

人教版全日制初中新教科书

English — Chinese

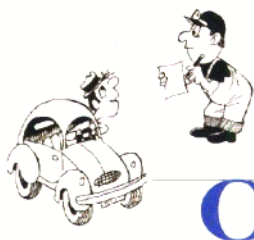
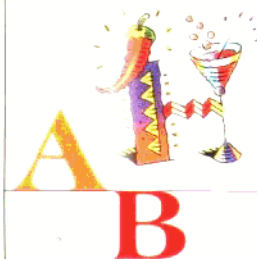
# 英语课文 英汉 对照 译注

JUNIOR SCHOOL

● 主编：沈启智

初中三年级

全一册



世界图书出版公司

# 英语课文译注

初中三年级（全一册）

主编	沈启智	
编者	周元	王君亦
	程洪培	张章



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## 前言

### 学

学习和掌握一门外语是对 21 世纪公民的基本要求之一，特别是中国申奥成功以及加入 WTO 后，更是急需外语人才。从现实意义上讲，英语是跨入大学大门的必考学科。义务教育阶段“使学生掌握一定的语言基本知识和基本技能，建立初步的语感，获得初步运用英语的能力，为真实交际打下基础”是教学大纲提出的教学目的之一。

从平常的教学中我们了解到一些学生在学习中的难处，学生渴望有一本较系统的综合译注方面的书籍。为了帮助广大中学生进行科学、系统地学习，扫除学习过程中的障碍，提高英语知识水平，我们参照现行的国家教育部初、高中最新教学大纲，以人民教育出版社最新英语教材为依据，编写了“英语课文译注丛书”。

本套丛书按照学期分册分单元编写，每单元包括如下四个部分：

- 一、课文参考译文；
- 二、课文重难点注释；
- 三、基础知识训练；
- 四、练习册参考答案；

如果你在理解课文时遇到困难或你想超前自学课文，这套丛书为你提供了对课文每个句子的比较准确的翻译，以及每个单元复习要点的英汉对译；如果你对课文的重难点把握不住或模糊不清，本丛书对课文的重难点进行了比较系统的归纳和总结，对词、词组、习惯用语以及语法进行了详细的讲解并配了大量的例句，例句简洁易懂，帮你扫清了平常学习中的障碍，使你用较少的时间得到较大的收效；为了巩固所学知识，让所学知识得到运用，本丛书配了适当的基础知识训练题，所编写的题目紧扣课文的重难点、句型、语法等。丛书还对课后练习册附有答案。丛书集教材、教参、练习册为一体，是一套能使学生真正达到系统掌握所学课文目的、提高英语知识能力的教辅丛书。

英语课文译注  
初中三年级(全一册)

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# 第一单元

## In the library

### 在图书馆里

#### 课文参考译文



#### Lesson 1 第 1 课

##### 1 Read and act 朗读表演

A: Excuse me. Have you got...?

请问, 你有没有……?

B: I think I've got one. Yes, here you are.

我想我有一个。 对, 给你。

A: Excuse me. Have you got...?

请问, 你有没有……?

B: Sorry. I haven't got one. Ask Lucy.

对不起。我没有。 去问一问露西。

##### 2 Ask and answer 问与答

In the school library

在校图书室里

A: Excuse me, have you got any books about...?

劳驾, 你们有任何关于……的书吗?

B: Yes, we've got several. They're on that shelf./Sorry. We

有, 我们有几本。 他们在那个书架上。 / 对不起, 我们

haven't got any at the moment.

此时没有。



### 3 Read and act 朗读表演

- 1) A: Hi, Bob! I can't find my history book. Have you seen it anywhere?  
嗨,鲍普!我找不到我的历史书。 你在哪儿看到它了吗?  
where?
- B: Yes, I think I have. Look at that book on the desk. Maybe it's yours.  
是的,我想我见过。看桌上的那本书。 可能是你的。
- A: Oh, yes, it's mine! Thanks a lot.  
哦,是的。是我的! 多谢了。
- B: You're welcome.  
不用谢。
- 2) A: Hello, Frank! I've lost my dictionary. Have you seen it anywhere?  
喂,弗兰克!我丢了字典。 你在哪儿看到它了吗?
- B: Sorry, I haven't. Why don't you ask Jim? Perhaps he's seen it.  
对不起,我没有看见。为什么不问问吉姆呢? 或许他看见过。
- A: Thanks. I will.  
谢谢。 我会的。
- B: Oh, there he is!  
哦,他在那儿!
- A: Jim, have you seen my dictionary?  
吉姆,你看见我的字典了吗?
- C: Yes, I have. I saw it on Lin Tao's desk five minutes ago. It must be still there.  
是,我看见过。我五分钟前看见它在林涛的桌子上。 它肯定还在那儿。
- A: Thanks very much.  
多谢了。
- C: You're welcome.





不用谢。

## Lesson 2 第2课

### 1 Pre-read 预读

Answer the following questions.

回答下面问题。

1 Do you like reading? Why?

你喜欢读书吗? 为什么?

2 Do you ever borrow books from your school library? What happens if

你曾经从学校图书馆借过书吗?

如果你遗失了图

you lose a library book?

书馆的书籍怎么办?

### 2 Read 阅读

#### THE LOST BOOKS

#### 丢失的书

My grandma is already eighty years old. She used to be a Chinese

我奶奶已经80岁了。

她过去是一名语文老师。

teacher. Her hobby is to read. She likes reading on many different

她的业余爱好是看书。她喜欢读许多不同学科的书。

subjects. She often borrows books from the school library. She has also

她时常从学校图书馆借书。

她也

bought a lot of books. She often says, "I love books. Books are my best

买了很多书。

她时常说:

"我喜欢书。书是我最好

friends. They give me knowledge and make me happy."

的朋友,它们给我知识,使我快乐。"

Grandma likes to borrow books from the library and reads outside

奶奶喜欢从图书馆借书,在校园里看。

in the school yard. Sometimes she reads a few lines, puts down the

有时候她会看几行,

放下书,走几步,想

book, walks a few steps and thinks for a while and then walks away with the

一下,

然后拿着书就走了。



book. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for  
但是上个星期回家时, 奶奶忘了带上书。

home. She was worried and asked her friends, "Have you seen a history  
她着急地问朋友: "你们看到一本历史书

book? I think I've lost it." The next day she went to the librarian and  
没有? 我想我把它弄丢了。" 第二天她去图书管理员那儿说:

said to her, "I'm very sorry. I borrowed a history book from the library  
"非常对不起, 上星期我从图书馆借了一本历史书,  
last week. But I can't find it. I think I've lost it."

但是找不到了。 我想我把它弄丢了。

"Don't worry. You'll find it," said the librarian.

"别着急。 你会找到的。" 图书管理员说。

Several days later Grandma came to the library to borrow some  
几天后, 奶奶来到图书馆借另外一些书,

more books. The librarian asked her, "Have you found the book?"

图书管理员问她: "你找到了那本书没有?"

"Not yet. I've looked for it everywhere, but I still can't find it."  
"还没有呢! 我到处都找了, 但是还是找不到。"

"Don't worry. Someone will probably find it and return it sooner or  
"别着急! 有人可能会找到并还来的, 这是迟早的事。"

later." A few days later, the book was still missing. What was worse,  
几天后, 那本书仍然没有下落。 更糟糕的是,

Grandma lost more books. She was worried and so was the librarian.  
奶奶又掉了更多的书。 她很着急, 图书管理员也一样。

"I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books," said Grandma sadly.  
"恐怕我不得不赔偿丢失的书了。" 奶奶伤心地说。

One day the librarian came up with an idea. She asked Grandma  
一天图书管理员想出了一个主意。 她叫奶奶

to put a bookmark in each of the borrowed books and write, "If you  
在借的每一本书放一个书签, 并写上"如果你

find this book, please return it to the school library. ..." Grandma



发现这本书， 请还到学校图书馆。……”

奶奶

thought it was a wonderful idea. Now her lost books are usually

认为这是一个很不错的主意。 如今她掉的书经常有人

returned to the library.

还到图书馆。

## Lesson 3 第3课

### 1 Read 阅读

Read the end of the story. Then think of other ways to encourage people

读故事的结尾， 然后想一想其他的鼓励人们

to return books.

还书的方法。

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

直到有一天我捡起奶奶掉的一本书时，我才明白他们是怎样

until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day. I opened the book

这么快就收回了书的。

我打开书，

and found a bookmark. It said, "If you find this book, please return it

发现了一本书签。

上面写着：“如果你发现了这本书，请还到学校

to the school library. There you can get a nice present from the librarian.

图书馆。

你能从图书管理员那里得到一件不错的礼物。

Thank you.”

谢谢。”

### 3 Practise 练习

BRUCE: 布鲁斯

I've just cleaned the kitchen.

我刚做了厨房里的清洁。

I've just finished reading the book.

我刚读完那本书。

I've just washed my clothes.

我刚洗了衣服。

I've just made my bed.



我刚刚铺了床。

I've just washed the plates.

我刚洗了盘碟。

I've just copied all the new words.

我刚抄写了所有的生词。

I've just finished my composition.

我刚写完了我的作文。

MR KNOW-ALL: 无所不知先生

Really? I did that hours ago.

真的吗? 我几小时前就做了。

## Lesson 4 第4课

### 2 Write 写作

Interview one of your school librarians using the following questions.

用下面的问题采访你们学校一名图书管理员。

Then fill in the form. After that write something about him/her in your

然后填表。接着在你的练习本上写有关他/她的

exercise book.

事。

Name 姓名	Age 年龄	Job 职业
How many people work in the library? 图书室有多少工作人员?		
How long have you worked in this library? 你在图书室工作了多长时间?		
Do you enjoy your work? Why? 你喜爱你的工作吗? 为什么?		
Do you like reading? 你喜欢读书吗?		



What kind of books do you like reading? 你喜欢读什么样的书?	
How many books does the library have? 图书室有多少书?	
What do you do every day as a librarian? 作为图书管理员你每天做什么?	

### 3 Read and act 朗读表演

A: May I help you?

我能帮你吗?

B: Yes, please. I want to borrow a video tape, but it's not on that  
行。我想借一盘录像带,但是它不在那个  
shelf.  
书架上。

A: I guess somebody else has borrowed it.  
我猜想它已经被别人借了。

B: Could you find out who has taken it?  
你能不能查出是被谁借了?

A: Sure. What's the name of the tape?  
当然可以。录像带的名字是什么?

B: "Chicken, Run"  
《小鸡,快跑》。

A: Wait a minute. Let me find it on the computer. Here it is. It  
等一会儿。我在电脑上查一查。在这儿。  
says David Smith has got it.  
上面记载大卫·史密斯借去了。

B: Thanks. I know David.  
谢谢。我认识大卫。

## CHECKPOINT 1

## 复习要点 1

## Grammar 语法

The Present Perfect Tense (1) 现在完成时态(一)

现在完成时由“助动词 have(has) + 过去分词”构成。

Statement forms 陈述句形式

Question forms 疑问句形式

I / You have just seen ....

Have you / I seen ... yet?

我/你刚看到……。

你/我看到了……吗?

She / He / It has just seen ....

Has he / she / it seen ... yet?

她/他/它刚看到……。

他/她/它看到了……吗?

We have just seen ....

Have we seen ... yet?

我们刚看到……。

我们看到了……吗?

They have just seen ....

Have they seen ... yet?

他们刚看到……。

他们看到了……吗?

## Short answers 简略答语

Yes, I / you / we / they have.

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

是的,我/你/我们/他们看到了。

没有,我/你/我们/他们没有看到。

Yes, he / she / it has.

No, he / she / it hasn't.

是的,他/她/它看到了。

没有,他/她/它没有看到。

## Useful expressions 常用表达法

used to

put down

pay for

come up with

过去常常

放下

付款

想出

think of

get back

想到

返回

## 课文重难点注释



## 1. I've lost my dictionary. Have you seen it anywhere?

这是发现自己的东西已丢失,向别人了解、询问,以求得帮助时的常用语。被问者如不知道,则可在否定回答后向对方提出建议以示关心,有时也可不置可否地回答:I don't know. 例如:

A: I've lost my pencil-sharpener. Have you seen it anywhere?

我的卷笔刀丢了,

你在什么地方看到过没有?



B: Yes, I think I have.

是的,我想我见过。

**2. She used to be a Chinese teacher.**

在这里 *used to* 意为“过去常常”。例如:

I used to go to school on foot, but now I go by bike.

我过去常步行上学, 但是现在我骑车上学。

They used to write to each other, but now they make telephone calls.

他们过去常常通信, 但如今他们打电话联系。

**3. She likes reading on many different subjects.**

在这里 *on* 意为“关于, 论及”, 相当于 *about*。 *on* 含详细论述的意思, 具有学术性。例如:

Miss Zhao will give us a talk on how to study English.

赵老师将给我们做一个关于怎样学习英语的报告。

**4. Sometime she reads a few lines, puts down the book, walks a few steps and thinks a while, and then walks away with the book.**

在这里 *line* 意为“(诗、文)一行”, 也可表“绳; 索; 电线”。

例如:

I remember only the first line of the poem.

我只记得这首诗的第一行。

Fishing lines must be strong.

钓鱼用的线一定要结实。

Telephone lines extend from one pole to another.

电话线从一根线杆伸向另一根线杆。

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

(1) 在 *forget* 后接动词不定式指“忘了要做某事”(事实上没有做), 接动词的 -ing 形式意为“忘了做过某事”(已经做过)。例如:

I forgot to turn off the light. 我忘了要关上灯。(实际上没有关)

I forgot turning off the light. 我忘了灯已经关上了。(灯已经关了)

(2) 在这里 *leave for* 意为“前往”。例如:

The Green family will leave Beijing for London next week.

格林一家下周将离开北京去伦敦。

**6. Someone will probably find it and return it sooner or later.**

(1) 在这里 *return* 意为“归还; 返回”。例如:



I'll return the bike to you tomorrow.

我明天把自行车还给你。

(2)句中 sooner or later 意为“迟早”。例如:

You'll understand what I said sooner or later.

你迟早会明白我所讲的。

**7. I'm afraid I have to pay for the lost books.**

(1)句中 I have to pay for the lost books 是宾语从句。向对方委婉地表示某种建议或意见常用: I'm afraid that... 其中 that 是引导词, 引导宾语从句, that 常常省略。例如:

I'm afraid I can't come. 恐怕我不能来。

(2)在这里 pay for 意为“付款, 赔偿”。例如:

Mum paid fifty yuan for the coat.

妈妈花了 50 元买这件大衣。

**8. One day the librarian came up with an idea.**

在这里 come up with 意为“想出; 提出; 提供”。例如:

Mr Brown came up with a proposal.

布朗先生提出了一个建议。

They didn't come up with a response.

他们没有做出反应。

**9. Now her lost books are usually returned to the library.**

句中 are returned 是被动语态。被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者, 由助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词构成。例如:

English is taught in our school.

我们学校教英语。

**10. Then think of other ways to encourage people to return books.**

在这里 think of 意为“想一想; 想象; 关心; 考虑; 想起; 记得”。例如:

Think of the past and you'll see what a happy life we're living now.

只要想一想过去, 你就会感到我们今天的生活多么幸福。

What're you thinking of?

你在想什么?

He always thinks of other people first.

他总是先想到别人。

I can't think of his name right now.





我一下子记不起他的名字了。

I thought of my hometown when I saw the beautiful scenery.

看见这美丽的景色,我想起了我的家乡。

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

(1) 在这里 get back 意为“取回;拿回;恢复;回来”。例如:

I lent you an English-Chinese dictionary a week ago. I've come to get it back.

一周前我借给你一本英汉词典。我来把它拿回去的。

He won't get back until January.

他要到一月份才回来。

(2) 句中 Grandma had left 是定语从句,修饰 book。其中 had left 是过去完成时,过去完成时由“助动词 had + 动词过去分词”构成,表示在过去某一动作发生之前就已经发生的动作或存在的状态。

**基础知识训练**



**I. 选择填空:**

- ( ) 1. —I can't find my notebook. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it anywhere?  
—Yes, I have. It's on the floor under the desk.  
A. Do; see    B. Did; see    C. Have; seen    D. Will; see
- ( ) 2. —Have you returned the book to the library?  
—Yes, I have. I \_\_\_\_\_ it an hour ago.  
A. returned    B. will return    C. return    D. have returned
- ( ) 3. —When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the CD player?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ it in 2001.  
A. did; buy; buy    B. do; buy; bought  
C. did; buy; bought    D. do; buy; buy
- ( ) 4. —Can I help you?  
—I'm looking for a book \_\_\_\_\_ travel.  
A. of    B. in    C. for    D. about
- ( ) 5. —Frank has lost the library book. He has to \_\_\_\_\_ it.