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未来基础教育研究中心 策划

初二英语 (全一册)



名师三导

学·练·考

课堂达标训练与
考试高分突破

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- 北师大附中
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名师三导

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初三英语（全一册）

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策 划 未来基础教育研究中心

主 编 王 毅

副 主 编 石春风

编 者 杨愿华 李 静 潘 瑾

唐金霞 陈 新 郑 慧

钱芊宏

责任编辑 高 安 孟讲儒



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前 言

《名师三导—学练考》丛书是未来基础教育研究中心的教育专家们经过广泛的调查和深入的研究，创新策划并组织国内诸多名牌中小学校的优秀骨干教师，精心撰写、全力打造的品牌助学读物。

我们编写这套丛书的目的是帮助学生充分挖掘自身的潜能，减轻沉重的学业负担和考试压力，增长知识，增长智慧，增长才干，身心都得到健康和谐的发展，真正成为适应新世纪日趋激烈的竞争和挑战的优秀人才。

今天的中小学生能否成为适应未来社会发展需要的人才，不仅是每位家长关心的问题，也是我们社会关注的焦点。我们认为，在基础教育阶段，每一个孩子都有权利得到同等水平、同等质量的教育。然而，由于种种主客观原因，并不是每一个孩子都能够充分享受同样的权利。于是，望子成龙、盼女成凤的家长们，都不遗余力地要让自己的孩子进“名校”、上“重点”，但实际上，能够进“名校”、上“重点”的孩子毕竟只是少数，这种严酷的现实给许多家庭和孩子都造成了沉重的负担和压力。我们认为，“名校”之所以能成为“名校”的重要原因之一，就是它有更多的“名师”。因此，我们竭诚聘请了众多“名校”中的“名师”来担纲撰写这套丛书，就是希望把他们多年的教学和科研成果——他们的智慧、才学、经验的结晶贡献出来，让更多的孩子能够共享。换句话说，我们希望通过这套丛书，让更多的孩子能够得到“名师”的指点，而这也正是《名师三导》丛书命名的含义所在。因此，这套丛书不仅在体例构架上，而且在内容上都突出和强调了一个“导”字。

首先是“导学”。我们认为，中小学生需要学习一些基本的知识，但是，我们不赞成死记硬背的学习方式，反对传统的“填鸭式”的教学模式。因此，我们的导学注重启发式的点拨，注重指导中小学生逐步掌握科学的学习方法。只有这样，学生才能够学得活、学得深、学得透，才能够将知识转化为能力，“学以致用”；也只有这样，学生才能够提高学习效率，从而使学习不再成为一种负担。

其次是“导练”。我们认为，学生不管是学习知识还是技能，都离不开一定的训练。然而，许多教师对学生的训练都采用的是“题海战术”，大量重复、烦琐、枯燥

的习题作业，并不能起到良好的训练效果，只能让学生苦不堪言，丧失对学习的兴趣。因此，这套丛书的“导练”部分，注重的是科学性、合理性和有效性，所有的习题都是精选精编的，具有典型性和迁移性；习题的编排由浅入深，从易到难，分层递进，符合科学的学习规律和学生的认知水平；而“练”中有“导”，则强化了训练的针对性和目的性，避免了训练的随意性和盲目性。导练的文字，采用的是要言不烦的夹注点评，既有思路点拨，又有方法指导和规律总结，使学生能够举一反三，触类旁通，实现由知识到能力的过渡。这部分内容也可以说是“导学”内容的深化、细化。

再次是“导考”。我们不是“应试教育”的拥护者，但科学合理的考试还是不可少的。学校的教学质量，学生的学习效果，目前还都要靠各种形式的考试来检验。更何况，我们的学生都将要面临各级各类的选拔性考试，如何在激烈的竞争中胜出，无疑是学校、教师、家长、学生共同关注的一件大事。我们不回避这一现实。这部分题型都是按照最新的考试要求仔细挑选、精心设计的，并在针对性训练中给予具体有效的指导，目的就是帮助我们的读者能在考试中最大限度地发挥出自己的水平，考出自己最好的成绩！

最后，这套丛书的各册之后，都附有准确详尽的答案，并突出了“导”的功能，对重点难点考点习题，都给予解题的提示或指导，以便于学生自学和老师家长辅导。

本丛书从策划、编写到出版，都倾注了我们巨大的心血，但容或还有不足之处。本着“一切为了读者”的服务理念，我们诚恳地希望广大读者给我们提出宝贵的意见和建议，以便我们重印时修改完善。

丛书编委会

2002年6月

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Unit 1 In the library



导 练

——同步达标训练

[90 分钟]

I. 根据汉语提示及所给词的适当形式填空。

1. He _____ (pay) 200 yuan for the coat.
2. Our library bought some new _____. (shelf)
3. I've just finished _____ (read) the book.

后跟动词原形吗?

4. She has looked for her bike _____ (到处), but she still can't find it.
5. Have you got any books about _____? (生物)

II. 选择填空。

1. Have you seen the Yellow River _____?
A. already B. yet C. still D. ever
2. You used to _____ in America. Now you are in China, I think you will soon get used to _____ here.
A. live, live B. live, living C. living, live D. living, living
3. How much did you _____ the computer?
A. pay on B. spend for C. pay for D. spend to
4. I _____ a book _____ the moon _____ the library.
A. borrowed, on, from B. borrowed, about, to
C. lent, about, for D. lent, on, from
5. —Have you found the lost pen _____? —Yes, I _____.
A. already, did B. yet, did C. still, have D. yet, have
6. You have never lost a book before, _____?
A. haven't you B. don't you C. have you D. did you
7. How much did you spend _____ this bike?

用哪个介词呢?



导 学

——知识要点导引

A 词组点拨

five minutes ago

五分钟前

at the moment

此时, 此刻

used to be a Chinese tea-

cher 曾是位语文老师

to 后用动词原形,
表示过去的习惯

pay for the book 付款买

书 paid, paid

come up with

提出 (建议), 想出来

several days later

几天之后

several: 几个, 数个,
与 some 意思相符

travel on a train = by tra-

in 乘火车旅行

read on many different

subjects 关于, 等于 about

涉猎关于不同科目的

each of the borrowed

books 每一本被借来的书

somebody else 别人, 其

他的人

常位于不定代词
或疑问代词之后

borrow ... from...

从……借来

与 lend ... to ... 是一对

反义词

get the book back

寻回那本书

put down the book

放下书

walk away with the book

↑
轻易地读懂了那本书

轻易地获胜; 轻易地赢得了某物

B 交际用语和句型

Why don't you ... ?

你怎么不……呢?

e. g.

Why don't you do your homework?

Have you got ... ?

你有……吗?

I have got a pen.

↑
等于 have

我有一支钢笔。

You are welcome!

不用谢!

A few days later, the book was still missing.

几天之后, 书仍没找到。

Have you ever been abroad?

你曾在国外呆过吗?

I've just made my bed.

我刚刚整理了我的床铺。

It must be still there.

↑
肯定形式的推测, 否定形式为 can't be

它肯定还在那里。

A. for B. to C. on D. by

8. Let's go to play football, _____?

A. don't we B. do we C. shall we D. will you

9. How long did it take them _____ out the problem?

A. to working B. working C. worked D. to work

10. —Excuse me. Have you got a knife?

—I think I've got _____.

A. one B. it C. this D. that

11. I'm sure I _____ it three days ago.

↑
用于什么时态呢?

A. lost B. lose C. have lost D. will lose

12. She was worried and _____ the librarian.

A. such was B. such is C. so is D. so was

13. She _____ just _____ her bed.

A. have, make B. has, made
C. will, make D. has, making

14. Have you _____ made dumplings? Yes, I have _____.

A. always, ever B. ever, ever
C. ever, often D. often, yet

15. I have got _____ many different books on the subject.

A. such B. so C. too D. just

III. 句型转换。

1. Have you got any books about music? (写出同义句)

_____ you _____ any books about music?

2. I paid five yuan for the pen. (同义句)

I _____ five yuan _____ the pen.

3. She's already found her book. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ she found her book _____?

4. Would you please lend me your bike? (同义句)

Could _____ your bike, please?

5. I found my key to the door two minutes ago. (就画线部分提问)

_____ you _____ your key to the door?

IV. 补全对话 (每空一词)。

A: May I 1 you?

B: Yes, 2. I want to borrow a video tape, but it's not on that shelf.

A: I guess somebody 3 has borrowed it.

B: Could you find 4 who has taken it?

A: Sure. What's the name 5 the tape?

B: "Chicken, Run."

A: Wait a 6. Let me find it on the 7.

Here it is. It 8 David Smith 9 got it.

B: 10. I know David.

V. 完形填空。

Mother's Day is a holiday for mothers. It is celebrated (庆祝) in the United States, England, India and 1 countries. In a short time, it becomes widely celebrated. Mother's Day 2 on the second Sunday in May. On that day, many people 3 gifts of love to their mothers.

The 4 of a day for mothers was 5 given by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia (费城). As a result of her 6, the celebration of the first 7 Mother's Day was 8 in Philadelphia on May 10, 1908. Soon the 9 became popular all over the U. S. A. and around the world.

In China, people do the same on the day for mothers. And, in some cities, people sometimes ask 10 to be broadcast (广播) on the radio for his or her mother only. 11 might cost a little money, 12 as it is said, "13 is invaluable (无价的)."

On May 8, 1999, just the day before the Mother's Day that year, a Chinese 14 was killed in a criminal bombing (罪恶轰炸) in Yugoslavia (南斯拉夫). Her name is Shao Yunhuan, a 15 who wrote lots of articles (文章) for Chinese newspaper. All the Chinese will remember her for ever.

- () 1. A. the other B. any other C. some other D. another
- () 2. A. lasts B. holds C. makes D. falls
- () 3. A. put B. send C. write D. post
- () 4. A. visit B. work C. trouble D. idea
- () 5. A. first B. rather C. suddenly D. carefully
- () 6. A. good news B. hard work
C. nice photo D. bad accident
- () 7. A. American B. English C. India D. Canadian
- () 8. A. holding B. held C. deciding D. decided
- () 9. A. game B. meeting C. holiday D. city
- () 10. A. a present B. a song
C. some flowers D. some clothes
- () 11. A. This B. These C. She D. They
- () 12. A. but B. though C. then D. so
- () 13. A. Money B. Time C. Love D. Hate
- () 14. A. boy B. girl C. father D. mother

C 语法剖析

现在完成时: 助动词
have (has) + 动词过去分词
(p. p)

否定式: 主语 + have
(has) + not + p. p.

一般疑问式: Have
(Has) + 主语 + p. p?

特殊疑问式: 疑问词 +
have (has) + 主语 + p. p?

- () 15. A. worker B. reporter C. doctor D. teacher

VI. 阅读理解。

(A)

Peter was eight and a half years old. His school was near his house. He always went to school and came home on foot, and he usually came back on time. But one Friday he came home late from school.

"Why are you late today?" his mother asked as soon as he entered the house.

"My teacher sent me to the headmaster after school," Peter answered.

"To the headmaster?" his mother said. "Why did she send you to him?"

"Because she asked a question in class," Peter said, "and nobody gave her the answer except me."

His mother was angry. "But why did she send you to the headmaster then? Why didn't she send all the other children?" she asked Peter.

"Because her question was 'who put ink on my chair?'"

根据短文内容判断下列句子正(T) 误(F)。

- () 1. Peter lived near his school, so he went to school on foot.
() 2. One Friday he came back later than usual.
() 3. He went to the headmaster after school to ask him a question.
() 4. Peter answered the teacher's question. That shows Peter was a clever student.

(B)

Li Shizhen was born in 1518. His father was a poor doctor. Li Shizhen saw that people fell ill. He decided to study medicine so that he could be to help people.

Li Shizhen read many books about medicine. He found many of the old medical books to be full of mistakes. So his wish was to write a new one.

He did his best to study medical science. He studied not only the herbs (草药) in his own garden, but also the wild ones. He set out many times on long journeys to collect herbs and talk with old peasants. He learned a lot from the working people.

After many years of hard work and study, Li Shizhen finished his great work "Ben Cao Gang Mu". At that time he was sixty. His book is now one of the greatest contributions (贡献) of the Chinese people to the medical science of the world.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Li Shizhen's father was _____.
A. a soldier B. a doctor C. a teacher D. a peasant
- () 2. Li Shizhen decided to study medicine because he wanted to _____.
A. make a living B. become famous
C. help the people who feel ill D. get more money
- () 3. Li Shizhen wanted to write a new medical book because _____.
A. he was a doctor B. he liked writing books
C. many medical books were full of mistakes D. he was a writer
- () 4. "Ben Cao Gang Mu" is _____.

- A. a medical book B. a medical worker C. a herb D. a dictionary
- () 5. Li Shizhen collected a lot of _____ on his long journeys.
- A. flowers B. living things C. plants D. herbs



导 考

——高分突破训练

[60 分钟]

I. 单项选择。

- (苏州市 2001 中考) I'm afraid that if you've lost the dictionary, you must _____ it.
A. pay for B. spend on C. take D. cost
- (苏州市 2001 中考) —Li Lei's never been to Australia before, _____?
—Sorry, I've no idea. 是 Li Lei is 吗?
A. is he B. has he C. isn't he D. hasn't he
- (山西省 2001 中考) —Can I _____ this book? —Yes, but you mustn't _____ it to others.
A. lend, borrow B. borrow, keep C. borrow, lend D. lend, keep
- (江西省 2001 中考) —Mary hasn't paid for the school things, has she? 注意此种反意疑问句的回答
—_____. Her mother will pay for her.
A. Yes, she has B. No, she hasn't C. Yes, she did D. No, she didn't
- (江西省 2001 中考) —How do you like Beijing, Mr Black?
—Oh, I _____ such a beautiful city.
A. don't visit B. didn't visit C. haven't visited D. hadn't visited
- (吉林省 2001 中考) You haven't changed your mind, _____?
A. do you B. are you C. have you D. did you
- (吉林省 2001 中考) If you finish reading my book, please _____ to me.
A. give it again B. give again it C. give back it D. give it back
- (吉林省 2001 中考) This shirt is so nice, but it _____ too much.
A. pays B. costs C. takes D. spends 四个单词如何区别呢?
- (黄冈市 2001 中考) There are so many wrong ideas _____ new Japanese history textbooks (教科书).
A. on B. in C. with D. of
- (黄冈市 2001 中考) —I hope Beijing can be the host (东道主) for the 2008 Olympic Games.
—_____.
A. So I do B. So do I C. So I am D. So am I

II. 补全对话。(陕西省 2001 中考)

根据下列对话中的情景, 在每空中填入一个适当的单词, 使对话恢复完整。

(Li Lei is talking with Miss Yang in the school library.)

Li Lei: Good morning, Miss Yang.

Miss Yang: Good morning, Li Lei. 1 can I do for you?

Li Lei: I'm here to 2 this book.

Miss Yang: It's great you've just finished 3. Lucy came here for the book a few minutes 4. I told 5 to come back tomorrow. Are there 6 books you 7 to borrow today?

Li Lei: Yeah, I'd like some books 8 computer science.

Miss Yang: (a few minutes later) How about this 9?

Li Lei: Let 10 see. Well, it's a 11 too difficult, I'm afraid.

Miss Yang: Maybe this one is easier, I 12.

Li Lei: OK. I'll take it. Thank you.

Miss Yang: 13 all right. 14 the way, don't forget to give it back 15 two weeks.

III. 阅读理解。(北京市海淀区 2001 中考)

阅读下面短文, 选择最佳答案。

All the students at school love Mr Green. He has worked at the school for a long time. Mr Green cleans the floors and keeps everything clean. He is very nice to the students, too. He helps them with their schoolwork and often finds things they have lost in school.

One day the students thought, "Let's do something nice for Mr Green." They bought him a beautiful shirt. The next morning when Mr Green came to work, everyone shouted, "Surprise!" Mr Green said it was the best surprise he ever had.

- Mr Green has worked at the school for _____.
A. a long time B. two weeks C. a short time D. eight days
- The students are _____ to Mr Green.
A. bad B. not kind C. nice D. not friendly
- What did the students buy for Mr Green?
A. A kite. B. A shirt. C. A radio. D. A pen.

IV. 完形填空: 阅读下面的短文, 选出最佳答案。(苏州市 2001 中考)

Jane's grandmother is very busy. Whenever (无论何时) Jane 1 her grandmother, they might have a sandwich before running to the latest star show at the photography exhibit (摄影展). Jane's grandmother had been interested in photography for a while. Now, it 2, she's interested in animals. Or 3 Dad says.

Jane thought about her grandmother. "Her work keeps her 4 enough. Kate's grandmother 5 her good meals, and Tom's grandmother just bought him a new pair of shoes. But I 6 sandwiches and lessons on stars? Oh, 7, I guess I'd better call and see what she wants to do. 8 she'll take me to the Zoo."

A few minutes 9, Jane hung up the phone. Then she ran to her father, 10, "Dad! Dad! Grandma's going to Africa (非洲), and she wants me to go with her!"

1. A. phoned B. visited C. remembered D. heard
2. A. says B. reads C. seems D. likes
3. A. neither B. nor C. so D. then
4. A. quiet B. angry C. healthy D. busy
5. A. buys B. cooks C. finds D. asks
6. A. bring B. eat C. get D. save
7. A. hooray B. hi C. hello D. well
8. A. Maybe B. Certainly C. Luckily D. Suddenly
9. A. ago B. later C. before D. less
10. A. hurrying B. shouting C. guessing D. wishing

V. 书面表达。(大连市 2001 中考)

假如今天你是值日生, 请根据下表的提示, 写一篇 80 词左右的值日生报告。开头语已为你写好。

注意: 文中应包括表中所有的内容, 也可适当增加细节, 使内容连贯。

日期	6 月 22 日 星期五
天气	晴
出勤情况	汤姆缺席 (上周回英国度假)
一件事	1. 梅梅拾到我丢失的一本图书馆的书 2. 送还图书馆 3. 图书馆的王老师告诉我今后应…… 4. 感谢梅梅

开头语: It's my turn to be on duty today...

Unit 2 Water sports



导学

——知识要点导引

A 词组点拨

several times 几次

↑
(在这里表示次数)

all over the world

全世界

↑
(固定词组)

be famous for...

因……而著名

give up his job

放弃他的工作

ever since =since

从……起一直到现在

have a night off 在外玩

一个晚上

↑
(固定词组)

so far = until now

↑
(常与现在完成时态连用)

到现在为止; 到目前为止

止

come true 实现

a big crowd of people

一大群人

speak highly of

称赞, 表扬

be proud of

↑
(adj.)

引以为荣, 感到自豪



导练

——同步达标训练

[90 分钟]

I. 根据汉语提示及所给词的适当形式填空。

- I have been to Dalian _____. (two)
- There are some _____ (different) between China and America.
- My uncle has gone to New Zealand on _____. (busy)
- Please bring the story book to school tomorrow if _____. (可能的)
- He works as a _____ (兼任的, 一部分工作时间的) assistant in a surf shop in the morning.

II. 单项选择。

- "Where is Lucy?" "She _____ to Paris."
A. has left B. has gone C. is going D. has been
- "_____ have you been there?" "Only once."
A. How long B. How soon C. How many times D. How often
- I have never lost a book _____.
A. ago B. before C. two weeks ago D. two weeks before.
- Many students are singing happily in the classroom, their teacher is _____ them, too.
A. between B. in the middle C. among D. middle
↑ (两者之间) ↑ (三者或以上之间)
- Jim _____ never _____ any Japanese before.
A. did, learn B. does, speak C. has, spoke D. has, spoken
- Uncle Wang speaks _____ English _____ Japanese. He knows two foreign languages.
A. either... or B. neither... nor
C. neither... also D. not only... but also
- _____ has been to Cape Town. (no one 后不能有表示范围的 of 短语)
A. None of us B. No one of us