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现代理念

英语新课程标准教材系列

NEW IDEA
ENGLISH

现代新理念英语

捷进初中语法③



科学普及出版社

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《现代新理念英语——
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使用说明

本教材是同步语法教程，全套教材共五册，供初中一至三年级学生课外使用，学生在学完本套教材后能较好地掌握系统的语法知识，在此基础上全面提高运用英语的能力。每册课本12单元，每单元2课，全书共24课，其中每个单课处理一个主要语法项目，双课处理与单课有关的次要语法项目，每课均附有精练的巩固性练习。每课书可用1课时学完，全书共用24课时。

由于当前使用的主流教材普遍存在语法知识不系统、语法教学安排零乱的缺陷，给学生的学习带来极大困难，而当前常见的初中语法教材多为供初三学生复习迎考使用的综合性教材，不适合初一、初二学生使用。本套教材就是专为初中各不同学段学生编写的课本，既可用于各学段(包括小升初)提前学习或阶段复习，也可用于初三综合复习，教师可根据学生具体情况灵活安排。

本套教材有下列特点：

语法内容全覆盖

本套教材不仅涵盖了英语课程标准规定的和当前初中主流教材中出现的全部语法项目，还对少量中考试题中出现的超纲内容做了简单介绍，不仅有利于学生掌握系统的语法知识，还有利于学生拓宽视野，提高对英语的理解能力。

不同学段全对应

本套教材共分五册，分别与七年级上下、八年级上下和九年级对应。每册课本均覆盖了当前使用的各套主流教材同一学段的全部语法内容，这样安排，有利于学生无一遗漏地及时复习、梳理和巩固本学段学过的语法知识。

语法规则表格化

浓缩的才是精华，本教材对语法规则的介绍，全部采取表格的形式，简明扼要，重点突出，一目了然。对个别难点还给出了精练翔实、画龙点睛的讲解，有的内容还配有琅琅上口的口诀，有利于学生对规则的理解和记忆。

配套练习扣中考

本教材对编入的语法内容，采取一课一练的形式，练习题大多选自近年中考试题，内容新颖，针对性强，有利于学生及时巩固所学知识和应对中考。

本教材还配有阶段复习练习题，供广大师生使用。

为了给教师的教学和同学们的学习提供方便，我们特意创建了“现代教学”网站，网址是 www.bjmtl.com，欢迎教师和同学们访问，相信它一定能给您的英语学习提供很大的帮助。

说明：封面大图为黄果树瀑布(Huangguoshu Falls)，小图为神龙洞(Shenlong Cave)。

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Lesson 1 *If it is fine, we'll go to the park*

状语从句(1)——条件状语从句和时间状语从句

if	<i>If you're not too tired, let's go out for a walk.</i>
when	<i>I loved English when I was at school.</i>
as soon as	<i>I'll give him the letter as soon as he comes.</i>
before	<i>He turned off the light before he went out.</i>
after	<i>They'll go to Wuxi after they visit Suzhou.</i>
until	<i>They didn't stop working until it began to rain.</i>

练习

Ex. 1. 句型练习

例: Tom visited Beijing. He came back to England. (after)

Tom came back to England after he visited Beijing.

1. She will go hiking with her sister this Friday. It isn't windy. (if)

2. The students stood up. The teacher came into the classroom. (when)

3. He went over his lessons. He took an English test. (before)

4. The students can't move into the new classroom. They will clean it. (until)

5. He returned to his hometown. His old friends invited him to dinner. (as soon as)

6. He finished his homework. He helped his mother wash clothes. (after)

Ex. 2. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. If your boss _____ (come) to our company, please tell me about it.
2. She _____ (leave) the classroom after she finished the exam.
3. If you want to _____ (use) the computer after class, please let me know.
4. I gave the message to him as soon as he _____ (return) home.
5. You must stay here until your mother _____ (come) to meet you.
6. Lucy wants to be a teacher when she _____ (grow) up.

7. After I _____ (wash) the dishes, I can take a walk with you.
 8. She did some reading before she _____ (go) to bed.
 9. Sue's birthday party _____ (not begin) until all her friends got to her home.
 10. Please _____ (tell) me the story when you finish reading the novel.

Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. Don't cross the road _____ the traffic light turns red.
 A. until B. if C. before D. that
- () 2. He sent us a message as soon as he _____ in Sichuan.
 A. is arriving B. will arrive C. arrived D. arrives
- () 3. Your teacher will be unhappy if you _____ to school late.
 A. come B. will come C. came D. are coming
- () 4. It's raining outside. Don't leave _____ the rain stops.
 A. when B. if C. until D. after
- () 5. I _____ until he came back.
 A. didn't wait B. waited C. won't leave D. am waiting
- () 6. _____ he comes back, I'll tell him the news.
 A. Where B. How C. When D. What
- () 7. They _____ working until it was dark.
 A. stopped B. don't stop C. didn't stop D. are stopping
- () 8. Lucy _____ TV at home after she finished her homework.
 A. watches B. watched C. is watching D. will watch
- () 9. I'll show the picture to you _____ I finish drawing it.
 A. until B. when C. before D. that
- () 10. "Why didn't you go skating with Jim yesterday?" "_____ I went skiing with Bob."
 A. Because B. If C. Before D. As soon as
- () 11. I didn't go to bed _____ I finished my homework.
 A. if B. until C. when D. after
- () 12. We will go to the park _____ school is over.
 A. before B. until C. as soon as D. so
- () 13. "What will happen _____ I drink coffee at night?" "You _____ go to sleep."
 A. before, can't B. when, can C. if, can't D. after, can
- () 14. _____ you decide to do something, please think it over first.
 A. Before B. After C. What D. How
- () 15. It's a serious problem. We can discuss it _____ Mr. Harris comes back.
 A. what B. after C. that D. how
- () 16. It was not long _____ the PLA liberated the whole country.
 A. when B. after C. before D. until

Lesson 2 The next train leaves at eight

一般现在时态表示将来

1. 在 when, after, as soon as, if 等引起的时间和条件状语从句中常用一般现在时态表示将来

If it <i>is fine</i> tomorrow, we'll go to the zoo.	主句时态为一般将来时态
You can go home after you finish your work.	主句谓语中含 can, may, must 等情态动词
Come to see me when you have time.	主句为祈使句

2. 一般现在时态可表示按计划安排将来确定要发生的事

Tomorrow *is* Sunday.

There *is* a football match this afternoon.

The next train *leaves* at eight.

只有 be, come, go, leave, start, arrive 等少数动词可以用一般现在时态表示将来。

练习

Ex. 1. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

- If you don't go right away, you _____ (be) late.
- Classes _____ (begin) at eight.
- If you don't like milk, _____ (not drink) it.
- You may use my bike if yours _____ (be) broken.
- Tell him to come to see me if he _____ (be) free.
- Father _____ (not leave) the office until it was ten last night.
- Why not _____ (finish) your homework at school?
- We will call Lucy up as soon as she _____ (get) to London.
- Don't shout. The baby _____ (sleep).
- He _____ (come) to Shanghai at ten tomorrow morning.
- The train from Beijing to Shanghai _____ (arrive) at nine.
- I'll look after your baby after you _____ (leave) Shanghai.
- The earth _____ (travel) round the sun.
- This story _____ (take) place in a small village in North China thirty years ago.
- Joy _____ (go) to the library twice a week.

Ex. 2. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. Our friends will look after our house when we _____ away.
A. are B. were C. will be
- () 2. _____ to school if you feel better tomorrow.
A. Come B. Not come C. Coming
- () 3. His mother never goes to bed _____ he comes back.
A. until B. when C. as soon as
- () 4. "Would you like to go to the park with me, Susan?"
"I'd like to, _____ you don't want to go alone."
A. until B. before C. if
- () 5. "Mary, what about going boating if it _____ tomorrow?" "Good idea."
A. will rain B. doesn't rain C. won't rain
- () 6. Please tell Joan this good news as soon as she _____ back.
A. will come B. comes C. came
- () 7. If it _____ fine tomorrow, we will have to stay at home.
A. isn't B. won't be C. won't
- () 8. _____ a cup of milk, _____ you will have a good sleep.
A. If you drink, and B. If you drink, / C. Drink, /
- () 9. Where did you work before you _____ to Shanghai?
A. come B. came C. will come
- () 10. Would you please _____ me your notebook?
A. borrow B. to lend C. lend
- () 11. I'm waiting for my friend. _____, I'll go shopping alone.
A. If she comes B. If she will come C. If she doesn't come
- () 12. _____ the bus until it _____.
A. Don't get off, stops B. Get off, will stop C. Get off, stops
- () 13. "Why is the girl crying?" "She _____ her finger."
A. cuts B. cut C. is cutting
- () 14. Let's hurry. The plane _____ at 8:00 and it's 7:30 now.
A. takes off B. take off C. took off
- () 15. I _____ for Beijing next week.
A. leave B. am leaving C. am going to leaving
- () 16. I'll do it better if the teacher _____ me another chance.
A. give B. gives C. will give
- () 17. The meeting _____ at 9:30 tomorrow.
A. starts B. starting C. start
- () 18. Tomorrow _____ Sunday. We'll go mountain climbing if it _____ fine.
A. will be, will be B. is, is C. is, will be

Lesson



She looks young

系动词

be

The girl *is* my sister.

look

She *looks* young.

feel

I'm *not feeling* well.

get

He will *get* well soon.

keep

You must *keep* quiet in class.

turn

Leaves *turn* green in spring.

fall

The baby soon *fell* asleep.

seem

Helen *seems* very happy.

除了 be 以外，还有 look, smell, sound, feel, get, become, keep, turn, fall, seem 等动词可用作系动词，它们的表语多数由形容词担任。

练习

Ex. 1. 句型练习

例：His hair turns grey.

His hair doesn't turn grey.Does his hair turn grey?Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.

1. Mr Green feels tired.

2. The dog looks hungry.

3. It will get warm tomorrow.

4. He fell asleep soon.

Ex. 2. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ (feel) so tired today. I really _____ (need) a holiday.

2. Mary is singing an English song. The song _____ (sound) beautiful.

3. He _____ (look for) his mother now.

4. I _____ (fall) off my bike and _____ (break) my leg just now.

5. There _____ (be) a lot of trees on this hill. In autumn the leaves of the trees _____ (turn) red and the hill _____ (look) very beautiful.

6. The student _____ (fall) ill and couldn't go to school.
7. Don't drink this bottle of orange. It _____ (smell) bad.
8. Everyone in the library should _____ (keep) silent.
9. Jane is crying. She _____ (seem) very sad with the bad news.
10. Tom _____ (become) interested in music when he was three years old.

Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. Who _____ the book _____ to? Do you know?
A. is, belong B. does, belong C. is, belong
- () 2. Don't let the children stay up too late. They _____ tired.
A. get B. feel C. will feel
- () 3. He _____ hungry and wanted to have something to eat.
A. felt B. feel C. become
- () 4. People throw rubbish into the river and the water _____ dirty.
A. will turn B. will get C. gets
- () 5. The milk smells _____. Do you think it's OK to drink?
A. good B. bad C. badly
- () 6. My teacher _____ angry with us because we didn't finish our homework.
A. seemed B. looks C. feels
- () 7. _____ quiet. The old man _____ asleep.
A. Keeping, fell B. Keep, falls C. Keep, is
- () 8. My mother _____ ill now but she will get _____ soon.
A. is, good B. was, nice C. is, well
- () 9. Please wait till the traffic light _____ green.
A. gets B. turns C. become
- () 10. The music sounds _____.
A. beautiful B. beautifully C. well
- () 11. The little girl _____ sad. What's wrong with her?
A. gets B. looks C. becomes
- () 12. I _____ a film yesterday evening. It _____ very interesting.
A. saw, seems B. see, was C. saw, was
- () 13. The photo _____ very beautiful. Who _____ it?
A. looked, took B. looks, took C. looks, take
- () 14. You should stop _____ to _____ healthy.
A. to smoke, keep B. smoking, keeping C. smoking, keep
- () 15. In autumn the days _____ shorter and in spring the days _____ longer.
A. gets, turns B. will turn, will get C. get, get

Lesson

Jack made the kite *himself*

▶▶▶ 代词(5)——反身代词

I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they	one
myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves	oneself

反身代词的用法

作同位语	Jack made the kite <i>himself</i> . (亲自)
作介词宾语	I can finish it <i>by myself</i> . (独自)
作动词宾语	Please help <i>yourself</i> to some fish!
	We enjoyed <i>ourselves</i> in the party last night.
	Look after <i>yourself</i> while I'm away.

help, enjoy, hurt, teach, wash, hide, look after 等叫做反身式动词, 常可用反身代词作宾语。

▶▶▶ 练习

Ex. 1. 写出下列人称代词的宾格、形容词性物主代词、名词性物主代词和反身代词

	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
I	_____	_____	_____	_____
you	_____	_____	_____	_____
he	_____	_____	_____	_____
she	_____	_____	_____	_____
it	_____	_____	_____	_____
we	_____	_____	_____	_____
you	_____	_____	_____	_____
they	_____	_____	_____	_____

Ex. 2. 用反身代词填空

- I taught _____ to swim.
- My brother is young, but he can wash _____.
- She fell off her bike and hurt _____.
- My uncle doesn't like to live with others. He lives by _____.
- The children are old enough to look after _____.
- Help _____ to some apples, boys!

7. My parents do the housework _____.
8. Yesterday, we went to the zoo and enjoyed _____ very much there.
9. The dog hid _____ behind the door.
10. The knife is very sharp. Be careful not to hurt _____.

Ex. 3. 用所给代词的适当形式填空

1. Mary will do the washing _____ (she).
2. Are you waiting for _____ (I)?
3. I have a cat. _____ (it) name is Mimi.
4. I made the model plane _____ (I).
5. "Give them their English books, please." "Which ones are _____ (they)?"
6. My parents and I live in King Street. My uncle lives in a house next to _____ (we).
7. This is Lucy's book. _____ (I) is in my desk.
8. Jim, you're old enough to dress _____ (you).
9. They gave _____ (they) a lot of trouble.
10. "Is this coat _____ (you)?" "No, it's not mine."

Ex. 4. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. Help _____ to some fruit, Jim.
A. you B. me C. yourself D. yourselves
- () 2. Listen to _____ sister!
A. she and her's B. her and she C. she and her D. her and her
- () 3. Did Lucy and Lily enjoy _____ in the party?
A. them B. themselves C. their D. they
- () 4. Lucy doesn't have an eraser. Let me give _____ to _____.
A. mine, him B. mine, her C. her, mine D. my, her
- () 5. The little girl is too young. She can't dress _____.
A. her B. she C. herself D. by herself
- () 6. Mr White didn't teach _____. Their English teacher was Miss Gao.
A. their B. theirs C. them D. themselves
- () 7. "She is too busy to help us finish the work." "Let's do it _____."
A. herself B. ourselves C. ourself D. itself
- () 8. Please do your homework by _____.
A. myself B. herself C. yourself D. themselves
- () 9. _____ sent the crying little girl to her home.
A. I myself B. I by myself C. Myself D. Herself
- () 10. We can do _____ work by _____.
A. my, myself B. ours, ourselves C. our, ourselves D. our, ourself

Lesson



Bob is taller than me

▶▶▶ 比较级和最高级(1)——形容词比较级的基本句型: -er than

Bob is taller than I/me.

当代英语中 than 后常用宾格代词

Jane is much younger than Rose.

可用 much, a lot, a bit, a little 等修饰语表示程度

Kate's hair is much longer than Ann's.

对比部分的语法成分必须相同

He is taller than any other boy in his class.

主语必须排除在对比范围以外

上面第3句中的 Ann's 不可改为 Ann, 第4句中的 other 不可去掉。

Days get longer in spring.

有时比较级形容词后可没有 than

Who is older, Bob or Rob?

表示比较的特殊疑问句中 没有 than

Bob is the older of the two boys.

表示“两者中比较……的一个”比较级形容词前要加 the

▶▶▶ 练习

Ex. 1. 根据汉语用单词的适当形式填空

1. My mother is three years _____ (小) than my father.
2. When spring comes, the days get _____ (暖和).
3. It is a little _____ (冷) today than it was yesterday.
4. That's too expensive! Have you got anything _____ (便宜的)?
5. My hometown is much _____ (小).
6. The thick one is the _____ (新的) of the two dictionaries.
7. Your bag is _____ (轻) than hers.
8. Tom is _____ (强壮) than any other boy in his class.
9. The red knife is a lot _____ (锋利) than that green one.
10. Which is _____ (慢), a train or a bus?
11. Ann is the _____ (矮) of the two girls.
12. Which lake is _____ (深), the West Lake or the East Lake?

Ex. 2. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The maths problem is quite _____ (hard) for me.
2. This dictionary is much _____ (thick) than any other one in the bookshop.
3. The mountains in the west are _____ (high) than those in the east.
4. It is _____ (cool) today than yesterday.
5. Jim is a head _____ (tall) than me.

6. My aunt is quite _____(kind), and my uncle is much _____(kind).
7. Silk clothes are _____(soft) than cotton clothes.
8. The little river is _____(narrow), and at this turning it gets a lot _____(narrow).
9. His handwriting is _____(clear) than Ben's.
10. The young man is the _____(smart) of the two men.
11. The manager is _____(rich) than his brother.
12. This room is a bit _____(dark) than that one.
13. This car is a lot _____(quick) than any other car of the company.
14. Which is _____(fast), a plane or a train?
15. The library is much _____(quiet) than the supermarket(超市).

Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. These cakes are very sweet. And those cakes are _____.
A. sweet B. much sweeter C. a little sweet
- () 2. The chicken looks _____. I think it is delicious.
A. well B. good C. kind
- () 3. The boy is _____ than any _____ one in his class.
A. younger, other B. young, other C. younger, /
- () 4. Which is _____ city, Shanghai or Nanjing?
A. small B. smaller C. the smaller
- () 5. The little girl's bedroom is much _____ than her _____.
A. clean, brother B. cleaner, brother's C. clean, brother's
- () 6. This sweater is too short. Could you give me _____ one?
A. a long B. a longer C. longer
- () 7. This kite is _____ higher than that one.
A. little B. a lot of C. much
- () 8. John's shoes are a little smaller than _____.
A. I B. me C. mine
- () 9. Your classroom looks _____ than it was yesterday.
A. much cleaner B. much clean C. very clean
- () 10. The Changjiang River is longer than _____ in China.
A. any other river B. any river C. any rivers

Ex. 4. 找出下列句中的错误，将正确答案写入括号

1. There is the picture on the wall. ()
2. Kate is younger than any student in her class. ()
3. My ruler is longer than you. ()
4. Liu Ming is taller of the two boys. ()
5. "Can I help you with your work?" "No, thanks. Myself can do it." ()

Lesson



Jim got up earlier than me

比较级和最高级(2)

副词比较级的句型

The train is fast.	The train runs fast.	The train runs faster than the bus.
I was early.	I got up early.	I got up earlier than Jim.
This problem is hard.	He works hard.	He works harder than Jack.
The building is high.	Tom jumps high.	Tom jumps higher than any other boy in his class.

形容词或副词加 er 和 est 构成比较级和最高级的规则

单词情况	构成	例	词
一般情况	直接加 er, est	tall → taller, tallest	fast → faster, fastest
不发音的 e 结尾	去 e 加 er, est	nice → nicer, nicest	late → later, latest
辅音字母加 y 结尾	y 变 i 再加 er, est	early → earlier, earliest	busy → busier, busiest
重读闭音节单辅结尾	双写辅加 er, est	fat → fatter, fattest	thin → thinner, thinnest

形容词和副词的最高级的用法将在第 7 课中学习。

练习

Ex. 1. 写出下列单词的比较级

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. cold _____ | 2. thin _____ | 3. heavy _____ |
| 4. clever _____ | 5. large _____ | 6. short _____ |
| 7. big _____ | 8. cool _____ | 9. young _____ |
| 10. warm _____ | 11. fat _____ | 12. few _____ |
| 13. fast _____ | 14. quick _____ | 15. early _____ |

Ex. 2. 写出下列单词的原级

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. busier _____ | 2. smaller _____ | 3. safer _____ |
| 4. cheaper _____ | 5. fatter _____ | 6. nicer _____ |
| 7. greater _____ | 8. dirtier _____ | 9. angrier _____ |

Ex. 3. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

- In summer it often rains very _____ (heavy).
- Tom is doing his homework _____ (careful).
- Li Lei works much _____ (hard) than before.
- I got up a little _____ (late) this morning than yesterday morning.