

初三英语(上)

陝土財源萬寶時藝增

Unit 2 宰葬藥淫賽剿降Unit 3 酞 葬 藥 燥 則 曾 魁 堊 皂 燥 藥 專 藥 類 藥 造Unit 4 裁判官Unit 5 勻薩藥葬早燥柴燠皂藻洗

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Unit 7 粵泉藝計憎燥火攪攪劇早連藥怎Unit 8 酝藻则曾悦粟曜魄莽选Unit 9 室藻蕨類植物界苔蘚植物界Unit 10 宰澡藥土憎葵彗職豐遜蘇

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附赠 :答案点拨及听力材料



Unit 1 In the library

单元目标

类别	语言项目
词	CD player several shelf already used to on knowledge yard schoolyard put (sth.) down step librarian probably pay pay for (sth.) sadly come up with park bookmark think of
汇	encourage get...back pick up once abroad copy
日常 交 际 用 语	(1) I have got a book. (2) Excuse me. Have you got...? Yes, I have. / Sorry. No, I haven't. (3) Have you ever done...? Yes, I have once. / No, never. (4) I've just done...
语 法	The Present Perfect Tense 现在完成时(一) (1) 现在完成时由“助动词 have(has)+过去分词”构成 (2) 陈述句形式、疑问句形式和简略答语 (3) 动词的过去式和过去分词(规则形式和不规则形式)



Lesson 1



重点解读

重点1 ☆

Have you got...? 你有.....吗?



在线课堂

在英语口语中,常用 have got 代替 have,表示“有”的意思。
have got 是现在完成时结构。其中 have 是助动词,主语是第三人称单数时为 has, got 是 get 的过去分词。

比较 have(有)与 have got 的否定式和疑问式。

have 的否定式和疑问式有两种。例如:

- ① I haven't a dictionary. 或 I don't have a dictionary.
② Have you a dictionary? 或 Do you have a dictionary?

have got 的否定式和疑问式只有一种。例如:

- ③ I haven't got a dictionary.
④ Have you got a dictionary?

Yes, I have. (肯定回答)

No, I haven't. (否定回答)

练一练

1. We have got some books about music.

(变为否定句、疑问句,并作简略回答)

_____.
_____.
_____?

2. Do you have a computer? (变为同义句)

_____ you _____ a computer?

3. 你有新的小汽车吗?(汉译英)

_____?

4. 她没有图书卡。(汉译英)

_____.

重点2 ☆

Yes, we've got several. 是的,我们有几本。



在线课堂

several 可作形容词和代词,意思是“几个,若干”。

several 常用来修饰或指代可数名词的复数。例如:

- ① I have read the novel several times.

这本小说我读过几次。

- ② They've got many apples, but only several are big and red.

他们有很多苹果,但只有几个是又大又红的。

练一练

5. We've got several books about foreign countries. (同义选择) ()

- A. quite a few B. only a few
C. much D. many

6. —Have you ever visited the museum?

—Yes. I've visited it _____ times. (单项选择)

- A. few B. several
C. much D. any

重点3 ☆

We haven't got any at the moment.

目前我们没有。



在线课堂

at the moment 意思是“此刻,目前”,相当于 now 或 right now. 例如:

I forget to bring the ticket at the moment. 我现在忘了带票

来。

练一练

7. —May I speak to Miss Gao?
—I'm sorry. She isn't here _____.
A. a moment ago B. just a moment
C. at that moment D. at the moment
8. _____ you _____ him a call a moment ago?
A. Have given B. Do give
C. Did give D. Will give
9. 那时我不认识他。(汉译英)
_____.

重点4 ☆☆☆

Have you seen it anywhere?
你在某地看见过它吗?



在线课堂

have seen 是现在完成时, see 是不规则动词, “不规则动词表”见课本 P255~257.

规则动词的过去分词与过去式“+ed”的规律相同。

①现在完成时的结构为: have(has)+过去分词。

②现在完成时表示过去的动作给现在造成的影响或结果。

动作是过去的, 但强调现在。Have you seen it anywhere? 实际上询问“你现在是否知道它在哪里? ”。例如:

- I have lost my watch. (说明现在我没有手表)
I have found the book. (说明现在书在我这里)
I have opened the door. (说明现在门是开着的)

练一练

10. I'm hungry because I _____ my breakfast.
A. hadn't B. didn't have
C. haven't D. haven't had
11. I _____ the key, I can't open the door.
A. lost B. have lost
C. will lost D. lose
12. 我已经找到我的字典了。(汉译英)
_____.
13. 他学过日语, 他能同日本朋友交谈。(汉译英)
_____.



语言实践

[实践活动1]

仿照示范, 用所给词语编写新的对话。

Model A Excuse me. Have you got...?

B Yes, I have got one. Here you are.

A Have you got...?

B Sorry, I haven't got one.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. a pencil | an eraser. |
| 2. potatoes. | pepper. |
| 3. a sharpener | a knife |
| 4. a umbrella | a raincoat |
| 5. an ID card | a student card |
| 6. an English book | a Chinese book |

Dialogue 1. A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

Dialogue 2. A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

Dialogue 3. A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

Dialogue 4. A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

Dialogue 5. A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

Dialogue 6. A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

[实践活动2]

根据情景介绍编写一则会话。

Tom 的英语书丢失了。他问 Bob 是否看到过, Bob 说不曾看见并让 Tom 去问 Jim。最后 Jim 帮他找到英语书。

Dialogue 1.

Tom: _____

Bob: _____

Tom: _____

Jim: _____

Tom: _____

Jim: _____

Dialogue 2.

Tom: _____

Bob: _____

Tom: _____

Jim: _____

Tom: _____

Jim: _____



随堂练习

I. 单项选择

- Have you got any books _____ the history of England.
A. with B. for C. about D. at
- He couldn't find the key _____.
A. anywhere B. everywhere
C. somewhere D. nowhere
- _____. Have you got a keyboard?
A. Sorry B. Hello
C. Excuse me D. Thank you
- You've done it, _____ you?
A. have B. do C. haven't D. don't
- Have you visited the museum?
—Yes. I've visited it _____.
A. few times B. several times
C. some time D. several time
- _____ you _____ him a call a moment ago?
A. Have given B. Do give
C. Did give D. Will give
- Are there any books _____?
A. in the shelves B. in the shelves
C. on the shelves D. on the shelves
- _____ you _____ your umbrella?
—Yes, I have. I _____ it ten minutes ago.
A. Did find found
B. Have found found
C. Have found have found
D. Did find have found
- Have you got a biology book?
—No, I haven't got _____.
A. it B. no one C. one D. that
- My mother _____ the pet dog everywhere, but she couldn't _____ it.
A. found find B. found look for
C. looked for find D. looked for find out

II. 完形填空

Bill is a boy of fifteen. His parents died three years ago. One day when he was walking in the street, he 11 a wallet. He returned it to the owner, Mr Baker. He gave his 12 to the boy. As the boy had no job, Mr Baker made him work for him in his 13. Bill worked so hard that Mr and Mrs Baker were 14 with him.

Mr Baker loved planting 15. The week before last, he brought a few trees home, planted them in the 16 himself and watered them every day. Several days 17 he had to leave for another city.

Before he started, he said to Billy, "Take care of the trees.

Some boys near our house always want to steal(偷) them. " "Don't 18 about them, sir. " answered Billy, "I'll try my best to watch them. " Six days passed and Mr Baker came back. He asked, " 19 anyone ever come to steal the trees? " "No, sir. " said Billy, "To stop someone from stealing the trees, I 20 them up six days ago. I have hidden(藏) them for almost a week! "

- A. found B. bought C. carried D. wanted
- A. wallet B. pity C. thanks D. excuses
- A. factory B. office C. town D. home
- A. pleased B. angry C. strict D. popular
- A. flowers B. grass C. vegetables D. trees
- A. garden B. office C. city D. room
- A. ago B. later C. before D. after
- A. think B. talk C. learn D. worry
- A. Did B. Does C. Has D. Will
- A. sent B. pulled C. put D. picked

III. 阅读短文, 然后判断句子的正(T)误(F)

Children start school when they are five years old in America. In some states they must stay in school until they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they leave high schools. There are two kinds of schools in America: public schools and private (私立的) schools. Most children go to public schools. Their parents do not have to pay for their education, because the schools receive money from the country. If a child goes to a private school, his parents have to get enough money for his schooling. Some parents still prefer private schools, though they are much more expensive.

Today about half of the high school student go on to universities after they finish the high school. A student at a state university doesn't have to pay very much if his parents live in that state.

But many students work while they are studying at universities. In this way they develop their good work skills and live on their own.

- Children in the United States usually start school earlier than those in China.
- High schools in America is the same as Junior schools in China.
- Most American students go to public schools because studying there is much cheaper than that in private schools.
- The country gives money to the parents if their children go to public schools.



Lesson 2



重点解读

重点1 ☆☆☆

She used to be a history teacher.
她过去是一位历史老师。



在线课堂

“used to + 动词原形”表示过去经常的习惯,含有现在不再如此之意。

而 be/get used to doing sth. 意思是“习惯于做某事”。

be used for doing sth. 或 be used to do sth. 意思是“被用来做某事”。

①used to do 的否定式为 used not to do, 缩写为 usedn't / usen't to do, 口语中可用 didn't use to do。例如:

I used to read in bed. 我过去总是躺在床上看书。

He usedn't to work at night. 他以前总是不上夜班。

②注意比较下面句子的不同含义。

He used to get up early. 过去他总是早起。(暗示现在不这样)

He has been used to getting up early. 他已经习惯早起了。

Knives are used to cut things.

Knives are used for cutting things. } 刀是用来削东西的。

练一练

1. There _____ a big tree in front of the house.

- A. used to have B. used to be
C. is used to have D. is used to being

2. He was always late for school. (变为同义句)

He _____ late to school.

3. 人们过去常点蜡烛来照明。(汉译英)

_____.

4. 我们以前常每天互通电话。(汉译英)

_____.

重点2 ☆

Sometimes she reads a few lines, puts down the book... 有时候, 她读了几行, 又把书放下来.....



在线课堂

①put down 此处意思是“放下”, 它还有“记下, 储藏”等意思。

②put down 接名词时, 名词可放在 down 前面或后面, 接代词作宾语时, 代词应放在 down 的前面, 例如:

Put down my telephone number in your notebook!

把我的电话记在你本子上吧!

Please put it down and come to help me.

请把它放下来, 帮帮我。

练一练

5. The government(政府) _____ the strike(罢工).

- A. put up B. put away
C. put down D. put off

6. 请把这些新单词抄在笔记本上。(汉译英)

_____.

7. Please _____ the new pictures and take down the old ones, because New Year is coming.

- A. put down B. put up
C. put off D. put away

重点3 ☆☆☆

She was worried and so was the librarian.
她很着急, 图书管理员也是如此。



在线课堂

so was the librarian. 是倒装句。倒装句中的连系动词、助动词或情态动词在时态上与上句要保持一致, 但在人称和数上要与该句的主语相一致。

①so 位于句首, 承上文表示“另外的人或事也是这样”, 应用倒装句语序。

例如: Linda speaks Chinese well and so does Lucy.

Linda 汉语说得好, Lucy 也是。

“Tom has got a new dictionary. ” “汤姆有一本新字典。”
“So has John. ” “约翰也有一本。”

②so 位于句首, 承上文说“同一人或事确实如此”, 不用倒装句。

“Tom did well in the exam. ” “汤姆考试成绩很好。”
“So he did. ” “他确实考得好。”

练一练

8. “Li Lei likes doing eye exercise every day. ”

“_____.”

- A. So am I B. So does I
C. So do I D. So I do

9. I went to work on the farm last week and _____.

- A. so my brother did
B. so did my brother
C. so my brother
D. my brother so

10. 他们上周去桂林了, 我们也去了。(汉译英)

_____.

11. “奶奶丢失了图书。” “梅梅也是这样。”(汉译英)

_____.

重点4 ☆☆

I'm afraid I'll have to pay for the lost books.
恐怕我不得不为丢失的书赔钱了。



在线课堂

pay for 意思是“为……付钱”。

pay off 意思是“偿清(负债)”。

pay back 偿还(负债) 报答。

① pay... for sth. 表示“花……钱买某物”时, 可以用 spend... on sth. 替换。

② 但是 spend... on sth. /doing sth. 还可表示“花费时间”。

例如 I'd like to pay twenty yuan for the book.

我愿意花二十元买这本书。

How much did you pay for the T-shirt?

你买这件T恤衫花了多少钱?

You will have to pay for my work.

你必须付给我工钱。

练一练

12. Have you _____ the book you lost?

- A. pay B. paid for
C. paid off D. paid back

13. The man paid _____ the sweater and went out.

- A. on B. of
C. for D. to

14. 他付了我五十元钱。(汉译英)

15. 我花了八千元买这台电脑。(汉译英)

重点5 ☆

One day the librarian came up with an idea.
有一天, 图书管理员想出了一个办法。



在线课堂

come up with 此处意思为“提出, 提供”, 相当于 produce 或 raise。

come up with 本意为“赶上”, 相当于 catch up with。例如:

① He couldn't come up with an answer when I asked him why he was late. 当我问他为什么迟到时, 他答不上来。

② He came up with the way of solving the puzzle. 他想出了一个解谜的办法。

③ We came up with the hikers. 我们赶上了那些徒步远行的人。

练一练

16. CCTV comes up _____ good TV programmes and we enjoy watching them very much.

- A. in B. with C. on D. for

17. 我希望你能提出一个比这更好的计划。(汉译英)

18. 努力思考之后, 他终于想出了问题的答案。(汉译英)



语言实践

[实践活动1]

根据 Lesson 2 中的故事回答下列问题。

1. What was Grandma?
2. What is Grandma's hobby?
3. Where does she borrow books?
4. What happened to Grandma last week?
5. Was she worried?
6. Did she lose any more books later?
7. Who had an idea?
8. What's the idea?

[实践活动2]

仔细阅读课文 Lesson 2 和 Lesson 3 的第一部分, 把原文缩写成大约 100 字左右的短文, 注意要抓住文章的要点。

The lost books



II. 句型转换

- III. 根据短文内容及所给首字母写出适当的单词,使短文完整

IV. 阅读短文, 然后根据短文内容回答问题

30. Which do you think is more important ability or knowledge?



Lesson 3



重点解读

重点 1 ☆

Then think of other ways to encourage people to return books.

然后想其他的方法去鼓励人们将书归还。



在线课堂

- think of 想起, 考虑, 认为
- think about 考虑
- think over 仔细考虑

①询问“你认为……怎么样”常用 What do you think of...? 相当于 How do you like...? 例如:

What do you think of the weather today? 你认为今天天气怎么样?

What do you think of the library book? 你觉得这本图书怎么样?

②encourage sb. to do sth. 意思是“鼓励某人做某事”, 例如:

He encouraged me to try again. 他鼓励我再试一试。

The teacher encouraged me to study abroad. 老师鼓励我出国留学。

练一练

- The old photo makes me _____ my childhood.
A. think of B. think about
C. to think of D. to think about
- 让我再仔细考虑一下。(汉译英)
_____.
- 老师经常鼓励我们好好学习。(汉译英)
_____.
- He always _____ others more than himself.
A. think over B. thinks about
C. thinks of D. thinks over

重点 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.

直到有一天我捡到老奶奶遗忘的书, 我才知道这些书是怎样那么快被送回图书馆的。



在线课堂

①get back 取回, 收回, 返回

pick up 捡起

②该句是含有 until 引导的时间状语从句的复合句。主句中谓语动词 understand 后有一个由 how 引导的宾语从句。Grandma had left 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 book。

③until 表示“直到……为止”。

not...until 表示“直到……才(开始)”。

He watched TV until his mother came back. 他看电视直到他妈妈回来时为止。

He didn't watch TV until he finished his homework. 他直到做完家庭作业才看电视。

练一练

5. The doctor didn't take a rest _____ the operation was over.

A. after B. until C. and D. because

6. I won't believe it _____ I see it with my own eyes.

A. and B. that C. until D. if

7. Tom came to school _____ his school things today.

A. get on B. get up
C. to get down D. to get back

8. The ticket is on the floor. Would you please _____ for me? (山西省 2002 年中考题)

A. pick it up B. pick up it
C. pick up them D. pick them up

9. 直到他告诉我, 我才知道那个消息。(汉译英)

_____.

重点 3 ☆☆☆

Have you ever spoken to a foreigner?

你曾经同外国人说过话吗?



在线课堂

①speak to 与……说话

②ever(adv.) 曾经, ever 常与现在完成时连用。例如:
Have you ever visited Hangzhou? 你是否参观过杭州?

③ever 的反义词是 never。例如:

“Have you travelled by plane?” “No, never.”

“你乘过飞机吗?” “从来没有。”

练一练

10. _____ you ever _____ (eat) fish and chips?

11. I _____ never _____ (speak) to a Japanese.

练一练

12. Qingdao is the most beautiful city I ____.

- A. will ever see B. will never see
C. have ever seen D. have never seen

13. 我曾经在北京居住过。(汉译英)

14. 他从未看过这本书。(汉译英)

重点 4 ☆☆☆

I've just copied all the new words.

我刚抄完所有的生词。



在线课堂

①copy (v.) 抄写, 誊写。当 copy 作名词时, 表示“一份”。
a copy of newspaper “一份报纸”。

②just 作“刚才”的意思时, 常用于现在完成时中, 而 just now 是一般过去时的时间状语。例如:

I have just had my lunch. 我刚吃过午饭。

I had my lunch just now. 我刚吃过午饭。

③just 作副词, 还可表示“正好, 恰好”, “仅仅, 只是”等意思。例如:

That's just what I wanted. 这正是我想要的。

练一练

15. He's _____ gone to the library. He was here _____.

- A. just just B. just just now
C. just now just D. just now just now

16. They _____ just _____ (win) the football game.

17. 他刚到达的。(汉译英)

18. 铃刚响过。(汉译英)



语言实践

[实践活动 1]

仿照示范, 用所给词语进行问答。

Model A: Have you ever studied Russian?

B: Yes, I have. (No, never.)

1. speak to foreigners
2. travel by ship
3. swim in a sea
4. write a book
5. see an English film
6. mend a bike
7. visit a science museum
8. lose a library book

[实践活动 2]

假如今天你是值日生, 请根据下表的提示, 写一篇 80 词左右的值日生报告。开头语已为你写好。

日期	6 月 22 日 星期五
天气	晴
出勤情况	汤姆缺席(上周回英国度假)
一件事	1. 梅梅拾到我丢失的一本图书馆的书 2. 送还图书馆 3. 图书馆的王老师告诉我今后应…… 4. 感谢梅梅

开头语:

It's my turn to be on duty today.



随堂练习

I. 单项选择

- There are some coins on the floor. Please _____ them up.
A. pick B. look C. give D. take
- What do you _____ the film?
—Very cool.
A. think at B. think of
C. find D. find out
- Have you _____ visited the West Lake before?
—Yes several times.
A. just B. ever
C. sometimes D. already
- _____ she _____ her library book?
—Yes. She _____ it yesterday.
A. Did... return has done B. Did... return did
C. Has... returned did D. Have... returned did
- He bought the CD player a week _____.
A. before B. ago C. next D. after
- Have you _____ spoken to an American?
—No not _____.
A. yet yet B. ever yet
C. yet ever D. ever never
- He's never lost the library book, _____?
A. has he B. hasn't he C. is he D. isn't he
- Have you _____ Kunming?
A. travelled to B. got
C. reached to D. went to
- The girl likes _____ foreign music.
A. hear B. listen C. hearing D. listening to
- Fish and chips _____ popular in England.
A. are B. is C. become D. get

II. 阅读短文, 选择正确答案

There is a public library in every town in the United States. Most of them are tall buildings with so many large bright rooms. Anyone may borrow books. In some places you may borrow as many books as you need but in others you are limited(限制) to a certain number of books including novels(小说). You may keep the books you have borrowed for several weeks.

The latest novels are always in great demand(要求), and nonfiction(非小说类文艺作品) books, for example, books on history driving science and gardening are also very popular.

If the book you want is out, you may ask for it to be kept for you and if you pay the cost of sending a postcard the librarian will let you know when the book has been returned and is ready for you.

Most public libraries also have a reading room and a reference(参考) library. In the reading room there are tables and desks at

which you can sit and read the daily newspapers and all the other important periodicals(期刊): weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies. But you should take good care of your eyesight(视力).

In the reference library there are encyclopedias(百科全书), dictionaries, atlases(地图册) and other useful books. But you can only use these books, you can't take them out.

- _____ can borrow books from public libraries in the USA.
A. Teachers B. Students
C. Adults D. Anyone
- You can keep the library book _____.
A. as long as you need
B. as long as possible
C. for quite a few weeks
D. for several years
- Which of the following books are popular?
A. Books on music.
B. Books on gardening.
C. Dictionaries.
D. Atlases.
- How can you ask for the book that is out?
A. You must pay the other reader.
B. You must pay for the book.
C. You must pay the cost of sending a postcard.
D. You must know where the book is.
- "quarterlies" means _____.
A. 月刊 B. 半月刊
C. 周刊 D. 季刊

III. 根据短文内容和词首字母, 写出单词

When Mr Albert returned home one evening he found a large dog in f 16 of his gate. He liked animals very much and as he happened to have a p 17 of bread in his pocket he gave it to the dog. The next day the dog was there a 18. It held out its mouth and had another piece of bread. Mr Albert c 19 his new friend "Bingo". However, Bingo went there e 20 afternoon and it was quite clear that it asked Mr Albert to give it a piece of bread and asked to eat a big piece of meat a day. If at any time Mr Albert forgot his d 21, Bingo got very a 22 and refused to let him open the gate. Mr Albert spent such a large part of his money every week to keep Bingo e 23 something that he had to move somewhere else.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 23. _____ |



Lesson 4



重点解读

重点1 ☆

What do you do every day as a librarian?
作为一名图书管理员,你每天做些什么?



在线课堂

as a librarian “作为一名图书管理员”

①as 此处作介词,意思是“作为”,例如:

He is very famous as a writer. 作为一名作家,他很有名气。

②as 还可作副词,意思是“如同,像……的”。

③as 作连词,可表示“当……之时”,“因为”或“与……一样”。

She is as tall as her mother. 她与她妈妈一样高。(前者 as 是副词,后者 as 是连词)

练一练

- Most people regarded him _____ a fool.
A. for B. like C. as D. at
- Does he do as _____ as his brother?
A. good B. well C. better D. bad
- My brother was not able to swim _____ I could.
A. like B. as C. that D. what
- 以其人之道,还治其人之身。(汉译英)
_____.

重点2 ☆

I guess somebody else has borrowed it.
我猜想有人把它借走了。



在线课堂

somebody else 表示“别人”。

①else “其他的,别的”,常用于不定代词和疑问代词后面。
例如:

What else would you like? 你还想要什么?

②other “别的,其他的”,常放在名词前面。例如:

He is taller than any other boy in his class. 在他班上,他比其他任何一个男孩都要高。

练一练

- What else do you want to say? (同义句转换)
What _____ do you want to say?
- He is the tallest student in our class. (同义句转换)
_____ is taller than him in our class.

重点3 ☆☆☆

Could you find out who has taken it?
你能查出是谁拿走了它吗?



在线课堂

who 引导的宾语从句作 find out 的宾语。

①find out 表示“查清楚,弄明白”。

②find 意思是“发现,找到”,强调结果。

③look for 意思是“寻找”,强调动作。

He looked for his watch, but couldn't find it. 他找他的手表,但没找到。

Please find out when the train will leave. 请查清火车什么时候出发。

练一练

- She _____ her necklace everywhere, but she couldn't _____ it.
A. found, look for B. looked for, found out
C. looked for, find D. found out, find
- The window is broken. Try to _____ who broke it.
A. find out B. find
C. look D. look for
- 你是否已经找到你的钥匙?(汉译英)
_____?
- 他总是想弄清事情的来龙去脉。(汉译英)
_____.
- 我已经到处找遍了。(汉译英)
_____.



语言实践

[实践活动]

补全对话:根据下面对话中的情景,在每空中填入一个适当的单词,使对话完整。

(Li Lei is talking with Miss Yang in the school library.)

(L = Li Lei Y = Miss Yang)

L: Good morning, Miss Yang.

Y: Good morning, Li Lei, 1 can I do for you?

L: I'm here to 2 this book.

Y: It's great you've just finished 3. Lucy came here for the book a few minutes 4. I told 5 to come back tomorrow. Are there

- 6 books you 7 to borrow today?
- L: Yeah, I'd like some books 8 computer science.
- Y (a few minutes later) How about this 9?
- L: Let 10 see. Well, it's a 11 too difficult, I'm afraid.
- Y: Maybe this one is easier, I 12.
- L: OK, I'll take it. Thank you.
- Y: 13 all right. 14 the way, don't forget to give it back 15 two weeks.
- L: I won't. Thanks. Goodbye.
- Y: Bye.



现在完成时态(一)

1. 现在完成时:

现在完成时表示过去发生或已完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。也就是说,现在完成时虽与过去有关,但实际上看重的是对现在的影响或结果。如:

I have closed the door. 我把门关上了。

(实际上: The door is closed now.)

2. 现在完成时构成:

①肯定式: 由“have/has + 过去分词”构成。如:

I've seen this film. 我看过这部电影。

He has lost his maths book. 他把数学书丢了。

②否定式: 由“have/has + not + 过去分词”构成。have/has 与 not 分别缩写为 haven't 或 hasn't。如:

They haven't come back yet. 他们还没回来。

She hasn't bought that book. 她没买那本书。

③一般疑问句: 将 have/has 提到主语前, 简略答语用: Yes 主语 + have/has. 或 No 主语 + haven't/hasn't。如:

—Have you ever made cakes? 你做过蛋糕吗?

—Yes, I have. 是的, 我做过。

(No, I haven't. 不, 我没做过。)

—Has Tom finished his homework?

汤姆已完成家庭作业了吗?

—Yes, he has. 是的, 他已完成了。

(No, he hasn't. 不, 他没有完成。)

3. 与现在完成时连用的时间副词常见的有:

already, yet, just, never, ever, before 等等。每一个副词都可作为现在完成时的标志, 但它们在句中的位置不尽相同: 放在助动词 have/has 与过去分词之间的有 already, just, never, ever; 放在句尾的有 already, yet, before.

注: (1) 通常情况下, already 用于肯定句中, 但有时可放在疑问句的末尾, 表示惊讶、怀疑等语气。如:

I have already sung this song. 我已唱过这首歌曲了。

Has he returned already? 他已回来了?

(2) yet 通常放在否定句的末尾, 表示“仍然, 还”之意, 还可放在疑问句的末尾, 表示“已经”之意。如:

He hasn't known this news yet. 他还不知道这个消息呢。

—Has Jim left here yet? 吉姆已离开这儿了吗?

—Not yet. 还没呢。

(3) never 表示“从来, 从不”之意, 本身已表否定。如:

I've never spoken to foreigners. 我从未与外国人讲过话。

(4) before 后面无其他词时, 与现在完成时连用, 不可用 ago 代替 ago 只与一般过去时连用。如:

He has visited the Great Wall before. 以前他参观过长城。

He visited the Great Wall two days ago. 两天以前他参观过长城。



语法作业

I. 单项选择

- Do you know him well?
—Sure. We _____ friends since ten years ago.
A. were B. have been
C. have become D. have made
- _____ you _____ a letter to your mother?
—Yes, I wrote it last Sunday.
A. Have, wrote B. Have, written
C. Do, write D. Were, written
- I won't go to see the film tonight because I _____ my ticket.
A. lost B. have lost
C. will lose D. didn't have
- Miss Wu has taught in this school _____.
A. for ten years B. ten years ago
C. since ten years D. for ten years ago
- I _____ today's homework already. What about you?
A. have finished B. finish
C. to finish D. finishing

II. 根据下面几则对话内容, 用所给动词正确形式填空

- A: Are you sure you _____ (lose) your dictionary?
B: Yes, I _____ (look) for it everywhere, but I still can't find it.
- A: John, _____ you _____ (return) my ladder (梯子) yet?
B: Not yet. Don't worry! I _____ (return) it soon.
- A: Jim, _____ you _____ (write) a letter to your aunt?
B: Yes, I _____. I _____ (write) one last week.
- A: _____ you _____ (finish) your homework, too?
B: Not yet, Mum. I _____ (do) my homework right now.
- A: I'm sorry I _____ (forget) to bring you the photos.
B: Oh, that's too bad. I wanted to show them to my classmates.



Unit 1 创新能力综合测试

(满分:100分 时间:100分钟)

班级_____ 姓名_____ 分数_____

听力部分(20分)

I. 听问句 选答语(5分)

- ()1. A. They had a meeting in their class.
B. They had a meeting yesterday.
C. The meeting lasted two hours.
D. The meeting began an hour ago.
- ()2. A. Yes she was.
B. Yes she was a student.
C. Yes she was in the game.
D. No I want to stay in the library.
- ()3. A. No I don't.
B. No I want to stay in the library.
C. No I haven't.
D. Yes I picked.
- ()4. A. You're right.
B. You're welcome.
C. You're all right.
D. You're fine.
- ()5. A. I'll give one to you.
B. Yes I'll buy a new umbrella.
C. Yes I've got one here.
D. I've just bought a new book.

II. 听句子 选择意义相同或相近的一项(5分)

- ()6. A. We must always return home on time.
B. We must go to the books back on time.
C. We must always give the books back on time.
D. We must always go to bed on time.
- ()7. A. Tom is looking for his music book.
B. Tom has lost his music book.
C. Tom has found his music book.
D. Tom has read his music book.
- ()8. A. He is very helpful.
B. He is very useful.
C. He is very beautiful.
D. He is very careful.
- ()9. A. Miss Wan is a teacher.
B. Miss Wan is a nurse.
C. Miss Wan is a doctor.
D. Miss Wan is a worker.
- ()10. A. My mother bought the clothes last week.
B. My clothes are very clean now.

C. My clothes are all old.

D. My clothes are new and beautiful.

III. 听对话 选择所提问题的正确答案(10分)

- ()11. A. Music. B. Art.
C. Science. D. Maths.
- ()12. A. Lucy. B. Lucy and Bob.
C. Bob. D. I don't know.
- ()13. A. In a shop. B. In a library.
C. In a restaurant(餐馆). D. In a hospital.
- ()14. A. For two days. B. For two weeks.
C. For two months. D. For two years.
- ()15. A. Singing. B. Reading.
C. Doing. D. Skating.

笔试部分(80分)

I. 单项选择(10分)

- ()1. Mr Smith _____ a doctor, but now he is a computer expert.
A. has been B. is C. used to be D. has
- ()2. —Where did you _____ the TV set?
—_____ the company.
A. borrow, From B. lend, From
C. lend, For D. borrow, To
- ()3. —What _____ do you want?
—Nothing. Thank you.
A. something B. just C. other D. else
- ()4. —_____ do you help your parents wash clothes?
—Sometimes.
A. How far B. How often
C. How soon D. How long
- ()5. —What do you think of the film?
—I have no idea. Because I _____ it.
A. don't see B. didn't saw
C. haven't saw D. haven't seen
- ()6. She's never read the book before, _____?
A. has she B. is she C. hasn't she D. isn't she
- ()7. Have you seen Mrs Brown _____?
A. somewhere B. anywhere
C. nowhere D. everywhere
- ()8. —_____
—Sure. I want to borrow a book on art.
A. What are you doing here?
B. Can I help you?
C. What are you going to buy?
D. Do you want a book?
- ()9. Don't read _____ book. It's bad for you.
A. such the B. such a C. the such D. a such
- ()10. The snow has lasted _____ days.
A. a lot B. little C. several D. much

II. 用所给动词的正确形式填空(10分)

11. The children won't go to the farm if it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
12. He _____ (find) his ruler in the schoolbag just now.
13. The boys _____ (have) a football game. Let's go and watch it.
14. When the telephone rang, I _____ (watch) TV.
15. They _____ (come) back to Beijing in a month.
16. They _____ just _____ (win) the football game.
17. They _____ (lose) my pen. I can't find it anywhere.
18. The boy _____ (not finish) his homework yet.
19. _____ you ever _____ (visit) the Summer Palace?
20. The blackboard is very clean now. Who _____ (clean) it?

III. 用所给短语的适当形式填空(10分)

get back pay for come up with think of put down used to ,
pick up sooner or later borrow ... from find out

21. Could you _____ a good way to work out the problem?
22. My father _____ be a soldier and fought bravely.
23. When he _____ please let me know.
24. They tried _____ who stole the car.
25. The students _____ their books and looked at the blackboard.
26. I saw an eraser on the floor and _____ it _____.
27. I'm sure you'll be sorry for it _____.
28. I often _____ books _____ the school library.
29. My brother _____ twenty yuan _____ the T-shirt.
30. What do you _____ the TV play?

IV. 同义句转换(10分)

31. I don't have any water.
I _____ any water.
32. Miss Gao isn't at home now.
Miss Gao is _____ the moment.
33. The student forgot to take the book when she went home.
The student forgot to take the book when she _____ home.
34. I like swimming in summer. He likes swimming in summer, too.
I like swimming in summer and so _____.
35. We must give the book back to the library on time.
We must _____ the book to the library on time.

V. 完形填空(10分)

Time spent in a bookshop can be enjoyable. If you go to a _____ 36 _____ shop, no assistant will come near to you and say, "Can I help you?" You _____ 37 _____ buy anything you don't want. You may try to find out _____ 38 _____ the book you want is. But if you fail, the assistant will lead you there and then he will go away. It seems that he is _____ 39 _____ selling any books at all.

There is a story which tells us about a good shop. A medical (医学的) student _____ 40 _____ a very useful book in the shop, _____ 41 _____ it was too expensive for him to buy. He couldn't get it from the

library either. So every afternoon, he went there to read _____ 42 _____ at a time. One day, however, he couldn't find _____ 43 _____ from its usual place and was leaving when he saw an assistant signing to him. To his surprise, the assistant pointed to the book _____ 44 _____, "I put it there so as not to be sold out," said the assistant. Then he _____ 45 _____ the student to go on with his reading.

- () 36. A. good B. bad C. cheap D. expensive
- () 37. A. shouldn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. can't
- () 38. A. what B. which C. where D. when
- () 39. A. surprised at B. not surprised at
C. interested in D. not interested in
- () 40. A. bought B. found C. read D. took
- () 41. A. but B. and C. so D. or
- () 42. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 43. A. the book B. the shop
C. the assistant D. the shopkeeper
- () 44. A. in a bookshop B. in his hand
C. in a corner D. in his pocket
- () 45. A. left B. let C. helped D. taught

VI. 阅读理解, 阅读短文选择正确答案(10分)

One summer, a library in Texas in the United States was having a terrible problem. They had grown too big for their building and had to move to a newly-built library across town. Everything was finished and paid for, they found out that they hadn't left enough money to move their mountain of books across town. Even the cheapest moving company was going to ask for several hundred thousand dollars to pack and move the books. What could they do? Finally one clever librarian had a bright idea. She said that the move was going to take all summer and during that time, the library would be closed. Why not ask everyone to come in to borrow 20, 40 or 100 books? At the end of the summer they could return them to the new library. The idea worked beautifully and not only did the library save a lot of money, people read a lot of books.

- () 46. The old library building was _____.
A. too old to use B. damaged (破坏)
C. too dark D. too small to use
- () 47. The new library building was _____.
A. near the old one B. in another town
C. far from the old one D. near a mountain
- () 48. They couldn't move so many books because _____.
A. they hadn't had enough money left
B. they wouldn't ask any moving companies
C. there was a mountain
D. people wouldn't borrow books from the new library
- () 49. The word "pack" means _____.
A. look after B. repair C. read D. put into
- () 50. From the passage we learnt that the moving work would _____.

- A. take all the summer
- B. begin at the end of the summer
- C. waste more money
- D. lose a lot of books

VII. 阅读短文,回答问题(10分)

If you visit London nowadays ,you'll see a lot of buses and cars on the road ,and you'll also see a lot of bikes because nowadays more and more people travel by bike.

There are a lot of reasons for this. First it's very cheap to use a bike ,and it's quick too. You often wait for a bus for hours. When the bus comes ,there are so many other buses and cars on the roads that the bus moves very slowly. The underground train is quick but very expensive and often crowded.

I traveled to work by bus for about four years. I often arrived at work late ,and tired. Then one day ,about two years ago ,a workmate said ,“ I go to work by bike. Why don't we travel together ?”

“ Because my bike's old ,” I answered ,“ and there are so many buses and cars on the road ,I am afraid. ”

“ You needn't feel worried ,” said my friend. “ If you follow me and we ride slowly ,you'll be fine. ”

Although we went slowly ,we arrived at work quickly. The bus ride took forty minutes ,and the bike ride took half an hour !

The next day I bought myself a new bike. Now I don't feel afraid. I love cycling to work. I take a different road every day. I arrive at work very quickly. I've got a little more money now ,and very important ,I feel fit and well.

Many people think in the same way as I do. That's why you see a lot of bikes on the road. Next year you'll see more ,I'm sure. Who knows ,perhaps in the future we'll have roads for bicycles only. I hope so !

51. Which does the writer prefer ,riding a bike or taking a bus ?

52. Why does the bus move very slowly ?

53. Why doesn't the writer take the underground train ?

54. Which way can make people fit ,cycling ,taking a bus or taking a train ?

55. What does the writer hope in the future ?

VIII. 写作(10分)

根据情景编写一段对话。

假如你去图书馆借关于自然科学的书 ,管理员告诉你此刻没有这类书 ,于是你借了一本关于物理的书。管理员要求你保管好书 ,并在一周之内归还。



Unit 2 Water sports

单元目标

类别	语言项目
词	surf surfing surfer wave beach have a try twice none describe all over especially attract large numbers of no matter so-called possible both...and... give up since ever since part-time although fit prize competition event Olympic the Olympic Games such fail practice business so far cross channel come true
汇	mainland slow slow down journey among proud be proud of speak highly of not only...but also... pride water-ski canoe unless shot truth
日常交际用语	What's the surfing like? How long have you been...? Since... Have you ever been to...? Has anybody done...before? Would you like to have a try? I don't think I can... How many...have you...? I have been here for... He has gone to...
语法	现在完成时态(二) 现在完成时用来表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作对目前所产生的影响或结果。 ●常与 already just 和 yet 连用 ●也可以与 ever 和 never 等连用



Lesson 5



重点解读

重点1 ☆☆☆

- How long have you been here in Sydney?
—Since last Wednesday.
—“你来悉尼有多久了?”
—“自上星期三一直到现在。”



在线课堂

how long “多久”表示一段时间

have been here “在这里”

since (*prep.*)意思是“自……时候到现在”

①“have been in / at + 地点”表示“一直在某地”。例如：
Miss Gao has been at this school since 2000. 自从2000年起，高老师就一直在这所学校。

②since 作介词时，后接过去的时间。since 作连词时，后接一般过去时的时间状语从句。since 引导的时间状语从句用于现在完成时态。

I have been a teacher since two years ago. 我当教师已经两年了。

He has worked in the factory since he came here. 自他来这里起，他就一直在这个工厂上班。

练一练

- The Kings have been here _____.
A. five years ago B. since five years
C. since five years ago D. for five years ago
- _____ have you been here in Beijing?
—Since last month.
A. How often B. How soon
C. How far D. How long
- 你来这所学校多久了?(汉译英)

- 自他出生以来，他就一直住在这里。(汉译英)

重点2 ☆☆☆

You've learnt surfing from him, haven't you?
你从他那里学会了冲浪运动，是吗？



在线课堂

这是含有现在完成时的反意疑问句。问句中的助动词与 have / has 保持一致。

learn...from sb. 意思是“从某人那里学习……”。

learn from sb. 意思是“向某人学习”。

练一练

- You have never been to London, _____? (完成反意疑问句)
- 我从王叔叔那里学会了开车。(汉译英)