

JIANGLIAN KETANG

讲出生动 关注讲练课堂

练出精彩 重温课本细节

总主编 蒋念祖

丁翌平

主 编 叶宁庆

讲练课堂

初三英语



东北师范大学出版社



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出版说明

《讲练课堂》是一套面向广大中学生的同步类教辅丛书。整套丛书经过精心策划和专家反复论证,由全国知名中学的优秀特高级教师主持编写。其显著特点在于:

1. 立足于教材而又高于教材。

本书以人教版最新教材为蓝本,紧扣教学大纲,力图对各项知识要点进行有效的梳理,以打牢学生的知识基础。同时加强课内资源与课外资源的整合,以提高学生的解题技巧和综合能力。

2. 题型设计新颖,并具有很强的针对性。

在习题的编选上尽量不选陈题、旧题,使原创题、创新题保持较大比例,力求体现近年来教学和考试的新成果,给人以境界一新的感觉。同时根据教学大纲,就各个知识点、能力要求有针对性地设置习题,做到有的放矢。

如今名目繁多的练习册令人眼花缭乱,如何能“风景这边独好”?

如果非要找一个答案,那么我们可以十分自信地告诉您,《讲练课堂》做到了:在学生心求通而未得,口欲言而未能之时,用易学、易变通的方式,用妥帖的语言,深入浅出,使学生在思维中顿悟,在理解中提升,在运用上熟练。

尽管我们对本丛书的出版工作高度重视,作风严谨,态度认真,但疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

《讲练课堂》编辑组

2003年5月

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Unit 1

[In the library]

整体感知

1. Have you got...? 你有……吗?

口语中的 Have you got...可用 Do you have...或者 Have you...替代,但下列短语中的 have 不可用 have got 替代: have a look, have a rest, have a smoke, have a walk, have a swim, have a good time 等等。

2. We haven't got any at the moment. 我们目前还没有(这方面的书)。

at the moment 的意思是“现在,目前”,相当于 right now。例如:

She is out of work at the moment. 她目前失业了。

要注意,短语 the moment 可用来引导从句,表示“一……就……”的意思,如:

The moment he got to school, the bell rang. 他一到学校,铃就响了。

3. Have you found the book? 你找到那本书了吗?

have found 是现在完成时。现在完成时由“have/has + 过去分词”构成,副词 already, recently, just, yet 等常用在含有该时态的句子里。yet 意为“还,尚且”,用于否定句和疑问句。如:

I haven't finished my work yet. 我的工作还没做好。

Have you visited our manager yet? 你去拜访过我们的经理了吗?

4. But last week Grandma forgot to take the book when she left for home.

但上周奶奶回家的时候忘了带走那本书了。

(1) forget 意为“忘记”。表示“忘了要做某事”时,用 forget to do sth. 的结构。如:

Yesterday I forgot to attend a very important meeting. 我昨天忘了参加一个重要会议。

(2) leave for 的意思是“动身去某地”,for 后面跟表示地点的词,表示目的地;而 leave 后面也可以跟表示地点的词,但那是出发地。如:

Tom is leaving for China. 汤姆要去中国了。

Tom is leaving China. 汤姆要离开中国了。

Li Ming left Guangzhou for Shanghai. 李明离开广州去了上海。

5. She was worried and so was the librarian. 她很着急,图书管理员也很着急。

“so + be 动词、助动词或情态动词 + 主语”是倒装句,表示“……也如此”的意思。如:

Betty is English and so is Jim. 贝蒂是英国人,吉姆也是。

My brother likes music, and so do I. 我的哥哥喜欢音乐, 我也喜欢。

要注意: 在有些情况下, so 后面的句子是不倒装的, 即: “so + 主语 + be 动词、助动词或情态动词”。这样的结构是用来表示同意对方所说的话的, 意思是 “……确实如此”。如:

—You brother works very hard. 你哥哥工作很努力。

—So he does. 他确实如此。

我们可以看到, 在表示 “……也如此” 的意思的时候, 用的是倒装句, 并且第二个句子的主语跟第一个句子的主语不是同一个人或物; 而在表示 “……确实如此” 时使用的不倒装的句子的主语跟前面句子的主语其实是同一个人或者物。

好题预览

I. 选择填空。

1. Jim and Li Lei are _____ going to Shanghai tomorrow. But Tom and his parents are _____ going to Guangzhou.
A. all, both B. all, all C. both, both D. both, all
2. Here are some flowers for you, with our best _____. We _____ you good health.
A. wish, wish B. wish, hope C. wishes, wish D. wishes, hope
3. —When is Thanksgiving Day in the USA?
—_____
A. On the first Monday of September. B. On the second Sunday of October.
C. On the fourth Thursday of November. D. On the fourth Monday of December.
4. _____ the last lap, almost all the runners were still neck and neck.
A. At the end B. In the end C. At the end of D. In the end of
5. —Who _____ the race?
—I'm not sure.
A. won B. winned C. win D. wined
6. A: You look so happy! What's it?
B: I've found a new job!
A: Oh, congratulations _____ you _____ your new job.
A. to, at B. for, because C. to, for D. to, on
7. Martin won the _____ race. But he is just a _____ boy.
A. 100-metre, 15-years-old B. 100-metres, 15-year-old
C. 100-metres, 15 years D. 100-metre, 15-year-old

II. 用 short for 或 for short 填空。

Kate is _____ Catherine. We usually call her Kate _____.

III. 选择意思与句中画线部分相同或相近的词或词组。

1. My father went to bed at a quarter to eleven last night.

- A. 11:45 B. 12:45 C. 10:45 D. 11:15

2. It's not far, I often walk home.

- A. hurry home B. stay at home C. drive home D. go home on foot

IV. 从 B 部分中选出适当的答语, 将其序号填入 A 部分句子前的括号内。

A

B

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| () (1) When are you going to start? | a. Yesterday. |
| () (2) How many dogs have they got on the farm? | b. Once a week. |
| () (3) How often do you go to see your grandma? | c. Seventeen. |
| () (4) When did she leave? | d. Tomorrow. |
| () (5) How much is the meat? | e. Six yuan. |

答案点击

I. 1. D both 和 all 都可以译为“都”, 但它们的含义不同: both 指 (两件事物、两个人等) 二者都, all 指 “(三者或三者以上) 都”。

(1) both 和 all 都可用做形容词, 修饰名词。如果被修饰的名词前有 the, some, any, these, those, my, your 等词修饰时, both 和 all 必须放在这些词之前。如:

Both her brothers like football very much. All the students are watching TV now.

(2) both 和 all 也都可以用做代词。如:

All of the teachers are kind to us. I want both of them.

(3) both 和 all 也可用做副词, 在句中常被放在助动词之后或行为动词之前。如:

The twins are both lazy (懒惰的). They all work hard.

2. C 这里是祝福用语: 第一空表达祝愿, wish 做名词使用, 常用复数, 加-es; 第二空在 hope 和 wish 之间选择, hope 和 wish 都可以表示祝愿, 但常用的句型分别是 I wish you success 和 I hope that you will succeed.

3. C 学习一门语言要了解其国家的文化, 如重要的节日等。圣诞节 (Christmas Day) 每年的十二月二十五日, 是最大的节日。人们通常在二十四日夜就开始庆祝。感恩节 (Thanksgiving Day) 在每年十一月的第四个星期四; 十一月一日是万圣节 (All Hallows' 或 All Saints' Day)。以三月二十一日之后的第一个满月的日子为基准, 此日之后的第一个星期日为复活节 (Easter Day 或 Easter

Sunday), 对基督徒而言此节为仅次于圣诞节的重要节日。

4. C at the end of 指在“……结束的时候, 在……的尽头, 在……的末尾”, 既可以用来指时间, 又可以用来指地点。in the end 只能表示“最后, 最终”, 相当于 at last, 后面不再跟 of 短语。
5. A win 的过去式及过去分词均为 won。它的另几种形式是 wins, winning, winner。who 做主语时, 在不明确的情况下, 常被当做单数对待, 所以不用原形 win。win 做动词时, 常用于 win the game/race, win the first prize (奖), win the medal 等词组。
6. D 向某人道喜、祝贺, 英语中常用 congratulation, 且常用复数 congratulations to sb., “因某事或为某事道贺”后面再接 on sth. 或 on doing sth.。
7. D 这里的空格部分是定语。像这种用连字符号连接两个词做定语使用时, 其中出现的名词常用单数。

II. short for, for short 二者都表示“简称”: short for 常用在句子中间, 其中 short 是形容词, for 有“为, 作为”的意思, 常见的是 be short for sth.; 而 for short 常用在句末, 其中 short 是名词, for 有“为了”的意思。

III. 同一种意思可能有多种方式表达。这种题型考查学生的词汇知识及应用语言的能力。

1. C a quarter to eleven 指的是“差一刻钟到十一点”, 即 10:45。
2. D walk home 的含义就是“步行回家”, walk 可以用 go...on foot 来解释和替代。

IV. 在做找答语完成对话题目时, 可以先浏览答语, 再边看前句边挑出答案, 判断谈论的内容是时间还是地点还是其他话题, 可能是在什么时间, 什么场合, 和谁在谈话。题 1 和题 4 都是谈论什么时间, 答语中 a 和 e 都可以回答 when。第 1 句问的是将要, 选将来的时间; 第 4 句问的是什么时候走的, 一般过去时态。综上:
(1) d (2) c (3) b (4) a (5) e

我爱做题

I. 选择填空。

1. My parents _____ doctors in a hospital.
A. are all B. all are C. are both D. both are
2. I have never traveled _____.
A. on plane B. by the plane C. with plane D. on a plane
3. He _____ with his classmates this time yesterday this time yesterday.
A. is talking B. was talking C. talked D. have talked
4. My sister has _____ America for 2 years.
A. been in B. been to C. gone in D. gone to

5. She's never read this book before, _____ she?
A. has B. hasn't C. is D. isn't
6. Here is my book, I _____ it half an hour ago.
A. look for B. have looked for C. found D. have found
7. Much of my knowledge _____ from books during all my life.
A. are B. is C. gets D. come
8. He is a forgetful person and yesterday he _____ his umbrella in a shop again.
A. forgot B. has forgotten C. left D. has left
9. There _____ a paper factory near here for several years.
A. is B. will be C. has D. has been
10. Grandma felt worried about her lost cat and _____.
A. Grandpa was so B. was so Grandpa
C. so was Grandpa D. so Grandpa was

II. 下列每题句子中均有一处错误, 请画出, 并在后面的括号内改正。

1. —Are they all your classmates?
—Yes, they are. Their names are Jane and Mary. ()
2. They all are going to visit the factory next Tuesday. ()
3. The all people there are very friendly. ()
4. Both Lucy or Lily work hard. ()
5. How beautiful the flowers are all! ()
6. Both of the twins is making some cards for Teacher's Day. ()
7. Mr Wang with two visitors are going to arrive at 10 o'clock. ()
8. I have five friends. They both go to school by bus. ()

III. 补全下列对话。

- 1 me. What's your 2 name, please?
—My name is James Allan Green.
—Thank you, Mr James.
—No, I'm not Mr James.
—Oh, sorry.
—It doesn't 3. People 4 use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their first names. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the 5 name. My friends usually call me Jim 6 7. Jim is 8 9 James. Why don't you 10 me Jim? But please don't call me Mr James.
—Thanks, Jim. I 11. By the way, can you tell me more short forms?
—I'm glad to. Phone is 12 13 telephone. 14 is short for television. Bike

is short for 15. My classmates usually call Linda Lin 16 17 18 is short for physical education.

—I will write them down. They are very useful. Thank you very much.

IV. 从 A, B, C, D 中选择意思与句中画线部分相同或相近的词或词组, 将序号填在题前括号内。

- () 1. The meeting will be held at a quarter to eight.
A. 7:15 B. 7:45 C. 8:45 D. 7:15
- () 2. The desk weighs around 50 jin.
A. under B. over C. near D. about
- () 3. This story happened in April, 1888.
A. the third month of the year B. the fourth month of the year
C. the sixth month of the year D. the fifth month of the year
- () 4. The boy wanted one more apple.
A. another B. the other C. one D. other
- () 5. Kate does well in Chemistry.
A. is pleased with B. likes C. is good at D. is careful of
- () 6. I'm sure you'll enjoy yourself at the party.
A. happy B. have a good time C. have a good meal D. have a good rest
- () 7. I didn't hear you clearly. I beg your pardon?
A. Say it again, please. B. I ask you to stop.
C. I'm sorry to hear that. D. Go on saying.
- () 8. He came to my room just now.
A. right now B. right away C. after a while D. a moment ago
- () 9. If you jump the queue, other people will not be pleased.
A. kind B. happy C. friendly D. well
- () 10. She was cooking a meal at noon yesterday.
A. in the morning B. at twelve o'clock C. at night D. in the afternoon
- () 11. Please take care of the baby when I am away.
A. look after B. look for C. look up D. look at
- () 12. I like bananas better than apples.
A. prefer...to B. want...than C. hate...than D. have...more than
- () 13. Peter is afraid that he may fail his maths exam.
A. do well in his maths exam B. do badly in his maths exam
C. take his maths exam D. miss his maths exam
- () 14. He doesn't go to work. Maybe he is ill.

- A. May B. Perhaps C. May be D. Certainly
- () 15. My father will go to Shanghai by air.
- A. by plane B. by ship C. by train D. in the air

V. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子。

1. 祝你和你的同学们好。

Best _____ you and your classmates.

2. 我请吉姆代我问候他的父母。

I asked Jim _____ send my best _____ to his parents.

3. 祝你生日快乐。

I _____ you a happy _____.

4. 祝你取得更大的成功。

I _____ you great success.

5. 我希望有一天能到北京去。

I wish _____ to Beijing someday.

6. 我希望你再也不去那里了。

I wish you _____ there _____.

7. 我希望我现在在月球上。

I _____ I _____ on the moon.

8. 我希望他们停止争吵。(quarrel)

I wish they would stop _____.

VI. 根据所给的汉语提示, 完成下列句子。

1. 格林一家将在一月底回到中国。

_____ will come back _____
_____ January.

2. 在上学期结束的时候, 王老师给我们做了一个有趣的报告。

_____ last term, Mr Wang gave us _____
interesting _____.

3. 最后我们终于找到了那个走丢的小男孩。

_____ we found the lost boy.

4. 邮局在这条马路的尽头。

The post office is _____ the road.

5. 我们希望在世纪末能完成这些工作。

We hope we can finish the work _____ the end of this century.

6. 那家超市将在十二月底开业。

The supermarket will open _____ of _____.

7. 最后我还是没赶上末班车。

I _____ the _____ bus _____.

8. 这位老奶奶最后怎么找到她丈夫的?

_____ the granny find her husband _____?

Ⅶ. 完形填空。

Hello, I'm on duty today. I'd 1 to show you some 2. Please look at Picture 1. There is a girl in it. She 3 the first gold medal (奖牌) for China at the 4 Olympics, 2 000. She is displaying her gold medal after the award ceremony (颁奖仪式). Now look at Picture 2. Who is this boy? Yes, he is Tian Lang. I think he is very cool. He is a diver. He is waving to people after 5 the men's 10-metre platform (跳台) in Sydney. His teammate Hu Jia placed second. Here is Picture 3, everyone knows him 6. He is shouting. He 7 the 8 table tennis singles. Let's say 9 to those 10.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. like | B. better | C. liked | D. likes |
| () 2. A. maps | B. new shoes | C. books | D. pictures |
| () 3. A. was | B. won | C. winned | D. is |
| () 4. A. Paris | B. Sydney | C. Beijing | D. Atlanta |
| () 5. A. win | B. won | C. winning | D. wins |
| () 6. A. well | B. good | C. fine | D. nice |
| () 7. A. won | B. got | C. had | D. was |
| () 8. A. man | B. man's | C. men | D. mens' |
| () 9. A. congratulation | B. congratulations | C. sorry | D. well did |
| () 10. A. winer | B. winner | C. girls | D. winners |

Ⅷ. 从 B 部分中选出适当的答语, 将其序号填入 A 部分句子前的括号内。

Part A

- () 1. Do you have a good summer holiday?
- () 2. May I borrow your bike?
- () 3. I'm glad to meet you.
- () 4. I'm sorry to trouble you.
- () 5. Will it rain tomorrow?
- () 6. Do you know whom they are waiting for?
- () 7. I didn't catch the train.
- () 8. Congratulations!
- () 9. Happy New Year to you!
- () 10. How do you like the film?

- () 11. I'm sorry to be late.
- () 12. Could you tell me the time, please?
- () 13. How is Mike?
- () 14. Would you like to go shopping with me?
- () 15. Could I speak to Jane, please?
- () 16. When will the Greens come back?
- () 17. When did Li Lei come to this school?

Part B

- a. So am I.
- b. What a pity!
- c. Yes, thank you.
- d. Jim Green.
- e. Yes, I'd love to.
- f. It's very interesting.
- g. Thank you. But it's really nothing.
- h. Last month.
- i. Sorry, I'm using it.
- j. Next week.
- k. Ten to eleven.
- l. Sorry, she isn't in at the moment.
- m. The same to you.
- n. He is OK.
- o. Come earlier next time.
- p. I hope not. We are going to have a football match tomorrow.
- q. It doesn't matter.

IX. 从所给选项中选出适当的句子补全对话。

A: _____ 1 _____?

B: It's difficult to see. Wei Hua and Han Meimei are neck and neck.

Oh, look, _____ 2 _____?

A: Hi, Meimei, congratulations!

C: Thank you. _____ 3 _____, really.

A: Hi, Wang Jie! What sport were you in?

D: I was in the long jump. I was last.

A: _____ 4 _____.

D: Well, you can't win every time.



A: Good morning, Mr Zhang.

E: 5. Your classmates did their best. 6.

A: Thank you!

- a. It was nothing
- b. Good morning
- c. Who will win the girls' 400 metres
- d. Meimei from our class is first past the finishing line
- e. Congratulations to your class on winning so many games
- f. Bad luck

X. 阅读理解。

Mother's Day is a holiday for mothers. It is celebrated (庆祝) in the United States, England, India and some other countries. In a short time, it becomes widely celebrated. Mother's Day falls on the second Sunday in May. On the day, many people send gifts (礼物) of love to their mothers. Those whose mothers are still living often wear a pink (粉红色) or red rose or carnation (康乃馨), while those whose mothers are dead wear a white one.

The idea of a day for mothers was first given by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia (费城). As a result of her hard work, the celebration of the first American Mother's Day was held in Philadelphia on May 10, 1908. Soon the holiday became popular all over the country and around the world.

In China, people do the same on the day for mothers. And, in some cities, people sometimes ask a song to be broadcast (广播) for his or her mother only. This might cost a little money for some of them, but, as it is said, "Love is invaluable (无价的)."

On May 8, 1999, just the day before the Mother's Day that year, a Chinese mother was killed in a criminal bombing (罪恶轰炸). Her name is Shao Yunhuan, a heroic (英雄的) mother. All the Chinese will remember her for ever.

() 1. When is Mother's Day ?

- A. The first Sunday in May
- B. May 2
- C. May 10
- D. The second Sunday in May

() 2. Bruce's mother is dead. On Mother's Day he may wear _____.

- A. a pink carnation
- B. a red rose
- C. a white rose
- D. a yellow sunflower

() 3. Today's October 15, 2000. How long have we had Mother's Day?