

丛书主编：师 达

新概念 XUEKEJINGSAIWANQUANSHEJI 学科竞赛完全设计

奥赛 急先锋



初三英语

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前言

国际数学奥林匹克 (International Mathematical Olympiad 简称IMO), 是一种国际性的以中学数学为内容、以中学生为参赛对象的竞赛活动。第一届国际数学奥林匹克于1959年夏天在罗马尼亚举行, 当时只有保加利亚、捷克、匈牙利、波兰、罗马尼亚和前苏联派代表队参赛, 竞赛活动每一年举办一次, 1980年因故停办一次。以后每年的国际数学奥林匹克参赛国都在不断地增加, 参赛规模都在不断地扩大, 如同国际体育奥林匹克竞赛一样, 国际数学奥林匹克也已深深地扎根于广大中小学师生的心田中。

在我国奥林匹克竞赛活动始于1956年, 当时在著名数学大师华罗庚教授的亲自参与并指导下, 在北京举办了首次数学奥林匹克竞赛。“文革”后全国性及地区性的各级各类数学竞赛活动如雨后春笋, 深受师生的厚爱。1986年我国首次正式派代表队参加国际奥林匹克数学竞赛, 并取得骄人的成绩。更为可喜的是, 中学生的数学学

科竞赛活动影响并带动了物理学、化学、生物学、计算机学、俄语、英语等学科的竞赛活动，在相应的国际各学科竞赛活动中，我国都取得了令世人瞩目的优异成绩，充分显示了中华民族的勤劳、智慧，也证明了改革开放后的我国基础教育在国际上是处于领先地位的。各学科竞赛活动的深入发展，也强有力地推动了课堂的学科教学，培养了大批有个性有天赋的中华学子。奥林匹克竞赛活动在40多年的历史中，形成了自己特有的人才培养模式；形成了自己特有的教材、辅导书系列；形成了一套完整的竞赛考试、评估机制。这对改变我国目前基础教育教材版本单一，人才培养模式单调，千军万马挤“普高”独木桥的状况，应该说具有很大积极意义。

奥林匹克教材及辅导图书相对于现行中学教材而言，最大的优势就在于它承认并适应学生的个体差异，在培养个人特长，开发个人潜能，造就拔尖人才方面具有独特的功能。

本书在内容编写上的主要特点有：

1、本书对近年奥林匹克竞赛活动具有集成性。这里所说的集成性含义有二：一是指书中收集到的例题、习题是近几年国内外竞赛和中高考优秀试题；二是指书中对历年奥赛解题思路、方法进行了总结归纳，具有全新的解题方略。

2、恰当处理奥赛和课内学习的关系。本书章节结构的设置既遵循奥赛的规则，同时又参照了中小学教学大纲和现行教材。从内容上讲既能保证学生在各级奥赛中取得好名次；同时又能对应课堂教学，从知识和能力的层面

上强化课内学习，帮助考生在中高考中取得优异成绩。

3、正确处理知识积累与能力培养、打好基础与研究难题的关系。知识的占有是能力形成的基础，掌握知识的速度与质量依赖于能力的发展。只有打好坚实的基础，才会具有研究难题，探究未知的能力。书中设计了一些“难题”。“难题”不同于“怪题”、“偏题”，“怪题”、“偏题”不可取。对“难题”则应下功夫研究。所谓“难题”有两种：一种是综合性强的题，另一种是与实际联系比较密切的题。解析综合性强的题需要使用多个概念、规律，需要把学过的知识有机地联系在一起，有时还需要用到其他学科的知识进行整合。解析联系实际的题需要分析研究实际问题，从大量事实中找出事物所遵循的规律，光靠对知识的死记硬背是不行的。对于这两种“难题”，必须下功夫研究，这种不间断的研究、探究，并持之以恒，就一定会形成学科特长，就一定会在不远的将来成长为拔尖人才。

本丛书含数、理、化、语文、英语、生物学、信息学（计算机）七科，跨小学、初中、高中三个阶段，共40册。

本丛书由师达总体策划并担任丛书主编，由刘汉文、周向霖、金新担任学科主编，由北京、浙江、江苏、湖北重点中小学的特级、高级老师编写，尤其是湖北黄冈市教研室的著名老师们的加盟，更使本丛书增辉。《新概念学科竞赛与题解方略》将帮助每一位学生、家长、老师实现心目中的理想与渴望，我们衷心祝愿每一位朋友成功。

书中难免有一些缺憾，望广大师生及学生家长指正，以便再版时订正。

好学生终于有了训练本

· 本 · 书 · 特 · 色 ·

着眼于课本 落脚于奥赛

把握基础知识 培养创新能力

解题层层递进 另辟提高蹊径

好学生不能不读的训练本

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第一阶段竞赛辅导与练习

一、竞赛辅导

【知识要点】

1. 过去进行时态的应用;
2. 现在完成时的应用;
3. 短暂性动词与延续性动词的应用;
4. Stop to do... 与 stop doing... 等语言点的学习。

【难点分析】

- Did you have a good summer holiday? = Did you enjoy your summer holiday? = Did you enjoy yourself in your summer holiday?
- Everyone is here. = No one is away.
- That's the bell. = The bell is ringing. = Someone is at the door. = There goes the bell.
- We'd better go, too. 否定句: We'd better not go, either. 学习: 在否定句中, “也……”都改用 either, 而不再用 too。如: He has not been to the USA, either. 一般 either 只用在句末。
- Thank you for teaching us so well. 复习: 介词 + doing...。如: * Thanks for inviting me to your party. * Mike is good at roller-skating.
- Good luck with your English learning. 祝你英语学习顺利。
- Nothing difficult. = Something easy. = There is nothing difficult (in your talk). 复习: “something/anything/nothing + 形容



词”的词序。如: Have you read something very interesting in today's newspaper, Mary?

- I don't know what to write about. Can you help me, please?
- Do come here on time. 务必要准时到。学习: “do + 动词原形”表示强调, 意为: “一定要……、务必……”。如: He did come, but you were not here when he came.
- Last week No. 14 Middle School held a sports meeting on the playground. 上星期 14 中学在操场上举行了一次运动会。学习: 举行运动会 hold a sports meeting。本句也可以用被动语态的句子来表达: A sport meeting was held at No. 14 Middle School last week.
- 被动语态的构成: be + 过去分词 + by ...。一般来说, 主动语态更强调“谁做的……”, 而被动语态则更强调“事件”, 主动语态在改成被动语态时, 原宾语作主语, be + 过去分词, by + 原主语。如: Many people in China speak Chinese. → Chinese is spoken by many people in China. 其中, “by + 原主语”常可根据句意省略。如上句中的 by many people 就可以省略。这些仅是被动语态的初步知识, 我们可以慢慢在学习中积累。
- The 100-metre race: 100 米比赛。提示: 一般名词作定语时, 名词用作抽象名词, 并用“-”连接。如: * My brother is only a five-year-old boy. * Are you in the 800-metre race today?
- Who won the race? = Who ran (the) fastest of all? = Who was first past the finishing line in the race? = Who was the winner of the race?
- 关于 win。名词: winner; 现在分词: winning; 过去时、过去分词 won; won。注意这些单词的拼写。
- Who jumped the highest of all? Who jumped farther than Ann? 提示: 句中的 high 与 far 均为形容词、副词同形, 不能后缀加



- ly. 复习: far 的比较级和最高级 farther; farthest。
- Which sport are you in? 你参加哪项比赛? 学习: “参加……比赛”的说法是 be in ... (sport)。如: Are you in the 1500-metre race today? “参加……的比赛”还可以用 “take part in ...” 表示。如: I'm going to take part in the relay race.
 - Mr Hu stood at the starting line. 胡老师站在起跑线上。学习: 在起跑线上 at the starting line。
 - All the runners got ready to run. 所有的运动员准备起跑。学习: get ready to do sth. 复习: get ready for sth.
 - On the first lap, Class 3 were in front. 在第一圈时 3 班跑在前面。学习: “在……圈”用 on ...。“在前面”用 be in front。
 - Li Lei ran much faster. 李磊跑得快多了。学习: fast 更侧重某单一活动的快; quick 表示多种动作切换的快。如: * He quickly took off his clothes and jumped into the river to save the boy in the water. He swam fast and saved him at last. 复习: “……的(得)多”用 “much + 比较级”表示。如: * He is much taller this year and jumps much farther now.
 - At the end of the lap, Li Lei quickly passed the stick on to Jim. 在那圈终点时, 李磊很快地把接力棒递给了吉姆。复习: “在……的终点”是 at the end of ...。学习: 传递 pass ... on to sb.
 - He began to catch up with Jim. 他开始赶上吉姆。学习词组: catch up with sb. 赶上……。catch up with ... = run faster than ...。
 - ... Yu Yan and Jim were neck and neck. They both passed on their stick at the same time. 俞焱和吉姆不分上下。他们同时传递了接力棒。学习词组: pass ... on to ...; be neck and neck。



- But the other runners were far behind. 但是其他的跑步运动员都远远落在后面。学习: be (far) behind (远远地) 落后。提示: be behind 表示状态, 可以与表示一段时间的词语连用; fall behind 表示即时的动作或事件。如: * “That boy does not work hard. He may fall behind the others.” “He’s already been far behind. He must work harder to catch up with the others.” * He’s been far behind us for a term. We must help him with his lessons. * I don’t think he’ll fall behind them. He works much harder than before. He’s catching up quickly.
- The Class 2 runner dropped his stick on the ground when he was passing it on to the fourth runner. 2 班的运动员传递接力棒时把接力棒给丢了。学习: 本句中 when he was passing it on to the fourth runner 的时态是过去进行时, 表示“在某一时刻或某一段时间正在做……”。过去进行时的构成: was/were + doing ...。如: * I was reading when someone knocked at the door. * What were you doing at nine thirty yesterday morning?
- But he quickly got up and went on running. 但是他很快地站了起来, 继续跑。学习: get up 既有“起床”之意; 又有“站起来”之意, = stand up; 重点: go on doing sth. 与 go on to do sth. 前者意思是“继续做……”; 后者意思是“接下来做……”。如: * He was very tired, but he did not stop. He went on working in the office. * I had a lot of work to do. After I finished my maths exercises, I had to go on to do the English writing. What a day!
- Not far behind him was Lin Tao. 在他后面不远处是林涛。本句是倒装句。按正常语序应为: Lin Tao was not far behind him. 英语中用倒装句往往是为了加强语气。如: On the big table was only a pen, nothing else!
- He stopped to get it and of course fell behind. 他停下来捡棒, 这



样,他当然就落后了。学习 *stop doing sth.* 与 *stop to do sth.* 的区别。前者:停止做……,意思是“不做……”;后者:停下来做……,意思是“开始做……”。如: *She stopped working.* = *She stopped to do something else.*

- *He was first past the finishing line.* 他是第一个冲过终点线的。
学习: *be first past the finishing line* = *be the winner of the race.*
本句 = *He was the winner of the race.*
- *Class 3 were the winners!* 3班获胜! 因为接力赛是团体赛,所以句中的 *be* 动词形式用了 *were*。
- *Congratulations, Lin Tao!* 祝贺你,林涛! 学习: *Congratulations to sb. on sth.* 如: *Congratulations to you on your good result of this English exam!* 祝贺你这次英语考试取得好成绩!
- *Take turns to ask questions.* 轮流提问。学习: *take turns to do sth.* 如: *You must take turns to speak, or I will not hear any one of you.*
- *Who won the girls' 400 metres?* 谁赢了这场女子 400 米比赛?
提示: *girls' 400 metres* 中的 *girl* 是复数。
- *Well done!* 干得好! 提示:口语中的赞扬词。
- *She likes them to ask questions like this.* 她喜欢他们提这样的问题。重点提示:学习 *like sb. to do sth.* 的句型。如: *My grandfather likes us to stay with him.*
- *Show me the word.* = *Show the word to me.* = *Let me have a look at the word.*
- In English, *qu* makes a [kw] sound. 英语中 *qu* 发[kw]音。提示:句中的 *qu* 视作一个字母组合,单数,所以动词 *make* 词尾加了 *s*。
- *Hands up.* = *Put up your hands.* (请)举手。
- *It's another way of saying fast.* 它是 *fast* 的另一种说法。学习:



It's another way of saying 又如: * America is another way of saying the USA. * Be good at ... is another way of saying *do well in*

- Don't say the letter s. = The letter s does not make a sound.
- Look, there is a picture of one. 看,这儿有一幅照片。提示:本句让我们复习 a 与 one 的区别。a 不能用作代词,而 one 则可以。此句中的 one 指代的是 a
- What do you mean by ...? = What does ... mean?
- I see. = I understand. = I know.
- In class with Miss Zhao 在赵老师的课上。in class: 上课时、课上。又如: You must listen to the teacher very carefully in class.
- Miss Zhao is one of the most popular teachers in the school. 提示: one of 之后一般都用“最高级 + 复数”。又如: Shanghai is one of the largest cities in China.
- Yesterday morning she came into class as usual. 昨天上午赵老师象往常一样到我们班上课。提示: * 象往常一样 as usual; usual 一词不能因为是修饰动词而改用 usually; * come into class: 来班上上课。
- There was a big smile on her face. = She was quite happy (pleased). 提示: 英语中的 smile 是个可数名词,但常用单数形式。
- It was not as clean as usual. 教室不象往常一样清洁。学习句型: not as(so) ... as = less ... than ...。如: Jim is not as tall as Li Lai. = Jim is less tall than Li Lai. 注意,本句不能说 Jim is shorter than Li Lai. 因为原句是比谁高,而后句是在比谁矮;前句说一个更比一个高,是两个高个子之间的比较;后句说一个更比一个矮,是两个矮个子之间的比较。
- I'm afraid some people forgot to sweep the floor. 恐怕有人忘了



扫地。学会区分 forget to do sth. 与 forget doing sth. 前者是“忘了做……(没做)”;后者是“忘了做过……(做了)”。如: * I told her about it again because I forgot telling her about it days ago. “Don't forget to bring your dictionary to school tomorrow.

- There was no excuse. (你们)没有借口。提示:在 Excuse me 中, s 读作[z];在上句中作名词,读作[s]。
- Everyone is at school except Lin Tao. = Only Lin Tao is not at school.
- Luckily the weather was not so wet as it is today. = Luckily the weather was better than it is today. There was no rain.
- I really can't agree with you. = I'm afraid not. = I don't think so.
- I think Chinese is more popular than any other subject. = I like Chinese best of all. = Chinese is my favourite (subject). = I think Chinese is the most popular subject of all. = I don't think any of the subjects is more interesting than Chinese. = No other subject is more popular than Chinese, I think. = All the other subjects are less popular than Chinese.
- “Art is not so interesting as music.” “I agree (with you). I prefer music to art.” “艺术课没有音乐课那么有趣。”“我同意。艺术课和音乐课,我更喜欢后者。”重点学习 prefer ... to ... = like ... better than ...。如: I prefer rice to noodles. What about you? 提示:prefer 的过去式是 preferred;现在分词是 preferring。
- I think Japanese is less important than English. 我认为日语不如英语重要。复习:多音节形容词/副词的比较级加 more; 最高级加 most。学习:多音节形容词/副词的比较级也可加 less; 最高级也可加 least。



- I would like to drop maths. I find it very difficult. 我要放弃数学了,我觉得数学难学。学习:(1)放弃某一门学科用 drop。如: You can't drop maths. It's very important. (2) I find it very difficult 是省略句。全句为: I find it very difficult to learn maths. 句中 it 是 to learn maths 的形式宾语。英语中的形式宾语和形式主语都只能用 it。 (3) find + 宾语 + 形容词。 (3) 此处的 drop 相当于 give up。因此,本句可以改为: I would like to give up maths. 又如: This maths problem is too difficult. I'll give it up.
- 关于过去进行时态。关于过去进行时的内涵及使用要点如下:
 - (1) 过去进行时表示过去某一时间或某一段时间正在做的事。
 - (2) 过去进行时的构成: was/were + doing。
 - (3) 提示用过去进行时态的一些时间状语有:
 - A. 过去的某一时刻。如:
 - * Mike was drawing a horse on the blackboard *at three thirty yesterday afternoon*.
 - * What were you doing *at this time last night*? Were you watching TV?
 - * Jim was waiting for his father *at that time*.
 - B. 过去的某一段时间。如:
 - * Mr. King was writing a letter to his son in the USA *yesterday afternoon*.
 - * I was reading the text *the whole morning*, but I still could not recite it. I do not know why.
 - (4) 当 when 用于表示过去的事件时,其中的一个延续性动词往往用过去进行时。如:
 - * She was getting ready to go out when I went to see him yesterday.



* I saw her when I was playing in the garden.

- What were you drawing? 你在画什么? What was you drawing on? 你在什么上画画? 比较以上两句,前句把 draw 用作及物动词,后句把 draw 用作不及物动词。提示:在类似第二句的问句中,大家不能遗漏句尾的介词。只有在平时练习到位,才能在以后解答复杂试题时不犯错误。请试解以下几道单句改错题:

(1) What is the girl looking at the school gate now?

(2) What was he talking with Mr. Green when you went into the office?

(3) Which shop did you go to buy the fruit this morning?

[答案:(1) ... at at the ... (2)... talking about with ... (3)... go to to buy ...]

- I'm trying to draw a horse. 我在试着画一匹马。学习:try 既可以用作及物动词(动词不定式),又可以用作不及物动词。如:
* Maybe I can't do it, but I'll first try. 也许我干不了,但是我要先试试。(不及物动词) * I tried, but failed. 我试过了,但是失败了。(不及物动词) * The beef smells delicious. Would you please try to have a taste? 这牛肉味道好香。要不要尝尝?(及物动词) * I tried to get up early, and caught the early bus at last. 我试着早起,后来赶上了早班车。(及物动词)
- It's quite a nice horse. 那是匹很好的马。本句改写:It's a very nice horse. 比较:very 与 quite 使用时在句子中的位置不同。提示:quite a/an + 单数名词。
- But please don't play with my chalk. 但是请不要拿我的粉笔玩。学习:play with ... 玩……。如: * Don't play with fire. 请别玩火。 * My son was playing with snow when I got home yesterday. 昨天我到家时,儿子在玩雪。