

XINSHIJI BAN
新世纪版

ABC

主 编 周桂良
副主编 谢伯仁 周 昕
编 者 林卫青 冯 平 刘静亚 刘淑虹
鲁梦波 王丽琴 刘丽华 蒋顺国
赵卫勇 孟仲仁 萧丽丽 马爱武

初中 (三年级用) 英语

中学
学科
同步
训练
A
B
C
丛书

上海科学技术出版社



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内 容 提 要

本书是以九年义务教育全日制初中英语教学大纲为依据编写的学习辅导参考书。它与初中三年级英语教学同步,并符合初中三年级英语教学目的和要求,用 A、B、C 三级训练方式,体现教材单元的知识坡度,体现学生学习过程的自我评价和循序渐进。

本书内容包括初中三年级第一学期和第二学期英语 18 个单元的知识要点、单元自测(A 级)、单元自测(B 级)、第一学期的阶段及期末测试和第二学期的期末测试(A、B、C 级)各 3 份。书末附有参考答案,供学生自检。

责任编辑 姚伟民 闵 珉

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出版说明

《新世纪版中学学科同步训练 ABC》丛书是以九年义务教育全日制初级中学和全日制普通高级中学语文、数学、英语、物理、化学教学大纲为依据分学科编写的学习辅导参考用书。它与当前的教学有一定的同步性,并符合以上五门学科的教学目的和要求,成为教师指导学生学习的极好助学手段。

本丛书的特点是用 A、B、C 三级训练方式,体现教材单元的知识坡度;体现学生学习过程的自我评价和循序渐进。

A 级——面向全国各地区的学生。这一级训练的水平体现教育大纲中最基本的要求。

B 级——用以提高学生综合应用知识的能力。这一级训练是体现培养能力和发展智力,体现大多数学生应达到的水平。

C 级——配有适当比例的竞赛类、趣味类、智力训练等题目,以开拓学生的知识面,提高灵活解题的技巧和能力。

整套丛书训练题的设计特色,既体现知识体系,又符合学生实际水平与认识规律,重视直观性与操作性,书末均附有答案,可供学生在练习后进行自测检查。

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2002 年春

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Unit 1

In the library

知 识 要 点

[知识要点解析]

1. have got

have got=have 表示“有”,其否定形式为 have not got,其一般疑问句形式为 Have... got...? 例:

She has got a beautiful umbrella. 她有一把漂亮的伞。

We haven't got any new notebooks. 我们没有新笔记本。

Have you got an English-Chinese dictionary? 你有英汉字典吗?

2. She used to be a history teacher. 她过去(一直)是历史老师。

used to 表示“过去常常、过去惯常”。例:

There used to be a book shelf in this room. 这房间里过去一直有一个书架。

used to do sth. 表示“过去常常做某事”。如:

He used to work on the farm. 他过去常在那个农场干活。

I do not swim so often as I used to. 我不像过去那样常游泳了。

3. She was worried and so was the librarian. 她很着急,图书管理员也一样。

“So+be/have/情态动词/助动词+主语”表示后者的情况与前者相同,意为“也……这样”。

如果上句中有 be/have 情态动词,so 后面仍用它们;如果上句用的是实义动词,so 后面动词根据上句时态用 do 的适当形式。注意此句用倒装语序。例:

You can speak Japanese,so can I. 你会说日语,我也一样会说。

Your mother is a teacher,so is mine. 你母亲是教师,我母亲也是。

I have had lunch,so has he. 我吃过午饭了,他也吃过了。

I like sports and so does my younger brother. 我喜欢体育活动,我弟弟也喜欢。

4. I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books. 恐怕我得赔偿弄丢的书。

pay for 付钱、偿还,常用于 sb pay(money)for sth. (主语是“某人”)。例:

I paid 180 yuan for the evening dress. 我花 180 元买了这件晚礼服。

How much did you pay for the dictionary? 你花多少钱买了这本字典?

对比:(1) cost 表示“价值、花费”,主语是“某物”。例:

The suit costs too much. 这套西服太贵。

The pen cost me 60 yuan. 这支钢笔花了我 60 元钱。

(2) spend... on/spend... (in)doing 表示“花……钱(做某事)”,主语是“某人”。例:

He spends a lot of money on books.

= He spends a lot of money buying books. 他花了许多钱购书。

5. If you find this book, please return it to the school library. 如果你发现这本书,请把它还给学校图书馆。

return sth. to=give back sth. to 意为“把某物还给……”。例:

Make is sure to return the books to the library on time. 务必按时归还图书馆的书。

Have you given back the bike to Li Ming yet? 你把自行车还给李明了吗?

注意: return 一词中含有 back 的意思,因此,不能说 return back.

6. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day. 直到有一天我捡到一本奶奶丢下的书,我才弄明白他们为什么那么快就找回了那些书。not... until... 意为“不到……不……,直到……才……”。例:

They didn't leave school until the rain stopped yesterday. 昨天直到雨停了他们才回家。

My friend won't come to see me until next Sunday. 我的朋友要到下个星期天才来看我。

[语法知识讲解] 现在完成时(一)

1. 基本概念: 表示过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。

2. 构成形式: 助动词 have/has+过去分词

肯定句式: 主语+助动词 have/has+动词的过去分词+其他

否定句式: 主语+助动词 have/has+not+过去分词+其他

疑问句式: Have/has+主语+过去分词+其他

简略答语: Yes, I/you/we/they have.

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

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

I have posted the photos. 我已把照片寄出去了。

He hasn't finished his work yet. 他还没有完成他的工作。

Have you read this story-book before? 你以前看过这本故事书吗?

Yes, I have. 是的,我看过。

How long has Mr Smith lived in China? 史密斯先生在中国住了多久了?

单元自测 (A 级)

I. Find the word with a different vowel sound in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>s</u> everal | B. <u>s</u> tep | C. <u>sh</u> elf | D. <u>k</u> nowledge |
| () 2. A. <u>sub</u> ject | B. <u>bus</u> iness | C. <u>l</u> uck | D. <u>R</u> ussian |
| () 3. A. <u>mo</u> ment | B. <u>bo</u> th | C. <u>no</u> body | D. <u>pro</u> bably |
| () 4. A. <u>thi</u> nk | B. <u>li</u> brary | C. <u>pi</u> ck | D. <u>st</u> ill |
| () 5. A. <u>abroa</u> d | B. <u>coa</u> t | C. <u>boa</u> t | D. <u>roa</u> d |

- () 6. A. already B. break C. bread D. ready

II. Translate the following phrases.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. 过去常常做某事 | 2. 付钱 |
| 3. 拾起一支钢笔 | 4. 提供一个办法 |
| 5. 买一台激光唱机 | 6. 看电脑显示屏 |
| 7. 迟早 | 8. 向老师借一本字典 |
| 9. 抄写生词 | 10. 听外国音乐 |

III. Fill in the blanks with the right verb forms.

- Hello! Have you _____ (see) my ruler? I can't _____ (find) it.
—I'm afraid I haven't.
- Have you _____ (find) your ruler yet?
—Not yet.
- Mike, I've _____ (lose) my cup. Have you _____ (see) it anywhere?
—Look! It's over there, I _____ (see) it just now.
- Hi, Tom! Have you _____ (read) this book before?
—Let me have a look, Oh, yes, I _____ (read) it two months ago.
- I'm sorry I forgot _____ (give) the pen back to you. I _____ (leave) it home this morning. —Never mind. You can _____ (bring) it here tomorrow.
- Uncle Wang spent two hours _____ (mend) the colour TV set.

IV. Change the sentences.

- We have got some new friends. (改为一般疑问句)
_____?
- Do you read the newspapers? (改为现在完成时)
_____ yet? Yes, _____.
- I have watered the flowers already. (改为否定句)
_____.
- You have never seen the film. (改为反意疑问句)
_____?
- I borrowed a book about English from the library a week ago. (改为同义句)
I _____ a library book about English _____ a week.
- She has lived here since she was born. (划线部分提问)
_____?
- We've finished the composition already. (改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)
_____? _____.
- The new school bag cost him 15 yuan. (改为同义句)
He paid _____.

V. Choose the right answer after reading.

Many people like stamp-collecting. It didn't start until 1854. As time passes, there are more and more stamp-collectors(集邮者). Not only children but also men and women collect stamps. In 1921, America began selling stamps to collectors. In some countries, there are even lessons on stamp-collecting in schools. People are becoming more and more interested in stamps. Every picture has a meaning(意思) in it. It may be the end of a famous person or an important place. Each stamp tells us a story.

- () 1. Stamp-collecting started _____.
A. earlier than 1854 B. later than 1924 C. in 1854
- () 2. Stamp-collectors are _____.
A. men and women B. boys and girls
C. both A and B D. Neither young nor old
- () 3. Lessons on stamp-collecting are given in _____.
A. a few countries B. all countries C. America only
- () 4. Every picture on a stamp _____.
A. is the head of the kings B. tells us something interesting
C. has nothing to do with life D. tells us a story about animals
- () 5. Which of the following is Not right?
A. Many people enjoy collecting stamps.
B. A lot of people are interested in the stamp-collecting.
C. Stamp-collecting is the best job in many countries.
D. Stamp-collecting is liked by many people in the world.

单元自测 (B级)

I. Listening.

A) Find the right answer to what you hear.

- () 1. A. In the school library. B. On the shelf over there.
C. On the playground.
- () 2. A. He wants to buy a red pencil.
B. He wants to sell a red pencil.
C. He wants to borrow a red pencil.
- () 3. A. A book about history. B. A book about science.
C. A book about language.
- () 4. A. He was returning and borrowing books.
B. He was reading a library book.

C. He was borrowing two books about animals.

() 5. A. She has found her watch.

B. She has lost her watch.

C. She has bought a new watch.

B) Complete the sentences according to what you hear.

1. A: Excuse me. _____ you _____ any books _____?

B: Yes, we _____. They're on that _____.

2. In the _____ she has got books _____ many _____.

3. She likes the children to read _____ and _____ in the _____.

4. I've looked _____ it _____, I've looked _____ the _____ school. I can't _____ it _____.

5. Let's _____ our books and _____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the right forms of the following words.

1. There are four _____ in the teachers' office. (shelf)

2. Have you ever _____ to foreigners? (speak)

3. The twins _____ just _____ the floor. (sweep)

4. Be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep). He _____ (sleep) for a long time.

5. I _____ never _____ money before (lose).

6. Do you enjoy _____ (study) in this school? Yes, very much.

7. She used to _____ (dance), but now she is becoming more interested in _____ (sing).

8. I can't find _____ (I) pen. May I borrow _____ (you)?

III. Choose the best answer.

() 1. Han Mei lost a library book. So she had to _____.

A. pay it B. pay for C. pay it for D. pay for it

() 2. He has looked for the cat _____, but he can't find it _____.

A. everywhere; anywhere B. everywhere; everywhere
C. anywhere; somewhere D. everywhere; nowhere

() 3. Have you seen this TV play _____?

A. before B. ago C. last week D. last term

() 4. Sorry, I _____ to bring the book to you. I _____ it on my table.

A. forgot; forgot B. forget; lost
C. have forgotten; left D. have forgotten; lost

() 5. The Greens _____ the photo yet.

A. have seen B. has seen
C. haven't seen D. hasn't seen

() 6. Why _____ you ask the police _____ help?

- A. don't;of B. not;for C. not;to D. don't;for
- () 7. This skirt is not mine. I think it's _____.
A. her B. she C. hers D. she's
- () 8. They didn't take a rest _____ they finished their work.
A. if B. when C. until D. because
- () 9. — _____. Have you got a pencil sharpener?
— _____. I haven't got one.
A. Sorry;No B. Sorry;Excuse me
C. Excuse me;Yes D. Excuse me;Sorry
- () 10. Mr King _____ me he was leaving for London, but he didn't _____ when he was leaving.
A. said;tell B. told;say
C. speak;talk D. told;speak

IV. Complete the following sentences.

- 我的字典丢了,你有没有在哪儿见过?
I _____. Have you _____?
- 请问,你们有生物学方面的书吗?对不起,我们现在没有。
Excuse me, _____? Sorry, we _____.
- 五分钟前我看到了你的笔记本,它一定还在你的书桌上。
I _____ five minutes ago. It _____ on your desk.
- 我喜欢看书,因为书给我知识,使我快乐。
I enjoy _____, because books _____.
- 你爸爸出过国吗?是的,只出过一次。
Has your father _____? Yes, _____.
- 上星期天,我到 8:30 才起床。
I _____ last Sunday.
- 我相信他们会按时归还那些书的。
I'm sure _____.
- 请别忘了今晚打电话给我。
Please don't _____ this evening.

V. Fill in the proper words according to the first letter.

Most things cannot be enjoyed w _____ friends but reading c _____. While sitting i _____ our house we can travel a _____ the whole world and we can understand the reason(理由) for m _____ things. Living today, we can talk with those who l _____ thousands of y _____ ago. We can become the friends of clever men. O _____ books give us this happiness. Those who cannot enjoy them are p _____ men; Those who enjoy them most get the most happiness f _____

them.

V. Tell “R” or “W” after reading.

In the old days people thought the moon was much bigger than any other star. Now we know that the moon is much smaller than any other star. It looks bigger than any other star because it is much nearer to us.

People once thought the moon had fire on it. They thought the fire made it bright. Now we know the moon is like mirror(镜子). It gets the light(光线) from the sun.

People thought that the sun was the biggest and brightest of all. Now we know many stars are bigger and brighter than the sun. The sun looks the biggest and brightest only because it is the nearest to us.

- ()1. In the past days people thought the stars were much smaller than the moon.
- ()2. Now we know that the moon is much bigger than any other star.
- ()3. People once thought the moon gave its own light.
- ()4. Now we know the sun was smaller than a lot of stars.
- ()5. Many stars are bigger and brighter than the sun only because they are the nearest to us.

Unit 2

Water sports

知 识 要 点

[知识要点解析]

1. Have you ever been to Hawaii? 你曾去过夏威夷吗?

have been to 意为“到过、去过”,表示曾到过某处,但现在人不在那儿。例:

Have you ever been to the Great Wall? 你曾去过长城吗?

I have been to Xian. I went there last summer. 我去过西安,我是去年夏天去的。

比较: He's gone to New Zealand on business. 他因事去了新西兰。have gone to 意为“去了”,表示已经去了某地,现在人可能在去的途中或已在那儿了。例:

Where's the monitor? He's gone to the teachers' office. 班长在哪儿? 他去了老师办公室。

The Greens have gone to London for summer holidays. 格林一家已去伦敦度暑假了。

2. Hawaii is famous for its beautiful beaches. 夏威夷以美丽的海滩而著名。

famous=well-known“出名的,著名的”,be famous for“以……而著名”。例:

Hangzhou is famous for the West Lake. 杭州以西湖而著名。

Oxford is famous for its university. 牛津以其大学而著名于世。

She is famous for her sweet voice. 她以嗓音甜美而出名。

3. No matter what the weather is like, you can always find surfers out riding the waves. 无论天气如何,你总能看到冲浪者乘浪前进。

no matter“不管”,后接 how/what/when/where/who/whether 等词,意为“不管怎样/什么/何时/何地/谁/是否”,连接状语从句。例:

No matter how busy he is, he always reads China Daily every evening. 不管他有多忙,他每晚必看中国日报。

No matter what the weather is like tomorrow, they will go for a picnic. 不管明天天气怎样,他们都将去野餐。

You will be welcome no matter when you come. 不管你什么时候来,你都会受到欢迎。

4. Although I haven't got a job yet surfing makes me very fit. 虽然我没有得到一份好工作,然而冲浪却使我身体强健。

1) although 为连词,等于 though,意思是“虽然,尽管”,用来连接主从复合句,表示让步关系,不能与 but 同用于一个句子中,但可以与副词连用。例:

Although she is very young, she knows a lot. 虽然她年纪还小,但她懂得却很多。等

于 She is very young but she knows a lot.

Although Bob hasn't been to China, he is very interested in it. 虽然 Bob 没到过中国,但他对中国很感兴趣。等于 Bob hasn't been to China but he is very interested in it.

Although it rained hard this morning, the students got to school on time. 尽管今天早晨下大雨,但学生们还是按时到校。等于 It rained hard this morning but the students got to school on time.

2) fit 在这儿是形容词,意为“健康的,健壮的”,相当于 healthy and strong。例:

I keep fit by going swimming every morning. 我每天早晨游泳,以保持身体健康。

5. How many songs have you learned so far? 迄今为止你已学了多少首歌曲?

so far 意为“迄今为止,至今”,与现在完成时连用。例:

So far, no man has traveled there. 至今,还没有人到过那里。

So far, I haven't been to any foreign countries. 至今我还没出过国。

So far, he hasn't seen such a wonderful football match. 至今他还没看过如此精彩的足球比赛。

6. They were very proud of their son. 他们以自己的儿子而自豪。

be proud of 以……自豪(高兴)。例:

The students are proud of their school and their teachers. 那些学生以他们的学校和老师而自豪。

We are all proud of his great success. 我们都为他取得的巨大成功而自豪。

7. He is not only the pride of our school, but also the pride of all the people in Hainai. 他不仅是我们学校的骄傲,也是所有海南人的骄傲。

not only... but also... 不但……而且……,既……又……,连接两个语法成分相同的内容。例:

He is not only our teacher but also our friend. 他不仅是我们的老师,也是我们的朋友。

She can not only speak but also write Japanese. 她不仅能讲,而且能写日语。

注意:当 not only... but also... 连接两个主语时,谓语须和靠近的那个主语在人称和数上保持一致。例:

Not only you but also I am going to speak at the meeting. 你和我都将在会上发言。

Not only the students but also their teacher is interested in this sport. 不仅那些学生而且他们的老师对这运动很感兴趣。

8. ... unless you really try. ...除非你真正尝试。

unless(连词)=if not 意为“除非、如果……不……”,连接条件状语从句。例:

You will be late unless you hurry up. 假如你不快点,你就要迟到了。

I won't go to the party unless he invites me to. 假如他不邀请我,我就不去参加晚会。

We will go to the zoo unless it rains tomorrow. 如果明天不下雨,我们将去动物园。

[语法知识讲解] 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 等时间状语连用。例如:

I have just been to the bookshop. 我刚去过书店。

Have you finished your composition yet? 你完成你的作文了吗?

Yes, I have. I've just finished it. 是的, 我完成了, 我刚刚完成。

2. 也可以和 ever 和 never 等连用。例如:

Have you ever listened to foreign music? 你曾听过外国音乐吗?

Yes, I have. 是的, 我听过。

No, never. 没有, 从没听过。

He has never been to a chicken farm. 他从未去过养鸡场。

单元自测 (A 级)

I. Find the word with a different vowel sound in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>pr</u> ide | B. tw <u>i</u> ce | C. <u>pr</u> act <u>i</u> ce | D. desc <u>ri</u> b <u>e</u> |
| () 2. A. <u>pr</u> ou <u>d</u> | B. sh <u>ou</u> t | C. alth <u>ou</u> gh | D. <u>rou</u> nd |
| () 3. A. <u>te</u> ach <u>e</u> r | B. <u>be</u> ach | C. alr <u>ea</u> dy | D. sp <u>ea</u> k |
| () 4. A. <u>jour</u> ne <u>y</u> | B. mon <u>ke</u> y | C. <u>the</u> y | D. m <u>one</u> y |
| () 5. A. <u>cr</u> oss | B. sh <u>o</u> t | C. am <u>o</u> ng | D. <u>co</u> mp <u>e</u> tition |
| () 6. A. <u>be</u> ach | B. <u>Ch</u> ristmas | C. <u>ch</u> annel | D. <u>re</u> ach |

II. Translate the following phrases.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. 尝试, 努力 _____ | 2. 遍及全世界 _____ |
| 3. 称赞 _____ | 4. 实现 _____ |
| 5. 终年 _____ | 6. 吸引大量的游客 _____ |
| 7. 每天冲浪三次 _____ | 8. 一个 18 岁的女孩 _____ |
| 9. 以……自豪 _____ | 10. 减缓, 减速 _____ |

III. Fill in the blanks with the right verb forms.

- Where's Li Lei? He's _____ (go) to the farm to help the farmers with their work.
- Hi, Tom! Would you please show me how _____ (use) the computer?
- If you _____ (not get) up early, you _____ (not catch) the bus.
- He _____ (see) the film before. And He'd like _____ (see) it again.
- _____ you _____ (give) the horses their food? Not yet.
- Where _____ you just _____ (be)? I've _____ (be) to the library.
- I hope your dream _____ (come) true one day.
- _____ you _____ (have) your lunch yet? Yes, I _____ (have) it at 12 o'clock.