

Shortcut way
New「新捷径同步教辅方阵」

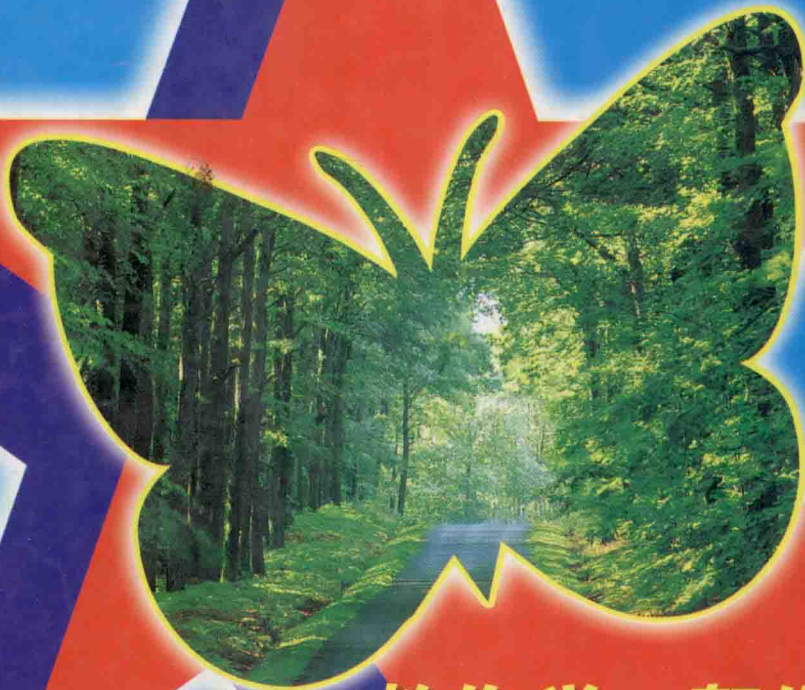
五星教练

初中英语

3 年级
分册

- ★ 本章中考热点
- ★ 重点知识巩固
- ★ 精选例题讲解
- ★ 基本能力检测
- ★ 综合能力检测

全国重点中学特高级教师 编写
东北师范大学出版社



CSJ
东师教辅

教你学，帮你练！

WUXING JIAOLIAN

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《五星教练》丛书撰稿人

董翠翠 岳莉 冯立安 董子华 袁红 田传爱 刘伟 梁维 刘玉华 杨秋玲
王莹 刘静 海立荣 李永峰 张宝芬 张恩芳 文绍荣 王竞前 崔恩源 张力波
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丁孟 金秋 荆昊 黄天祺 金谷 雨水 叶红 欧阳旻昕

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新捷径五星教练. 初三英语/王良调,董翠翠主编. 长春:东北师范大学出版社,2003.6
ISBN 7-5602-3353-8

I. 新... II. ①王... ②董... 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(2003)第 022320 号

- ☐策划创意:贾国祥
☐制作统筹:才广林 ☐责任编辑:徐华娟
石斌 ☐责任校对:王红娟
☐封面设计:唐峻山 ☐责任印制:张文霞

东北师范大学出版社出版发行
长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)
电话:0431—5695744 5688470
传真:0431—5695734
电子函件:sdcbs@mail.jl.cn
网址: <http://www.nenup.com>

广告许可证:吉工商广字 2200004001001 号

东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

延边新华印刷有限公司印装

吉林省延吉市河南街30号 (133001)

2003 年 6 月第 1 版 2003 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

幅面尺寸:185 mm × 260 mm 印张:12 字数:323 千

印数:00 001 — 50 000 册

定价:12.60 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,可直接与承印厂联系调换

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Unit 1 In the library

► 本章中考热点

1. 本单元应掌握的重点知识内容

(1) 语音

① 熟记单个字母 a 和字母组合 al, ar, ay 的读音

/eɪ/: age tape plane make take 对比: have /hæv/

/æ/: sadly travel perhaps understand back 对比: many /meni/

/ɒ/: want wash what watch 对比: water /wɔ:t/

/ɑ:/: pass grass fast past ask task father bath 对比: math /mæθ/

/ɔ:l/: already salt although almost always 对比: half /ɑ:/ walk /ɔ:/

/ɑ:/: mark yard art sharpen park 对比: warm /wɔ:m/

/eɪ/: pay way day may stay 对比: says /sez/

② 注意多音节词的重读音节发音

第一音节重读: several probably sadly schoolyard bookmark knowledge

第二音节重读: already librarian encourage abroad

(2) 词汇

① 要求掌握的词汇: several shelf already hobby knowledge step librarian pay paid
sadly mark bookmark encourage once abroad copy as CD player used to put sth down pay
for sth spend on sth come up with think of pick up at the moment leave for home pick up
sooner or later for a while

② 能理解认读的词汇: screen spoil get back

(3) 语法

The Present Perfect Tense (现在完成时态) (一)

现在完成时态句型结构: 助动词 have (has) + 过去分词

现在完成时态陈述句形式: I have already seen

现在完成时态一般疑问句形式: Have you seen ...yet? 简略答语: Yes, I have. /No, I haven't.

2. 学习本单元的方法指导

(1) 注意区分一般过去时和现在完成时

一般过去时表示发生在过去特定时间的动作或状态, 与现在没有联系; 表示过去经常反复发生的动

作。句型结构：主语 + 谓语（即动词的过去式形式）。一般过去时的句子中常出现的时间短语有 yesterday, last week (month, year, night, Sunday), five days ago, just now 等。

现在完成时表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响和结果。句型结构：主语 + 谓语（即助动词 have/has + 过去分词）。现在完成时的句子中常出现的时间短语有 already, never, ever, just, before, yet 等。

(2) Now her lost books are usually returned to the library.

句意为“现在她丢的书通常被送回图书馆”。are returned 是“被送回”的意思。

此句运用的是被动语态结构，即 be + 动词的过去分词形式。

例如：They speak English. 他们说英语。（主动语态）

English is spoken by them. 英语被他们说。（被动语态）

► 重点知识巩固

1. If you lose the book, you must C it.

A. spend on

~~B. spend in~~

C. pay for

D. cost

[特别提示]

spend 表示“花费”，主语是人，可构成短语 spend ... on sth 和 spend ... in doing sth。例如：I spent 20 yuan on this book. I spent 2 hours in doing my homework. cost 表示“某物花掉某人的钱”，主语是物。例如：This book cost me ten yuan. pay for 表示“某人为某物付款”。例如：I paid ten yuan for this book. 根据句意“如果你把书弄丢了，你必须赔偿”进行判断，答案为 C。

2. His grandmother in Shanghai all her life.

A. lives

B. lived

C. will live

D. has lived

3. I I B my pen. I can't find it anywhere.

A. think; lose

~~B. think; lost~~

~~C. thought; lost~~

~~D. thought; have lost~~

[特别提示]

通过分析可知，“认为”的动作发生在现在，应该用一般现在时；“丢失”的动作发生在过去，所以用一般过去时。

4. We never from him since he left.

A. hear

B. receive

C. have heard

D. have received

5. She already reading that book. She wants to borrow another one.

A. /; finished

B. finished; /

C. have; finished

D. has; finished

[特别提示]

应熟记在现在完成时态中常出现的时间短语，这些词是 already, never, ever, just, before, yet, already 等。还应注意表示“收到某人来信”的短语有这样两种形式，即 hear from sb 和 receive a letter from sb。

6. They were doing some exercises when their teacher .

A. come in

B. comes in

C. came in

D. has come in

[特别提示]

when 引导的是时间状语从句，主句为过去进行时，从句也要用过去时态，但 come 是非延续性动词，因此不能用过去进行时，只能用一般过去时。

7. Please think some good ways to help these animals.

A. with

B. of

C. over

D. for

[特别提示]

注意区别词义: think of 意为“考虑”、“想念”、“提出建议”; think over 意为“仔细思考”、“作进一步思考”。

8. She has been to Shanghai _____.

A. two weeks ago

B. two weeks before

C. ago

D. before

[考点提示]

本题考点是要注意区别表示现在完成时态的时间状语和表示一般过去时态的时间状语的用法。句中 has been to 的意思是“曾经去过某地”, before 表示现在完成时态的时间状语。短语 has been to 还常与 ever, never, once, twice, three times 等连用。

► 精选例题讲解

——基本题——

例 1 I B a new bike. It looks very nice.

A. got

B. have got

C. had got

D. get

[考点提示]

本题考点是 have got 的用法。

解析: 我们可以从后面的句子时态判定, 前句的时态应该是现在时态。have got 表示拥有的状态。

答案: B

例 2 Mary _____ my notebook, then she _____ it to Rose.

A. borrows; lends

B. lends; borrows

C. borrowed; lent

D. lent, borrowed

[考点提示]

borrow 和 lend 的用法区别。

解析: borrow 意为“借入”, lend 意为“借出”, “入”和“出”是相对于主语而言。可以构成短语 borrow sth (from sb) 和 lend sb sth 及 lend sth to sb。

答案: C

——提高题——

例 3 He _____ work hard, and now he hard work.

A. used to; is used to

B. is used to; used to

C. used to; used to

D. is used to; is used to

[考点提示]

use 短语的辨析。

解析: used to do sth 表示“过去常常做某事”, 与动词不定式搭配。be/get used to sth/doing sth 表示“现在习惯于某事”, 其后接名词或动名词形式。本题句意为“他过去常常努力地工作, 所以他现在习惯于艰苦的工作”。

答案: A

例 4 用 have been to 和 have gone to 填空。

(1) All of them have been to twice.

(2) Have you ever been to the Great Wall?

(3) —Where's Mike?

—Mike with his family have to England.

has gone to

[考点提示]

have gone to 和 have been to 的辨析。

解析: have been to 表示“曾经去过……(现在回来了)”, have gone to 表示“去了……(还没回来)”。has been to 常与 before, ever, never, once, twice, three times 等连用。have gone to 经常用来回答 Where is ...。注意第三题的主语是 Mike, 而不是 his family 或 Mike and his family。

答案: (1) have been to; (2) Have, been; (3) has gone to

——综合能力题——

例 5 We will return this book to the library as soon as we _____ it.

A. will finish

B. have finished

C. finished

D. would finish

[考点提示]

as soon as 的时态特点。

解析: as soon as 引导的是时间状语从句, 表示“一……就……”。如果主句是一般将来时, 从句应使用一般现在时, 简称为“主将从现”。有类似用法的还有 when, before, after, until 等引导的时间状语从句和 if 引导的条件状语从句。但有时也可用现在完成时来强调在从句的动作完成之后才会发生主句的动作。

答案: B

例 6 Rose likes her job and _____ the librarian.

A. so does

B. so is

C. so was

D. so has

[考点提示]

so 的用法。

解析: so 引导倒装句, 代替上文提到的内容, 时态应与前句保持一致。如果前句中出现的是实义动词, 则后句要用助动词来代替。如果前句中出现的是 Be 动词, 则后句要用 Be 动词, 其结构为 “So + be/助动词 + 另一个主语”, 表示“……也如此”。例如: I'm a student. So is he. He likes playing tennis. So do I.

答案: A

——创新与应用题——

例 7 What should you do with the library book?

[考点提示]

考查学生的日常行为规范。

解析: 建议学生进行分组讨论, 可以开拓思路, 互相纠正, 还可以将德育教育渗透到教学中, 可参考的答案有: We should return the library book on time. We should look after the library book. We mustn't spoil the library book. We mustn't turn the library book's corners down.

► 基本能力测试

Lesson 1

I. 找出所给词中画线部分读音与其他不同的一项。

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. se <u>ve</u> ral | B. alr <u>ea</u> dy | C. st <u>e</u> p | D. sadl <u>y</u> |
| () 2. A. h <u>o</u> bby | B. g <u>o</u> t | C. pr <u>o</u> bably | D. on <u>ce</u> |
| () 3. A. l <u>o</u> st | B. <u>o</u> n | C. g <u>o</u> t | D. m <u>o</u> ment |
| () 4. A. exc <u>u</u> se | B. <u>u</u> sed | C. p <u>u</u> t | D. <u>u</u> se |
| () 5. A. c <u>a</u> rry | B. y <u>a</u> rd | C. m <u>a</u> rk | D. st <u>a</u> r |

II. 英汉互译。

1. be still there 在图书馆 2. 在学校图书馆 in the school library
 3. have got 已经得到 4. 在架子上 on the shelf
 5. five minutes ago 五分钟前 6. 关于运动的书 a book about sports
 7. at the moment 此刻 8. 不用谢 you are welcome

III. 词形转换。

1. dictionary (复数) dictionaries 2. shelf (复数) shelves
 3. maybe (同义词) perhaps 4. a few (同义词) several
 5. get (过去式) got (过去分词) gotten (现在分词) getting
 6. see (过去式) saw (过去分词) seen (现在分词) seeing
 7. I (宾格) me (名词性物主代词) mine (反身代词) myself

IV. 补全对话。

A: Hello, Tom! 1CB: Hi, Mary! I've lost my Chinese book. 2AA: Sorry, I haven't. Why don't you ask our teacher? 3D

B: Oh, there he is! Mr Wang! Mr Wang!

C: Yes? 4B: Excuse me, Mr Wang. 5AC: Yes, I have seen a Chinese book. But 6

B: Mine has a red cover and there is a picture on it.

C: Then perhaps it is yours. 7B: Thank you! 8

A: OK, I will.

a. Come and have a look.

b. I don't know whether it is yours.

c. Why are you in a hurry?

d. Perhaps he has seen it.

e. Have you seen it anywhere?

f. Marry, will you come with me?

g. What's the matter?

h. Have you seen a Chinese book?

Lesson 2

I. 选择题。

- () 1. —Have you read the book?

—_____.

A. No, I have

B. I haven't

C. Not yet

D. Yes, I do

- () 2. Please _____ it back if you _____ this book.

A. return; find

B. return; will find

C. give; find

D. give; will find

- () 3. She _____ a teacher when she was young.

A. used to be

B. was used to be

C. used to being

D. was used to being

- () 4. Three days passed, the boy _____.

A. was still missed

B. was still losing

C. was still missing

D. is still losing

- () 5. I have looked for it _____, but I can't find it _____.

A. anywhere; somewhere

B. everywhere; somewhere

C. somewhere; anywhere

D. everywhere; anywhere

II. 根据句意填词。

1. She often borrowed books from the school library.
2. She read a few lines, put down the book and fell asleep.
3. He always thought of his dead grandpa when he saw that picture.
4. Someone will find it and return it sooner or later.
5. One day, the librarian came up with an idea.
6. What was worse, she began to cough badly.
7. She likes to read books on many different ways.

III. 按要求转换句型。

1. She was worried. The teacher was worried, too. (改为同意句)
She was worried and so was the librarian.
2. She had to pay for the lost books. (对画线部分提问)
What did she have to do?
3. "Don't worry." the librarian said to her. (改为同意句)
The librarian asked her not to worry.
4. Have you got a bookmark? (改为同意句)
Do you have a bookmark?
5. I have seen a history book.
I haven't seen a. (改为否定句)
Have you seen? (改为一般疑问句)
What have you seen? (对画线部分提问)

Lesson 3

I. 选择题。

- () 1. Tom and Alice were here a moment ago.
A. were B. was C. have been D. are
- () 2. Did you ever see that film?
A. Did, see B. Have, seen C. Will, see D. Had, seen
- () 3. —Have you ever made dumplings?
—Yes, I have.
Which of the following cannot answer the question?
A. No, not even once B. No, never C. Yes, but never D. Yes, I have
- () 4. I must go to bed. Mother is making my bed.
A. making B. doing C. taking D. putting
- () 5. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma left one day.
A. because B. until C. when D. as

II. 根据句意及首字母填词。

1. Grandma is learning English now. She bought an English-Chinese dictionary yesterday.
2. Mother is in the kitchen. She is cooking now.
3. If you find the book, please return it to the library.
4. Father always encourages me to do my best.
5. Index cards are very useful when reading a book. You can find the page you want easily with its help.

III. 根据首字母填空并回答问题。

Some small children don't know it is not polite to laugh at others. Some of them often laugh at a lame (瘸的) or blind (盲的) person, or someone in bad clothes. But as they grow up, they learn not to hurt people's feelings by laughing at their problems. They learn to laugh at other things. Most important, they learn to laugh at themselves. For example, you make a mistake and lose in a basketball match. Do you become angry? Or can you laugh at yourself and hope to do better next time? If you can, you've really grown up.

1. What do the children learn when they grow up?
_____.
2. What should you do when you lose in a basketball match?
_____.
3. What is the most important thing for children to learn?
_____.

Lesson 4

I. 选择题。

- () 1. Please _____ a way to do it.
A. think B. think of C. think over D. think about
- () 2. He was very ill. _____, he had no money.
A. What was possible B. What was bad C. What was terrible D. What was worse
- () 3. Don't forget _____ the door when you leave the room.
A. to lock B. locking C. locked D. lock
- () 4. Mother was reading. When I came in, she _____ her book to talk to me.
A. took down B. took off C. put off D. put down
- () 5. It can't be him. I think somebody _____ has taken it.
A. other B. another C. others D. else

II. 用适当的副词或介词填空, 使句意正确。

away, of, with, already, up, for, about, out, back, still

1. I have paid for this dictionary.
2. She spoiled the soup with too much salt.
3. Have you found out why he was late?
4. You must get back the books quickly.
5. We are thinking of going to Hangzhou for holiday.
6. Can't you see the book on the ground? Pick it up.
7. When I arrived, he was already there.
8. Have you got books about history?
9. Don't drink that! It is still hot.
10. She read a few lines, thought for a while and walked away with the book.

III. 从方框中选出适当的词并用其正确形式填空。

call, river, blow, strong, happen, late, so, think, but, down

Many years ago, there was a man called John. He lived in a small house near a river and there were some big trees around the house. One day, he saw, "If I cut the trees down, I can build a new house." The next day, he did so.

A few days 6, a nicer and bigger house was built. 7 one evening, after he built his new house, there came a 8 wind, and it 9 his new house over. He didn't know why it 10. Do you know why?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

► 综合能力测试

I. 语音。

找出画线部分读音与其他三个选项不同的一项。

- () 1. A. nose B. knock C. clothes D. both
() 2. A. asked B. stopped C. borrowed D. looked
() 3. A. orange B. ago C. age D. knowledge
() 4. A. earth B. clear C. early D. heard
() 5. A. comrade B. race C. stamp D. strange

II. 词汇。

(A) 英汉互译。

1. CD player _____ 2. 提出, 提供 _____
3. leave for home _____ 4. 过去常常 _____

(B) 根据所给第一个字母, 把句子补充完整。

1. If you can't read the word, you'd better look it up in the d _____.
2. Tommy didn't finish reading the novel, so he put a b _____ in the book.
3. Peter won the second p _____ in the relay race.
4. My uncle has gone to Singapore on b _____.
5. Joe thinks her dream will come t _____.

III. 选择题。

- () 1. My classmates suddenly heard someone _____ for help in the forest.
A. calling B. calls C. to call D. called
() 2. _____ go and ask your brother to watch the film with us?
A. What about B. Why don't C. Why not D. Do you please
() 3. Linda lost a music book and had to go to the library to _____.
A. pay it for B. pay for C. pay for it D. pay it
() 4. My parents like us children _____ to bed early and _____ up early.
A. going; get B. to go; to get C. to go; get D. going; getting
() 5. You don't need to _____ her, because you cannot _____ her. You should _____ if she is in the city.
A. look for; find out; , find B. look for; find; find out
C. find; find; find out D. find; look for; find out
() 6. A few days later, Jack found the magazine was still _____.
A. missing B. missed C. miss D. lose
() 7. — _____ your homework yet?
— Not yet. I _____ it.

- A. Will you do; am going to do B. Did you do; still do
C. Are you doing; have done D. Have you done; am still doing
- () 8. He _____ his watch this morning. He _____ it yet.
A. lost; didn't find B. lost; hasn't found
C. has lost; found D. lost; haven't found
- () 9. I've bought many new books. Several _____ on the shelf.
A. has been B. were C. are D. is
- () 10. Have you finished _____ the letter _____?
A. writing; never B. to write; already
C. to write; yet D. writing; yet
- () 11. The teacher came in _____ a book in his hand.
A. of B. has C. have D. with
- () 12. I haven't finished the book. How long can I _____ it, please?
A. return B. keep C. lend D. borrow
- () 13. Look! _____ another small cat under the table.
A. There's B. Is C. Have D. There're
- () 14. Here is a shopping list so you _____ forget anything.
A. don't B. have to C. won't D. will
- () 15. Where is Li Lei? He _____ to the library.
A. has gone B. has been C. is going D. go

IV. 句型转换。

1. Mary is a woman teacher. (改为复数形式)

2. Grandfather was worried. The librarian was worried, too. (把两句话合并成一句)

3. The pupils of Class Five have visited the Summer Palace. (改为一般疑问句)

4. The population problem is the greatest one in the world.

_____ is the greatest one of the world? (就画线部分提问)

5. There are more people in China than in India.

The _____ of China is _____ than _____ of India. (改成以 population 为主语的句子)

V. 补全对话。

A: What are you going 1 do this evening, Jenny?B: I'm going to 2 some friends, Dad.A: You mustn't come home late. You must be home at half 3 ten.B: I can't 4 home so early, Dad! Can I have the 5 to the front door, please?

A: No, you can't.

C: Jenny's eighteen years 6, Dick. She's not a baby. Give 7 the key. She always comes home 8.A: Oh, all right. Here you 9. But you mustn't come home after a 10 past eleven. Do you hear?

B: Yes, Dad. Thanks, Mum.

C: That's all right, dear. Goodbye.

B: Bye-bye.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

VI. 完形填空。

There was once a clockmaker. He 1 a shop in a busy town. Every day a man stopped by. He 2 the window and then walked away 3 he could.

One day the clockmaker asked the man, "Why didn't you 4 the shop? Come in, please. 5 I show you my clock?"

The man said, "No, thank you. 6 buy your clock. I am a timekeeper for the town. I 7 ring the bells at just twelve o'clock. I come here to see if my time is faster than 8."

"Ah!" said the clock maker, "You're 9 timekeeper. But every day I set clock 10 I hear your bells."

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. got to | B. came to | C. lived near | D. had |
| () 2. A. looked | B. looked after | C. looked into | D. looked for |
| () 3. A. as faster as | B. as fastest as | C. as fast as | D. as fast |
| () 4. A. come into | B. go to | C. move away | D. come in |
| () 5. A. Must | B. Shall | C. Will | D. should |
| () 6. A. don't want to | B. don't think to | C. didn't like to | D. want to |
| () 7. A. also | B. has to | C. may | D. have to |
| () 8. A. his | B. yours | C. your watch | D. you |
| () 9. A. the most careful | B. more careful | C. the most carefully | D. much careful |
| () 10. A. if | B. when | C. before | D. while |

VII. 阅读理解。

Mr Black liked fish very much, and when he had enough money, he bought fish for his dinner and took it home. When his wife saw the fish, she always said to herself, "Good! Now I will invite my friends to lunch and we will eat the fish. They like it very much."

So when Mr Black came home in the evening after his work, the fish was not there, and his wife said, "Oh, your cat ate it! She is a very bad animal!" And she gave Mr Black soup and rice for his dinner.

But one evening when this happened again, Mr Black became very angry. He took his cat and his wife to the shop near his house and weighed the cat carefully. Then he turned to his wife and said, "My fish weighed two kilos. This cat weighs two kilos, too. My cat is here, you say, where is my fish?"

根据短文内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- (F) 1. Mr Black bought fish for his wife and her friends when he had enough money.
(F) 2. In the evening after work, Mr Black found his cat ate the fish.
(T) 3. Mr Black was given soup and rice for dinner instead of fish.
(F) 4. One evening when this happened again, Mr Black took his cat and his wife to the shop because he didn't know how much the cat weighed.
(T) 5. From the passage we can see Mr Black didn't believe what his wife said.

Unit 2 Water sports

► 本章中考热点

1. 本单元应掌握的重点知识内容

(1) 语音

① 熟记单个字母 i 和字母组合 ea, ear 的读音

/aɪ/: describe pride prize twice write 对比: give/gɪv/

/ɪ/: fit since difference assistant Olympic 对比: possible /ˈpɒsəbl/

/i:/: beach speak teacher reach leave 对比: great/greɪt/

/e/: already weather pleasant headmaster health 对比: real/rɪəl/

/ɪə/: hear clear year near dear 对比: heart/hɑ:t/

/eə/: wear pear bear tear (v.)

/ɜ:/: early earn learn earth heard

② 注意多音节词的重读音节发音

第一音节重读: surfer water-ski possible practice business channel mainland journey

第二音节重读: canoe describe especially attract although among Olympic unless

(2) 词汇

① 要求掌握的词汇: surf surfing surfer wave beach twice none describe especially attract so-called possible since part-time although fit prize competition event Olympic such fail practice business cross channel mainland slow journey among proud pride have a try all over no matter give up ever since so far both ...and ... the Olympic Games come true slow down be proud of speak highly of not only ...but also ... neither ...nor ... on business by the way a big crowd of people a large numbers of

② 能理解认读的词汇: water-ski canoe (v.) unless shot truth Hawaii Bondi Waikiki Honolulu San Francisco New Zealand

(3) 语法

The Present Perfect Tense (现在完成时态) (二)

现在完成时表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响和结果。

① 常与 already, just 和 yet 等连用。

② 也可以与 ever 和 never 等连用。

2. 学习本单元的方法指导

(1) surf—surfing—surfer

I don't know how to surf. 我不会冲浪。(surf 是动词形式, 译为“冲浪”)

What's the surfing like today? 今天冲浪玩得怎么样?(surfing 是名词形式, 译为“冲浪运动”)

He's a very good surfer. 他是一名很好的冲浪手。(surfer 是名词形式, 译为“冲浪手”)

surf 是词根, 在它后面加上词缀-ing 构成名词形式, 即 surfing, 指运动项目。

在 surf 后面加上词缀-er, 构成名词形式, 即 surfer, 指运动员。类似的词汇还有 swim—swimming—swimmer, run—running—runner, horse ride—horse riding—horse rider。

(2) He's super! 他是最棒的!

super 这一词的词性为形容词, 而由于其本身表示极至的含义, 因此没有比较级和最高级。类似的词语如 favorite (最喜爱的) 也没有比较级和最高级。

(3) I arrived two days before you. 我比你早到两天。

Has anybody surfed before? 有人以前玩过冲浪吗?

before 在这两句话中的词性不同, 在第一句话中为介词, 译为“在……之前”; 在第二句话中为时间副词, 译为“以前”, 常用在现在完成时态的句子中。

例如: We are all here before you. You must wait for your turn. (介词)

我们全都在你之前, 你必须排队等候。

I have never seen that film before. (时间副词)

以前我从没看过那部电影。

(4) Surfing is one of the world's most popular water sports.

冲浪是世界上最流行的水上运动之一。

Waikiki is one of the best beaches for surfing in Honolulu.

对于冲浪运动来说, 怀基基海滩是火奴鲁鲁最好的海滩。

one of (……之一) 常出现在最高级的句子中, 并且后面的名词要用复数形式。

► 重点知识巩固

1. —Where is Mr Li?

—He _____ to Shanghai.

A. goes

B. went

C. has been

D. has gone

[特别提示]

has been to 表示曾经去过某地, 现在已经回来了。has gone to 表示某人去了某地, 现在没在此地。从问句 Where is Mr Li 可以判定他现在没在此地。

2. It's twelve o'clock. His father _____ back yet.

A. doesn't come

B. didn't come

C. hasn't come

D. hasn't gone

[特别提示]

yet 常用在完成时态的句子中, 而此句的前半句交代的是现在的时间, 因此在后半句中应用现在完成时态。

3. —_____ have you seen the film?

—Twice.

A. How many

B. How many times

C. How often

D. How long

4. —*How often* do you visit your aunt?

—Twice a month.

[特别提示]

第三题中 twice 表示“两次”。就 twice, once, three times 等提问的疑问词是 How many times, 意为“多少次”。第四题中 twice a month 表示“每月两次”, 疑问词应为 How often, 意为“隔多长时间一次”。How many 意为“多少”, 是问可数复数名词数量的。How long 意为“多长时间”, 回答多用短语“for + 一段时间”。

5. —Have you _____ been to England?

—No, _____.

- A. already; not yet B. yet; not yet C. never; ever **D. ever; never**

[特别提示]

have been to 表示“曾经去过”, 因此可用 ever。答句中如需要表示否定, 则用 never。

6. Tom is a good water-skier. His parents are very _____ him.

- A. proud of** B. pride of C. prize of D. price of

[特别提示]

pride 是名词, 表示“骄傲”。proud 是它的形容词形式, 可构成短语 be proud of, 意为“以……为骄傲”。prize 表示“奖品”、“奖金”, price 表示“价格”。

7. This evening we'll have _____ to eat.

- A. different something **B. something different**
C. different anything D. anything different

[特别提示]

不定代词具有定语后置的特点, 即形容词或动词不定式做定语修饰不定代词, 应放在其后。例如: nothing serious, something nice to eat, anybody else 等。

8. He has been a soldier since 2001, _____?

- A. has he B. hasn't he C. does he **D. doesn't he**

[特别提示]

反意疑问句的特点是“前肯后否”, 即陈述部分是肯定, 则疑问部分用否定; 陈述部分是否定, 则疑问部分用肯定。本句属于第一种情况, 注意陈述部分为现在完成时态, 则疑问部分用助动词。

► 精选例题讲解

——基本题——

1. The doctor told him to _____ smoking.

- A. give up** B. give in C. give over D. give for

[考点提示]

give 短语辨析。

解析: give 的短语有: give up 表示“放弃”, give in 表示“屈服”, 应加以区分。本题句意为“医生叫他放弃吸烟”。

答案: A

2. I think he has already got home. (改为否定句)

I don't think he has already got home.

[考点提示]

I think 句式的宾语从句的否定句。

解析: 遇到 I think 为主句的宾语从句时, 如果从句有否定含义, 则否定前置, 即为 I don't think ...。