

初中重难点突破宝典

ENGLISH
BAODIAN

宝典

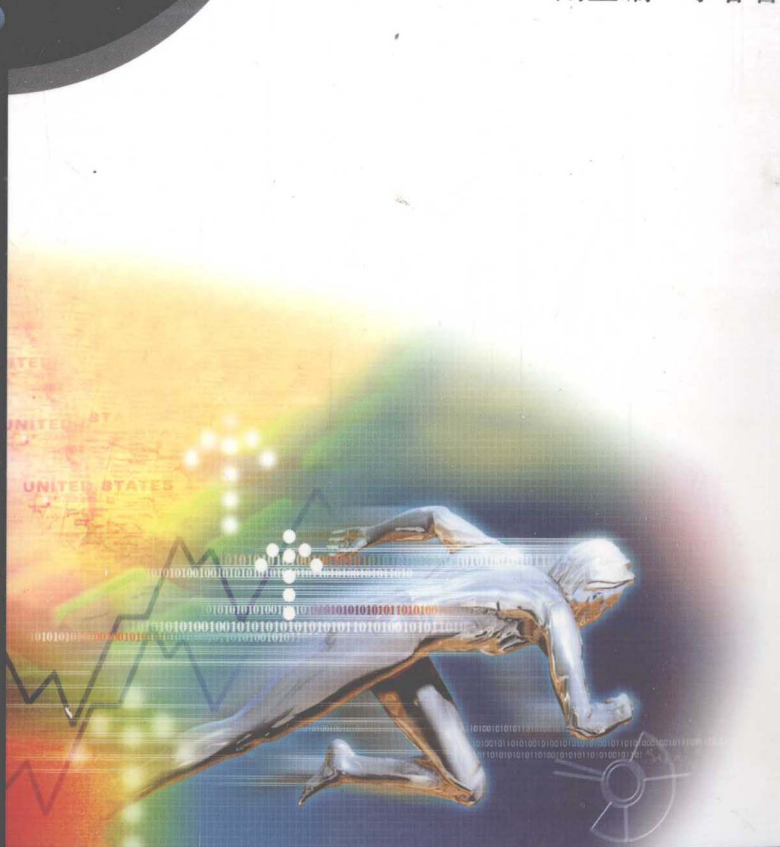
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副主编 李春香

突破

初三
英语

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湖北教育出版社

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前 言

《初中重难点突破宝典》(英语)是以目前使用的人教版九年义务教育三年级初级中学教材为依据,按照国家英语课程标准的理念进行设计和编写,分为初一、初二、初三分册。各分册都采用与教材同步的方式按单元编写,并配备教材内容之外的拔高部分。

本套英语分册一改过去强调接受性学习、死记硬背的传统模式,倡导学生主动参与,乐于探究,勤于动手,培养学生搜集和处理信息的能力、获取新知识的能力、分析和解决问题的能力,以及交流与合作的能力。同时,关注学生学习的兴趣和经验,精选终身学习必备的基础知识和技能。书中从揭示认知规律入手,对教材的重点、难点进行精细的解析,并给予学习方法上的指导,力求帮助学生高效率地学习英语,在听、说、读、写几个方面的技能上得到全面的培养和发展。书中每一单元的内容均由以下四个部分组成:



【默诵 + 记忆】

Memorize

本栏目归纳了本单元的知识结构和能力目标,要求学生对单元知识点有一个整体的把握,不仅要做到心中有数,而且能自觉诵读和记忆,从而达到复习巩固的目的。



【小试牛刀】

Test

通过简短的测试,学生能迅速了解自身对基本知识的熟练情况;题后的“名师简评”直便明了地给出答案的关键性分析,便于学生掌握解题的要点。



【重难点精要】

Focus

精选本单元的重点和难点知识,对教材的重难点的解析都放在了适当的语言情境中,采用提示、注意和观察、发现、分析、归纳、对比、总结等方式进行,有意识地引导学生参与到上述过程中去,培养他们科学的思维方法和应用能力。



【突破训练】

Break Through

从易到难设计了一定的坡度,均是精选过的习题,适合学生进一步增强对语言的应用意识,提高实践能力。

本书内容的选择和编写体现了素质教育思想和教改的最新成果,旨在培养学生的独立性和自主性,引导学生质疑和探究,创设学生主动参与的交际情景,在实践中学习和提高。同时,培养学生对语言的运用和创新能力,突出学生的自我评价,激发其学习的潜能。因此,本书除供学生使用之外,亦可供英语教师在备课中参考,以吸纳一些新的教学理念去指导学生,帮助他们全面发展。

在策划和编写组织工作中,得到了英语特级教师、国家英语课程标准制定核心组成员刘兆义老师的指导和大力支持,在此编写组表示衷心的感谢。

参与本丛书编写的有钟声、李春香、孙江斌、陶家胜、吴怀礼、黄丽惠、刘式琼、张连霞、黎素芬老师。

随着国家英语课程标准的深入推广,英语的学习和教学将会发生很大变化,我们将不断总结经验,同时欢迎读者对本书提出批评和建议,以便我们进一步做好修订和完善工作。

编 者

2003 年 5 月

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Unit 1

In the library



【默诵 + 记忆】

Memorize

1. 词汇

CD player, several, shelf (shelves), already, on, knowledge, yard, schoolyard, step, librarian, probably, sadly, mark, book-mark, encourage, once, abroad, copy, as, screen, pay (paid, paid), pay for, spoil (spoilt, spoiled; spoilt, spoiled), used to, put sth. down, come up with, get sth. back, pick up, think of

2. 常用表达法

I have got a book.

You're welcome.

—Excuse me. Have you got ... ?

—Yes, I have. /No, I haven't

—Have you ever done ... ?

—Yes, I have once. /No, never.

I've just done ...

3. 语法

现在完成时态(一):

现在完成时态由“助动词 have (has) + 动词过去分词”构成。

陈述句形式、疑问句形式和简略答语

动词的过去式和过去分词(规则形式和不规则形式)



【小试牛刀】

Test

- () 1. —Excuse me. _____ you _____ an eraser?
—Yes, here you are.
A. Did, get B. Do, get
C. Have, got D. Have, bought
- () 2. —What are you reading, Jack?
—An interesting book _____ Edison.
A. with B. at
C. about D. of
- () 3. —What does your aunt do?
—She is a teacher. But she _____ a nurse.
A. used to do B. used to be
C. was used to be D. used to being
- () 4. —I'm sorry I can't find my library book.
—I'm afraid you must _____ it.
A. return B. pay
C. pay for D. have
- () 5. —Have you _____ your lost key?
—No, I haven't . I've _____ it everywhere , but I still
can't find it.
A. found out, looked for B. look for, find
C. found, looked for D. looked for, found
- () 6. —Have you ever traveled to the moon?
—_____.
A. Yes, just once B. No, never

- C. Yes, we have D. Yes, of course
- () 7. —Kate, have you seen my cat, Mimi? I can't find it.
—Don't worry. It must be _____.
A. somewhere B. anywhere
C. everywhere D. nowhere
- () 8. —I heard Linda _____ a good idea to solve the problem.
—Really? Let's go and have a look.
A. came up with B. caught up with
C. found with D. moved up with

名师简评

1. C。“你有……吗?”美式英语习惯用“Do you have ...?”而英式英语习惯用“Have you got ...?”
2. C。about 表示“关于”之意。
3. B。used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”。She used to be a nurse. 意为“她过去是个护士。”is 的原形为 be。
4. C。return 意为“归还”, pay for sth. 意为“赔偿某物, 为某物付款”。因为书已经找不到, 所以不能选择“归还”。
5. C。look for 意为“寻找”, 强调找的动作; find 意为“找到”, 强调找的结果; find out 意为“查出”, 强调经过调查分析查出结果。
6. B。问是否去过月球旅行, 回答应为没有。
7. A。somewhere 指“某处”, 用于肯定句; anywhere 用于否定和疑问句; everywhere 指“每个地方”。
8. A。come up with 意为“想出”; catch up with 意为“赶上”。



【重难点精要】

Focus

1. It must still be there.

本句意思为: “它一定还在那里。”

句中 must be 指一种肯定的推测,意为“一定是”;may be 指可能的推测;can't be 指不可能的推测。

2. They gave me knowledge and made me happy.

本句意思为:“它们给了我知识,并让我快乐。”

本句中的 they 指 books。knowledge 为不可数名词。另外,make sb. do sth. 意为“使某人做某事”,make sb. + 形容词意为“使某人处于某种状态”,该形容词是宾语补足语。

3. She often borrows books from the school library.

本句意思为:“她经常从学校图书馆借书出来。”

borrow ... from ... 表示“从某人或某处借进某物”;lend ... to ... 表示“把某物借出给某人”。

4. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home.

本句意思为:“但是上周奶奶回家的时候忘记了带上书。”

forget to do sth. 意为“忘记要做某事”;而 forget doing sth. 意为“忘记做过某事”。left home 意为“离开家”;而 left for home 意为“启程回家”。

5. She was worried and so was the librarian.

本句意思为:“她很着急,图书管理员也一样。”

这是“so + 肯定动词(be 动词/助动词/情态动词) + 主语”的句型,表示所提到的情况与上文相同。例如:

Lucy is American. So is Lily.

6. —I've just cleaned the kitchen.

—Really? I did that hours ago.

以上句子意思为:“我刚刚打扫了厨房。”“真的吗?我几小时前就做了。”

其中第一句用了现在完成时,指过去打扫了厨房,现在厨房是干净的。第二句用了一般过去时,只强调过去打扫了厨房,现

在可能又脏了。注意 just 常与现在完成时连用,而 ago 常与一般过去时连用。例如:

I have just written a letter. 我刚写了一封信。(信已写完)

I wrote a letter last night. 我昨晚写了一封信。(可能信未写完)

7. Now her lost books are usually returned to the library.

本句意为:“现在她丢失的书通常会被还到图书馆。”

句中含有被动语态,由 be + 动词过去分词构成。are returned 为一般现在时的被动语态。

8. I guess somebody else has borrowed it.

本句意思为:“我猜别人已经把它借走了。”

else 常用于不定代词或疑问词之后,other 常用于名词之前。例如:

—Who else is in the room?

—Li Lei.

—What other things can you see?

—I can see a boat.

9. Someone will probably find it and return it sooner or later.

本句意思为:“或许迟早会有人找到并归还它的。”

sooner or later 意为“迟早,不久”,一般用于将来时。

10. A few days later, the book was still missing.

本句意思为:“几天后,书依然不见。”

a few days later 意为“几天后”,相当于 after a few days,指从过去开始几天后,多用于过去时。In a few days 指从现在开始几天后,多用于将来时。例如:

—When will your father come back?

—He will come back in a few days.

—How soon will you finish your work?

—In a few days.

11. What was worse, Grandma lost more books.

本句意思为：“更糟糕的是，奶奶丢失了更多的书。”

what was worse 意为“更糟糕的是”。类似的结构还有 what's more, “更多的是，还有”。

12. Have you traveled on a plane?

本句意思为：“你曾乘飞机旅行过吗？”

travel on a plane = travel by plane; travel in a car = travel by car; travel on a bike = travel by bike。

13. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day.

本句意思为：“直到有一天我捡到一本奶奶丢的书，我才明白他们怎么那么快收回丢的书。”

句中 until 意为“直到……”，引导时间状语从句。当主句动词为延续性动词时，主句用肯定；当主句动词为非延续性动词时，主句用否定。例如：

Please wait for me here until I come back.

Don't go away until I come back.

14. 本单元重点词语比较：

1) borrow, lend, keep, use

borrow 意为“向某人借某物”，表示“借进”，常与介词 from 连用。lend 意为“借给某人某物”，表示“借出”，常与介词 to 连用。keep 意为“留住，保持”，是一个延续性动词，有“借多久”的含义。use 意为“使用”。例如：

Can you lend me your book? / Can you lend your book to me?

I want to borrow some money from you.

You can keep the book until the weekend.

You may use my phone.

2) bring, take, get, carry

bring 意为“带来”，方向由远到近。take 意为“拿走”，方向由近到远。get 意为“去拿，去取”，其方向从说话地到别处去，再返回。carry 意为“搬运重物”，不表示动作的具体方向。例如：

Bring your homework here tomorrow.

Please take the book to the office.

Can you get me some paper?

The bag is too heavy for me to carry.

3) look for, find, find out

look for 强调“寻找”这一动作，不涉及结果。find 意为“找到”，表示找到某一有形物品的结果。find out 意为“查清，查明”，表示“发现（某事情）”的结果。例如：

What are you looking for?

I can't find my book.

I want to find out who has taken away my book.

4) forget, leave

forget 意为“忘记”，后接人或物，不接具体地点。leave 意为“离开，留下”，引申出“忘记”之意。例如：

Sorry, I forgot my homework.

I left my homework at home.



【突破训练】

Break Through

I. 选择填空。

() 1. —I _____ just _____ my homework.

—Really? I _____ it an hour ago.

A. have, done, have done B. did, done, did

- C. have, done, did D. have, did, have done
- () 2. —There is someone at the door. Who _____ it be? Is it the milkman?
—No. It _____ 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. will, mustn't
- () 3. —I heard Jane did well in her Chinese.
—_____.
A. So he did B. So did she
C. So did her sister D. So I did
- () 4. —Have you got _____ to say?
—No, I haven't.
A. other anything B. anything else
C. any other D. something more
- () 5. —Don't forget _____ the lights before you leave.
—No problem.
A. turn off B. turning off
C. to turn off D. to turn up
- () 6. —Can I _____ this book?
—Yes, but you mustn't _____ it to others.
A. borrow, lend B. lend, keep
C. lend, borrow D. borrow, keep
- () 7. —Where did you go last weekend?
—I _____ for Beijing on business.
A. got B. arrived C. left D. came
- () 8. —Tell your parents what you did. They will know the truth
_____.

—OK, I will.

A. at first

B. at last

C. at times

D. at the same time

- () 9. The government has found a way to _____ people to protect the environment.

A. make

B. encourage

C. let

D. stop

- () 10. —Have you got any books about the moon?

—Sorry, we haven't got any _____.

A. for a moment

B. in a moment

C. at the moment

D. sooner or later

- () 11. The boy didn't see the car _____ it was too late.

A. when

B. but

C. until

D. while

- () 12. —David, I left my glasses at my office. Could you _____ them _____ for me?

—Sure, Mrs Wang. Glad to help.

A. give, back

B. get, back

C. go, back

D. take, back

II. 完形填空。

Mrs Black was a famous musician several years ago. She _____ (1) _____ music at a school and her students did well in their lessons. They like her very much. _____ (2) _____ the old woman stays at home with her husband. The old man looks after his wife well and she is _____ (3) _____ worried about anything. Her students _____ (4) _____ forget their teacher when they win their prizes. She often _____ (5) _____ some presents on her birthday and at Christmas, and she is very _____ (6) _____.

Just like some old people, Mrs Black finds that her _____ (7) _____ is failing. Sometimes she forgets _____ (8) _____ she did or will do. It often

gets her in (9). Her (10) has noticed it and asked her to see a famous doctor who lives in the capital. He bought two tickets (11) London and told her to put (12) into her handbag while she was playing the piano. The next morning, when they reached the (13) just in time to catch the plane, Mrs Black said, "I wish we'd brought the (14) with us. " "Don't be a fool, dear!" said Mr Black. "We are not going to hold a concert, but to see a (15). " "I know, " she said, "but I've left the tickets on it!"

- () 1. A. loved B. taught C. enjoyed D. studied
 () 2. A. Now B. Once C. Still D. Soon
 () 3. A. always B. often C. never D. sometimes
 () 4. A. can't B. have to C. must D. would
 () 5. A. buys B. prepares C. makes D. receives
 () 6. A. nervous B. worried C. sad D. happy
 () 7. A. sight B. hearing C. interest D. memory
 () 8. A. what B. how C. why D. where
 () 9. A. place B. danger C. trouble D. surprise
 () 10. A. husband B. daughter C. son D. student
 () 11. A. for B. in C. from D. of
 () 12. A. it B. them C. this D. that
 () 13. A. airport B. bus stop C. station D. harbour
 () 14. A. money B. music C. tickets D. piano
 () 15. A. doctor B. film C. play D. house

III. 完成对话。

A: _____ (1)

B: Have you got any books on science?

A: _____ (2) Oh, no, we haven't. But we've got some books about history. _____ (3)

B: Oh, no, thanks. But when can I borrow one on science?

A: _____ (4)

B: Thank you very much.

A: _____ (5)

B: See you later.

A: See you.

IV. 书面表达。

李雷喜欢阅读科技类的书,他经常到图书馆借书。一天,当他走进图书馆时,管理员发现他很着急的样子。原来他因为粗心弄丢了图书馆的书,管理员劝他别着急,如果有人发现那本书,一定会还到图书馆的。正在这时,吉姆走进图书馆,告诉他们他在校园里捡到一本图书馆的书。那本书正是李雷丢的那一本。

请根据以上内容提要,写一篇短文。

【答案】

I. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B
10. C 11. C 12. B

II. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. C
10. A 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. A