

学 考 方 略

初三英语

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目录

Unit 1 In the library	1
能力反馈	28
Unit 2 Water sports	30
能力反馈	53
Unit 3 Make our world more beautiful !	55
能力反馈	76
Unit 4 Travel	78
能力反馈	101
Unit 5 Have a good time !	103
能力反馈	122
Unit 6 Mainly revision	124
能力反馈	144
Unit 7 A man who never gave up	146
能力反馈	164
Unit 8 Merry Christmas !	166
能力反馈	185
Unit 9 What is it made of ?	187
能力反馈	206
Unit 10 When was it built ?	208
能力反馈	231
Unit 11 Planting trees	233
能力反馈	255
Unit 12 Mainly revision	257

能力反馈	280
Unit 13 The world's population	282
能力反馈	305
Unit 14 Shopping	307
能力反馈	328
Unit 15 A doctor for animals	330
能力反馈	350
Unit 16 The football match	352
能力反馈	371
Unit 17 The missing necklace	373
能力反馈	395
Unit 18 Mainly revision	396
能力反馈	416

Unit 1 In the library



学点整合

● 知识点

1. 词汇

(1) 单词 several shelf already hobby knowledge yard step librarian
sadly mark encourage once abroad copy know-all interview fill form
as screen

(2) 词组①used to 过去常常

②put... down 把……放下

③walk away with 顺手拿走, 偷走

④pay for (sth.) 付钱; 支付

⑤come up with 提供; 提出

⑥think of 想起

⑦fill in 填写; 装满

⑧sooner or later 迟早

⑨get back 取回

⑩leave for... 离开……到……

2. 交际用语及常用句型

(1) Have you got...? 你有……吗?

(2) Why don't you ask...? 你为什么不问……呢?

(3) It must be... (它)肯定是……

3. 语法

现在完成时。

●能力点

1. 能以“借书”为话题展开交际运用。
2. 能初步掌握并运用一般现在时。

●重点

一般现在时。

●难点

对一般现在时的理解与运用。

●命题热点

1. 对以“在图书馆借书”为主题的交际项目的考查。
2. 一般现在时的考查。

●学法指导

1. Have you got...? = Do you have...? 你有……吗?

2. We've got several. 我们有几本。 several 表示“数个”“三五个”= three or more/not very many, 它所表示的数目至少为三个。 several times 数次, several hundred people 数百人。

注意: several 无比较等级, 它用来修饰可数名词。

辨析: $\begin{cases} \text{some “一些”, 表示不确定的数目。} \\ \text{a few “几个”“两三个”, 与 many 相对。} \end{cases}$

3. shelf 的复数形式为 shelves。

4. 辨析: $\begin{cases} \text{maybe [美]“很可能”, “大概”=[英]perhaps, 属副词, 作状语。} \\ \text{may be “可能是”, 其结构是“情态动词 may+动词原形”, 作谓语。} \end{cases}$

【例】Maybe you are right. 大概你是对的。

You may be right. 你可能是对的。

注意: must 可用来表示推测, 其意义是“必须要”, “必定会”, “很可能”。表示不可避免性或肯定性。而表示“不可能”的判断则用 can't。

【例】He must be in that room. 他肯定在那间房里。

He can't be in that room. He is ill at home. 他不可能在那间屋里, 他病倒在家里。

5. 辨析: $\begin{cases} \text{already“已经”,常用于肯定句。} \\ \text{yet“已经”“尚(未)”,常用于否定句和疑问句。} \end{cases}$

【例】He has already finished the work. 他已经完成了那项工作。

He hasn't finished the work yet. 他尚未完成那项工作。

注意: already 用在疑问句中,有较强的表达说话者感到意外、惊讶的意义。

【例】Is the tea cold already? That's too quick. 茶已凉了吗?真是太快了!

6. 辨析: used to do, be used to 与 be used to do sth.

used to do sth. “过去总做某事”,表示现在不做了,它只用于过去时态。

be used to(doing) sth. “习惯于做某事”,可用于现在、过去、将来多种时态。be

可用 get、become 等来代替。

be used to do sth. “被用来做某事”,不定式表示目的,可用于多种时态。

【例】He used to go to work on foot. 他过去总是步行去上班。

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯于早起。

Wood is used to make paper. 木材被用来造纸。

7. put... down 把……放下

8. walk away with sth. 顺手拿走某物,偷走

9. leave for... “动身到……”,for 后的地点是要去的地方,目的地。leave Shanghai for Beijing 表示“离开上海到北京去”。

【例】He left for the supermarket a few minutes ago.

几分钟前他动身前往超市去了。

10. 辨析: $\begin{cases} \text{look for“寻找”,着重指过程。} \\ \text{find“找到”,着重指结果。} \end{cases}$

11. sooner or later 迟早

12. pay for... 付钱,支付,花钱买……

比较:

He paid 5 yuan for that book. 他花 5 元钱买下了那本书。(pay for 纯粹表示付钱的主语是人)

The book cost him 5 yuan. 那本书花了他 5 元钱。(主语是物)

He spent 5 yuan on that book. 在那本书上他花了 5 元钱。(主语是人,后面介词为“on”)

13. What was worse 更为糟糕的是

14. come up with 提供, 提出

【例】I hope you can come up with a better plan than this.

我希望能提出一个比这更好的计划。

15. encourage 鼓励, 激励, 奖励

反义词: discourage

(1) “encourage+复合宾语”

【例】He encouraged me to have a try. 他鼓励我试一试。

(2) “encourage sb. to do sth.”鼓励某人做某事

“discourage sb. from doing sth. 使某人不敢做某事

【例】His headteacher often encourages him to catch up with his classmates.

他的老师经常鼓励他去赶上同班同学。

His failure discouraged him from facing his officer.

他的失误使他不面对他的上司。

(3) 用于被动语态:

【例】He was encouraged by the heroes. 他被那些英雄人物所激励。

16. 本单元中出现的不规则动词的过去式和过去分词形式归纳如下:

eat—ate—eaten find—found—found

speak—spoke—spoken say—said—said

make—made—made

17. 现在完成时:

其意义是表示发生在过去的动作对现在造成的影响和发生在过去一直持续到现在的动作或状态。

【例】I have eaten fish and chips.

我吃过鱼和炸土豆条。(表明我现在已知道它们是什么味道)

I have washed the plates. 我已把盘子洗好了。(表明盘子现在是干净的)

现在完成时所表示的动作是在过去发生,但它主要表示的不是在过去什么时间发生的动作,而主要强调对现在的影响或已持续到了现在。

18. interview 采访, 会见, 会晤

19. abroad *adv.* 在国外, 到国外

go abroad 出国

at home and abroad 国内外

20. think of (1)想起

【例】When I saw the photo, I thought of my childhood.

当我看见那张照片时,我想起了我的童年时代。

(2) 考虑,关心

【例】We're thinking of going abroad for a holiday. 我们在考虑到国外去度假。

(3) 想一想,想像

【例】Think of the future, you'll know what you should do now.

想一想未来,你就会知道你现在该如何做了。

(4) 对……有某种看法(常与副词或副词短语连用)

【例】What do you think of the film? 你觉得这部电影怎么样?

21. once 一次

twice 两次

three times 三次

22. fill in 填写,装满,填上(姓名等)

fill in the blanks with proper words 用合适的词填空

fill in a hole 填平窟窿

fill... with... 用……把……填满

【例】fill the bottle with water 用水把瓶子填满

23. spoil (1)糟蹋,损坏

过去式 spoiled/spoilt 过去分词 spoiled/spoilt

【例】The heavy rain spoilt the crops. 大雨损坏了庄稼。

She spoilt the soup with too much salt. 他放盐太多,把汤糟蹋了。

(2)宠坏,纵容,溺爱

parents who spoil their children 溺爱孩子的父母们

24. Jane Eyre 《简爱》

Charlotte Bronte 夏洛特·布朗蒂

Oxford University Press 牛津大学出版社

David Copperfield 《大卫·科波菲尔》

Charles Dickens 查理·狄更斯

Margaret Mitchell 玛格丽特·米切尔

Gone With The Wind 《飘》

love epic set in the Old American South 以原美国南部爱情为主题的抒情诗
(体的著作)

Civil War fiction slavery, social customs, U. S. (反映)内战期间农奴制下的美国社会、风俗的小说作品

Lesson 1



典题导析

【例 1】I've got _____ books about biology.

A. little B. a little C. much D. several

分析 several 表示“几个(本、张)”,用来修饰可数名词,A、B、C 三个选项均是只能修饰不可数名词的词。

答案 选 D。

【例 2】Where's Bob? Do you know?

—_____ he's in the reading room.

—No, he _____ be there. I've just returned from the reading room.

A. Perhaps, mustn't B. Maybe, mustn't
C. May be, can't D. Perhaps, can't

分析 Maybe 和 perhaps 意义相近,表示“也许”,常见于句首,may be 属“情态动词+be 动词”结构,在句中作谓语,表示“不可能”这一判断用情态动词 can't 而不用 mustn't。

答案 选 D。



巩固强化

一、翻译下列词组

1. 激光唱机
2. 几本关于化学的书
3. 目前
4. 在那个书架上

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

5. —I have _____ (lose) my watch. Have you _____ (see) it anywhere?
—Yes, I have. I _____ (see) it on your desk just now. It may _____ (be) still there.

三、根据要求进行句型转换

6. I have got some books about travel. (变成疑问句)
_____ you _____ books about travel?
7. Why don't you do it by yourself? (变成同义句)
Why _____ it by yourself?
8. There are several students in the classroom. (同义句)
There are _____ students in the classroom.
9. Maybe he knows the answer. (同义句)
_____ he knows the answer.



迁移拓展

四、将下列对话按次序进行排列,并将代号填在后面的横线上

- A. Oh, there she is!
- B. Oh, I can't find my watch, Jim. Have you seen it anywhere?
- C. Thank you very much.
- D. Lucy, have you seen my watch?
- E. Sorry, I haven't. Why not ask Lucy? Maybe she's seen it.
- F. Yes, I have. I saw it on Meimei's desk just now. It must be still there.
- G. That's all right.

H. Thanks. I will.

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



应用创新

五、阅读理解

The sound we hear on the earth are carried by the air. Since there is no air on the moon, people who get to the moon must talk to each other by radio. The dust (灰尘) in the earth's air, though very little, scatters (散射) the sunlight. This makes the earth's daytime sky blue and the shadows (阴影) are not completely dark. But on the moon, the sky is always black. You would be able to see stars in the daytime. Sunny places on the moon would be very, very bright. But the shadows would be almost black. The moon has no air or wind to carry the sun's heat. So it can get hot enough to boil (煮开) water in the places where the sun is shining straight down.

- () 10. In the daytime the sky was _____ on the moon.
A. very, very bright B. blue
C. sometimes dark D. always black
- () 11. All the sunny parts of the moon are _____ those of the earth.
A. not brighter than B. as bright as
C. brighter than D. darker than
- () 12. The earth's sky looks blue because _____.
A. the air around is a blue gas
B. there is dust on the earth
C. of the fact that the sunlight is blue
D. there is air around and the dust in the air scatters the sunlight
- () 13. Which of the following is not true ?
A. The shadows on the moon would be nearly black.
B. All the sunny places of the moon can become so hot as to boil water.

C. The moon has no air and no wind.

D. Even in the daytime stars could be seen on the moon.

六、完形填空

Overhead bridges can be seen in many parts of Singapore, in the places where traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is 14.

These bridges can make people cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way as zebra crossings.

They are more efficient(效率高的), 15 less convenient(方便的) because people have to climb up a lot of steps. This is inconvenient to the old. When people 16 an overhead bridge, they do not hold up(阻挡) traffic. But when they cross a 17 road using a zebra crossing, traffic is held up. This is why the government(政府) has built many overhead bridges to help people and 18 traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Singapore has 19 a lot of money building these bridges. For their own safety, people should be given hope to use them 20 rushing across the road. Old people may find it a little 21 climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road 22 all the moving traffic.

Overhead bridges are very useful. People, both old and young, should 23 use them. This will stop accidents from happening.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 14. A. noisy | B. not safe | C. crowded | D. not busy |
| () 15. A. though | B. or | C. if | D. till |
| () 16. A. pass | B. use | C. visit | D. build |
| () 17. A. wide | B. narrow | C. busy | D. free |
| () 18. A. see | B. keep | C. find | D. feel |
| () 19. A. used | B. made | C. spent | D. borrowed |
| () 20. A. full of | B. fond of | C. in spite of | D. instead of |
| () 21. A. difficult | B. different | C. worried | D. excited |
| () 22. A. past | B. along | C. about | D. with |
| () 23. A. almost | B. always | C. nearly | D. hardly |

Lesson 2



典题导析

【例 1】You will _____ getting up early in the army.

- A. used to B. be used to C. use D. use to

分析 依据句意“在部队里你将会习惯于早起的”,应选用表达“习惯于……”的短语,即 be used to,而 used to 表示“过去常做……”。

答案 选 B。

【例 2】I have _____ my watch everywhere, but I can't _____ it.

- A. found, looked for B. looked, find
C. looked for, find D. looked at, look for

分析 look for 表示寻找的过程,find 表示“找到”、“发现”,在此题中前面应该用完成时,后面用动词原形。

答案 选 C。

【例 3】_____ she goes climbing the hills near his house.

- A. Sometimes B. Sometime C. Some time D. Some times

分析 sometimes 表示“有时”,sometime 表示“某个时候”,some time 表示“一段时间”,some times 表示“几次”。

答案 选 A。

【例 4】We were very happy that we won the game, and _____.

- A. so is our headteacher B. so our headteacher is
C. so was our headteacher D. so our headteacher was

分析 so is sb. 表示“某人也如此”,so sb. is 表示“某人确实如此”,此题根据前句时态,后面也应用过去时态。

答案 选 C。



巩固强化

一、根据句意及汉语提示填词

1. He _____ (过去常) help me with my English.
2. _____ (他的爱好) is to fish.
3. He _____ (放下) his book and opened the door.
4. Thomas _____ (顺手拿走) my magazine on my desk when he left the office.
5. When I got there, he is _____ (正要动身前往) Shanghai.
6. Her mother is a _____ (图书管理员).
7. _____ (迟早) you will know it.
8. _____ (更为糟糕的是), he lost more books.
9. Have you _____ (付款) the meal?
10. He _____ (提出) a new idea for solving the problem.

二、用适当的介词填空

11. He likes reading _____ many different subjects.
12. I borrowed a new dictionary _____ Li Lei.
13. He thought _____ a while then told me the answer.
14. He returned the book _____ the library yesterday.
15. I have looked _____ it everywhere.
16. One day he came up _____ an idea.



迁移拓展

三、翻译句子

17. 书籍给了我知识而且使我快乐。
18. 几天以后, 依然不见那本书。
19. 他爱划船, 他哥哥也如此。

20. 这列火车每天 5:30 离开武汉到广州。

21. 你迟早会找到你丢失的自行车的。

四、补全对话

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

(Li Lei: Li Miss Yang: Y)

Li: Good morning, Miss Yang.

Y: Good morning, Li Lei. 22 can I do for you?

Li: I'm here to 23 this book.

Y: It's great you've just finished 24. Lucy came here for the book a few minutes 25. I told 26 to come back tomorrow. Are there 27 books you 28 to borrow today?

Li: Yeah, I'd like some books 29 computer science.

(a few minutes later)

Y: How about this 30?

Li: Let 31 see. Well, it's a 32 too difficult, I'm afraid.

Y: Maybe this one is easier, I 33.

Li: OK. I'll take it. Thank you.

Y: 34 all right. 35 the way, don't forget to give it 36 two weeks.

Li: I won't. Thanks. Goodbye.

Y: Bye.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 22. _____ | 23. _____ | 24. _____ | 25. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 27. _____ | 28. _____ | 29. _____ | 30. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 32. _____ | 33. _____ | 34. _____ | 35. _____ | 36. _____ |



应用创新

五、根据短文内容,将短文中空白处的单词补充完整

Some people in Britain or America like to invite (邀请) friends to dinner at home. But this is more c 37 in America than in Britain. Don't w 38 if your English friends don't invite you h 39. It doesn't m 40 that they don't like you.

When you are asked to an evening m 41, ask your friend what time you should a 42. It is a good i 43 to take a small present when you go. When you arrive, it is polite to say how m 44 you like the house, or the room, or the pictures in the room. But don't ask how much things c 45.

In this way, b 46 you and your friend will have a pleasant get-together.

37. c _____ 38. w _____ 39. h _____ 40. m _____ 41. m _____
42. a _____ 43. i _____ 44. m _____ 45. c _____ 46. b _____

Lesson 3



典题导析

【例 1】He _____ to bed _____ all the TV programmes were over.

- A. went, until B. goes, until
C. doesn't, until D. didn't go, until

分析 not...until 表示“直到……才”,until 在不与 not 连用时,前面动词必须是持续性动词,故 A、B 不可选,根据后面部分用过去时态,则前面也应用过去时态,故 C 也不可选。

答案 选 D。

【例 2】根据汉语提示,写出问句的不同答语

—Have you ever listened to foreign music?

—①_____ (是的,听过一次)

②_____ (没有,从来没有)

③_____ (没有,哪怕是一次)

分析 答语要简洁、明了。

答案 ①Yes, once.

②No, never.

③No, not even once.

【例3】写出下列动词的过去式和过去分词

eat— _____ speak— _____

make— _____ copy— _____

finish— _____ clean— _____

分析 规则动词的过去式、过去分词的变化规则完全一致,不规则动词的过去式、过去分词须记忆。

答案 eat—ate—eaten

speak—spoke—spoken

make—made—made

copy—copied—copied

finish—finished—finished

clean—cleaned—cleaned



巩固强化

一、翻译词组

1. 在路的尽头

2. 鱼和炸土豆条

3. 读完那本书

4. 听外国音乐

二、写出问话的不同答语

5. —Have you ever travelled on a plane?

—①_____, _____ (是的)

②_____, _____ (没有)

③_____, _____ (没有,从来没有)

④_____, _____ (是的,有过一次)

⑤_____, _____ (是的,我经常坐)