

互 动 课 堂 丛 书

初三英语

互动课堂

HUDONGKETANG

中国教辅图书策划专家 ▶ 希扬 主编

开放课堂
师生互动
突出主体
教学相长

主体参与

希扬
主编


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互动课堂

初三英语

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《互动课堂》丛书

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序 言

序 言

创新,是我们的灵魂。

这套《互动课堂》是我们继《走向清华北大》、《课堂新思维点悟》之后,奉献给广大中学生朋友的一套崭新的素质教育同步系列丛书。

素质教育是当前课堂教学改革的主旋律。如何利用课堂这个主渠道,培养具有自学能力、自主能力和创新能力的优秀人才,已成为广大教育工作者和出版者共同面对的世纪课题。而未来社会所需要的是有慧心、有灵气、会学习、会沟通、富有团队精神的人才,为社会提供这样的人才是教育工作者的神圣使命,也是教育的目标所在。

何谓《互动课堂》?通过教师的趣引妙答,引发和激励所有学生主动参与到教学中来,师生相互交流,相互沟通,亲密合作,共同探究的“互动形式”的课堂,称之为《互动课堂》。由传统的被动接受式学习转向主动探索性学习,让学生最大程度发挥主观能动性,提升主体能力,培养科学精神,提高创新素质。同时,也促使教师较快地提高专业能力和水平。通过这种形式教师可以由教会变为会教,学生可以由学会变为会学。《互动课堂》是一种提高教与学双方积极性,从而有效提高学习成绩,在学习知识的过程中掌握学习方法的先进模式。这是目前素质教育在课堂教学改革中的最前沿成果,也是这套《互动课堂》丛书贯穿始终的“教与学”新理念。

本书除按照教学大纲的要求列出知识结构,设计了“知识要点”、“重点难点”和“自测自评”外,还精心设置了“例题精析”中的“解题点悟”和“师生交流”栏目,形成题前“名师分析题意,点拨解题思路,启迪悟性”和题后“学生提问”,“教师趣引妙答”的师生平等交流、教学互动的课堂新模式,是我国教辅书籍中第一套突出名师和学生“零距离”交流的丛书,这也正是本书最大的“亮点”。

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同时,本书更加突出学生的主体地位。丛书的题型设计从学生的角度出发,依据学习心理学规律,精心编排了:(1)双基练习题——自测自评题;(2)能力训练题——培养能力强化题;(3)考上重点大学的创新研究题——分层提高能力题。三组题由易趋难,使学生不断克服各种障碍,取得一次次的进步,使其始终处在积极、活跃的学习状态,最终获得成功。

让你的课堂因此而精彩!这是我们大家共同的心愿。

参加本套丛书编写的人员还有:向荣、老皮、杨谋、杨率、力云、王力、宋力、辉民、自立、步周、小祥、师艳茹、金宏艳、陈新春、李春才、陈晓花、肖哨卡、梁丰、张三中、张宇。

希揚

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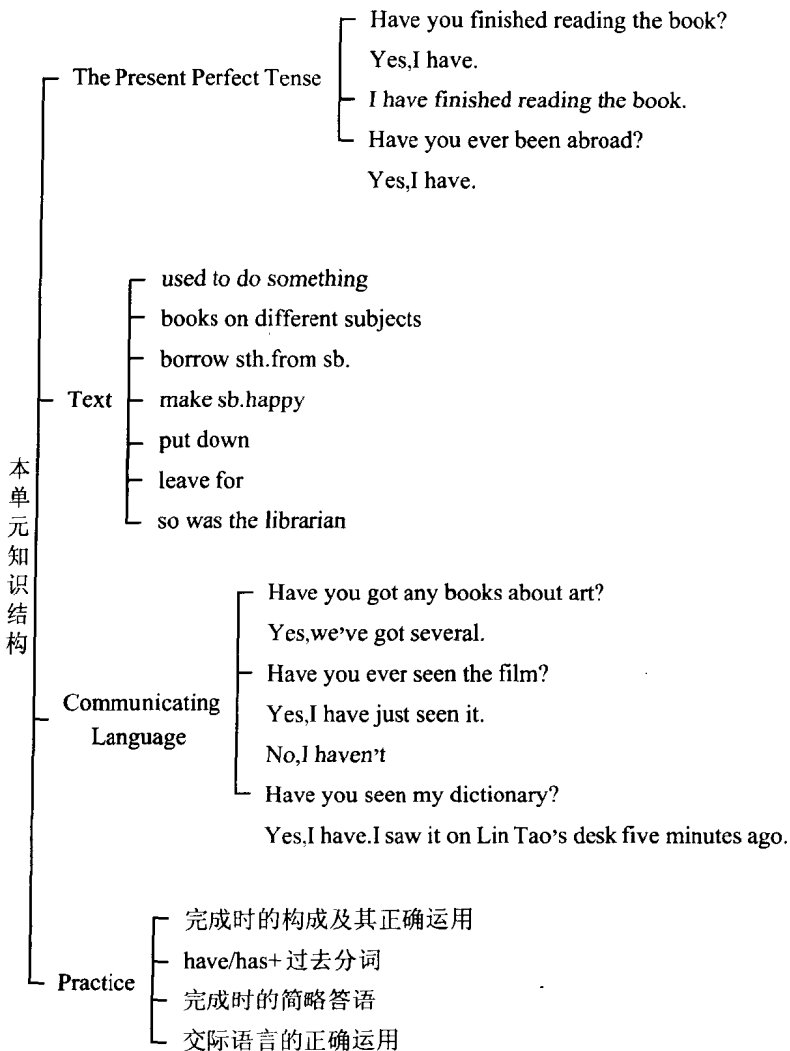
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Unit 1 In the library



知识结构



Unit 1 In the library

中考目标

1. 目标要求

中考 知识点	项目 要求	中考要求	
	能力层次	具体要求	
现在完成时	掌握	区分现在完成时与一般过去时	
一般疑问句	掌握	将 have, has 提前	
否定句	掌握	在 have, has 后加 not	
just	掌握	区分 just 和 just now	
have, has	掌握	注意区分现在完成时中助动词 have, has 与实义动词 have, has 的用法	

2. 能力要求

本单元学习的是现在完成时。在初学时,要求学生区分现在完成时与一般现在时、现在完成时与一般过去时。现在完成时表示动作发生在过去,但对现在造成一定影响;而一般现在时表示现在经常发生的动作;一般过去时则表明动作发生在过去,但不强调对现在造成的影响。

如: He lives in the city of Beijing. 强调他现在住在北京。

He lived in the city of Beijing. 强调他过去住在北京,现在已不住在那儿了。

He has lived in the city of Beijing for years. 强调他从过去的某个时间开始,就一直住在北京,而且现在还在北京居住。

知识要点

1. 单词

umbrella, library, several, chemistry, biology, perhaps, ever, lost, yard, history, knowledge, librarian, yet, return, probably, sadly, bookmark, wonderful, encourage, abroad, once, kitchen, copy, tick, correct, sentence, information, screen, spoil, drop

2. 词组

a CD player, on that shelf, in the school library, borrow... from..., used to, on many different subjects, make me happy, put down, leave for, sooner or later, pay for, come up with, think of, return... to..., get... from..., a video tape

3. 句型

(1) I/You have just seen...

(2) Have you/ I seen... yet?

Yes, I/you /we/they have.

(3) We have just seen...

(4) Have we seen... yet?

No, I/you/we/they haven't.

(5) They have just seen...

(6) Have they seen... yet?

She/He/It has just seen...

(7) Has she/he/it seen... yet?

Yes, she/he/it has.

No, she/he/it hasn't.

4. 语法

现在完成时的基本构成: 助动词 *have/has* + 过去分词。

一般疑问句将助动词提前。

否定句在助动词后加 *not*。



重点难点

1. Have you got...? 同 Do you have...?, 意思是“你有……? ”。Have you got...? 句型为完成时, 但已失去完成时的含义。如:

Have you got any books? 你有书吗?

Has she got a ruler? 她有尺子吗?

Have you got anything to eat? 你有吃的吗?

2. Perhaps he's seen it. 此句为完成时态, 其中 he's 是 he has 的缩写形式。

He's got a new pen. 他有支新钢笔。

She's lost her bike. 她的自行车丢了。

He's seen the film. 他已经看过这部电影了。

Unit 1 In the library

3. There he is! 这个句子为倒装句型。在英语中,以 here, there 开头的句子常为倒装句。当主语为代词时半倒装,主语为名词时全倒装。试比较:

- { Here it is! 它在这儿!
- { Here is the bus! 公共汽车在这儿!
- { There they are. 他们在那儿!
- { There comes a little dog. 那儿来了只小狗。
- { There are the boys. 男孩子在那儿。
- { Here she is. 她在这儿。

4. It must be still there. 它肯定还在那儿。must 在这儿表示猜测。

He must be at home. 他肯定在家。

They must be in their classroom. 他们肯定在他们的教室里。

She must know the truth. 她肯定知道真相。

5. used to: 过去常常……,此句型后动词原形,表示过去常常做某事, be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。如:

He used to get up early. 他过去常常起得很早。

They used to play football in the park. 他们过去常常在公园踢足球。

She used to live in Shanghai. 她过去住在上海。

He is used to living in Shanghai. 他已经习惯住在上海了。

They are used to talking in English. 他们习惯于用英语交谈。

She is used to having fast food. 她习惯吃快餐。

6. Her hobby is to read. 其中动词不定式做表语。如:

His job is to feed animals. 他的工作是喂动物。

His job is to sell books. 他的工作是卖书。

My hobby is to play football. 我的爱好是踢足球。

7. She likes reading books on many different subjects. 她喜欢阅读关于各种学科的书藉。

on: 关于,常用于一些文字表述很系统、很专业化的东西前。about: 关于,用于比较随便的话题。如:

a talk on the history of China 一次关于中国历史的话题

a book on history 一本关于历史的书

talk on different subjects 谈许多话题

What are you talking about? 你们在谈什么呢?

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This book is about Lei Fen. 这本书是关于雷锋的。

Don't talk about others. 不要谈论别人。

8. Grandma likes to borrow books from the library. 奶奶喜欢从图书馆借书。

borrow sth. from sb. 等于 borrow sb. sth. 从某人或某处借某物。borrow: 借入, lend: 借出, 固定词组为 lend sth. to sb. 或 lend sb. sth. 如:

borrow some money from you (= borrow you some money) 从你那儿借些钱

borrow a book from the library 从图书馆借本书

borrow a pen from Jim (= borrow Jim a pen) 从吉姆那儿借支钢笔

You lent some money to me. (= I borrowed some money from you.) 你借给我一些钱。(=我借了你一些钱。)

Jim lent a pen to Lily. (= Lily borrowed a pen from Jim.) 吉姆借给莉莉一支笔。(=莉莉从吉姆那儿借了一支笔。)

I will lend my bike to you. (= You will borrow a bike from me.) 我会将自行车借给你的。(=你将从我这儿借辆自行车。)

9. make me happy (使我感到快乐) make sb. + 形容词, 意为“使某人感到……”, 其中形容词做补语。再如:

It made me thirsty. 它使我感到口渴。

The work makes him tired. 这个工作使他很累。

The story makes us happy. 这个故事使我们很开心。

10. leave for: 出发去某处, 介词要用 for。再如:

leave for Tokyo 出发去东京

leave for my hometown 出发去我的家乡

leave for that city 出发去那个城市

11. sooner or later: 迟早。这是一个副词性的短语, 常作状语。如:

Sooner or later, they will come back. 他们迟早会回来的。

You'll understand me sooner or later. 你迟早会了解我的。

I'll finish it sooner or later. 我迟早会做完它的。

12. So was the librarian. 这个句型为倒装句, so 表示“也”。它通常与上一句表达的意思一致。如:

He is a student, so am I. 他是个学生, 我也是。

They can swim, so can Jim. 他们会游泳, 吉姆也会。

He will go to Beijing, so will his sister. 他将要去北京, 他的妹妹也去。

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13. in each of the borrowed books: 在每本借的书里。each 通常指固定的若干个的每个,着重于个别。它作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式;还可以作同位语。every 是形容词,指数目不确定的许多人或物中的每一个,着重于全体。只有在与名词连用或构成复合词时,才能作主语或宾语,不能作同位语。如:

She knows each student of the class. 她认识这个班的每一个学生。

She knows every student of the class. 她认识这个班的所有学生。

Each of us has an English dictionary. (= Every one of us has an English dictionary). 我们每个人都有一本英语词典。

They each have their own hobbies. 他们每人都有自己的爱好。

3-1 例题精析

_____ you _____ (read) the book? Yes, I have. I like it very much.

※ 解题点悟

本题主要考查学生对现在完成时与一般过去时的掌握情况。在做题时,一定要将整道题读完。单从第一句上看,本题既可以填现在完成时,又可以填一般过去时,但根据第二句的回答 Yes, I have, 我们可以判断本题答案为 Have, read。

There _____ .

- A. the dogs, came B. come, they
C. they, comes D. come, the dogs

※ 解题点悟

本题考查的是学生对以 there, here 开头的倒装句的掌握情况。首先我们应排除 C. they, comes, 因为它的主语与动词不一致。然后我们在进一步排除 A. the dogs, came, 因为它的主语 the dogs 是名词,应用全倒装。而 B. come, they 则应使用半倒装,所以正确答案应为 D。

I _____ already _____ this book. _____ you _____ it yet?

- A. don't, read, Have, read B. have, read, Have, read

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C. /, read, Did, read

D. have, read, Did, read

※解题点悟

从本单元所学有关现在完成时的内容,可知它常与 *already, yet, just* 等连用,所以本题两句话时态都应该是现在完成时,但是 *already* 常用于肯定句,而 *yet* 常用于否定句中。所以本题正确答案应为 B。

※师生交流

S: 请看这道改错题: *I have seen the film yesterday.* 我昨天已经看过这场电影了。我觉得没错啊,它到底错在哪儿呢?

T: 根据汉语直译,这道题好像没有错,但是英语中要根据时间确定时态,本题的时间是 *yesterday*, 所以它的时态应该是一般过去时,而不应该是现在完成时。我们一定要将这两种时态区分清楚,避免类似的错误。例如:

I have just finished my homework. 我刚刚完成作业。

I finished my homework just now. 我刚才做完了作业。

S: 老师,请看这道改错题:

Have you finished reading the newspaper? No, I haven't already. 它错在哪儿? 完成时通常不是与 *already, yet, just* 等连用吗?

T: 是的,这些词通常与现在完成时连用,但是它们的用法不太相同。*already* 主要用于肯定句,在疑问句和否定句中则用 *yet*, 所以 *I haven't already* 应改为 *I haven't yet*。例如:

I have seen the film already. 我已经看过这部电影了。

I haven't seen the film yet. 我还没有看过这部电影。

Have you seen the film yet? 你看过这部电影了吗?

S: 老师,这个词组怎么翻译?(别的东西),我这样翻译对不对? *other things, else something.* *other* 和 *else* 都是其他的,它们有什么区别?

T: *other* 是形容词,修饰名词,放在修饰词之前。*else* 也是形容词,它主要修饰疑问词和不定代词,放在所修饰词之后。例如:

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other people, somebody else 其他的人

What other things can you see in the zoo?

What else can you see in the zoo? 你在动物园还能看见什么?

I have something else to tell you.

I have other things to tell you.

我还有其他的事情要告诉你。

所以你翻译的这两个词组, other things 是对的, 而第二个词组, 应将 else 放在所修饰词之后, 翻译为: something else。在今后的练习中, 一定要区分这两个词的用法, 不要再犯类似的错误。

自测自评题

一、介词填空

1. They are leaving _____ Japan.
2. How much do you have to pay _____ the lost book?
3. Please pass me the books _____ that shelf.
4. He likes reading books _____ many different subjects.
5. One day the librarian came up _____ an idea.
6. You must return the books _____ the library on time.
7. Thank you _____ your help.
8. I want to borrow some books _____ my friends.
9. He flew to Japan _____ the next plane.
10. We often listen to music _____ radio.

二、用动词的适当形式填空

1. _____ you _____ (finish) your homework yet?
2. My father and I _____ (watch) TV from 7 to 9 yesterday evening.
3. How many times _____ you _____ (be) to Nanjing?
Only once. I _____ (go) there two years ago.
4. I _____ (not finish) the work yet.
5. He _____ just _____ (do) it.
6. Mother often tell us _____ (do) our homework carefully.
7. He used to _____ (live) in the country. But now, he is used to _____ (live) in the big city.

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8. If you _____ (find) the lost book, please return it to the library.
9. He _____ (go) to the park just now.
10. Let me _____ (help) him _____ (look) for his lost bag.

三、句型转换

1. They have cleaned the classroom. (一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ the classroom?
2. Has he bought a new bike? (否定回答)
No, _____ .
3. She used to be a Chinese teacher. (画线部分提问)
_____ she _____ to be?
4. My brother likes reading books very much. (画线部分提问)
_____ your brother like reading books?
5. Lily has been to Guangzhou already. (否定句)
Lily _____ been to Guangzhou _____ .
6. How wonderful the idea was! (近义句)
_____ idea it is!
7. They each have a new chair. (近义句)
_____ them _____ a new chair.
8. The boy paid 100 yuan for his coat. (画线部分提问)
_____ the boy _____ for his coat?
9. They have listened to this song once. (画线部分提问)
_____ they listened to this song?
10. She has been abroad. (画线部分提问)
_____ she been?

主体参与测评题

一、找出画线部分读音不同的选项

- () 1. A. lost B. most C. those D. nose
() 2. A. Chinese B. chair C. chemistry D. reach
() 3. A. question B. station C. dictionary D. nation
() 4. A. young B. encourage C. course D. double
() 5. A. white B. whose C. which D. what

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- () 6. A. strange B. rain C. run D. uncle
() 7. A. borrow B. shower C. yellow D. slow
() 8. A. early B. heard C. learn D. near

二、根据要求转换词形

1. shelf _____ (复数) 2. see _____ (过去分词)
3. foreign _____ (名词) 4. travel _____ (现在分词)
5. ever _____ (反义词) 6. take _____ (过去分词)
7. library _____ (复数) 8. lost _____ (原形)
9. maybe _____ (同义词) 10. drop _____ (过去分词)

三、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. He _____ (have) dumplings for lunch yesterday.
2. Is the book on the desk _____? (you)
3. They used to _____ (play) football in the park.
4. "I think I have to pay for it." said the boy _____. (sad)
5. One of the _____ (library) is my aunt.
6. Have you ever been abroad? Yes, but only _____. (one)
7. He has just finished _____ (do) his homework.
8. A few days later, the book is still _____. (miss)
9. He will be back _____ (soon) or later.
10. Have you ever _____ (eat) fish and chips?

四、选择填空

- () 1. You can _____ the book for two weeks.
A. borrow B. lend C. keep D. buy
() 2. What can we get _____ the library?
A. from B. to C. for D. on
() 3. I finished my homework _____.
A. just B. just now C. ever D. now
() 4. We are going on a field trip if it _____ tomorrow.
A. will rain B. is going to rain
C. doesn't rain D. rain
() 5. Have you _____ the film? Yes, I _____ it yesterday.
A. saw, saw B. seen, seen