九年义务教育

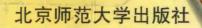
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梁丽冰 主编

学习指导处书

初中英语

第三册(下)



中学生学习指导丛书

九年义务教育

初 中 英 语

第三册 (下)

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说明

本书为中学生英语学习指导丛书之一。根据九年义务教育《全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》的教学要求,及现行新编《初中英语课本》的体例编写。每单元包括三项内容:

- 一、学习要点:指出学生必须掌握的基础知识和基本技能。
- 二、讲解:对语音、语法、词汇等基础知识,进行学习指导。其中,对一些词义相近、用法上容易混淆的词作了词的搭配、词义转换、辨析,并注明其同义、反义词,帮助学生掌握这些词的用法。
- 三、练习:按照由易到难、先单项后综合的原则编排,并注意到学习上的重点和难点,着重培养学生运用语言的交际能力。另外,还编有期中、期末检测题。书末附有练习参考答案。

本书紧扣教材,内容翔实,题型新颖、多样,综合性强, 集知识与综合能力训练于其中,是中学生进行学习、复习和 加强能力训练的必备参考书。

本丛书主编:梁丽冰 第一册(上、下)编者:杨秀英 第二册(上、下)编者:吴玉泉、杨秀英、陶丽石 第三册(上、下)编者:郑维涛、杨秀英 限于作者水平,不妥之处,恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编者

2

目 录

Unit	15	At home with the twins	(1)
Unit	16	What's it made of?	(14)
Unit	17	What was it used for?	(23)
Unit	18	Planting trees	(32)
Unit	19	Mainly revision	(40)
Unit	20	The world's population	(48)
Unit	21	Shopping	(57)
Unit	22	At the doctor's	(67)
Unit	23	The football match	(77)
Unit	24	Mainly revision	(86)
期中检	测题	<u> </u>	(92)
期末检	测题	<u> </u>	103)
KH. 结	三口台	· 老	113)

Unit 15 At home with the twins

一、学习要点

1. 词汇

1) right away 立刻、马 2) feel strange 感到奇怪

3) make friends with 与……交朋友

4) get on well with 与……相处融洽

5) mistake sb. for sb. 把某人误认作某人

6) make a mistake 出差错、犯错误

7) for long 很长时间

8) light green 浅绿色

9) dark blue 深蓝色

10) make problems 惹麻烦

11) No hurry! 别急!

12) take one's time 慢慢做

13) try on 试穿

14) cheap enough 足够便宜

2. 句型

- 1) What can I do for you?
 - 2) I can't decide which one to buy.
 - 3) I like what she likes. I hate what she hates.

- 4) We don't like the same colour, either.
- 5) So it is!

whether ['weðə] conj. 是否。它的同音异形词是 weather n. 天气。

4. 语法

宾语从句 (N)

5. 日常交际用语 (购物常用语)

- 1) What can I do for you?
- 2) Which sweater do you like?
- 3) I can't decide which sweater to buy.
- 4) Let me help!
- 5) No hurry! Please take you time.
- 6) I like it, but it costs too much.
- 7) Shall I ask the shopkeeper if I can try it on?

二、讲解

(一) 词的用法

- 1. more n. adj. & adv.
 - 1) more n. 更多的人或东西。例如:
 - (1) Please give me a little more. 请再给我一些。
 - (2) I hope to see more of the city. 我希望多看一看这座城市。
 - 2) more adj. 更多的 (many, more 比较级)。例如:
 - (1) There is more water in this bottle than that one. 这个瓶子里的水比那个瓶子里多。

- (2) We have a lot more work to do. 我们还有很多工作要做。
- ▲另外, more 还可以表示"附加的"含义。例如: Would you like some more rice? 再要一些米饭吗?
- 3) more adv. 更多,更 (much 的比较级,常和两音节以上的形容词或副词连用)。例如:
 - (1) This book is more interesting than that one. 这本书 比那本书更有趣。
 - (2) Please speak a little more slowly. 请再说慢一点儿。
 - 4) more and more 越来越……。例如:
 - I become more and more interested in English. 我对英语越来越感兴趣了。
- 2. make friends with ··· 与 ······ 交朋友, 其中 friends 总是 复数形式。例如。
 - (1) Jim has made friends with a lot of Chinese children. 吉姆已经和许多中国孩子交了朋友。
 - (2) She likes to make friends with doctors. 她喜欢和医生交朋友。
 - 3. make a mistake 弄错, 犯错误。例如:
 - (1) I think you have made a big mistake. 我认为你犯了个大错误。
 - (2) Why did you make so many mistakes in your maths exam? 你为什么在数学考试中出了那么多错?
- (3) I make a mistake about the time. 我把时间搞错了。 4. mistake sb. for sb. 把某人误认作某人。例如:
 - (1) He often mistakes me for my sister. 他常把我误认

作我妹妹。

- (2) I'm sorry I mistook you for Lily. 对不起, 我把你当 作莉莉了。
- 5. get on well with 与 ······相处融洽。例如:
 - (1) He is getting on well with his classmates. 他与同学 们相处得很好。
- (2) We get on well with each other. 我们彼此相处融 洽。

▲get on /along with 表示在……方面的进展。例如:

- (1) How are you getting on with your work? 你工作方面进展如何?
 - (2) She in getting on well with her study of English. 她 的英语学习进展顺利。
 - 6. either adv. 也(不)

either 只能用于否定句中,而且必须放在句尾,用逗号与前面句子分开。例如:

- (1) I won't go there alone. You won't, either. 我不一个人去那里,你也不要去。
 - (2) Lily can't speak Japanese. Lucy can't either. 莉莉不会讲日语,露西也不会。

▲also 和 too 也表示"也"的含义。与 either 不同的是,它们必须用在肯定句中(有时也放在疑问句中)。also 比 too 用法更正式,一般应紧靠动词。too 一般放在句尾;或用作插入语,放在句中。例如:

(1) Mrs Smith is also teaching English in Beijing. 史密斯夫人也在北京教英语。

- (2) He also went to Shanghai last year. 去年他也去了上海。
- (3) I'm too, interested in computer. (=I'm interested in computer, too.) 我也对计算机很感兴趣。
 - 7. light light 用作形容词,有以下几种含义:
 - 1) 轻的, 其反义词是 heavy。例如:
 - (1) She is wearing a pair of light shoes. 她穿着一双轻便的鞋。
 - (2) I'm strong. Let me carry the heavy box, and you carry the light one. 我力气大。我来扛那个重的箱子,你扛那个轻的。
 - 2) 轻松的,愉快的。例如:
 - (1) My mother likes light music. 我母亲喜爱轻音乐。
 - (2) He has a light heart. 他心情很愉快。
 - 3) 淡色的, 浅色的; 其反义词是 dark。例如:
 - (1) She has a light green dress. 她有一条淡绿色的连衣裙。
 - (2) The living-room walls are a light yellow. 客厅的墙壁是淡黄色的。
 - 8. cost, spend & pay
- 1) cost vt. (cost, cost) 花费(金钱, 时间) cost 作为动词用时,在句中不能以人作为主语,必须以物作为主语。例如:
 - (1) The pen cost me eight yuan. 我买这支笔花了 8 元 钱。
 - (2) The work cost them much time. 这项工作花了他们

许多时间。

- 2) spend vt. (spent, spent) 花费(时间,金钱)。例如:
 - (1) I spend much money on books. 我花了很多钱买书。
 - (2) I spend 8 yuan on this book. 我买这本书花了 8 元 钱。
 - (3) He spends two hours doing his homework every day. 他每天花两个小时做家庭作业。
 - 3) pay vt. (paid, paid) 付钱。例如:
 - (1) How much did you pay for the jeans? 你买这条牛仔 裤花了多少钱?
 - (2)I paid 25 yuan for the dictionary. 我买这本字典花了 25 元钱。
 - 9. try on 试穿

on 是副词。注意:要把代词放在动词和副词中间。例如:

I prefer the green one. May I try it on? 我比较喜欢这件绿色的。我可以试一试吗?

(二) 难句分析

1. "It's her turn." "So it is!" "该轮到她了。""确实是这样!"

so 作为一个代词,代表上句所说的内容,以表示同意对方的说法。这样用时,so 一般位于句首,它后面的主语与上句中的主语应是同一人或事物。例如:

(1) -Our teacher is very strict in her work.

-So she is.

- 一我们老师对工作要求很严格。
- 一确实如此。
- (2) -It's bad for your eyes to read in the sun.
 - -So it is.
 - 一在阳光下看书对眼睛有害。
- 一的确有害。
- 2. …, it feels strange to have a twin sister. 有一个孪生姐妹是令人感到奇怪的。

feel vi. 觉得,感到。feel 是系动词,后面跟形容词作表语。例如:

I felt tired after the sports meeting. 运动会以后,我感到很疲劳。

能在后面接形容词的动词叫系动词。到现在已学过的系动词有: be, feel, get, become, turn, keep, look, fall 等。除 be 以外, 其它系动词本身都有一定的意思。例如:

- (1) When winter comes, it gets colder and colder. 当冬 天来临时,天气变得越来越冷了。
- (2) We have become interested in English. 我们对英语 变得有兴趣了。
- (3) Keep quiet, please. 请保持安静。
- /(4) They all look fine. 他们看起来气色都很好。
- 3. I like what she likes. I hate what she hates. 我爱她所爱的东西,讨厌她所讨厌的东西。

what 引导的从句表示"所……的东西(事情)"的含义, 不具有疑问的概念。例如:

(1)I'll never forget what the teacher said to me. 我将永

远不会忘记老师对我所说的话。

- (2) It is just what I need. 它正是我所需要的。
- 4. I can't decide which sweater to buy. 我无法决定买哪一件毛衣。

which sweater to buy 是由疑问词 which 引导的动词不定式,在句中作宾语。在英语中,疑问代词 what, which 或疑问副词 where, when, how 等都可以引导一个动词不定式在句中作宾语。例如:

- (1) Have you decided where to go? 你决定去哪里吗?
 - (2) I really don't know what to do next. 我真不知道下 一步该怎么办。
 - (3) The teacher taught us how to draw a horse. 老师教 我们怎样画马。

(三) 语法

宾语从句还可以由 whether 或 if 引导。这两个连词的意思是"是否"。if 比 whether 更口语化。例如:

- (1) Mother asked if (whether) they had a dark blue one. 妈妈问他们是否有深蓝色的。
- (2) He wants to know if (whether) Kate will come to the party this evening. 他想知道凯特今晚是否来参加聚会。

▲以前我们学习过 if 引导的条件状语从句,如: If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the park. 如果明天不下雨,我们就去公园。

怎样区别 if 引导的是条件状语从句,还是宾语从句呢? 1)从 if 在句子中的位置来判断。if 引导的条件状语从句, 可以放在主句之前,也可以放在主句之后。而宾语从句通常在主句之后。

- 2) 从意思上判断。if 如果能被 whether 替换, 其意思 "是否"不变时,就是宾语从句。如果不能被 whether 替换,就 是条件状语从句。例如:
 - (1) He asked if it snows in winter in Australia. 他问在 澳大利亚冬天是否下雪。

此句中的 if 可用 whether 替换,因此,是宾语从句。

(2) You'll catch up with Li Ping if you run faster. 如果 你再跑快一些就追上李平了。

此句中的 if 不能用 whether 替换,所以是条件状语从句。 三、练习

I. 从下列各组单词中,找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音不同的选项。

1. dance	A. answer	B. plant	C. hand
()	D. France		
2. light	A. high	B. fight	C. taught
()	D. laugh		
3. w <u>oo</u> len	A. shcool	B. foot	C. good
()	D. look		
4. cost	A. lost	B. most	C. stop
()	D. hospital		
5. piece	A. field	B. receive	C. either
()	D. sleep		
6. whether	A. weather	B. sweater	C. heavy
()	D. leave		

${\mathbb I}$.	将下列词组分别译成英语或	或汉语。
	1. 立刻	2. 试穿
	3. 与 相处融洽	
	5. 与 … · · · 交朋友	6. make a mistake
		8. light blue
	9. decide to do sth.	10. feel lonely
1.	根据句意填上一个适当的i	司。
	1. The new shoes are not	expensive. They are
	2. Can you tell me what	t is the difference the
	two words?	
	3. I like light colour but	you like colour.
	4. No hurry! Please take	time.
	5. I'd like a sweater for m	ny daughter. How is it?
	6. Lucy is a nice girl.	We are getting on well with
	والمادات والمنسبة	
$\ensuremath{\mathrm{IV}}$.	选择填空。	
	1. Wei Hua and I like	_ music.
	A. the some B. same	C. one same D. a same
	2. She wishes to wit	h us.
	A. make a friend	B. make friends
	C. make the friend	D. make one friend
	3. Jenny went to the	to buy a pair of shoes.
	A. shoes store	B. shoe store
	C. shoe's store	D. shoes' store
	4. I think Li Ming is the	e most hard-working student.
	Do you me?	

A. agree with B. laugh C. think of D. go on with	h
5. You wash your hands before dinner.	
It's good for your health.	
A. can B. would C. may D. must	
6. Sam has been to London twice,?	
A. does he B. doesn't he C. hasn't he D. has he	
7. That girl can tell you?	
A. where does the train go B. the train where goes	5
C. where the train goes D. the train goes where	9
8. Lily doesn't like pork for dinner. Lucy doesn't like	
A. either B. neither C. too D. also	
9. If he , I'll ask him if he for Shanghai.	
A. comeleaves B. will comewill leave	8
C. comeswill leave D. will comeleaves	
10. He would like the bike for him.	
A. you to mend B. you mend	
C. you mending D. for you to mend	
11. Laughing and talking, they by.	
A. pass B. passed C. pasted D. past	
12. This is just I am looking for.	
A. what B. which C. one D. it	
补全对话。	
(琳达去商店买东西。下面是她与售货员的对话。琳达简	
称 "L", 售货员简称 "S"。)	
S: Good afternoon?	
o, oood arternoon.	