

必胜英语



BI SHENG YING YU WAN QUAN DANG AN

初中三年级

全国重点中学特高级教师 编写

全力打造

- 全 全过程 全训练 全综合
- 新 新理念 新方法 新题型
- 真 真精讲 真精练 真解析

完全档案

中国少年儿童出版社

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BI SHENG YING YU WAN QUAN DANG AN

初中三年級

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完全档案

NBA232/17

中国少年儿童出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

必胜完全档案. 初三英语/ 胡德康编. —北京: 中国
少年儿童出版社, 2002

ISBN 7-5007-3626-6

I. 必… II. 胡… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料

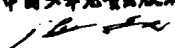
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2002)第034461号

必胜英语·完全档案

初三英语

BI SHENG YING YU WAN QUAN DANG AN

◆ 出版发行: 中国少年儿童出版社
出 版 人: 

主 编: 胡德康
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社 址: 北京东四十二条二十一号 邮政编码: 100708
电 话: 010-64032266 咨询电话: 65956688-31

印 刷: 北京集惠印刷有限公司 经 销: 全国新华书店

开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印 张: 8.625 印张
2002年6月北京第1版 2002年7月北京第1次印刷
字 数: 198千字 印 数: 1—10000册

ISBN 7-5007-3626-6/G·2418

(初三语、代、英) 总定价: 29.40元 本册: 9.80元

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前 言

本套丛书是以全日制普通初级和高级中学教科书（试验修订本）为依据而编写的，供使用人教版最新教材的初、高中各年级学生学习和使用。

长期以来，如何全面而系统地掌握各学科的基础知识，打牢扎实的学习基本功？如何确定和把握教材中的重点、难点，做到以点带面、融汇贯通？如何运用所学的知识正确地解析各类习题（特别是疑难问题），做到举一反三、触类旁通？以及如何根据学子的年龄与思维特征，逐步地启迪和培养其综合分析与创新的能力？——这些一直都是广大同学与企盼子女能够学业有成的家长所共同关心，并热切渴望得到解决的问题。本丛书正是以解决这些问题为目标，汇集了目前国内一大批具有丰富教学经验的中学特、高级教师及部分资深教育专家共同精心编写的。丛书所阐述的学习方法及选用的各种例题与习题，都是这些著名的教育专家多年从事教学工作心血的结晶。其中有许多是第一次与广大读者见面，它的出版，为我国广阔的教辅图书市场增添了一颗绚丽的明星。

全书共设有“目标浏览”、“实践探究”、“点拨引导”、“开拓创新”、“知识结构”、“专题研究”、“反馈评估”等七个栏目，从不同角度和侧面对教材中的知识点、重点和难点进行了扼要的介绍、细致的讲解、全面的分析与深入的研讨。是一套与教材紧密结合，具有极强的指导性、实用性与可读性的优秀综合助学读物。丛书的主要特点有：

点面结合 结构合理 “目标浏览”，简要地指出了每节知识和

能力的要求，提示重点、难点。“知识结构”，对全章知识的相互关系或体系，作出具体说明或列出知识网络图，加以归纳和总结，重点明确突出，知识体系脉络清晰。

精讲细解 注重实效 “实践探究”，精选部分典型例题，详加分析讲解，力求使学生领会解题思路、夯实基础。“点拨引导”，对重点、难点作深入的剖析、释疑，对学生疑惑的问题，给予科学、详尽的点拨。以梯次递进的有效方式，将对一般问题的回答与对疑难问题的解析，浑然溶为一体。

循序渐进 拓展创新 “开拓创新”，对有关知识作了适当的引伸、扩展，介绍和探讨了不同的解题方法及实际应用中有创意的问题，进一步提升了学生的智能水平。“专题研究”，对各章节中重要的有综合意义的问题或方法，进行了深入的探究和拓展。这两个栏目的设立，为学生认识能力与思维能力的提高，开辟了广阔的空间。

自检自测 寓教于练 “反馈评估”，每一小节均精选了一定数量与教学内容密切联系的精典试题，以供学生自我训练与评估使用。在每章（单元）之后，又设有针对性很强的测试卷，以便学生自我检测之用。习题演练是学习的一项极为重要的内容，也为学生检测自己的理解、论证与解题能力，提供了一条佳径。

书山有路勤为径，学海无涯“巧”作舟。我们所说的“巧”，是指能迅速地掌握准确的基本概念、娴熟的解题技巧、富有想象力的创新思维，而这正是我们编写此书的宗旨。同时，也是我们献给广大师生与读者的一份厚礼！

编者

2002 年 6 月

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Unit 1 In the library

一、目标浏览

【重点词语】 already, on, used to, put (sth.) down, pay for (sth.), come up with, get...back, pick up

【重点句型】

- Have you got...
- Yes, I/we have. (No, I/we haven't.)
- Have you/they ever picked up a library book?
- Yes, I/we/they have. (No, I/we/they haven't.) (No, never.)

I've just cleaned the kitchen.

【语法重点】 现在完成时 (一)

【口语交际】 从图书馆借书

【能力指导】 如何做好语音辨析





二、课文导学

【课前思考】

Do you have...? 和 Have you got...? 表达的意思相同吗?

【释疑解惑】

1. Have you got...? 你有……吗?

have got 在口语中相当于一般现在时“have/has”,表示“有”,是英语式英语。Have you got...? 相当于美式英语的 Do you have...?

I've got 是 I have got 的简略式。例如:

I've got a new coat. 我有一件新外衣。

Have you got a/an + 可数名词单数形式,例如:

- Have you got an orange ball? 你有桔红色的球吗?

- Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. 是的,我有。/不,我没有。

Have you got + 可数名词复数形式,例如:

- Have you got two picture books? 你有两本图画书吗?

- Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. 是的,我有。/不,我没有。

当第三人称单数作主语时,应用 Has he/she/it got...? 回答应是 Yes, he/she/it has. (No, he/she/it hasn't.) 同样,He's got 是 He has got 的简略式。

2. Have you seen it anywhere? 你在什么地方看见过它吗?

anywhere 是副词,表示“任何地方”时,用于肯定句中;表示“某地,某处,什么地方”时,用于否定句或疑问句。例如:

He has been to anywhere he likes. 他去过他想去的任何地方。

Have you seen my bike anywhere? 你在什么地方见过我的自行车吗?

3. It must be still there. 它一定还在那里。





must be 表示推断或指具有较大的可能性,意为“很可能”。例如:

He doesn't come to school today. He must be ill. 他今天没有来上学,很可能是病了。

4. She used to be a Chinese teacher. 她过去是一位汉语教师。

used to 读作['ju:stʊ]。“used to + 动词原形”表示“过去常常,过去经常”,可用于所有人称,其否定形式是 used not to。疑问形式是 Used you to...? Used he to...等。例如:

He used to have a walk after supper. 他过去吃完晚饭经常散步。

Grandma used not to let us go there when she was alive. 奶奶活着时常常不让我们到那里去。

5. Her hobby is to read. 她的嗜好是读书。

这里“to read”是动词不定式作表语,又如:

Our work is to study. 我们的工作就是学习。

6. Some times she reads a few lines, puts down the book, walks a few steps and thinks for a while and then walks away with the book. 有时她读几行,把书放下,边走边思索一会儿,然后又拿着书走了。

put down 表示“把……放下”。例如:

Please put down your hands. 请把你们的手放下。

7. I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books. 我恐怕你得赔偿那些丢了的书。

pay for sth. 表示“付钱,支付”。例如:

Her mother paid for her new bike. 她母亲为她的新自行车付款。

8. One day the librarian came up with an idea. 一天,图书管理员提出了一个主意。

come up with 表示“提出,提供”。例如:

He came up with a good piece of advice. 他提出一个好建议。

9. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I





picked up a book Grandma had left one day.直到有一天我拾到奶奶丢的书,我才明白他们是如何迅速地把书还给图书馆的。

not...until 意为“直到……才”。例如:

I didn't return the book until I finished it.我直到读完这本书才去还。

三、口语操练

【常用句型】

Can I help you? /What can I do for you?

Excuse me, have you got any books about/on...?

Excuse me, do you have any books about/on...?

Yes, we've got several.

They are on the shelf./They are over there.

We haven't got any at the moment.

How long may I keep it?

You may keep it for 10 days.

Please return it on time.

【示范引证】

Assistant: Can I help you?

Jim: Have you any books about American?

Assistant: Yes. We have *Gone With The Wind* and *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*.

Jim: I'd like to borrow *Gone With The Wind*.

Assistant: It's on the shelf over there.

Jim: How long may I keep it?

Assistant: You may keep it for two weeks. Don't forget to return it on





time.

Jim: OK. Thank you very much.

Assistant: You're welcome. Good - bye.

Jim: Bye - bye.

四、语法精析

本单元学习现在完成时(一)。

现在完成时表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。例如:

I have finished my homework. 强调“我已经完成作业了”。

He has finished his work. 强调“他已经完成工作了”。

请看下面的例子:

I washed my hair yesterday. (正)

I have washed my hair yesterday. (误)

析: yesterday 这一时间状语只能和一般过去时连用, 不能和现在完成时连用。

五、词语储存

1. on 和 about

Have you got any books about art? 你有关于美术方面的书吗?

= Have you got any books on art?

此处 about 与 on 都可以用来表示“有关”, on 一般较为正式, about 多用来指人。例如:

She likes reading books on many different subjects. 她喜欢阅读许多不同科目的书。

Granny told us a story about Mr. Lu Xun. 奶奶给我们讲了一个关于





鲁迅先生的故事。

此外, on 和 about 都还有许多不同的含义, 我们在学习的过程中要注意分辨。

2. never 和 ever

Have you never been abroad? (误)

Have you ever been abroad? (正)

析: never 和 ever 都和现在完成时连用, 但 never 表示“从不, 永不”, 在否定句中使用; ever 表示“曾经”, 在陈述句和疑问句中使用。

3. put down 和 put away

I'm old enough, I can put my own things down. (误)

I'm old enough, I can put my own things away. (正)

析: put down 表示“把……放下”; put away 表示“把……收藏好”。

六、能力点拨

语音的学习是学习英文的一个重要环节, 只有发音正确才能使他人正确地理解你所要表达的含义, 所以语音辨析是我们经常考查的一种题型。辨音通常考查的是同一字母或字母组合在不同的单词中的读音, 因此,

1. 掌握一些特殊读音的单词尤为重要, 如: house 读作[hauz], 而 houses 读作[hauziz]。

2. 掌握同一字母或字母组合在开、闭音节中的不同读音, 例如: 字母 e 在开音节中读[i:], 如 she; 在闭音节中读[e], 如: then。

3. 词性不同, 读音也不同, 如: use(n.) 读作[ju:z]; use(v.) 读作[ju:z]。

4. 有些字母或字母组合不发音, 如: hour 读作[auə]。





七、综合反馈

Unit 1 In the library

A 卷

I. 语音知识(10%)

找出划线部分的读音与其他单词划线部分的读音不同的单词。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>bl</u> ue | B. <u>ru</u> n | C. <u>stu</u> dy | D. <u>su</u> n |
| 2. A. <u>trav</u> el | B. <u>or</u> ange | C. <u>a</u> s | D. <u>exa</u> m |
| 3. A. <u>for</u> get | B. <u>togeth</u> er | C. <u>twelv</u> e | D. <u>ev</u> en |
| 4. A. <u>holid</u> ay | B. <u>sorr</u> y | C. <u>d</u> o | D. <u>hospit</u> al |
| 5. A. <u>ti</u> me | B. <u>qu</u> ite | C. <u>quic</u> k | D. <u>surpr</u> ise |
| 6. A. <u>certain</u> ly | B. <u>corn</u> er | C. <u>her</u> | D. <u>pers</u> on |
| 7. A. <u>way</u> | B. <u>pay</u> | C. <u>may</u> | D. <u>says</u> |
| 8. A. <u>break</u> | B. <u>break</u> fast | C. <u>head</u> | D. <u>heavy</u> |
| 9. A. <u>school</u> | B. <u>match</u> | C. <u>much</u> | D. <u>rich</u> |
| 10. A. <u>sport</u> | B. <u>forest</u> | C. <u>nose</u> | D. <u>southe</u> ast |

II. 词汇(15%)

根据下列句子的意思和所给的中文完成句子。

1. Have you ever been _____ (到国外)?
2. Jenny found a purse on her way home. She _____ it _____ (拾起) and gave it back to the owner.
3. Mother often _____ (鼓励) me to study hard.
4. Grandpa _____ (过去常常) work in a factory.
5. How do you _____ (认为) his new book?





6. One day, Mr. Black _____ (提出) a new idea about the plan.
7. Don't forget to _____ (付钱) the coat.
8. We have _____ (已经) finished our homework.
9. Miss Yang is a _____ (图书管理员) and she likes her work very much.
10. I have a lot of books _____ (关于) Chinese history.

III. 单项选择 (20%)

1. Have you seen it _____?
A. everywhere B. somewhere C. anywhere D. nowhere
2. _____ of her parents are teachers.
A. Every B. All C. Both D. Any
3. —Have you _____ a foreigner?
—Yes, I _____ to a foreigner last month.
A. spoke, spoke B. spoken, spoke
C. speak, speak D. spoke, spoken
4. _____ she _____ an English - Chinese dictionary?
A. Does, gotten B. Does, got C. Has, gotten D. Has, got
5. I paid _____ for my new pencil box.
A. eight and a half yuan B. eight and half yuan
C. eight and a yuan D. eight yuan and a half
6. —Have you _____ made cakes?
—Yes, we've _____ made them.
A. never, never B. ever, ever C. ever, just D. just, ever
7. Go and get a cup of tea, _____ you?
A. do B. don't C. will D. won't
8. Has he seen this _____?
A. ago B. before C. just D. just now
9. Will you please _____ me your eraser?





- A. borrow B. lend C. to borrow D. to lend
10. I _____ my homework. I _____ it just now.
A. have finished, did B. haven't finished, did
C. finished, have done D. finished, did
11. Jim works hard _____ his Chinese.
A. about B. to C. on D. in
12. It's cheap, _____ it's good for our study.
A. but B. and C. so D. because
13. He _____ his schoolbag at school.
A. forgot B. left C. lose D. is lost
14. What does he often _____ his students in the first class?
A. speak B. talk C. say to D. tells
15. Lucy studies hard, and _____.
A. Lily does so B. so did Lily
C. so does Lily D. Lily did so
16. I didn't _____ to bed until my father came back home.
A. go B. went C. gone D. have gone
17. - who found the ball in the room?
- _____.
A. I found B. I did C. I find it D. I do
18. Can you see I'm busy _____?
A. do cooking B. to do the cooking
C. cooking D. to cook
19. The little girl _____ her shoes back yet.
A. hasn't put B. didn't put
C. doesn't put D. isn't putting
20. You'd better _____ school by bus.
A. don't go B. to not go C. not to go D. not go to





IV. 句型转换(15%)

1. We've got some books on art. (否定句)

We _____ got _____ books on art.

2. She has cleaned her house, _____? (反义疑问句)

3. Granny has found her lost books. (一般疑问句)

_____ Granny _____ her lost book?

4. She has learned about 2000 English words since the year 1999. (就划线部分提问)

_____ English words _____ she _____ since the year 1999?

5. Tom borrowed a bike from Dick. (同义句)

Dick _____ a bike _____ Tom.

B 卷

V. 完形填空(10%)

One day a pig went to the stable(马棚) to 1 his good friend, an old horse, and was going to 2 there for the night. Night came and it was time 3 sleep. The pig went into the straw heap(稻草堆). A long time passed but the horse was still 4 there and not move. So the pig 5 the horse why he did not go to 6.

"Standing like this is the beginning." answered the 7. The pig found it hard to 8 and said, "How can you stand there sleeping? It's not comfortable(舒服的) at all."

The horse answered, "Comfort is your habit(习惯). We have the habit of running 9. So we are always ready to run quickly even if(即使) we are 10."

1. A. look

B. see

C. watch

D. look at





- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 2. A. sit | B. stand | C. left | D. stay |
| 3. A. by | B. with | C. for | D. on |
| 4. A. standing | B. sitting | C. lying | D. sleeping |
| 5. A. asked | B. told | C. spoke | D. said |
| 6. A. run | B. sleep | C. speak | D. work |
| 7. A. pig | B. horse | C. stable | D. heap |
| 8. A. sleep | B. listen | C. believe(相信) | D. heard |
| 9. A. comfortable | B. early | C. slowly | D. quickly |
| 10. A. sleepy | B. sleep | C. asleep | D. slept |

VI. 阅读理解(20%)

A

What is a library? A library is a good place to keep old and new books. A library is a place to learn science and other knowledges.

What is inside a library? Some magazines, newspapers, history books, science books and other books.

Many cities have libraries. Some very small towns have library, too.

Indianapolis(印第安纳波里) has a children's library. Children do not have to ask to get in.

Children like to go to the library often. They can read there and do their homework there. They all like the children's library.

1. A library is a good place to _____.
A. buy clothes B. keep books C. send letters D. have a rest
2. If you want to learn science and other subjects, you can go to a _____.
A. factory B. shop C. library D. book shop
3. _____ cities have libraries.
A. No B. Few C. A lot of D. Several

