

全 程 学 习 系 列 丛 书

配合全国最新教材 体现大纲改革精神
恒谦教学与备考研究中心最新成果

初中全 程学习

初三英语

主编 郭启军

 中国人民大学出版社

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初中全
程学
习

06239013

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

初中全程学习·初三英语/郭启军主编. 4版.
北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2002
(全程学习系列丛书)

ISBN 7-300-04294-5/G·916

I. 初…

II. 郭…

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 050990 号

全程学习系列丛书

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出版发行: 中国人民大学出版社

(北京中关村大街 31 号 邮编 100080)

邮购部: 62515351 门市部: 62514148

总编室: 62511242 出版部: 62511239

本社网址: www.cru-press.com.cn

人大教研网: www.ttnet.com

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 三河市实验小学印刷厂

开本: 890×1240 毫米 1/32 印张: 8.875

2002 年 7 月第 4 版 2002 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

字数: 343 000

定价: 10.00 元

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)



《全程学习系列丛书》自问世以来，连续四年累计销量近几十万套，在全国众多的教辅图书中独树一帜，形成了自身特有的品牌。截至今日，模仿或抄袭“全程学习”的其他图书层出不穷，严重影响了“全程学习”的品牌形象。为了不辜负广大师生对全程品牌所寄予的厚望，我们特意组织《全程学习系列丛书》编委会的主要负责老

师经过一年的调查、研究，在原有的基础上博采众长，依据教育部颁发的最新教学大纲和人教版的最新教材，设计了全新的编写体例，重新编写了所有新教材的相应分册，更新了与新教材不配套的内容和题型，力图奉献给广大读者一套全新版的《全程学习系列丛书》。

该丛书保持原有的特点，在每节（课）内主要帮助学生梳理知识要点、巩固重点、突破难点，打好基础。我们之所以这样安排，首先是为了确保该丛书与现行教材的同步性，其次是遵循学生认知的规律——由知识到能力。考虑到教育改革正从应试教育向素质教育转变，我们在每章或单元之后设计了有关能力培养的栏目，旨在让学生在掌握基础知识之后，能趁热打铁，融会贯通全章知识内容，加强综合能力的培养，从而提高分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本丛书既有精辟的理论分析，也有难易适度的习题设计，还有大量

创新性、开放性的例题和习题，全套书具有同步性强、信息量大、科学实用等特点，相信全新版的《全程学习系列丛书》必将成为全国文教图书中的一朵奇葩。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，错漏不当之处敬请广大读者批评指正，以便我们再版时改进。

恒谦教学与备考研究中心
《全程学习系列丛书》编委会





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Unit 1

In the library

Lesson 1

基础知识导学

一、词汇

CD player, several, shelf, in the school library, on that shelf, at the moment

二、日常交际用语

1. I have got. . . 我有……
2. Have you got. . . ? 你有……吗?
Yes, I have. 是的, 我有。
--No, I haven't. 不, 我没有
3. I haven't got. . . 我没有……
4. Why don't you. . . ? 为什么不/何不……?

重点难点精析

1. Excuse me, have you got any books about. . . ? 请问, 你有有关……的书吗?

(1) have got = have, 表示“有”的意思, 多用在口语中。例如:

Have you got a computer? 你有电脑吗?

I haven't got a CD player. 我没有激光唱机。



下列短语中的 have 不可用 have got 来替换: have a bath, have a drink, have a look, have a rest, have a swim 等。

(2) about 此处是介词,意为“关于”,可用 on 替换,但 about 没有 on 正式。

2. We have got several. 我们有几本(书)。

several *adj. / pron.* 意为 more than two but fewer than many 几个;若干。例如:

Several of us decided to walk home. 我们之中几个人决定步行回家。

You will need several more. 你还需要几个。

He has written several books on/about Chinese medicine. 他写了几本关于中药的书。

3. We haven't got any at the moment. 我们目前没有这方面的书。

at the moment 意为“现在;此刻;一时”。例如:

He is not here at the moment. 他此刻不在这儿。

I know his address, but I can't think of it at the moment. 我知道他的地址,但我一时想不起来。

4. Why don't you ask Jim? 为什么不问一下吉姆?

Why don't you...? = Why not...? 为什么不……? 后接动词原形。例如:

Why don't you/Why not try it a second time? 为什么不再试一次?

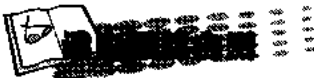
5. Have you seen it anywhere? 你在什么地方看见它了吗?

(1) 此句是现在完成时态的一般疑问句形式。

(2) anywhere 哪儿;什么地方。用于疑问句、否定句或条件状语从句中。在肯定句中一般用 somewhere。例如:

Are you going anywhere tonight? 你今晚要去什么地方吗?

We are going somewhere next Friday. 下周五我们要去某个地方。



一、按要求写出下列各词

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. shelf _____ (复数) | 2. dictionary _____ (复数) |
| 3. see _____ (过去式) | 4. lose _____ (形容词) |
| 5. a few _____ (同义词) | 6. welcome _____ (过去式) |
| 7. travel _____ (现在分词) | 8. find _____ (过去式) |
| 9. maybe _____ (同义词) | 10. thank _____ (名词) |

二、句型转换

1. We don't have enough food for so many people. (改为同义句)

We _____ enough food for so many people.



Unit 1

全程

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学习系列丛书

2. I have got a new sweater. (改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)

_____ a new sweater? No, _____.

3. Why don't you go with us? (改为同义句)

_____ go with us?

4. Mary has a CD player. (改为同义句)

Mary _____ a CD player.

5. I have seen your book somewhere. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ seen _____ book _____?

三、补全对话

A: _____ me, have you got _____ books _____ English?

B: Sorry. We haven't got _____ at the _____. You'd _____ come _____ a few days.

A: Thank you _____ the _____. I'll come again.

B: You're _____.

Lesson 2



一、词汇

already, used to, hobby, knowledge, yard, put down, step, librarian, pay for, sadly, come up with, mark, bookmark

二、日常交际用语

1. Not yet. 还没有。

2. Don't worry. 别担心/着急。

3. I'm afraid + (that) clause. 恐怕……



1. the lost books 丢失的书

lost 此处是形容词,意为“丢失的;迷路的”。例如:



The little boy went for a walk and got lost. 小男孩去散步迷了路。

2. She used to be a Chinese teacher. 她过去是中文老师。

“used [just] to + 动词原形”意为“过去常常……(现在已不是如此)”。例如:

We used to go to school on foot. 我们过去经常步行去上学。

There used to be a tree here. 过去这里有棵树。

该句型的否定句和疑问句有两种构成法:一是借助于动词 did;另一种是给 used 后加 not 构成否定式,把 used 提到主语前面构成疑问句。例如:

You used to smoke, didn't you/usedn't you? 你过去吸烟,是吗?

3. They give me knowledge and make me happy. 他们(书)给我知识,使我快乐。

knowledge 常用作不可数名词,表示“知识,学问;认识”;有时可加不定冠词,表示“对……懂/有某种程度的了解”。例如:

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

I don't have much knowledge of maths. 我不大懂数学。

I think a good knowledge of English is a great help when you are travelling around the world. 我认为当你周游世界的时候,懂英语是一件很有帮助的事。

4. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home. 但是,上星期奶奶回家时忘了带书。

(1) forget to do sth. 意为“忘了要干某事”,而 forget doing sth. 则表示“忘掉(曾做过或发生过某事)”。例如:

She forgot to post the letter. 她忘了寄这封信。

I forgot seeing the film long before. 我忘了很早以前看过这部电影。

(2) leave for... 表示“动身到某处去”。例如:

I'll leave for Changchun next week. 下周我将出发去长春。

He left home for the station a few minutes ago. 几分钟前,他离开家去了火车站。

5. A few days later, the book was still missing. 几天以后,那本书还没有找到。

missing 此处是形容词,意为“丢失,找不到;缺”。例如:

Is there anything else missing? 还有别的东西丢了吗?

This is the book with two pages missing. 这就是掉了两页的那本书。

6. I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books. 恐怕我得赔偿丢失的书。

(1) pay sb. /sth. 给某人付钱/付某东西的钱。例如:

I've paid him. 我已给他付过钱了。

Have you paid the bill? 你结账了吗?

(2) pay for sth. 付钱买某物。例如:

I have already paid for the dictionary. 我已经付了这本字典的钱。



(3) pay(sb.) + 钱 + for sth. 付(给某人)钱买某物。例如:

He paid 2 000 yuan for the motorbike. 他花了 2 000 元买了那辆摩托车。

7. One day the librarian came up with an idea. 一天图书管理员想出了一个主意。

come up with 是固定短语, 意为“想出; 提出”。例如:

He couldn't come up with an answer. 他答不上来。

He came up with a new suggestion. 他提出了一个新建议。



课内阅读自测

一、翻译短语

1. 喜欢阅读 _____
2. 在学校院子里 _____
3. 第二天 _____
4. 迟早 _____
5. 更糟糕的是 _____
6. 还回图书馆 _____

二、单项填空

- () 1. Lucy has _____ her history book.
A. lose B. losing C. lost D. missing
- () 2. Don't forget _____ me when you get there.
A. telephoning B. to telephone C. telephone D. ringing
- () 3. He isn't what he _____ to be.
A. uses B. using C. used D. was used
- () 4. He likes reading books _____ different subjects.
A. for B. in C. with D. on
- () 5. Put _____ that knife before you hurt somebody!
A. down B. up C. in D. off

三、选词填空(每空一词并注意其适当形式)

(use, miss, pay, forget, leave)

1. On her way home, she found her necklace _____.
2. I'm sorry, I have _____ your name.
3. We _____ to swim every day when we were children.
4. I'm afraid I can't _____ you anything for it.
5. He has _____ Xi'an for Shanghai.



Lesson 3



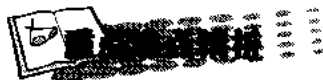
一、词汇

think of, encourage, pick up, once, abroad, copy, not... until

二、日常交际用语

1. Have/Has sb. ever + 过去分词 + 其他? 某人曾做过某事吗? (请注意课本该句型的不同答语)

2. sb. have/has just + 过去分词 + 其他. 某人刚做过某事。



1. Then think of other ways to encourage people to return books. 然后想出别的办法鼓励人还书。

(1) think of 意为“想到, 想起; 想出; 想”。例如:

He thought of his boyhood. 他想到他的童年。

Who first thought of the plan? 谁先想到这个计划的?

Think of what I've said. 想一想我所说的。

(2) encourage 是及物动词, 跟简单宾语、含不定式的复合宾语。例如:

High prices for corn will encourage farming. 谷物的高售价将促进农业生产。

My success encourages me to continue. 我获得的成功鼓励我继续前进。

2. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day. 直到有一天我捡到奶奶忘带的一本书, 我才明白他们为什么这么快就把书找回来的。

(1) not... until... 表示“直到……才……”, 与 not 一起用的动词一般都是终止性动词。如果该动词是持续性动词, 用肯定形式。例如:

I didn't leave until he came back. = I waited until he came back. 我等到他回来才离开。

(2) pick up 此处意为“拾起; 捡起”, 它还可以表示“用车接(人); 收听到”。例如:

Please pick up all these pieces of paper. 请把这些纸片捡起来。

I'll pick you up at 4 o'clock this afternoon. 下午4点钟我用车来接你。



My radio can pick up VOA very clearly. 我的收音机可以清晰地收到“美国之音”广播。

(3) leave 在此句的含义是 forget to take, bring or do sth. 忘记拿、带或做。例如:

He left his umbrella in the train. 他把伞忘在火车上了。

I left my books on the table. 我把书忘在桌上了。

3. Have you ever been abroad? 你去过国外吗?

abroad *adv* 到国外; 在国外。例如:

He has gone abroad for further study. 他到国外进修去了。

His son studies abroad. 他的儿子在国外学习。

They've just returned from abroad. 他们刚从国外回来。



一、单项填空

- () 1. Have you finished your homework ____ ?
A. yet B. already C. just D. ever
- () 2. The bus has ____ left. You have to wait for the next.
A. ever B. never C. yet D. already
- () 3. —Have you ____ seen such a big tower?
—No, _____.
A. never; ever B. ever; never
C. yet; ever D. just; never
- () 4. Don't get off the bus ____ it has stopped.
A. until B. when C. as D. after
- () 5. Can you think ____ a good place for a weekend holiday?
A. about B. over C. back D. of

二、用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Wang Hong _____ (look) for her pen everywhere, but she _____ (not find) it yet.
2. — _____ you ever _____ (speak) to a foreigner?
—Yes, once.
3. Last year we _____ (learn) a lot of new words. We _____ (learn) more next year.
4. Look! All the students _____ (play) ball games on the playground now.
5. She _____ (cook) when someone _____ (knock) at the door.



Lesson 4



一、词汇

as, screen, spoil, fill in the form, find out

二、日常交际用语

1. May I help you? 您要什么? (这是售货员等从事服务行业的人接待顾客时的常用语)

2. Here it is. / Here is the... 在这儿/这儿有/这是给你的。



1. What do you do every day as a librarian? 作为图书管理员你每天做什么?

as 此处是介词,意为“作为”。as 还可作连词,表示“在……的时候,与……一样;像”等,引导状语从句。例如:

As a student, you must study hard. 作为一名学生,你必须努力学习。

He rose as she entered. 她进去时,他站了起来。

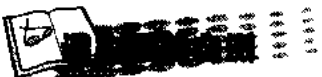
He can run as fast as I can. 他能跑得和我一样快。

When at Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。(在罗马时,要按照罗马人做的去做)

2. Could you find out who has taken it? 你能查一下是谁借走的吗?

find out 意为“查明;打听;弄清楚”。例如:

Please find out who broke the window. 请查明是谁打破了这窗户的玻璃。



一、用适当的介词填空

1. Have you read the book Gone _____ the Wind?

2. He was famous _____ a soldier.



3. ____ my computer, I often keep records of lots ____ information.
 4. Fill ____ your name and address here.
 5. Please buy me a copy of Jane Eyre ____ Charlotte Bronte.

二、短文填空(每空一词)

Miss Yang is a librarian. She works 1 our school library. She loves her 2 because she loves books. She 3 her library very well. She can find 4 books very quickly. She also knows 5 kinds of books the students like. She is a 6 lady. She often 7 the students to find their books. We 8 like her.

Unit 1 小结

单元专题题析

现在完成时(一)

1. 现在完成时的构成

现在完成时是由“助动词 have/has + 动词的过去分词”构成。疑问句是将 have/has 提到主语前边, 否定句一般是在 have/has 后加 not。

2. 动词过去分词的构成

动词的原形、过去式和过去分词的词形变化即为动词的变化。绝大多数的动词是规则动词, 是在原形的字尾加 -ed 构成其过去式和过去分词; 部分动词是不规则动词, 它们不是依照加 -ed 的规则变化的。

规则动词分为四类:

(1) 原形 + ed, 例如:

work worked worked visit visited visited

(2) 字尾为 e 时, 只需加 -d, 例如:

like liked liked live lived lived

(3) 字尾为“元音字母 + y”时, 保留 y, 直接加 ed, 例如:

play played played stay stayed stayed

字尾为“辅音字母 + y”时, 将 y 改为 i, 再加 ed, 例如:

study studied studied cry cried cried

(4) 末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节时, 将最后的辅音字母重复后再加 ed,

例如: stop stopped stopped drop dropped dropped



不规则动词虽然也有一些规则可循,但基本上要靠熟练背诵。请大家熟记教科书后的不规则动词表。

3. 常与现在完成时连用的时间状语

already, just, yet, ever, never, once, recently, these days 等。

4. 现在完成时的用法

(1) 表示到现在为止的这一时期中发生的情况。例如:

How many pages have you read today? 你今天看了多少页?

She has been ill for three days. 她病了三天了。

I haven't seen him these days. 这些天我没见过他。

(2) 表示对现状有影响的某一已发生的动作。

They have already left. 他们已经走了。(说明现在不在这里了)

I have seen the film many times. 这电影我看过好多次了。(因此对内容很熟悉)



错解示范分析

例1 A few knowledge is a dangerous thing.

错解分析 没有掌握 knowledge 的用法。

正确答案 A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

说明 knowledge 是不可数名词,不能用 a few 修饰。

例2 I cost 30 yuan for the dictionary.

错解分析 没弄清 cost 与 pay 的区别。

正确答案 I paid 30 yuan for the dictionary.

说明 cost 花费;使失去,主要用于钱、人力、生命,主语不能是人,可跟双宾语。上句还可以说成 The dictionary cost me 30 yuan. 或 I spent 30 yuan on the dictionary.

例3 You've never seen such a wonderful film before, haven't you?

错解分析 没掌握好 never 的用法。

正确答案 You've never seen such a wonderful film before, have you?

说明 never 意为 not ever; not at any time 如果句中有 never, 该句为否定句。



单元扩展拓展

The other day Roy Price went "home" to his sister's house. It's her home now; but it's also the house he was born in. Pat, his sister kissed him and said, "You haven't



changed much, Roy. Let me see, now—when did we meet last?”

“Twenty-five years ago,” he answered. “I came here for a week, do you remember?” He added, “You haven’t changed much, either.” It was polite for Roy to say so, but it wasn’t true. Pat seemed almost an old lady.

The next morning Roy walked through the village alone. The place looked very different. There were lots of traffic signs on the roads and beside the roads. There was a new car park, a new post office, a new bus stop. He remembered suddenly that the bus used to stop anywhere; you just put up your hand and it stopped. One surprise followed another. The railway station was gone! The school was gone; a lot of farm machinery stood in the playground!

But Roy’s biggest surprise was the people. He didn’t recognize(认出) anybody at all; perhaps because everyone seemed old. He went into the post office and bought some stamps. “Where are all the children and young people?” he asked the postmaster.

The old fellow looked up from his book of stamps. “Children?” he said. “They’re in school, of course. There are three or four young families here. The children go to school by bus—to Horham.”

Horham was a town about twenty kilometres away.

At lunch Pat said, “The village looks nice, doesn’t it?”

“It’s all different, pat. It used to be an exciting place, but now it’s full of old people. I don’t understand...”

“There are a few newcomers, but the ones we knew are still here. You’re not exactly young yourself, Roy, are you?”

阅读提示

1. 本文讲述了 Roy Price 回到他阔别 25 年的出生地时所看到和想到的。
2. 结合短文, 认真体会 “used to” 及 “现在完成时” 的含义和它们所使用的情景。
3. the other day 意为 a few days ago。
4. It’s/was polite for sb. to do sth. 某人做某事是有礼貌的。
5. he added 他补充说。
6. a new car park 一个新的停车场。

根据短文内容选择最佳答案

- () 1. Why did Roy say that Pat hadn’t changed much, either? Because _____.
 A. Pat was still a young lady
 B. they hadn’t seen each other for 25 years
 C. he didn’t know how much Pat had changed

