



中学生创新能力同步测训丛书

测训精编

CEXUN JINGBIAN

学生用书

● 丛书主编：陈 艳

测训要点

测训示范

测训习题

初三英语

湖南教育出版社

《中学生创新能力同步测训丛书》(学生用书)

测训精编·初三英语

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|------------|------------|------------|
| ● 初一数学 (上) | ● 初二数学 (上) | ● 初三数学 (上) |
| ● 初一语文 (上) | ● 初二物理 | ● 初三物理 |
| ● 初一英语 (上) | ● 初二语文 (上) | ● 初三化学 |
| | ● 初二英语 (上) | ● 初三语文 (上) |
| | | ● 初三英语 |

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编写说明

为了使广大中学生更好地适应现行教育体制改革和考试改革的需要，及时有效地理解和
使用新编教材，从起始年级开始，逐步培养和提高学生的应变能力和实践创新能力，我社组
织多所重点中学特级、高级教师，编写了《中学生创新能力同步测训丛书》。丛书充分体现
“3+X”高考改革的新理念，既紧扣教材，又联系实际，注重拓展，将学科知识传授与综合
创新能力培养紧密结合起来，使基础知识、解题方法、学科思想的渗透融于以习题为载体的
能力形成的训练之中。在训练过程中，注意对学生进行基本解题技能和解题方法的培养和提
高，以达到中学生备考和应试过关的目的。

丛书与人教版新编教材同步配套。初中分语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个学科，高
中分语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史七个学科，以“课时”（或“节”）为单位
编写，与教学同步。

丛书由“学生用书”和“教学讲义”配套构成。“学生用书”是围绕教学目标和能力培
养而精心设计的与教材同步的训练、测试习题。每课时或节下设三个栏目：[测训要点]、
[测训示范]、[测训习题]。测训习题分能力题和创新题。每单元（或章）加附一套测试题，
期末附一套综合测试卷。按中考、高考模式出卷。“教学讲义”则是在学生用书基础上编写
的供教师使用的教学指导参考资料，注重科学性、指导性和可操作性。每课时或节下设两个
栏目：[导练精要]、[习题解说]。“教学讲义”按一定比例免费赠送给老师。

编者

2002年5月

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Unit 1 In the library

测训要点

A) 大纲词汇

several, shelf, already, hobby, knowledge, yard, step, librarian, sadly, mark, encourage, once, abroad, copy, interview, fill, form, as

B) 重点短语

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1. used to | 过去常常 |
| 2. put down | 放下 |
| 3. pay for | 付钱, 支付 |
| 4. come up with | 提供, 提出 |
| 5. think of | 认为, 想起 |
| 6. get back | 找回, 取回 |

C) 交际用语

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Excuse me. Have you got...? | 请问, 你有……吗? |
| 2. Why don't you do something? | 为什么不做事了? |
| 3. —Have you ever + 动词的过去分词…? | ——你曾经做过……吗? |
| —Yes, once. / No, never. | ——做过, 一次。/ 没有, 从来没有(做过)。 |

D) 重点句型

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Have you got...? | 你有……吗? |
| 2. used to do sth | 过去常常做某事 |
| 3. books about... | 关于……的书 |
| 4. borrow... from... | 从……借……(借进) |
| lend... to... | 把……借给……(借出) |
| 5. leave for... | 离开(某处)去…… |
| 6. make sb + adj | 使某人…… |
| 7. forget to do sth | 忘记要做某事 |
| forget doing sth | 忘记已经做过某事 |

E) 语法专项

现在完成时 (一) 助动词 have (has) + 动词的过去分词

1. Statement forms: I/You have just seen...
 She/He/It has just seen...
 We have just seen...
 They have just seen...



2. Question forms: Have you/I seen... yet?

Has she/he seen... yet?

Have we seen... yet?

Have they seen... yet?

3. Short answers: Yes, I/you/we/they have.

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

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

测训示范

例1 — ____ you ____ a book about art?

— Yes, I have.

A. Did... get

B. Did... have

C. Have... got

D. Have... get

【解题思路】 本题考查的是 have/has got 的句型。have/has got 在口语中相当于 have/has 的用法。故本题标准答案为 C。

例2 I ____ ride my bike to school when I studied at that middle school.

A. often

B. used to

C. liked

D. can

【解题思路】 本题考查 used to 表示“过去常常”的用法。故选 B。

例3 — Has she ever ____ to foreign music?

— Yes, she ____.

A. listen, has

B. listened, is

C. listened, was

D. listened, has

【解题思路】 ever 常常与现在完成时连用。现在完成时的构成为：助动词 have/has + 动词的过去分词，而现在完成时的简短回答也用助动词 have 或 has。故本题答案为 D。

例4 Lucy took out some money and ____ the shoes.

A. pay for

B. pays for

C. payed for

D. paid for

【解题思路】 本句由 and 连接两个谓语，这两个谓语所用的时态应该是一致的，前面的谓语 (took out) 用的是一般过去式，那么后面的谓语也必须用一般过去式 (paid for)，即答案为 D。

例5 I borrowed the bike ____ Li Ping.

A. to

B. on

C. of

D. from

【解题思路】 “从某处借 (进) ……” 用词组 “borrow... from...”，很显然本题答案为 D。

测训习题

能力题

I. 动词填空 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Lucy ____ just ____ (return) this book.

2. Bob and Jack ____ (not meet) me before.

3. Wei Fang ____ (speak) to this foreigner just now.

4. I ____ (never lose) a pen before.



5. He will give this book back to you if he ____ (finish) reading it tomorrow.

6. — ____ you ____ (pay) for the book? — Not yet.

II. 根据所给汉语完成下列句子。

1. 这个月我已经收到我叔叔的两封来信了。

I ____ two letters from my uncle this month.

2. 我以前从未看过这部电影。

I ____ never ____ this film before.

3. 她有几本科普书。

She has got ____ books ____ science.

4. 你曾经出过国吗?

____ you ____ been abroad?

5. 书本使我们快乐。

Books ____ us ____.

创 新 题

I. 根据情景完成下列对话, 每空限填 1 词。

Li Lei: Good afternoon, Miss Yang!

Miss Yang: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Li Lei: 1 you 2 any books about sports?

Miss Yang: Let me see. They are on that shelf. Here you are. But you must 3 it in time.

Li Lei: Excuse me, Miss Yang. I'm sorry I have 4 the library's book.

Miss Yang: Have you looked for it?

Li Lei: Yes, I've looked for it 5, but I can't 6 it anywhere.

Miss Yang: What a pity! I'm afraid that you have lost it, you must 7 for it.

II. 书面表达 假设你是 Tom Smith, 昨天晚上 (2002 年 8 月 2 日) 你把一本英文词典落在了学校的阅览室。根据以上情景写一篇寻物启事, 你的联系方式是 7856303。

单元测试题

(满分 100 分, 时量 90 分钟)

I. 单项选择。(15 分)

A) 从下列每组 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中, 选出 1 个与句中画线部分意思相同或相近的答案。(5 分)

1. Have you got any books about art?

A. of

B. on

C. to

D. from

2. I borrowed a book from the library, and I returned it two weeks later.

A. went it back

B. came it back

C. was it back

D. gave it back



3. There are several monkeys on that hill.
A. a few B. a little C. many D. much
4. Have you got a new bike?
A. Did... have B. Do... have C. Had D. Do... got
5. Why don't you ask Jim about it?
A. don't B. do you C. not D. you don't
- B) 从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中选出正确答案。(10 分)
6. I a story a week ago.
A. read B. reads C. reading D. to read
7. you ever dumplings before?
A. Do, make B. Did, make C. Have, made D. Will, make
8. How did he get the book so ?
A. slow B. quick C. polite D. quickly
9. Lucy took out some money and the shoes.
A. pay for B. pays for C. payed for D. paid for
10. —Why to the Great Wall this Sunday?
—Good idea!
A. don't go B. you not go C. not go D. not to go
11. Some people like to newspapers.
A. see B. watch C. read D. look
12. The Reads the photos yet.
A. have seen B. has seen C. haven't seen D. hasn't seen
13. He looked for his key to the door , but he couldn't find it .
A. everywhere, anywhere B. everywhere, everywhere
C. anywhere, somewhere D. everywhere, nowhere
14. Sorry, I to bring my book for you. I it on my table.
A. forgot, forgot B. forgot, lost
C. have forgotten, left D. have forgotten, lost
15. How long may I your red pen?
A. keep B. get C. lend D. borrow

II. 完形填空。(20 分)

A woman lives in a small village. Her husband is a 16, but he has only a small piece of farm. He can't get enough crops for his family. When spring comes, they have 17 to eat.

One winter, the man found a job in a town far away from his village. Before he 18, he said to his wife, "Please take good care of the children when I am 19. The work is heavy, but I can get some money. Then I'll bring some 20 for you and our children. Don't worry about me. I shall often 21 you."

After that, the woman got a 22 from her husband every month. But as soon as she got it, she 23 to hide it in the box. She was 24 someone could see them.



"You can't read," one of her friend said, "Why don't you ask someone to read for you?"

" 25 !" said the woman, "My husband will read them for me when he comes back."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| () 16. A. farmer | B. doctor | C. soldier | D. driver |
| () 17. A. everything | B. something | C. anything | D. nothing |
| () 18. A. slept | B. left | C. went home | D. ran away |
| () 19. A. ill | B. in | C. away | D. free |
| () 20. A. clothes | B. shoes | C. skirts | D. food |
| () 21. A. read for | B. write to | C. hear from | D. look after |
| () 22. A. letter | B. box | C. newspaper | D. book |
| () 23. A. wanted | B. hoped | C. hurried | D. remember |
| () 24. A. afraid | B. sorry | C. sure | D. glad |
| () 25. A. All right | B. That's right | C. It doesn't matter | D. Be careful |

III. 阅读理解。(40分)

(A)

When Alan was young, he played football. He was good at it. But then he went and worked in town and there was no team for him there. So he stopped playing. Then he began to get rather fat, so he thought, "I've stopped playing football and now I'm getting fat. What am I going to do?" He thought about it for a few days and then he said to himself, "I know I'll play tennis."

He had a few lessons and then played for a few months.

He met a nice girl at the tennis club one day and they played a game of tennis against another young man and woman. Alan played very badly and was very angry with himself, "I've never played so badly as this before." He said to the girl.

"Oh," she said, "you have played before, haven't you?"

判断下列句子是否符合短文内容。符合的写 "T", 不符合的写 "F".

- () 26. Alan was good at football.
- () 27. He stopped playing football because he was lazy.
- () 28. He learnt to play tennis.
- () 29. One day he played tennis with three other people.
- () 30. He played tennis well.

(B)

You have heard of Webster Toys. Webster's have made good, safe, interesting toys for more than a hundred years. Now, we sell them, and children play with them, in countries from New Zealand to Norway, and from Japan to Brazil. We are looking for someone to sell our toys in the Far East. He (or she) will be between the ages of thirty and forty. He will have some years of selling in world markets behind him. He will speak good English, and at least one other language of the Far East.

The person we are looking for will live in Singapore, and work in our office there, but he will travel for up to six months in any other year. He will know the Far East quite well already.



He will know how to sell in old markets, and where to find new ones. He will understand money, and make more than ever before, for himself, and for Webster Toys.

Webster's want someone who can stand his own feet. If you think you are the person we are looking for, write to Mr J. Sloman at our head office.

Webster Toys Ltd.

Church Mill, Watford

Herts. WD3 6HE

31. Children play with Webster toys _____.
A. only in countries a long way from each other
B. in countries all over the world
C. in only four countries of the world
D. only in New Zealand, Norway, Japan and Brazil
32. The person Webster's are looking for, will be _____.
A. thirty years of age
B. forty years of age
C. less than forty years of age
D. between thirty and forty years of age
33. "He will have some years of selling in world market behind him" means _____.
A. He has already sold things in different parts of the world
B. he has sold toys for some years
C. he has already sold toys all over the world
D. he has already sold things for some years
34. The person will speak _____.
A. English and only one other language
B. English or any other language
C. English or any other Far Eastern language
D. English and a Far Eastern language
35. "Someone who can stand on his own feet" means _____.
A. someone who does not stand on other people's feet
B. someone who can understand money
C. someone who can work by himself
D. someone who understands many languages

(C)

'Here is the nine o'clock news.

'Prime Minister (首相) Abdul Krim of Tyrea has said that the danger of war in the Middle East is greater now than for the past two years. His country does not want war, he says, but the Tyrean people have waited too long for an end to the troubles with their neighbours. If war comes, says Mr Krim, Tyrea will be ready. 'Ben Kitson, the writer of stories and plays for children, has died at his home in California. Mr Kitson was 82. His most famous book of stories, *The Gentleman's House*, sells all over the world, in more than twenty-five languages. 'Policemen in New York have stopped work. Their leader, Mr Paulo Angeli, says that they



will return to work only when they receive more money for working long hours, and doing what Mr Angeli calls “the most dangerous job in the city”.

‘It has been a good year on the farm. The warm, wet spring, and the fine summer have been very good for all kinds of food plants. This means that fruit and vegetables will cost less in the shops this year.

‘And now it’s time for “Morning Music”.’

36. Abdul Krim said that ____.
- A. there is no more danger of war in the Middle East
 - B. there is more danger of war than for the past two years
 - C. the danger of war passed two years ago
 - D. there has been a danger of war for the past two years
37. The Tyrean people ____.
- A. are ready and waiting for war
 - B. are ready to wait another two years for war
 - C. do not want war, but will be ready if it comes
 - D. are a great danger to peace in the Middle East
38. Mr Ben Kitson wrote ____.
- A. children’s stories and plays
 - B. 82 stories about his home in California
 - C. in more than twenty-five languages
 - D. books, then sold them all over the world
39. *The Gentlemen’s House* is ____.
- A. a book that Mr Kitson wrote in many languages
 - B. the name of Mr Kitson’s most famous book
 - C. the name of Mr Kitson’s house in California
 - D. a play that Mr Kitson wrote for children
40. Because food plants have done well, ____.
- A. fruit and vegetables will cost less this year
 - B. there will be a warm, wet spring and a fine summer
 - C. food will cost less than it did in the spring
 - D. plants will cost less in the shops this year

(D)

Mr and Mrs Jones never go out in the evening. But last Saturday Mrs Jones said to her husband, “There is a good film at the cinema tonight. Shall we go and see it?”

Mr Jones was quite happy about it, so they went, and both of them enjoyed the film very much.

When they came out of the cinema, it was already 11 o’clock. They got into their car and began driving home. It was quite dark. Mrs Jones said, “Look, a woman is running along the road very fast and a man is running after her. Can you see them?” Mr Jones said, “Yes, I



can..” He drove the car slowly near the woman and said to her, “Can I help you?”

“No, thanks,” said the woman, but she did not stop running. “My husband and I always run home after the cinema, because whoever gets home late will wash dishes (碗碟).”

41. Mr and Mrs Jones ____.

- A. often stay at home in the evening
- B. often go out in the evening
- C. often go to the cinema in the evening
- D. often go out to have supper in the evening

42. Last Saturday they ____.

- A. went out for a walk
- B. went to see a film
- C. went to see a woman
- D. went to buy a car

43. ____ enjoyed the film very much.

- A. Mr Jones
- B. Mrs Jones
- C. Both Mr and Mrs Jones
- D. The woman

44. On the way home, they saw ____.

- A. a man running after a woman
- B. a woman running after a man
- C. two men running together
- D. two women running together

45. Why were the man and the woman running?

- A. Because the woman's husband was angry with her.
- B. Because they liked to run.
- C. Because neither (既不) the man nor (也不) the woman wanted to wash the dishes.
- D. Because they tried to catch the car.

IV. 短文改错。(10分)

This is our library. There are shelves and books anywhere.

46. ____

Look here, this is a big shelf. All the books with science are here.

47. ____

We put all the books about music on that shelves. Do you like music?

48. ____

You can come and chose your books. Here is the bookshelf with all the

49. ____

books about sports. I think boys like these very much. If you are interested

50. ____

in foreign countries, you can also found your books here.

51. ____

I work here. My name is Miss Tan. I love my work if I love books.

52. ____

I like all those books on different subjects. I would like help you find

53. ____

your books. Come to me if you need my help. But remember, you must

54. ____

always borrow your library books on time.

55. ____

V. 句型转换。(10分)

56. I have a new dictionary. (改为同义句)

I ____ a new dictionary.

57. He lent me a ruler last week. (改为同义句)

I ____ a ruler ____ him last week.



58. He has already eaten a big apple. (变为否定句)

He ____ eaten a big apple ____.

59. They have forgotten this thing. (改为一般疑问句并作肯定回答)

____ they ____ this thing? ____, they ____.

VI. 补全对话。(5分)

从所提供的选项中选择适当选项填入空白处,使对话意思完整。

A: Excuse me, have you got the book *Gone with the Wind*?

B: 60

A: When will it be returned?

B: 61 What about this book? It's very good.

A: Let me have a look. It was written by Mark Twain. 62

B: Many students like reading it.

A: 63

B: Two weeks.

A: Shall I fill in the card?

B: 64

A. In two weeks.

B. I am sorry it has been borrowed out.

C. Yes, please.

D. He is my favourite writer.

E. How long can I keep it?

F. I like this story the best of all.



Unit 2 Water sports

测训要点

A) 大纲词汇

surf, surfer, surfing, wave, beach, twice, none, especially, attract, serious, possible, since, although, fit, prize, competition, event, such, fail, practice, business, cross, channel, mainland, journey, among, proud, pride, unless

B) 重点短语

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. all over | 遍及……的每一个部分 |
| 2. no matter | 不管 |
| 3. give up | 放弃 |
| 4. ever since | 从那时起, 以后一直 |
| 5. so far | 至今为止 |
| 6. come true | 实现 |
| 7. be proud of | 以……自豪 (高兴) |
| 8. speak highly of | 称赞, 高度评价 |
| 9. neither... nor... | 既不……也不…… |
| 10. both... and... | ……和……都…… |
| 11. not only... but also... | 不但……而且…… |

C) 交际用语

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. —Have you finished your work yet? | 你做完工作没有? |
| —Yes, I have. I've just finished it. | 做完了。我刚刚做完。 |
| 2. —Have you ever been to Shanghai? | 你曾经去过上海吗? |
| —No, I've never been there. | 没有, 我从来没有去过那里。 |
| 3. —How long have you been here? | 你来到这里有多久了? |
| —Since last month. | 自从上个月以来。 |

D) 重点句型

1. Have you ever been to...? 你曾经去过……吗?
2. Has anybody surfed before? 有人以前冲过浪吗?
3. No matter what... 不管什么……
4. be famous for... 以……而著名
5. There is a big difference between A and B. 在 A 和 B 之间有一个大的不同之处。
6. although..., ... 虽然……但是……
7. have/has gone to... 去了某地 (未归)
8. go on doing... 继续做……



9. be proud of... 以……自豪 (高兴)
 10. speak highly of... 称赞; 高度评价
 11. neither... nor... 既不……也不……

E) 语法专项

现在完成时 (二)

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。

1. 常与 already, just 和 yet 等连用。例如:

—Have you finished your work **yet**?
 —Yes, I have. I've **just** finished it.

2. 也与 ever 和 never 等连用。例如:

—Have you **ever** been to Cape Town?
 —No, I've **never** been there.

测训示范

例 1 Did you go to Guangzhou ____?

- A. last month B. often C. sometimes D. before

《解题思路》“Did... go”是一般过去时的用法, 只能与 last month 这样的时间状语连用。often, sometimes 常与一般现在时连用; 而 before 常与现在完成时连用, 故正确答案为 A。

例 2 —Have you water-skied ____?

—No, ____.

- A. ever, never B. yet, ever C. before, never D. yet, never

《解题思路》before 常与现在完成时连用, never 常用于否定句或否定回答中。ever 表示“曾经”, 常位于句中。yet 表示“已经”, 常用于否定句或疑问句当中, 但不符合本句。因此, 正确答案为 C。

例 3 Although the weather was fine, ____ we were not going to the park.

- A. but B. so C. and D. /

《解题思路》although 表示“虽然……但是……”, 它不能与 but 连用, 故选 D 为正确答案。

例 4 No matter ____ the weather is like, we won't give up going there.

- A. what B. how C. when D. why

《解题思路》“no matter what”中的 what 在句中作介词 like 的宾语, 其余的 how, when, why 均为副词, 不能作宾语, 故 A 为正确答案。

例 5 —Where is Simon?

—He ____ the market.

- A. has been to B. has gone to C. have been to D. have gone to

《解题思路》“have/has been to... 表示“曾经去过……”, 而“have/has gone to ...”则表示“去了……(未归)”。根据句意可知 Simon 未归, 且句子的主语 Simon 为单数第三人称, 故 B 为正确答案。



测训习题

能力题

I. 动词填空 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. —What's she doing?
—She ____ (milk) a cow. She ____ (milk) the cow several times today.
2. I ____ (give) this letter to him when I meet him.
3. —____ you ever ____ (read) this book?
—No, never.
4. Lily and Lucy ____ just ____ (come) back home.
They ____ (be) at school just now.
5. Jone's sister ____ (be) to Beijing twice. She ____ (be) in Beijing now.

II. 词语释义 选择与句子画线部分意思相同或相近的解释。

1. I hope you'll have a good time at the party.
A. enjoy yourself B. study well C. hurry up
2. I find it hard to learn English well.
A. cheap B. difficult C. careful
3. They said they would come back the next week.
A. return B. give back C. come out
4. The students did very well. Their teacher praised them.
A. was proud of B. liked C. spoke highly of
5. The boys set off at 6:45 this morning.
A. get up B. start C. set up

创新题

I. 完形填空 (2001 年湖南省理科实验班招生考试题)。

People are often killed 1 the road. Most of these people are old people and children. Old people are often killed because they usually cannot 2 very well. Children are often killed because they are 3. They forgot 4 before they cross the road.

A car, truck or bus cannot stop very 5. If the car is going very fast, it will 6 many metres before it stops. People don't always understand this. They think a car can stop within a few metres. But when a car is travelling very fast, it will take a long time 7. It is very difficult for us to know how fast a car is travelling.

The only safe way to cross the road is to look 8, right and left. Then if the road is 9, it is safe to cross. The correct way to cross the road is to walk quickly. It is not safe to run. If people run 10 the road, they may fall down.