

· 根据人教社最新教材同步编写 ·



· 新教材 ·

完全解读

WANQUAN JIEDU



与最新教材完全同步
重点难点详尽解读

初3英语 下

主 编：胡国华

分册主编：徐静平



吉林人民出版社

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对教材内容的学习,不能完全依赖教师的讲授,而应充分发挥学生的学习主动性;知识,让学生主动地去探求;技能,让学生主动地去习得。将教材内容的结构体系、知识要点、重点难点进行完全解读,让学生去钻研,让学生去领悟,让学生在学中中学会学习。“会学”比“学会”更重要。

《新教材完全解读》系列丛书就是立足于上述理念,由华中师大一附中、黄冈地区中学及孝感高中的全国著名特高级一线教师联袂编写的。

《新教材完全解读》系列丛书是根据最新人教版初高中教材及人教版新课标教材编写的,紧扣新大纲和新课程标准,结合新考纲,全面、系统地解析教材,具体地指导学习方法,是供学生同步自学的参考用书。

丛书编写的体例为:

[单元视点]:英语学科按单元编写,分以下几个栏目:

“新课指南”按教学大纲要求列出本单元的字母、单词、词组、日常交际用语、语法等内容,并标明应达到的学习要求,让学生“心中有数”,能有的放矢地去学习。

“词汇详解”列出本单元三会、四会单词及词组的中英文释义、读音等。方便学生查阅,有利于学生课前预习新知识。

“学法指导”对本单元的学习方法进行有益的补充,结合作者多年的教学心得,提供切实可行的教学方法。

[课文译评]或[课文翻译]:把每单元的对话、短文逐字逐句直译,整理成流畅的汉语。

[知识精讲]:此部分抓住教材知识的重点、难点及语言知识运用等,逐词逐句地讲解并加以扩展。在讲解过程中穿插词语的辨析,通俗易懂地讲解单词、短语的用法区别及深层含义,拓展学生的知识面。

[习题选解]:给出每课后重点习题的答案,并对习题进行简要的分析。

[单元总结]:对本单元的易错、易忽略的知识点进行总结,结合考题进行分析;并适时归纳总结所学过的语法内容,结合中(高)考题进行分析。

[资料卡片]:精选与本单元相关的背景、文化传统、趣闻等英文资料,以加深学生对课文的理解,培养学生兴趣,扩大知识面。

教是为了不须要教。有《新教材完全解读》系列丛书在手,如同把名师请到了身边,手把手教你自学。变被动学习为主动学习,从学会升华到会学,通过自学培养终身学习的能力。

愿《新教材完全解读》系列丛书成为你迈向成功之路的金桥。

吉林人民出版社综合室

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Unit 13

The world's population

世界的人口



单元视点

→ 新课指南

1. 单词和词组

词 汇	课次	要求
increase, if	L. 49	掌握
hour after hour, multiply, multiply... by..., challenge, beginning, at the beginning of, square, hardly	L. 50	
more and more, prefer, prefer to, rather than, used, beg, beg one's pardon, worth, secondhand	L. 51	
diagram, discussion, be busy doing, chart, download, path	L. 52	
Brazil	L. 52	理解

2. 日常交际用语

What's the population of...?

I wonder if that's a lot of people for the size of the country.

There will be standing room only on the earth.

They prefer to buy a new one rather than repair it.

How much does a car cost...?

It can cost as little as 50,000 yuan and as much as 300,000 yuan.

That's worth more than two million yuan.

3. 语法

过去将来时; 数字的表达法

→ 词汇详解

1. 单词

increase

/ɪnˈkriːs/ v. grow 增加; 增长

if

/ɪf/ conj. whether 是否

multiply	<i>/'mʌltɪplaɪ/</i> v. add a number to itself a particular number of times 乘
challenge	<i>/'tʃælɪndʒ/</i> n. invitation to take part in a game 挑战
beginning	<i>/'bɪɡɪnɪŋ/</i> n. first part 开始; 开端
square	<i>/'skweə/</i> n. result when a number is multiplied by itself; a four-sided open place 平方; 广场
hardly	<i>/'hɑːdli/</i> adv. almost not 几乎不
prefer	<i>/'prɪfəː/</i> v. like better 宁愿; 更喜欢
used	<i>/'juːzd/</i> adj. having been worn 用过的; 半旧的
beg	<i>/'beg/</i> v. ask for 恳求; 乞讨
worth	<i>/'wəθ/</i> adj. having a certain value 值得……的; 有价值的
secondhand	<i>/'sekəndhænd/</i> adj. used 用过的; 二手的
diagram	<i>/'daɪəɡræm/</i> n. drawing or plan which uses simple lines to explain 图表
discussion	<i>/'dɪskʌʃən/</i> n. action of discussing 讨论
chart	<i>/'tʃɑːt/</i> n. diagram which gives clear information 图表
download	<i>/'daʊn'ləʊd/</i> v. get information through the Internet 下载
path	<i>/'pɑːθ/</i> n. route; way 路线; 去路

2. 常用词组

multiply...by...	……乘以……
at the beginning of	起初; 开始
prefer to	宁愿(选择); 更喜欢
rather than	宁可; 是……而不是……
beg one's pardon	请原谅; 对不起
be busy doing sth	忙着做……

→ 学法指导

本单元的中心话题是当今人类最关注的人口问题,除了听力材料外,说、读和写的内容绝大部分都是围绕这一中心话题展开的。本单元的语言教学重点有以下几点:

1. 数字的表达法

充分利用英语数词表达法中每三位数为一个整体的表达习惯,不断地进行英汉互译的练习,从而加强数词表达的英汉思维转换。

如,数字 1234567890 在进行英语表达时,用分隔符号“,”把该数字分成四个整体,即 1,234,567,890。每个整体按汉语的百、十、个来表达,然后在各自的整体后加



billion, million, thousand, 因此该数字读成 one billion two hundred and thirty-four million five hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety。

另外,值得注意的是,只有在百位与十位之间才加 and(即使十位是数字 0 也如此)连接,其他任何位数不用加 and。如,数字 405 读作 four hundred and five。

2. 过去将来时

过去将来时的动作发生的时间是相对于过去时间的将来而非相对于现在时间的将来。因此,过去将来时一般用于主句是过去时的宾语从句中;或者用于根据上下文判断需用过去将来时的句子中。如,Once there lived a young man, he had just finished college. He was going to start work the following week.

3. 有关询问人口数量的句型:What's the population of...? (……有多少人口?) 此句型学生在学习中很容易表达成 How much is the population of ...? 另外,表示“……国家(地区)人口多或少”时,学生也容易错误表达成:The population of China is very many/much/few/little,正确的表达应为:The population of China is very big/large/small。

4. 表示对比、比较的常见句式:prefer to do...; rather than do...。

Lesson 49 ⇔ 第 49 课



课文译评

3 Ask and answer 问一问,答一答

Look at the table. Practise like this:

看表格。 这样练习:

A: What's the population of Germany? Do you think it
德国的人口是多少? 你认为它会增
will increase?
长吗?

B: About *eighty-two million*. I don't know if it will
大约 8 200 万。 我不知道它是否会增长。
increase. What's the population of France?
法国的人口是多少?

C: About *fifty-nine million*. I wonder if that's a lot of
大约 5 900 万。 我不知道对于那样一个面
people for the size of the country.
积的国家而言,其人口是不是太多了。

What's the population of
...? ... 的人口是多
少? 该结构应特别注意
How many (much)不可
与 the population 搭配
提问。



知识精讲

*Do you think it will increase?

increase 的用法

I v. become greater in number, size etc; grow 增长。例如:

The population has increased from 1.2 million 10 years ago to 1.8 million now. 人口从 10 年前的 120 万已增加到现在的 180 万。

He increased his speed to catch up with the truck. 他加快速度以赶上前面的卡车。

II n. numbers by which something increases 增加的量; 增长。例如:

We teachers expect a salary increase. 我们这些老师们期待着加薪。

The number of robberies in this area seems to be on the increase. 这一地区的抢劫案似乎有增无减。

*I don't know if it will increase.

if 的用法

I conj. supposing 假如, 如果。例如:

If it rains tomorrow, I won't come. 如果明天下雨, 我就不来了。

You can stay to dinner if you like. 你愿意的话, 可以留下一起吃饭。

If (it is) necessary/possible I will come at 6. 如果有必要(可能), 我 6 点钟来。

II conj. whether 是否。常与 ask, know, find, find out, wonder 等词连用。例如:

Do you know if he's married? 他是否结婚了, 你知道吗?

I don't know if he will come. If he comes, I will tell him that he was chosen to our team. 我不知道他会不会来。如果他来的话, 我会告诉他, 他被选中加入我们队了。

III conj. even if, although 即使, 纵然, 虽然。例如:

If/Even if you saw him pick up the money, you can't be sure he stole it. 就算你看见是他拾起的钱, 你也不能肯定钱是他偷的。

IV n. uncertainty 不确定的事, 无把握的事。例如:

If he wins—and it is a big if—he'll be the first Englishman to win for twenty years. 假使他赢了——是否赢还是一大疑问——他将是 20 年来第一个获胜的人。

【注意】 if 作“如果”讲时, 引导条件状语从句, 在该条件状语从句中, 如果主句用一般将来时, 从句则用一般现在时; if 作“是否”讲时, 引导的是宾语从句, 从句的时态根据需要选定。

【辨析】 if, whether

if 和 whether 作“是否”讲时, 可以互换使用。例如:

He asked me if/whether it was going to rain the next day. 他问我第二天会不会下雨。

I didn't know if/whether we should write a letter or send an e-mail. 我不知道我

们是写信好呢,还是发电子邮件好。

但在以下情况下 if 不能代替 whether。

I whether 与不定式连用。例如:

I'm not sure whether to leave or to stay. 我拿不定主意是离开还是留下。

II whether 用于介词之后。例如:

It depends on whether you can solve the first step of the problem. 这取决于你
能否解决问题的第一步。

III whether 和 not 连用。例如:

I'll be happy whether or not I get the job.

= I'll be happy whether/if I get the job or not. 不管我能不能得到那份工作,我
都会很高兴。

Lesson 50 ⇌ 第 50 课



课文译评

2 Read 读一读

STANDING ROOM ONLY

仅有立足之地

Look at your watch for just one minute. During that time,
看着你的手表走一分钟。在此期间,

the population of the world increased by 259. Perhaps you
世界的人口增加了 259 人。或许你认为

think that isn't much. However, during the next hour,
那不算多。然而, 在接下来的一个小时

over 15,540 more babies will be born on the earth.

里,世界上将又有 15 540 多个婴儿诞生。

So it goes on, hour after hour.

In one

像这样一个小时接一个小时地继续下去。一天内,

day, people have to produce food for over 370,000 more

人们必须为新增的 370 000 人提供食物。

mouths. Multiply this by 365. Just think how many more

用这个数字乘以 365。想想一年后将会增加多

there will be in one year! What will happen in a hundred
少!

100 年后又会怎样呢?

years?

为了学好课文第一、二
两段内容,不妨作一个
数学运算:

$$259 \times 60 = 15,540$$

$$15,540 \times 24 = 370,000$$

$$370,000 \times 365 = ?$$

The increasing population may be the greatest challenge of the world today. The world's population is growing faster and faster. Two thousand years ago, there were only 250 million people on the earth. Four hundred years ago, the number was over 500 million. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the world's population was about 1.7 billion. In 1970, this number was over 3.6 billion. In 1990, it reached more than five billion. Now at the beginning of the 21st century the world's population has passed six billion. People say that by the year 2010, it may be seven billion. That means that in about 600 years, there will be standing room only on the earth. Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in. There will be hardly enough space for anybody else. There will be almost no space left for anybody else.

人口的增加可能是当今世界最大的挑战。
世界人口增长速度越来越快。

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2 000 年前,地球上只有 2.5 亿人。
400 年前,地球上人口超过了五亿。20 世纪初,

number was over 500 million. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the world's population was about 1.7 billion. In 1970, this number was over 3.6 billion. In 1990, it reached more than five billion. Now at the beginning of the 21st century the world's population has passed six billion. People say that by the year 2010, it may be seven billion. That means that in about 600 years, there will be standing room only on the earth. Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in. There will be hardly enough space for anybody else. There will be almost no space left for anybody else.

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1970 年,人口数达 36 亿多。1990 年,人口数超过 50 亿。21 世纪初的现在,

the 21st century the world's population has passed six billion. People say that by the year 2010, it may be seven billion. That means that in about 600 years, there will be standing room only on the earth. Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in. There will be hardly enough space for anybody else. There will be almost no space left for anybody else.

世界人口已超过 60 亿。
据说,到 2010 年,世界人口数可能

billion. People say that by the year 2010, it may be seven billion. That means that in about 600 years, there will be standing room only on the earth. Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in. There will be hardly enough space for anybody else. There will be almost no space left for anybody else.

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仅有站着的空间。每个人将只有半平方
米到一平方米的生活空间。其他的几

be hardly enough space for anybody else. There will be almost no space left for anybody else.

乎没有足够的空间可用了。



知识精讲

* What can be done to slow down the population increase?

1. do something to do sth 采取措施做某事。例如:

The government has done a lot to improve the standard of people's lives. 为了提高人们的生活水平,政府采取了各种措施。

Technology has done a lot to make our life better. 技术在提高我们的生活水平方面起了重要作用。

Something must be done to prevent the water from running away. 必须采取措施阻止水资源流失。

该段讲解世界人口增长的历史。学习时可根据时间分布列表填充世界人口的增长情况:

period	population
2,000 years ago	
400 years ago	
at the beginning of the 20th century	
in 1970	
in 1990	
at the beginning of the 21st century	
by the year 2010	

2. slow down 减缓,放慢。例如:

Li Lida slowed down as the wind became stronger and the waves became higher.
当风变得越来越大,浪变得越来越高时,李立达放慢了速度。

She slowed the car down and stopped. 她把汽车速度减慢后停了下来。

* Standing room only

room 在此为不可数名词,意为“空间”。例如:

Is there room for me in the car? 车里还有我的座吗?

This table takes up too much room. 这张桌子太占地儿了。

Please make room for the old woman! 请为那位老太太让个座。

* During that time, the population of the world increased by 259.

by 的用法

I **by** 在此意为“达到……的程度”。例如:

The trousers are too short by three inches. 这条裤子短了 3 寸。

The country's GNP has risen by 10% this year. 今年国家的国民生产总值增长了 10%。

II **adv. near** 靠近。例如:

He stole the money when no one was by. 他趁旁边无人把钱偷走了。

He lives close by. 他住在很近的地方。

III **adv. past** 经过。drive/go/run/walk/hurry by 开(车)过/走过/跑过/行过/赶过。例如:

Time goes by so quickly. 时间过得真快。

A man together with a child passed by just now. 刚才有一名男子和一个小孩经过。

IV **prep. near** 在……旁边。例如:

Would you like to sit by the window? 你愿意坐在窗子旁边吗?

Come and sit by me. 来,坐在我的身旁。

The fisherman lived by the sea. 那渔夫住在海边。

V **prep. before, not later than** 在……之前。例如:

I want to arrive there by nine o'clock. 我想在 9 点前到那儿。

By the time we got there, the film had finished. 我们到那儿时,电影已经结束了。

VI **prep.** 表示运输方式。例如:

by bike/car/bus/train/sea/ship/plane/air/road/boat 乘(骑)自行车/小汽车/公共汽车/火车/(由)水路/轮船/飞机/飞机/(由)陆路/小船。

VII **prep. through a way of...** 通过……方式,靠……。例如:

He made his living by writing. 他靠写作为生。

Cousteau and his friend made it possible by inventing the scuba machine. 库斯托和他的朋友通过发明水下潜水器来使之成为可能。

▣ prep. 引导被动语态中动作的执行者。例如:

English is spoken by us. 我们讲英语。

Man-made satellites have been sent up into space by many countries. 不少国家已发送了人造卫星进入太空。

*** However, during the next hour, over 15,540 more babies will be born on the earth.**

more 用于数词或 some, any, many, a few, a little 等词后, 表示“另外”。例如:

Would you like some more bananas? 你再来点香蕉吗?

There are a few more minutes left. 还剩几分钟呢!

I couldn't possibly eat any more. 我真的再也吃不下了。

I'll take three more cakes. 我再要 3 块蛋糕。

In one day, people have to produce food for over 370,000 more mouths. 一天里, 人们得为新增的 370 000 人生产粮食。

*** So it goes on, hour after hour.**

hour after hour 意为“一个小时接一个小时地”。类似结构有:

day after day (日复一日), week after week (一个星期一个星期地), year after year (年复一年), time after time (一次又一次地)。例如:

The player practised shooting hour after hour, but his coach was still unsatisfied with him. 那名运动员不停地练习射击, 但他的教练仍对他不满意。

The old peasant worked in the field year after year but harvested nothing. 那位老年农民年复一年地在田里劳作, 到头来一无所获。

*** Multiply this by 365.**

multiply...by... 意为“……乘以……”。例如:

Multiply 2 by 3, please. 请把 2 乘以 3。

Three multiplied by two is six. 3 乘以 2 等于 6。

*** The increasing population may be the greatest challenge of the world today.**

challenge 的用法

▣ n. invitation to take part in a game 挑战。例如:

They have given us a challenge, dare you accept it? 他们已向我们发出挑战, 你敢于应战吗?

China is facing the challenge of the big population. 中国正面临人口压力的挑战。

Our team got a letter of challenge last month. 我们队上个月收到了一封挑战信。

II v. to invite sb to compete against one in a fight, match etc 向……挑战。例如：

I challenged him to a game of tennis. 我邀请他和我赛一场网球。

I challenged him to swim across the river. 我跟他比一比游过这条河。

*** At the beginning of the twentieth century, the world's population was about 1.7 billion.**

1. at the beginning of ... ……初(开端)。类似结构还有：

at the end of ... (在……末), at the foot of ... (在……脚下), at the corner of ... (在……角落), at the top of ... (在……顶上)。例如：

Mr Green visited Xinjiang at the beginning of last month. 上个月初, 格林先生去新疆旅游了一趟。

At the beginning of this month we will finish the task assigned by the head. 本月初, 我们将会完成领导委派的任务。

2. the twentieth century 20 世纪。表示“世纪”前的数词要用序数词。例如：

the twenty-first century (21 世纪), the nineteenth century (19 世纪)。

*** Each person will have one half to one square metre of space to live in.**

1. square 的用法

I square 在此句中意为“平方的”。例如：

Wheat covers an area of 36 square kilometres. 方圆 36 平方千米的地区全种上了小麦。

A carpet eight metres square has an area of 64 square metres. 8 米见方的地毯面积是 64 平方米。

II n. result when a number is multiplied by itself 平方。例如：

Twenty-five is the square of five. 25 是 5 的平方。

36 is a perfect square. 36 是完全平方。

III adj. having the shape of a square 正方形的, 四方形的。例如: a square room 正方形房间。

IV n. figure (area) with four equal sides and four right angles 正方形, 广场。例如：

Cut the paper into squares. 把纸裁成方形。

People go to listen to music in the square every day. 人们每天去广场听音乐。

2. 句中 to live in 作后置定语修饰 space。 由于 live 为不及物动词, 因此, 其后加介词 in 后才能作定语修饰 space。例如：

I want to find a chair to sit on. 我想找把椅子坐下。

He is one of my friends whom I used to play with. 他是我的一位朋友, 过去我们常一起玩。

I don't have a pen to write with or paper to write on. 我没笔写, 也没有写的纸。

There will not be enough space even to stand in on the earth. 地球上甚至没有足