

全国各省市

CHU ZHONG
TONG BU

KAO TI
DAO JIE

三年級

英语

初中
同步
导解
考题



- 考点分析
- 考题导解
- 模拟考题

知識出版社

全国各省市
初中考题同步导解

英 语
(三年级)

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注:根据教育部关于调整初中教学内容的最新精神,部分省市确定的本册内容调整意见如下,供参考:

书中注有“△”号者为由“掌握”降低为“理解”,不作为知识点考查。

书中注有“*”号者是作为阅读课教学课文,只要求掌握其中的词汇、语法(包括句型、习惯用语)和日常交际用语。

Unit 1 Teachers' Day

Lesson 1

【考点分析】

1. glad *adj.* 高兴的;乐意的 同义词 happy, pleased.
2. both *adj. & pron.* 表示“两者都”用 both, 表示“三者或三者以上都”用 all.
3. be well (身体)好 表示身体好用 fine 或 well, 不能用 good. be well 相当于 feel well.
4. have a good holiday 假期过得愉快 相当于 enjoy oneself in the holiday.
5. what about……怎么样 表示征求意见或询问情况等, 相当于 how about, 后接名词、代词或动名词(V-ing).
6. had better 最好…… 表示建议或劝告。①肯定式: had better do sth. ②否定式: had better not do sth. .
7. Teachers' Day 教师节 专有名词必须大写。表示某类人的节日的名词大多数用复数所有格, 如: Children's/Women's Day 等。
8. thank ... for 为……而感谢 后接名词或动名词。

【考题导解】

1. (1998, 福建)翻译: 今天相当热, 你最好把毛衣脱了。
It's quite hot today. You'd better ~~take~~^{take off} your sweater.
2. (1998, 杭州)选择填空。
It's getting dark. We'd better D a bus home.

A. took B. taking C. to take D. take

3. (1997, 安徽) 选择填空。

You'd better A in the street. It's not safe.

A. not play B. not to play

C. don't play D. to not play

〔分析〕表示“最好做某事”用 had better + 动词原形；“最好不要做某事”用 had better + not + 动词原形。答案：1. take off 2. D

3. A。

4. (1998, 海南) 选择填空。

Thank you for C to my party.

A. come B. comes C. coming D. to come

5. (1998, 河南) 补全对话：用适当的词填空。

W: ...take your medicine on time. Well, goodbye!

H: Thank you for coming see me. Goodbye!

6. (1998, 贵州) 情景反应。

Thank you for your present. ” “ B. ”

A. I'm new here B. Not at all

C. I'm not sure D. It's easy

〔分析〕“thank you for + 名词或动名词”表示感谢，应答感谢可用 Not at all, That's all right 等。答案：4. C 5. coming (H 为 W 来探望他的病而感谢他) 6. B (回答感谢可用 Not at all 等)

7. (1998, 安徽) 选择填空。

“Will you please help me with my English?” “ D. ”

A. Excuse me, I'm afraid not B. It's very nice of you.

C. I'm sorry to hear that D. Certainly. I'm glad to

8. (1998, 广东) 补全对话。

David: ...Would you mind giving her a message?

Lucy: I'll be glad to.

9. (1998, 海南) 用适当的词填空，完成下列句子。

...Her mother was very glad when she got the presents.

〔分析〕“Will/Would…”是请求句,乐意接受对方的请求时用
“I’m glad to (…”来回答;表示高兴、快乐时用 glad、happy 等。答
案:7. D 8. glad/happy 9. glad/happy

10. (1998, 湖南)选择填空。

There are two windows in the room. They B face south.

A. all B. both C. whole D. either

〔分析〕选 B。下文中的 they 代上文的“two windows”,句意是
“两个窗都面向南”,表示“两者都”英语用 both。

【模拟考题】

一、根据句意,选出与划线部分意思最接近的解释。

1. He is not very well today.

- A. fell well B. feel good
C. is fine ☒ D. doesn't feel well

2. Glad to meet you!

- A. Good ☒ B. Nice
C. Happyly D. please

3. Both he and I can speak English.

- A. They B. Us
☒ C. Both of us D. All of us

4. Oh, that's the bell.

- A. 那是一个铃 ☒ B. 铃响了
C. 有个铃 D. 没响铃

二、根据句意填写合适的单词。

1. How are the twins? They are both fine.

2. Did you enjoy yourself in the summer holiday?
Yes. I had a very good time last July to August.

3. We must thank her for teaching us so well.

4. September the 10th is Teachers' in China.

5. Is that the bell? Yes. The bell is ringing.

三、补全对话。

T: Good morning, class! Who's on duty today?

T: 2/5 everyone here?

T: Er... Sep. the 10th.

T: Thanks a lot.

S: Good morning. Li Ying and I.

S: Yes. What's the date today?

S: Happy Teachers' Day, Miss Gao! Here are some flowers for you. with our best wishes

参考答案

一、1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 二、1. both 2. holiday 3. thank, for 4. Teachers' 5. ringing (That's the bell = The bell is ringing) 三、1. on 2. Is 3. here 4. Happy 5. are 6. for 7. best 8. wishes

Lesson 2

【考点分析】

1. talk *n.* 演讲; 谈话 ① 本课作名词。have/give a talk “听报告/作报告”。② 作及物动词时其固定搭配有 talk about “谈论……”; talk to sb. “与某人谈话”(强调一个人讲为主, 其他人听, 相当于 speak to sb.); talk with “与某人交谈”(强调双方都讲)。

2. difficult *adj.* 困难的 同义词 hard, 反义词 easy.

3. be different from 与……不同 反义词组是 be the same as “与……相同”。

4. nothing difficult 一点不难; 没问题 形容词 (difficult) 修饰不定代词 (nothing) 时, 必须放在不定代词后面。

5. 英文人名: 习惯名在前, 姓在后。第一个名 (first name) 和

中间名 (middle name) 又可称 given name; 姓是 family/last name.

【考题导解】

1. (1998, 安徽) 单词拼写: 根据英文解释拼写单词。

difficult (not easy)

2. (1998, 甘肃) 根据句子意思, 完成所空单词。

This question isn't easy. It's difficult

3. (1998, 上海) 选择与划线部分最接近的词语。

I found it hard to learn Russian, but I didn't give up.

A. different B. difficult C. easy D. not safe

[分析] not easy “不容易”, 反过来说就是“难”difficult 或 hard.

答案: 1. 2. 都是 difficult 3. 选 B (同义词)

4. (1997, 江西) 选择填空。

There's B in today's newspaper.

A. interesting nothing B. noting interesting
C. interested nothing D. nothing interested

5. (1998, 吉林) 选择填空。

Let's give her B to eat, then.

A. English something B. something English
C. anything English D. English anything

6. (1998, 宁夏) 选择填空。

A: Did she said C about it? B: No, she said C.

A. something, anything B. anything, something
C. anything, nothing D. nothing, anything

[分析] ①不定代词 something 用于肯定句, anything 用于否定句和疑问句, 含否定意义的 nothing = not anything. ②形容词修饰不定代词时, 形容词后置。答案: 4. 选 B 5. 选 B 6. 选 C (问句用 anything, 否定回答用 nothing 或 not anything).

7. (1998, 南京) 选择所给的词填空。

(have, days, about, young)

They are talking about the film.

[分析]选 about, 与原句 talk 组成 talk about 词组, 其它不合题意。

8. (1998, 甘肃) 选择方框内的词组填空, 使句子通顺。

put on, get lost, give a talk, put...

Doctor Jackins gave a talk on medicine at the meeting yesterday.

[分析]填上 give a talk (填其它句意不通)后, 整句意思是“詹金斯先生昨天在会上作了关于医药方面的报告”。因句中有过去时间状语 yesterday, 故用过去时, 正确答案 gave a talk.

9. (1998, 山西) 选择与句子划线部分意思最接近的答案。

The Great Green Wall is different from the Great Wall.

- ☒ A. isn't the same as B. looks like
C. is more difficult than D. is less difficult than

[分析]be the same as 肯定式与 be different from 意思相反, 而否定形式则等于 be different from, 故选 A。

【模拟考题】

一、按要求写出下列单词的相应形式。

1. choose (过去式) — chose. difficult (反义词) — easy
3. different (名词) — difference. wish (复数) — wishes

二、句型转换: A. 同义改写 B. 改为否定句。

A1. What a good idea! How good the idea is!

A2. I'll give her some flowers. I'll give some flowers to her.

A3. There isn't anything difficult. There is nothing difficult.

B1. I think this is different from Chinese names.

I don't think this is different from Chinese names.

B2. Please give us a short talk.

Don't give us a short talk. Please a long talk.

参考答案:

- 一、1. chose 2. easy 3. difference 4. wishes 二、A1.
How good A2. flowers to A3. nothing B1. don't think, is
B2. Don't

Lesson 3

【考点分析】

1. be sure 一定;确信 表示有很大的把握性。sure 单独用作副词时相当于 certainly。

2. I'm afraid...我恐怕…… ①be afraid of sb./sth. “害怕某人或某物”。②be afraid to do sth. “害怕做某事”。③“I'm afraid + 从句”是一种委婉用语。

3. I've no idea. 我不知道 同义句是 I don't know. I've = I have.

4. It doesn't matter. 没关系 用来应答致歉。同义句有 It's not important/Not at all 等。

5. If you wish. 如果你希望的话。 这是 if 引导的条件状语从句,if 表示“如果;假如”。

6. short for 表示“(……是……的)简称” for short “(作为)简称”。

【考题导解】

1. (1998, 南京)根据汉语意思,完成下列句子。

我们通常简称他为汤姆。We usually call him Tom for short

2. (1998, 甘肃)单项填空。

UN is short B United Nations.

A. of B. for C. to D. in

〔分析〕注意两个“简称”的区别。①…call + 名字 + for short

(for short 放句末, short 是名词)。②be + short for + 名字 (short for 放句中, short 为形容词)。故正确答案是: 1. for short 2. 选 B。

3. (1998, 北京) 从右边找出左边句子的适当答语。

I'm sorry I'm late.

E. It doesn't matter.

...

4. (1998, 山西) 情景交际: 从方框中选择适当的句子作应答语。

I'm sorry I'm late. B

A. Sorry, mine is broken B. It doesn't matter...

5. (1997, 浙江) 选择填空。

I'm sorry to take you pen by mistake. B.

A. don't say sorry

B. It doesn't matter

C. You're welcome

D. It won't be matter

[分析] 当别人向你道歉时, 你应回答 "It doesn't matter"、"Never mind"、"Not at all." 等。故答案是: 3. E 4. A 5. B。

6. (1998, 新疆) 完成句子: 我们坚信香港明天会更好。

We are sure Hong Kong will be even better tomorrow.

7. (1998, 浙江) 补全对话。

...Here's one with lighter colours. I'm sure your daughter will like it. ...

[分析] 第6题中“坚信”, “相信”英语是 be sure。句中已有 be 动词, 故填 sure。7. 售货员给顾客介绍商品, 根据自己的经验很有把握地说, “我相信你女儿会喜欢它的”, 故填 sure。

8. (1998, 广东) 补全对话。

D: Can you meet Lily soon? L: No, I'm afraid not. ...

9. (1998, 江苏) 补全对话。

B: ...I can cut your belly (腹部) open and take some of your fat (脂肪) out.

A: It's terrible. I'm afraid of operations.

10. (1998, 内蒙) 完成对话, 每空一词。

J: Hello, Could I speak to Ann, please?

Jane: I'm afraid not. She's out now. ...

〔分析〕别人有求于你或邀请你做某事,当你达不到别人的要求或有事不能应约时,可答 I'm afraid I can't 或 I'm afraid not. 显得语气委婉,且有礼貌。答案: 8. afraid 10. afraid not 9. afraid (听 B 说要剖腹取出脂肪才能减肥, A 说“害怕”动手术)。

【模拟考题】

一、根据汉语意思完成下列句子。

1. 恐怕他不会来了。I'm afraid he can't come.

2. “对不起,打搅你了。”“没关系。”

“I'm sorry to trouble you.” “It doesn't matter.”

3. 我相信你一定会学好英语的。I'm sure you can learn English well.

4. “明天天气好吗?”“我不敢肯定。”

“Is it fine tomorrow?” “I'm not sure.”

二、完成对话,每空一词。

1. Excuse me, what's your full name, please?

Thomas Henry Smith.

2. Shall I call you Thomas or Tom?

It doesn't matter. It's not important. But my friends call me Tom for short.

3. A: Will you go to see the film(电影) this evening?

B: of course, I like films very much.

4. Would you like to go to the park with us?

I've no idea.

参考答案:

一、 1. afraid, can't 2. trouble, doesn't matter 3. sure, well
4. not sure 二、 1. full 2. call, matter, me, for 3. Of 4. no
idea

Lesson 4

【考点分析】

已学过的四种时态：

名称	用 法	各种句式
一般现在时	1. 目前存在的状态 2. 现阶段经常性、习惯性的动作 3. 客观真理、规律等	1. 肯定句：主语 + 动词原形(或动词第三人称单数形式) + 其他
		2. 否定句：主语 + don't (doesn't) + 动词原形
		3. 一般疑问句： Do (Does) + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他
		4. 特殊问句： 疑问词 + 一般疑问句
一般过去时	1. 过去发生的动作 2. 过去存在的状态	1. 肯定句：主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他
		2. 否定句：主语 + didn't + 动词原形
		3. 一般问句：Did + 主语 + 动词原形
		4. 特殊疑问句：疑问词 + 一般疑问句
现在进行时	表示说话时或现阶段正在发生、正在进行的动作	1. 肯定句：主语 + be + 现在分词 + ...
		2. 否定句：主语 + be + not + 现在分词 + ...
		3. 一般问句：Be + 主语 + 现在分词 + ...
		4. 特殊疑问句：疑问词 + 一般疑问句

续表

名称	用法	各种句式
一般将来时	1. 将来发生的动作 2. 将来存在的状态	陈述句: { 主语 + will/shall(not) + 动词原形 { 主语 + be(not)going to + 动词原形
		一般问句: { Will/Shall + 主语 + 动词原形 { Be + 主语 + going to + 动词原形
		特殊问句: { 疑问词 + will/shall + 主语 + 动词原形 { 疑问词 + be + 主语 + going to + 动词原形

【考题导解】

1. (1998, 内蒙) 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

The sun rises (rise) in the east.

2. (1998, 山东) 选择填空。

Chen Hua plays football every Saturday.

- A. was played B. plays
C. is playing D. playing

〔分析〕第1题“太阳从东边升起”是客观事实, 主语“the sun”是第三人称单数, 故填动词一般现在时第三人称单数形式 rises。2. “every Saturday”说明谓语是经常性、习惯性动作, 用现在时, 选 B。

3. (1998, 福建) 用所给动词适当形式填空。

Look! The dogs are running after the cat.

4. (1998, 新疆) 选择填空。

John is putting on a new coat now.

- A. puts B. put on

- C. will put on D. is putting on

[分析]从句中“look”, “now”知, 谓语动词表示说话时或现阶段正在发生的动作, 应用现在进行时。答案: 3. are running 4. D

5. (1998, 甘肃) 选择填空。

Kate A school last year and is now learning Chinese here.

- A. left B. was leaving
C. had left D. has left

[分析]and 并列连接两个谓语, 后面 状语是 now, 与现在进行时连用, 前面状语 last year “去年”, 与一般过去时连用。故选 A。

Unit 1 考点测试

一、找出画线部分发音不同的单词。

- (A) 1. A. want B. asks C. answers
(A) 2. A. sure B. sorry C. see
(C) 3. A. would B. could C. about
(C) 4. A. given B. will C. like

二、用动词的正确形式填空。

1. He will give (give) us a talk next week.
2. It doesn't often snow (not snow) in Guilin.
3. Lily often listens (listen) to the radio in the morning. But she didn't listen (not listen) to it yesterday.
4. Look. They are playing (play) football on the playground.
5. Will you visit (visit) your grandfather next month?
6. In England, people don't use (not use) their middle names very much.
7. What time did Lucy get (get) up yesterday morning?

三、根据第一句, 完成第二句, 保持原意。

1. Did you enjoy yourself in the summer holiday?