最新(三年级)

初中英语方法·思维·训练

主 编 陈平兴



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学习方法·思维·训练丛书

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前言

《学习方法·思维·训练丛书》为中学各年级学生课外系 列读物,旨在帮助学生理解教材重点、难点,掌握优良学习方 法,提高思维、解题、分析、表达能力,开扩思路,将所学知识灵 活运用于实际。

《丛书》各分册基本内容包括:重点难点解析、学习方法提示、典型例題精解、知识反馈和思维训练,并配有基本与疑难兼顾、典型与实用兼顾、一般与提高兼顾的适量的课外思考练习。各分册结合本学科特点和学生程度还会有独特的设计。

《丛书》的编者均条具有丰富裁学经验和著述的特级或高级裁师。他们遵循严格的科学性,严密的逻辑性,鲜明的典型性、启发性和实用性原则,在广泛参阅和认真钻研有关资料的基础上,集思广益,密切配合,协力编出了这套丛书。这里融进了撰稿人自己多年教学教改的心得,也汲取了本单位、本地区以及外省市中学教学研究的成果。

如何拓宽中学生的知识视野,帮助他们掌握正确的学习方法,有效地提高各种能力,是广大教育工作者和家长们十分 关心的问题。本丛书的编撰同仁有志于在这方面作些探索。现 在奉献给中学青少年朋友的这套丛书,是一个初步的尝试,疏 漏不妥之处还望老师和同学们提出宝贵意见。

> 编者 1991 年 9 月

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第五册

第一课

一、重点难点解析

(-) I hear he'll be back in a month.

1. 此句是含宾语从句的主从复合句。I hear 是主句,连词 that 省略,he'll be back in a month 是宾语从句。主句动词为一般现在时,从句可根据实际情况确定使用任一时态。例如:

I hear he has been back for a few days.

我听说他已经回来好几天了。(现在完成时)

I hear he came back two days ago.

我听说他两天前回来的。(一般过去时)

2. in a month 一个月以后

in 表示"……之后"时与 after 的区别:in 后接一段时间,用于将来时的时态中,表示以现在为起点,"过多久以后"。例如:

Mother will wake him up in an hour.

妈妈一小时以后叫醒他。

after 后接点时间,也可以接段时间,多用在过去时态中。例如:

I left his office after 4 o'clock that afternoon.

那天下午我4点以后离开了他的办公室。

He left on May Day and returned after a month.

他五一节走的,过了一个月后回来的。

在含有完成意义的终止性动词或过去时或现在时的句子中,in 则是"……之内"的意思。例如:

I can finish writing the letter in ten minutes.

我可以在十分钟之内写完这封信。

(_) She said she was much better than before.

此句的主句谓语动词为一般过去时,则其宾语从句的谓语动词要和主句动词时态一致,即用过去时态的某种形式。例如:

He said they would have a physics test.

他说他们要进行物理测验。(过去将来时)

The teacher said he was preparing his lessons then.

老师说那时他正在备课。(过去进行时)

(三) Do you know who (whom) they're waiting for ?

此宾语从句的连接词为 who(whom),即原来的特殊疑问词。连接的从句务必为陈述句的语序,即:主语+谓语。例如:

I don't know when he will be back.

我不知道他什么时候回来。

Can you tell me how many people there are in your family? 你能告诉我你家有几口人吗?

(四) Have you heard from Joan recently?

hear from 意为"从……得到信、消息等"例如:

I haven't heard from Li Dong since we left middle school.

自从我们中学毕业以来我一直没收到李东的信。

I wrote to him last week ,but I haven't heard from him yet. 我上周给他写了信,可到现在还没收到他的信。

 (\overline{H}) We saw you fighting on the side of the birds just now.

saw you fighting 是句型 see sb. doing sth. "看见某人在做某事"。现在分词短语 fighting on the side of the birds 用作 you 的宾语补足语,和 you 一起构成 saw 的复合宾语。除 see 外还有watch,hear,notice,find,feel 等动词要求现在分词(短语)或不带 to 的不定式作宾补。例如:

We heard him singing in the garden.

我们听见他在花园里唱歌。

He noticed a stranger came into the house.

他注意到一个陌生人进了那座房子。

She felt her heart beating fast.

她感到心跳得厉害。

(六) It seemed that the birds were going to win.

1. It seems that…,"看起来好象……","似乎……"it 是引导词,作形式主语,放在句首,真实主语是连词 that 引导的主语从句。例如:

It seems that something is wrong with my bike.

看来好象我的自行车出毛病了。

It seemed that he was ill yesterday.

他昨天似乎是病了。

2. 如果要表示: "在某人看来好象……"可用"It seems to sb. that…"这一句型来表示。例如:

It seems to me that Xiao Wang won't come today.

在我看来,小王今天不会来了。

二、思维训练与学习方法提示

(一)neither 与 neither…nor

1. neither"(两者)都不"。

(1)用作形容词时只修饰单数名词。例如:

Neither book is instructive.

这两本书都没有教育意义。

Neither boy is as tall as their father.

这两 孩子都没有他们的父亲个子高。

(2)用作代词作主语时,其后谓语动词用第三人称单数。 例如:

Neither (of us) likes skating.

我们俩都不喜欢滑冰。

Neither (of them) is good at maths.

他们俩数学都不好。

(3) neither 的肯定形式是 both "(两者)都"

Both (of them) are good at singing.

他们俩都善长唱歌。

Both (of the boys) look like their father.

这两孩子长得都象他们的父亲。

- 2. neither···nor···"既不·····也不"
- (1)作连词,连接句子的各种并列成份。连接两个主语,其谓语动词的形式要与第二个主语保持一致。例如:

Neither you nor she is right.

你不对,她也不对。

Neither I nor she has seen the film.

我没看过这电影,她也没看过。

- (二) neither, neither...nor 与 both, both...and 相比较
- 1. neither 与 neither…nor 表示否定的概念,而 both 与 both …and 表示肯定的概念。例如:

Neither (of us) is busy. 我们俩都不忙。

4

Both (of us) are busy. 我们俩都忙。

Neither his father nor his mother is a doctor.

他的父母都不是医生。

Both his father and his mother are doctors.

他的父母都是医生。

2. 用作形容词时 neither 只能修饰单数名词而 both 则修饰复数名词。例如:

Neither answer is right.

Both answers are right.

3. 用作代词作主语时, neither 后的谓语动词是第三人称单数, m both 后的谓语动词则用复数形式。例如:

Neither enjoys reading. 俩人都不喜欢读书。

Both enjoy reading. 俩人全喜欢读书。

4. neither ··· nor 和 both ··· and 都可连接句中任何相同的成份。例如:

(1)连接主语

Neither you nor he has been to Shanghai.

你和他都没去过上海。

Both you and he have been to Shanghai.

你和他都去过上海了。

(2)连接谓语

She can neither sing nor dance.

她既不会唱歌又不会跳舞。

She can both sing and dance.

她既会唱歌又会跳舞。

(3)连接表语 .

The weather is neither wet nor cold.

天气既不潮湿也不寒冷。

The weather is both wet and cold.

天气又潮湿又寒冷。

(4)连接宾语

He knows neither Russian nor French.

他既不懂俄语也不懂法语。

He knows both Russian and French.

他既懂俄语又懂法语。

三、练习与思考

(一)改错

- 1. He asked what did he wants to do.
- 2. Tom said neither his brother nor he are clever.
- 3. Neither this coat nor that one does fit me.
- 4. Neither of you aren't Young Pioneers.
- 5. I'll go visiting my teachers after a week.

(二)选择正确答案

- 1. He hopes with you to the cinema.
- A. to go B. go C. goes D. going
- 2. ____book ____ interesting.
- A. Both, are B. Both, is
- C. Neither, are D. Neither, is
- 3. It ____ that father is getting angry.
- A. looked B. seems C. looks D. seemed
- 4. No one Russian in our class.
- A. speak B. speaks C. says D. learn
- 5. I saw Mike the bus.

	A. gets on B. get in C. getting on D. getting in					
6. You can see the bridge						
	A. far away B. from far away					
	C. away from D. from away far					
	7. Mary has gone to Australia. She'll return a year.					
	A. in B. after C. for D. over					
	8. What is the matter there?					
	A. on earth B. in earth C. on the earth D. in the earth					
	9. The beasts drove the bat					
	A. off B. away C. back D. up					
	10. I haven't finished my work. He hasn't finished his work,					
	A. too B. also C. either D. neither					
	(三)完成句子,每空一词:					
	1. 你哥哥给你修理收音机了吗?					
	your brother the radio for you ?					
	2. 看起来好象要下雨。					
	it's going to rain.					
	3. 那个男孩儿拒绝回答这个问题。					
	The boy the question.					
	4. 自从我离开北京,我一直没收到老师的信。					
	I my teacher since I left Beijing.					
	5. 这两座城市之间有条铁路。					
	There is a railway					
	6. 她到的太迟了,没有赶上火车。					
	She got there too late and					
	7. 你决定支持哪一方了吗?					

Have you decided which	side	
8. 他既不会看书也不会	会写字。	
He can		

encoding are a consistence

第二课

一、重点难点解析

(-) He asked whose handwriting was the best.

句中 whose 是连接代词作定语修饰 handwriting, whose handwriting 是宾语从句的主语。同理,连接副词 when, why, where 等也能引导宾语从句,并在从句中分别代替时间,原因,地点作状语。例如:

Do you know when they will move into the new house? 你知道他们什么时候迁进新家?

I wondered why she was late.

我想知道她为什么迟到。

She doesn't know where the bus stop is .

她不知道公共汽车站在哪里。

- (__) Could you tell us if (whether) there's plenty of rain in your country?
- 1. if (whether) 为连接词,在句中不代替任何部分,只起连接作用,表示"是否"的意思。例如:

Do you know if the headmaster has come?

你知道校长是否已经来了?

Please tell me if the meeting begins at 2 o'clock.

请告诉我会议是否两点钟开始。

2. 在表示请求的问句中, could 比 can 语气委婉, 这里不 是过去时态。例如:

Could you help me with my work?

你能帮我干点事吗?

3. plenty of 意为"充足,大量,很多",可修饰不可数名词或可数名词(但以修饰不可数名词居多),只用于陈述句。(在疑问句中一般用 enough,在否定句中用 many 和 much)。例如:

We have plenty of time for study.

我们有许多时间学习。

Ther are plenty of eggs in the basket.

蓝子里有很多鸡蛋。

(三) The guard brought out his knife and cut one boot open. open 在这里是形容词,作宾语 boot 的补足语。例如:

Don't leave the door open.

别开着门。

The boy got his hands dirty.

那个男孩儿把手弄脏了。

(四) The general studied the maps a few more minutes.

a few more minutes 意为"再······几分钟", more 是形容词, 意思是"另外的, 附加的。"例如:

Two more students joined the League in our class.

我们班又有两个同学入了团。

The teacher has a few more words to say .

老师还有几句话要说。

(五) Why not join us?

"Why not + 不带 to 的不定式"意为"为什么不做某事"。 本句省略了主语。这种句型常用来表示一种建议。例如: