

一本为学生而写的书

# 新教案

Xin jiao an

名师随堂丛书

MINGSHISUITANGCONGSU

主编 / 刘新来

● 初三英语



广西师范大学出版社



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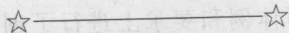
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## 前言



413-46-60 武警

“新教案”套书是依据 2000 年 3 月颁发的中学各学科教学大纲、最新出版的教材和考试说明编写的。

本套书以提高教学质量、培养学生能力、全面推进素质教育为目的，聘请优秀教师和教研人员精心策划、撰写。它着眼于帮助教师准确把握新教材的精神和特点，着力于引导学生准确把握老师的教学意图，更好地为学生形成健全的人格、掌握知识、提高能力创造条件。

本套书含语文、数学、英语、物理、化学 5 个学科，高中部分还包括政治、历史、地理、生物等学科，按年级分册、分单元（章节）同步编写。

本套书有如下特点：① 以新教材为依据，扼要系统地总结了学科的知识体系，突出了综合能力和创新精神的培养；② 以例代讲和以例带讲，并给以详尽的分析解答，或侧重于思路，或侧重于方法，或侧重于技巧，或兼而有之，旨在为学生提供掌握知识、发展智力、提高能力、减轻负担、省时省力的同步学习捷径，为教师提供备课资料；③ 每章（或单元）、每节（或课）都配有既与教材同步，又侧重于实际运用所学所讲内容的过关训练题，并附有期末考试模拟题，做到讲练结合，精讲精练。

本套书各册设立的[知识结构]扼要介绍学习的主要内容。[基础知识通览（或梳理）]简要介绍主干知识和基本技能。[重点·难点·易错点例析]通过对例题的解析，帮助读者掌握重点，突破难点，熟悉考点，剖析常见错误的原因，提供避错防错方法。[知识综合与应用]侧重开发、迁移思维，培养能力，训练学生运用所学知识解决综合问题的能力。

本套书贴近教学，集科学性、可读性、权威性于一体，简明而深刻，系统而实用，构建了跨世纪中学教学的全新方略。我们真诚向读者推

荐:本套书是教师备课和提高教学质量的助手,更是中学生学习课本的指南、解决疑难问题的钥匙、自学成才的良师益友。

由于本套书在编写体例和要求上进行了创新,而可供参考的资料有限,缺点错误恐难避免,敬请读者不吝赐教,使之日臻完善。

编者

2000年6月



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# Unit 1 Teachers' Day



## 单元知识体系

类 别	语言知识点
词 汇 与 短 语	both, glad, important, subject, choose, card, full name, given name, good luck, give a talk, for example, of course, how about
句 型 结 构	1. both A and B... 2. 感叹句: What + 形容词 + 复数名词 + .....! What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + .....! What a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 + .....! How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语 + .....! How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语 + .....! How + 形容词 + a/an + 单数可数名词 + .....! 3. A be different from B. 4. call + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 5. { Sb <sub>A</sub> call on sb <sub>B</sub> { Sb <sub>A</sub> call at some place 6. { Why don't you do some...? { Why not do some...?
日 常 交 际 用 语	1. Glad to see sb. again. 2. How be sb. ? 3. Happy Teachers' Day! 4. Good luck to sb. 5. Best wishes for sth. 6. What/How about...? 7. We hope you'll....



续上表

类别	语言知识点
中英文姓名表达比较	<p>中文：  </p> <p>英文：  </p> <p>中文常可称呼：刘先生、柏杉先生、刘柏杉先生。            英文只可说 Mr Brown, 不可说 Mr John, 也不可说 Mr John Brown。</p>
三种时态	<p>现在时态：            一般现在时态，构成：do/does            现在进行时态，构成：is/am/are+doing            现在完成时态，构成：have/has+done            过去时态：            一般过去时态，构成：did            过去进行时态，构成：was/were+doing            过去完成时态，构成：had+done            过去将来时态，构成：would+do            将来时态：            一般将来时态，构成：shall/will+do            将来进行时态，构成：shall/will+be doing            将来完成时态，构成：shall/will+have+done</p>

## 考试命题热点分析

本单元学习“问候”、“介绍”、“祝贺教师节”和英语人名表达法。主要交际功能项目是“祝愿”。同时复习已学过的动词四种时态：一般现在时态、一般过去时态、一般将来时态和现在进行时态。从近几年全国各省市英语科中考试题来看，检测本单元的形式主要有如下三种：

1. 以对话形式设置一个情景，要求考生根据语境，从已给的七个或七个以上的选项选出正确的五项。例如：

A: What are you going to do this evening?

B: Well, I have no idea. \_\_\_\_\_

A: I'm going to see a film.

B: Good idea! \_\_\_\_\_

A: Certainly. You're welcome.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Let's make it half past seven. OK?

B: No problem! \_\_\_\_\_

A: In front of the cinema gate.

B: OK. See you then.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Where shall we meet then?

B. See you.

C. Can I come, too?

D. What did you think?

E. What time shall we meet?

F. What about you?

G. That's all right.

(Key: F C E A B)

2. 以选择填空的形式给出一个单句形式,并提供四个选项,要求考生从中选出正确的一项。主要是考查本单元中出现的短语以及习惯搭配,有时也涉及时态问题。  
例如:

Before you buy the trousers, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ first.

A. try on them

B. to try them on

C. to try on them

D. try them on

(Key: D)

3. 以用所给动词的适当形式填空。这类题往往是难度较大的,考生容易丢分,主要考查考生对所学时态的掌握情况。例如:

What \_\_\_\_\_ here since you came last week? (happen)

(Key: has happened)

我们预测近年内对本单元的考查形式仍将以以上形式出现,但会更加注意交际,特别是后两种形式将更加注重对语境的考查。

# Lesson 1



## 重点·难点·易错点例析

1. Did you have a good summer holiday? 你暑假过得愉快吗?

have a good summer holiday 意为 enjoy oneself in the summer holiday (暑假玩得痛快)。have 在此短语中不是“有”的意思, 变成否定句或疑问句时, 应遵守行为动词用法规则, 不可在它后面加 not 构成否定, 或把它置于句首构成疑问句。类似短语还有: have a meeting (开会), have a class (上课), have a look (看一看)。例如:

They had a meeting yesterday afternoon.

[正] They didn't have a meeting yesterday afternoon.

[正] Did they have a meeting yesterday afternoon?

[误] They had not a meeting yesterday afternoon.

[误] Had they a meeting yesterday afternoon?

2. They're both fine, too. 他俩身体都不错。

both 既可用作形容词又可用作代词, 在此句中为代词。both 作形容词时, 放在定冠词、形容词性物主代词、其他形容词及名词前面, 即“both the/one's + adj. + n.”。例如:

She hurt both her legs. 她的双腿均受伤了。

both 作代词时, 常放在动词 be 后面、行为动词前面。例如:

They are both young. 他俩都年轻。

We both helped them in time. 我们俩都及时帮助他们。

both 作主语时, 后跟代词时, 须在它后面加介词 of, 后跟名词时, of 可有可无。例如:

Both of us are students. 我们俩都是学生。

Both (of) the answers are right. 这两个答案都对。

**【注意】** both... and... 为固定搭配, 它的否定形式为 neither... nor..., 不是 both... and... not。例如:

Both Adam and Tom are here. 亚当和汤姆都在这儿。

这个句子的否定式为:

Neither Adam nor Tom is here. (注意: 该句动词 be 用 is)

3. What about your family? 你家人身体怎么样?

✓ “What about...?”意为“……怎么样”，用来询问对方意见，相当于“How about...?”。例如：

What about a glass of beer? 喝杯啤酒怎么样？

What about sending him a copy? 给他送一册(份)怎么样？

What about 后面不能跟句子。如不可说：What about we have a rest? 应该说：

What about (our) having a rest?

✓ 4. Everyone is going into class. 大家正在进教室准备上课。

不定代词 everyone, anyone, everything, anything, nothing, nobody, everybody 等作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。例如：

Everyone goes to school by bike here. 这儿人人都骑自行车上学。

Everything is ready. 一切都准备好了。

5. We'd better go, too. 我们最好也去。

✓ 句中 'd better 是 had better 的缩写，意为“最好……”，后接原形动词，其否定式为 had better not do sth. 或 had not better do sth.，had better... 不表示“过去最好……”，而表示一种劝说。例如：

She'd better ask him to help her. 她最好请他来帮助她。

You'd better not leave here right now. 你最好现在不要离开这儿。

6. ..., with our best wishes. ....致以我们最美好的祝愿。

wish 在句中作名词，意为“愿望”、“祝愿”，常用复数形式。例如：

Best wishes to you and yours from me and mine. 我和我全家谨致以你及你全家最美好的祝愿。

wish 用作动词时，常用来表示祝愿，其结构为：wish sb. + noun (名词)。例如：

I wish you good luck. 祝愿你好运。

### 中考试题精讲

✓ 1. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ earlier. (1997年南京中考试题)

A. to go to bed

B. go to bed

C. not to go to bed

D. going to bed

【分析】 had better 意为“最好”，用于劝说做某事，后跟原形动词，其否定结构为 had better not do sth. 或 had not better do sth.。所以，该题答案为 B。

2. We really had a good time at John's birthday party yesterday. (1997年河北省中考试题)

A. did a lot of things

B. ate a big birthday cake

C. enjoyed ourselves

D. liked John's party

【分析】 have a good time 意为“玩得痛快”，相当于英文“enjoy oneself”。故该题应选 C。

### 知识综合与扩展

根据语境，选择正确的选项：

A: Morning, sir. 1 are you?

B: Morning. I'm very 2. Thank you. And 3?

A: I'm 4. How are Mike and Tom?

B: They are 5. OK. They 6 a good time at school.

A: 7 you 8 Miss Yang yesterday?

B: No. I 9 her for a long time. Everyone 10 to see her.

- |                        |               |           |            |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. What         | B. Where      | C. How    | Who        |
| ( ) 2. A. well         | B. good       | C. tall   | D. old     |
| ( ) 3. A. Who          | B. how        | C. you    | D. What    |
| ( ) 4. A. good         | B. sad        | C. fine   | D. happily |
| ( ) 5. A. talking      | B. all        | C. of     | D. both    |
| ( ) 6. A. have         | B. has        | C. had    | D. look    |
| ( ) 7. A. Have         | B. Has        | C. Do     | D. Did     |
| ( ) 8. A. see          | B. seen       | C. saw    | D. seeing  |
| ( ) 9. A. haven't seen | B. have seen  |           |            |
|                        | C. didn't see | D. saw    |            |
| ( ) 10. A. are         | B. want       | C. wanted | D. wants   |

这是一道综合运用与扩展所学知识的题，要求学生不仅具备相关知识，而且要求学生根据本段对话情景将本课所学的知识进行迁移。第一空是问候健康状况的，只能选 C。第二空很明显是指“身体好的”，所以先排除了 C 和 D 选项。A 和 B 均有“好的”之义，但 good 指质量方面的好，well 则可指身体方面的好，故答案应选 A。第三空是问对方身体状况，故选 C。第四空也是指“身体好”，故选 C。第五空要注意主语 they，是指 Mike 和 Tom 两个人，所以应选 D。第六空涉及时态问题，这里谈及的是他们在校的情况，不是指具体哪一天，故只可用一般现在时态，选 A。第七、八两空也是时态问题，这里有过去时间状语 yesterday，所以只可用一般过去时态，故第七空选 D，第八空选 A。第九空该用现在完成时态的否定式，应选 A。第十空主语是 everyone，表示现在人人都想见她，用一般现在时态，故选 D，因为不定代词 everyone 等作主语时，谓动词用第三人称单数形式。

## 基础知识过关训练

### I. 单项选择:

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ are teachers.  
A. All they B. They all  
C. Both they D. Both of them
- ( ) 2. You can draw a horse. I can draw a horse, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too B. either C. neither D. to
- ( ) 3. — Did you have a good summer holiday?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, I have. B. No, I haven't.  
C. Yes, I did. D. No, I hadn't.
- ( ) 4. No one \_\_\_\_\_ ready to help you now.  
A. are B. was C. were D. is
- ( ) 5. It's too late. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ there on foot.  
A. not go B. not to go  
C. ~~don't~~ go D. not going

### II. 汉译英:

1. 玩得开心 have a good time
2. 暑假 summer holiday
3. ……怎么样? \_\_\_\_\_
4. 进教室 go into the classroom
5. 最好做…… \_\_\_\_\_
6. 值班 be on duty
7. 教师节 Teachers' Day
8. 致以我们良好的祝愿。 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 祝好运! Good luck!

### III. 阅读理解:

Tom and Sandy are good friends. Sometimes they are kind to each other. Sometimes they are not. But most of their classmates said they were like brothers.

One day they went out for a walk together. At noon they were very hungry and so they went into a restaurant(餐馆). The waiter came up to them and asked, "What can I do for you?"

Please bring us two bottles of orange and two cakes," said Tom.

When the waiter put all the food on the table, Sandy quickly took the larger cake. Tom had to take the small one without fruit in it. "I know you're hungry, Sandy! But do you think it right to take the larger cake for yourself first?" said Tom. "Of course I am right," answered Sandy. "What would you choose if I let you take first?"



"I would take the smaller one," said Tom.

"Yes, if you take the smaller one, then the bigger one will be mine."

"Er..." Tom didn't know what to say.

选择正确的答案:

- ( ) 1. Tom and Sandy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are always kind to each other      B. are two brothers  
C. are good friends      D. are good teachers
- ( ) 2. Sandy took the \_\_\_\_\_ cake for himself first.  
A. larger      B. smaller      C. small      D. exact good
- ( ) 3. In the restaurant they asked for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only two cakes      B. two cakes and some icecream  
C. two bottles of orange only      D. some drink and cakes
- ( ) 4. Both Tom and Sandy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are foolish      B. are clever  
C. are polite      D. are impolite

## Lessons 2~3



### 重点·难点·易错点例析

1. Tomorrow I want you to give us a talk, Jim. 吉姆,我想明天请你给我们作一次演讲。

句中的 talk 是名词,意为“报告”、“演讲”,与动词 give 搭配成 give sb. a talk (给某人作一次演讲)。例如:

Professor Li give us a talk on family health. 李教授给我们作了一个关于家庭健康的报告。

talk 作动词时为不及物动词,常与介词 to, with, about 以及 of 等连用。例如:

We are talking about you. 我们正在谈论你呢。

2. What a good idea! 这真是个好主意!

这是一个感叹句,表示一种强烈的感情。常见的感叹句有以下几种结构:

(1) What a/an + 形容词 + 单数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

(2) What + 形容词 + 复数名词或不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

(3) How + 形容词或副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

(4) How + 形容词 + a/an + 单数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

例如:

这本书多么有趣啊!

[正] What an interesting book it is!

[正] How interesting a book it is!

[正] How interesting this book is!

[误] What interesting book this is!

[误] How an interesting book this is!

今天天气多好啊!

[正] What a nice day it is today!

[正] What nice weather it is today!

[正] How nice the weather is today!

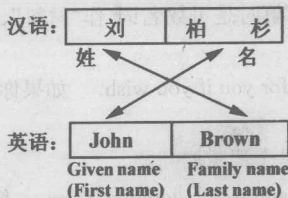
[正] How fine a day it is today!

[误] What a fine weather it is today!

【注意】 weather 是不可数名词,前面不能用不定冠词 a 或 an。同类名词还有 food, milk, fruit, news 等。这些名词用在感叹句中时,前面均不能用不定冠词。

3. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the family name but never with the first name.  
他们(英国人)把 Mr, Mrs 或 Miss 与姓连用,但从不与名连用。

英美人说姓名时,先说名后说姓,与汉语表达刚好相反。Mr, Mrs 及 Miss 只与姓连用,不与名连用,汉语则不然。我们可以说“刘柏杉先生”,也可以说“刘先生”还可以说“柏杉先生”,而英语通常说 Mr Liu。请看中英文姓名表达比较:



4. I think this is different from Chinese name. 我认为这与汉语人名不同。  
different 是形容词,后跟介词 from, to 或 than。英国英语常用 different from/to..., 美国英语常用 different from 或 than。例如:

Our school is quite different from/to theirs. 我们的学校与他们的学校完全不同。(英国英语)

She looks different than before. 她看上去与从前不同了。(美国英语)

5. The answer is they didn't call me Jim. 回答是他们没有叫我吉姆。

句子中 is 后面省略了连词 that。they didn't call me Jim 是一个从属句,称作表语

从句。凡在 be 动词后面的句子叫表语从句。例如：

That's why she wants to learn English well. 那就是她要学好英语的原因。

(why 引导的表语从句)

call 要求带宾语和宾语补足语,即:call+宾语+宾补。例如:

You can call her Maomao. 你可以叫她毛毛。

6. ...people usually call me Jim for short. ....人家通常简称我为吉姆。

call sb. ...for short 意为“把某人简称为……”。例如:

We usually call the United Nations UN for short. 我们通常把联合国简称为 UN。

7. Why don't you call me Robert or Bob? 你为什么不叫我 Robert 或 Bob 呢?  
(你叫我 Robert 或 Bob 好了。)

句型“Why don't you...?”通常用来表示一种建议或提醒对方怎么做,也可用  
“Why not + 原形动词+……”来表示。例如:

Who don't you ring her up? 为什么不给她打个电话呢?(Why not ring her up?)

Why don't you do some shopping tomorrow? 明天你去买些东西好了。

8. Shall I call you James or Jim? 我叫你 James 好呢,还是 Jim 好呢?

句型“Shall I/we do...?”用来表示征求对方意见,意为“我/我们做……好吗?”。

“Will you do...?”用来表示建议对方“干……好吗?”。例如:

Shall we open the windows? 我们把窗子打开好吗?

Will you go and get some chalk for me? 请你去帮我拿些粉笔好吗?

9. It doesn't matter. 没有关系。(问题不大。)

matter 作“事情”、“问题”解时是可数名词,作“材料”、“物质”解时是不可数名词。

例如:

We would do the matter for you if you wish. 如果你希望我们说的话,我们可以  
为你做这件事。

It's a serious matter. 是个严重的问题。

Most matter has three states: solid, liquid and gas. 绝大多数物质有三态:固态、  
液态和气态。

“No matter”与“It doesn't matter”意思一样,常用在口语中。例如:

— Mr Yang, I can't work it out. 杨老师,我解不出它。

— No matter, I'll do it myself. 没关系,我自己来做。

“What's the matter with sb. /sth.?”与“What is wrong with sb. /sth.?”及  
“What's up with sb. /sth.?”意思一样,意为“……怎么啦?”例如:

What's the matter with you? 你怎么啦?

matter 用作动词时,意为“有关系”、“有严重性”,常用在否定句和疑问句中。句中  
有 what, how, if, who 等连词时,以 it 作主语为多。例如: