at B.
A. ten to eight B. eight
C. five past eight D. a quarter past eight
5. The sign is for A.
A. drivers B. Peter C. students D. teachers

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

Lesson 2

基础题

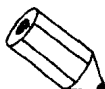
1 找出画线部分与其他发音不同的词

1. A. chair B. machine C. teacher D. reach
2. A. mark B. carry C. have D. bad
3. A. played B. stopped C. used D. borrowed
4. A. hear B. eary C. learn D. heard
5. A. day B. says C. way D. pay

36. B 37. A 38. B 39. A 40. B

2 单项选择

1. I can't find my dictionary C.
A. somewhere B. everywhere C. anywhere D. nowhere
2. —How long can I C the book?
—Two months.
A. borrow B. lend C. keep D. look at



In the library



3. Can you B me your book?
A. borrow B. lend C. keep D. have
4. I C a book a week ago, but now I it.
A. bought; lost B. have bought; have lost
C. bought; have lost D. have bought; lost
5. A do you it in English?
A. How; say B. What; talk
C. How; speak D. What; tell
6. The trousers are very dear. You should D.
A. pay many for it B. pay them for much
C. pay much for it D. pay much for them
7. —Hi, Kate. We're going to help Grandma Li with her housework this Saturday afternoon.
—D *are 是 be 动词*
A. So I am B. So do I C. So I do D. So am I
8. The more you learn, the more A you can get a job.
A. easily B. easier C. easy D. easiest
9. Sorry, Miss Wang. I A the key to the door of the classroom at home. I have to go back for it.
A. left B. missed C. forgot D. lost
10. Where can we get a volleyball? Let's D.
A. lend one from Frank B. lend Frank one
C. borrow one of Frank D. borrow one from Frank
11. If you finish reading my book, please D to me.
A. give it again B. give again it
C. give back it D. give it back

11. D

2. 此题重点考查短暂性动词与延续性动词的区别。短暂性动词不能与一段时间状语连用,而延续性动词可以与一段时间状语连用。若是一味地强调中文在句中的逻辑,不看清表示延续性的时间状语 how long 在句中所起的作用,将会误将答案选为 A。5. 此题重点考查 say, speak, talk, tell 的区别。say 译为“说”,指用言语表达自己的思想,着重述说什么内容,常作及物动词。例如: He says everything he thinks. 他想什么就说什么。speak 译为“说话、演讲、发言”,是

He says everything he thinks



指说话的能力和方式,不注重内容。如一岁多的小孩刚刚只会说话(speak),而不会谈论什么(say或talk),常作不及物动词,也可作及物动词后常接某种语言。例如:Please speak in English. 请用英语说。talk译为“讲,谈话”,指有连续性的,前后贯穿的话语,而不是片言只语。另外,也不像speak指演说或正式发言,而是一般的谈话、交谈,作不及物动词,也可作名词。例如:Mr Green and Jack had a long talk. 格林先生和杰克谈了很久。tell译为“告诉”,指把一件事传给别人,或讲述一个故意等意,常接双宾语。如:He told the news to everybody in the class. 他把这个消息告诉了全班人。6. 此题考查pay (sb.) + money + for sth. “付(给某人)钱买……”如:I paid the girl ten yuan for the flower. 我付了那女孩十元钱买下了那朵花。7. 此题重点考查So am I与So I am的区别。若对“So I am”与“So am I”的用法不清,会误将答案选为A。So I am与So am I两者形式不同,表达的意义也就不同。“So I am.”译为“的确如此”,表示赞同肯定上句的内容,不改变上句的主语。如:They wanted to visit the farm. So they did. 他们想参观农场,他们去了。“So am I.”译为“我也一样”,表示对上文的肯定,不过句子的主语不同了。如:They can finish the work in time. So can we. 他们能及时完成工作,我们也能。9. 此题重点考查leave与forget的用法区别。若对leave与forget的用法不清,会误将答案选为C。leave与forget均可表示“遗忘”“忘带”,但两者的含义不同,用法有别。leave表示粗心或匆忙等原因的无意遗忘,而forget表示的遗忘可能是无意的,也可能是有意的。leave的宾语是具体的物。宾语之后常要跟地点状语。forget的宾语可能是人,也可能是事,有时也省略宾语,不跟具体的地点、场所。leave通常只用于过去时中,forget既可以用于过去时,也可以用于现在时和将来时。如:I left my English book in the classroom. 我把英语书忘在教室里了。Last time I left the umbrella at home. Today I must not forget it any more. 上次我把伞忘在家里了,今天我一定不能再忘记了。10. borrow表示主语往里借,常与from搭配。lend表示主语往外借,常与to搭配。如:Can you lend me the book over there? 你能把那边的书借给我吗? 11. 此题重点考查“动词+副词”短语,代词必须放在两者之间。

Section 3

根据英文解释,完成下列单词的拼写,每个单词的首字母已给出

1. s some (a few; some)
2. d dictionary (a book that tells people what words mean)
3. p pay (give money for what you buy; give money to somebody who has done work for you)
4. r return (give back)



In the library



5. knowledge (learning; what you have learnt)

6. library (a room or building for books kept there for reading)

1. several 2. dictionary 3. pay 4. return 5. knowledge 6. library

4 英汉词组互译

1. used to 过去常常

2. borrow... from 从...借

3. put (sth.) down 放下某物

4. 许多不同学科的书 books on many different subjects

5. 顺手牵羊地拿走某物 walk away with sth

6. 提供 come up with

7. 付钱 pay for

8. 迟早 sooner or later

1. 过去常常; 过去一贯 2. 从...借... 3. 把(某物)放下来
4. books on many different subjects 5. walk away with sth. 6. come up with 7.
pay for 8. sooner or later

5 完形填空

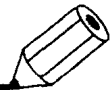
Once there was an old man in a town. He always forgot 1 things. So his wife always had to say to him, "Don't forget this!"

One day he went on a long journey alone. Before he 2 home, his wife said, "Now you have all these 3. They are what you need for your journey. Take care of your things during the journey." He went to the station, bought a ticket and 4 the train with it.

About half 5 hour later, the conductor began to see the tickets. He came to the old man and 6, "Will you please show me your ticket?" The old man looked for his ticket in all his pockets, but he could not find 7. He was very worried. "I can't find my ticket. I really bought a ticket 8 I got on the train," said the old man.

"I believe (相信) you bought a ticket. All right, you don't have to buy 9 one," said the conductor kindly. "But how can I know where I'm going? I can't 10 my station!" the old man said sadly.

- A 1. A a lot of B. a kind of C. a piece of D. a pair of
B 2. A. got B left C. went D. moved
D 3. A. money B. clothes C. tickets D things



- C 4. A. had on B. went on ☒ got on D. passed on
B 5. A. a ☒ an C. the D. this
B 6. A. answered ☒ said C. told D. cried
A 7. ☒ it B. this C. that D. ticket
D 8. A. when B. till ☒ before D. after
D 9. A. other B. the other C. the others ☒ another
C 10. A. forget B. get ☒ remember D. see
1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C

综合新题

6 阅读理解

Almost everyone likes dogs, and almost everyone likes to read stories about dogs.

I have a friend. He has a large police dog named Jack. Police dogs are very clever. Every Sunday afternoon my friend takes Jack for a long walk in the park. Jack likes these long walks very much.

One Sunday afternoon a young man came to visit my friend. He stayed a long time. He talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk. But the visitor still stayed. Jack became very worried. He walked around the room several times and then sat down in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor paid no attention to Jack. He went on talking. At last Jack got angry. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down again in front of the visitor, but this time he took the visitor's hat in his mouth. The visitor saw it and was surprised. He laughed and left.

- B 1. —The young visitor stayed a long time, didn't he?

A. Yes, he didn't.

B. Yes, he did.

C. No, he didn't.

D. No, he did.

- A 2. Jack became worried because A

A. he wanted to go out for a walk.

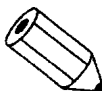
B. he wanted to play with him.

C. he didn't know the young man.

D. he wanted to eat something.

- D 3. Jack sat down in front of the visitor because he wanted D.

A. the visitor to talk to him



In the library



- B. to talk with the young man
C. to show the visitor how clever he is
D. the visitor to leave
4. The visitor went on talking and D.
A. he paid no attention to his hat
B. he didn't like Jack
C. he didn't know that his hat was taken away by Jack
D. he paid no attention to Jack
5. Jack went out of the room, but came back with C in his mouth.
A. food B. nothing C. the visitor's hat D. something
1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C

Lesson 3

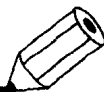


1 找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的词

1. also A. walk ☒ B. already C. shall D. wall
2. got A. home ☒ B. copy C. ago D. over
3. machine A. ever ☒ B. encourage C. shelf D. step
4. short ☒ A. abroad B. our C. hour D. flower
5. house A. bought B. count ☒ C. brought D. encourage
1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B

2 用所给的词的正确形式填空

1. There are many shelves (shelf) in the shop.
2. Do you often speak to the foreigner (foreign)?
3. Do you know his given (give) name?
4. Bob is looking worried (worry) because he lost something.
5. "I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books," said Grandma sadly (sad).
6. She asked Grandma to put a bookmark in each of the newest (new) books.
7. Jack did the homework more carefully (careful) than Mike.
8. Whose ruler is this? It's mine (my).



9. We learned the twelfth (twelve) until last week.

10. He speaks English very well (good).

1. shelves 2. foreigner 3. given 4. worried 5. sadly 6. borrowed
7. more carefully 8. mine 9. twelfth 10. well

词形转换是词汇训练的常用题型,做此类题时应注意以下几方面:
(1)根据上下文的内容确定所需的词形;(2)注意词形的改变,名词的单复数,数词属基数词还是序数词,形容词和副词的原级、比较级和最高级;(3)注意动词的时态、语态、第三人称单数的变化,现在分词和过去分词的构成等。4. 此题考查 worry 的词性转移及固定表达法,look worried 译为“看起来很焦虑”。有时学生只是简单地从中文逻辑角度去思考问题,而忽略了句子是系表结构。系表结构中 worried 是起着过去分词化的形容词的作用,表示主语所处的某种状态,故会误填写成 worry。

3 单项选择

- B 1. Have you ever B abroad?
A. went B. been C. were D. are
- D 2. — D you D your ruler yet?
—Yes. I D it ten minutes ago.
A. Have; found; have found B. Did; find; have found
C. Did; find; found D. Have; found; found
- A 3. —It's very cold here in this room.
— A .
A. So it is B. So it does C. So does it D. So is it
- A 4. —There's somebody at the door. Who A it be? Is it the postman?
—No. It D be him. It's just seven o'clock. It's too early.
A. may; can't B. will; won't
C. may; mustn't D. must; may not
- B 5. The boy B and give it back B me.
A. pick it up; for B. picked it up; to
C. picked up it; for D. picked up it; to
- D 6. Have you D supper? No, I D .
A. ate; have B. eaten; have
C. ate; haven't D. eaten; haven't
- D 7. He D into the classroom until the ball rang.