

英语

'99中考应试指导·英语

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陈慧君 何宝华·主编



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'99 中考应试指导·英语

主 编 陈慧君 何宝华
编 者 肖心为 江爱娟 田 华
徐 青 刘 璐 蔡建明

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特约编辑 亦 骏

责任编辑 刘耀明

封面装帧 王建纲

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陈慧君 何宝华 主编

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前 言

本书以上海市初级中学英语学科教学基本要求为指导,依据上海外语教育出版社出版的九年制义务教育英语课本第七册至第十四册教材内容和考纲要求编写而成。全书以英语新教材功能法编写体系结构作为主线,内容涉及英语语言知识和英语技能两个方面。语言知识由语音、词汇、词法和句法四个部分组成,语言技能着重于读、写能力的培养。

本书的特点是对教材中各项语言知识内容进行了系统总结和综合归纳,并提供了与各项语言知识相配套的练习题,作为实际操练之用。通过本书的学习,将便于学生系统地掌握课本内容,解决在学习过程中碰到的疑难问题,达到事半功倍之效。

本书可供学习英语新教材的初中生使用,尤其适合于初三学生用于毕业考试的总复习;也可供具有初中外语文化水平的人员学习参考之用。

书中如有疏漏不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一部分 语言知识

Part A 语 音 篇

英语共有 26 个字母,其中元音字母 5 个,为 a, e, i, o, u; y 为半元音字母,其余是辅音字母。英语字母中,每一个元音字母可以发多种音,根据语音和字母之间的关系,可将它们进行分类,帮助初学者读单词,拼单词,记住单词。

一、英语音素分类表

元 音				辅 音			
类 别		音 标	例 词	类 别	音 标		例 词
					清 音	浊 音	
单 元 音	前 元 音	/i:/	beat	爆破音	/p/	/b/	pen bat
		/ɪ/	it		/t/	/d/	tea did
		/e/	let		/k/	/g/	cat game
		/æ/	fat	破擦音	/tʃ/	/dʒ/	chair jump
	后 元 音	/ʌ/	but		/tr/	/dr/	try dry
		/ɑ:/	park		/ts/	/dz/	sits words
		/ɒ/	hot	摩 擦 音	/f/	/v/	face voice
		/ɔ:/	horse		/θ/	/ð/	thin then
		/ʊ/	put		/s/	/z/	so zoo
		/u:/	moon		/ʃ/	/ʒ/	sheep pleasure
	中元音	/ɜ:/	burn		/h/		how
		/ə/	ago			/r/	red
双 元 音		/eɪ/	may	鼻 音		/m/	man
		/aɪ/	by			/n/	no
		/ɔɪ/	boy			/ŋ/	long
		/əʊ/	go	舌边音		/l/	leg fill
		/aʊ/	now				
		/ɪə/	near			/j/	yes
		/eə/	pair			/w/	wet
		/ʊə/	poor	半元音			

二、元音

(一) 元音字母 a 的归纳

1. 在重读开音节中读—[eɪ] abile, age, date, grade, skate
 [æ] apple, have
2. 在重读闭音节中读—[æ] angry, catch, shall, travel
 [e] any, anything, many
3. 在辅音[w]后时读[ʊ] what, wash, watch
4. 在字母 f, n, sk, sp, ss, st 或 th 前面时, 读[ɑ:] after, answer, ask, class, dance,
fast, father, France, plant
5. 在非重读音节中读[ə] agree, above, camera, cinema, England, husband

(二) 元音字母 e 的归纳

1. 在重读开音节中读[i:] be, Chinese, these, metre
2. 在重读闭音节中读[e] collect, develop, electric, hotel, however, myself, medical, present, question
3. 在非重读开闭音节中读[ɪ] because, become, enemy, report

(三) 元音字母 i 的归纳

1. 在重读开音节中读: [aɪ] arrive, beside, invite, twice
[ɪ] bridge, give, little, minute, since
2. 在重读闭音节中读: [ɪ] begin, different, interest, until
[aɪ] behind, child, climb, final, find, kind
3. 在非重读音节中读: [ɪ] heavily, hospital, important, without

(四) 元音字母 o 的归纳

1. 在重读开音节中读 [əʊ] close, hello, notice, photo, smoke
 [u:] do, into, lose, shoe, who, whose
 [ʌ] above, become, none, wonder
2. 在重读闭音节中读 [ʌ] among, front, month, worry
 [b] across, block, from, often, model, pocket, problem,
 soft, sorry, strong
3. 词尾是 st, ld, th, 时, 读 [əʊ] almost, both, clothes, old
4. 在非重读音节中读 [ə] computer, factory, professor, together

(五) 元音字母 u 的归纳

1. 在重读开音节中读——[ju:] excuse, huge, June, use
 [u:] blue, juice, true
2. 在重读闭音节中读——[ɪ] busy, business
 [ʌ] brush, hungry, public, subject
 [ʊ] pull, push, put
3. 在非重读音节中读[ə]: August, autumn

(六) 半元音字母 y 的归纳

1. 在字首时读[j] year, young, your
2. 在字尾时读—[ɪ] body, cloudy, family, slowly
 [ai] rely, shy, sky

三、元音字母和元音字母或辅音字母组合

1. 字母 ai 组合读—[ei] afraid, fail, mail, paid, railway, raise
 [e] said
 [ɪ] mountain, Britain
2. 字母 ay 组合读—[ei] holiday, play, say
 [e] says
 [ɪ] Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
3. 字母 al 组合读—[ɔ:] talk, walk
 [ɔ:l] all, almost, already, also, always
 [ɑ:] half
4. 字母 ar 组合读—[ɑ:] farm, garden, parden, party
 [ɔ:] award, quarter, warm
5. 字母 au 组合读—[ɔ:] August, because, daughter, Australia
 [ɑ:] aunt
6. 字母 air 组合读[eə] airport, chair, fair, pair
7. 字母 are 组合读[eə] care, dare, parent
8. 字母 ea 组合读—[i:] cheap, season, team, weak
 [ei] break, great
 [e] ahead, breakfast, health, pleasure, weather
9. 字母 ee 组合读[i:] been, between, indeed, speed, weekend
10. 字母 ex 组合读—[ɪgz] exam, example
 [ɪks] excuse, expensive, explain
 [eks] exercise
11. 字母 ie 组合读—[i:] believe, field, piece, thief
 [e] friend
 [ai] science
12. 字母 er 组合读—[ɜ:] her, prefer, refer
 [ə] another, corner, either, modern
13. 字母 ou 组合读—[au] about, ground, house, mountain, mouth, shout
 [ʌ] country, trouble, young
 [u:] group
 [u] could, should, would
 [ə] famous

六、辅音字母 s 的用法

1. 辅音字母 s 读—[s] answer, basket, smell, square
 [z] busy, easy, hers, hushband, please
2. 可数名词加 s, 在清辅音[p], [k]后读[s] book—books, map—maps
3. 可数名词加 s, 在浊辅音和元音后读[z] teacher—teachers, dog—dogs
4. 可数名词以 s, x, ch, sh 为结尾的词, 在词尾加 es, 读[ɪz] class—classes, box—boxes, watch—watches, dish—dishes
5. 可数名词以“辅音字母加 y”结尾的词, 变“y”为“i”, 再加 es, ies 读[ɪz] hobby—hobbies, factory—factories
6. 可数名词以“辅音字母或元音字母加 o”结尾的词, 在词尾加 es, es 读[z] potato—potatoes, radio—radioes
7. 可数名词以“f”或“fe”结尾的词, 变“f”或“fe”为“v”加 es, ves 读[vz] life—lifes, knife—knifes, half—halfs

Exercise 1 从下列每组单词中找出一个其划线部分与其他单词发音不同的单词

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>fl</u> at | B. <u>ma</u> ke | C. <u>ga</u> me | D. <u>gra</u> de |
| () 2. A. <u>an</u> gry | B. <u>ma</u> th | C. <u>ora</u> nge | D. <u>ta</u> xi |
| () 3. A. <u>sta</u> nd | B. <u>bla</u> ck | C. <u>happ</u> en | D. <u>ma</u> ny |
| () 4. A. <u>ma</u> tt <u>er</u> | B. <u>at</u> e | C. <u>happ</u> y | D. <u>trav</u> el |
| () 5. A. <u>bre</u> ak | B. <u>bre</u> ad | C. <u>heal</u> th | D. <u>heav</u> y |
| () 6. A. <u>lea</u> rn | B. <u>ear</u> th | C. <u>hear</u> d | D. <u>clea</u> r |
| () 7. A. <u>tra</u> in | B. <u>afra</u> id | C. <u>Brita</u> in | D. <u>ra</u> in |
| () 8. A. <u>ar</u> my | B. <u>awar</u> d | C. <u>para</u> cel | D. <u>part</u> y |
| () 9. A. <u>sci</u> ence | B. <u>sky</u> | C. <u>sc</u> ore | D. <u>ea</u> sy |
| () 10. A. <u>be</u> d | B. <u>ev</u> er | C. <u>el</u> se | D. <u>me</u> |
| () 11. A. <u>for</u> get | B. <u>myse</u> lf | C. <u>hote</u> l | D. <u>thes</u> e |
| () 12. A. <u>spen</u> d | B. <u>ye</u> llow | C. <u>betwe</u> en | D. <u>ve</u> ry |
| () 13. A. <u>arri</u> ve | B. <u>kn</u> ife | C. <u>frid</u> ge | D. <u>whi</u> le |
| () 14. A. <u>bel</u> ieve | B. <u>beh</u> ind | C. <u>ev</u> en | D. <u>cinema</u> |
| () 15. A. <u>ope</u> n | B. <u>beca</u> use | C. <u>be</u> low | D. <u>en</u> joy |
| () 16. A. <u>tri</u> p | B. <u>ri</u> ver | C. <u>Chi</u> na | D. <u>un</u> til |
| () 17. A. <u>too</u> | B. <u>stoo</u> d | C. <u>mo</u> on | D. <u>noon</u> |
| () 18. A. <u>blew</u> | B. <u>drew</u> | C. <u>few</u> | D. <u>threw</u> |
| () 19. A. <u>coun</u> try | B. <u>grou</u> p | C. <u>trou</u> ble | D. <u>you</u> ng |
| () 20. A. <u>north</u> | B. <u>airpo</u> rt | C. <u>short</u> | D. <u>world</u> |
| () 21. A. <u>know</u> | B. <u>king</u> | C. <u>kilo</u> | D. <u>kid</u> |

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| () 22. A. <u>pass</u> | B. <u>passage</u> | C. <u>class</u> | D. <u>glass</u> |
| () 23. A. <u>post</u> | B. <u>smoke</u> | C. <u>process</u> | D. <u>problem</u> |
| () 24. A. <u>cross</u> | B. <u>pocket</u> | C. <u>professor</u> | D. <u>possible</u> |
| () 25. A. <u>just</u> | B. <u>jump</u> | C. <u>human</u> | D. <u>husband</u> |
| () 26. A. <u>Monday</u> | B. <u>day</u> | C. <u>today</u> | D. <u>holiday</u> |
| () 27. A. <u>offer</u> | B. <u>prefer</u> | C. <u>perform</u> | D. <u>perhaps</u> |
| () 28. A. <u>vapour</u> | B. <u>colour</u> | C. <u>neighbour</u> | D. <u>hour</u> |
| () 29. A. <u>none</u> | B. <u>cover</u> | C. <u>some</u> | D. <u>hot</u> |
| () 30. A. <u>Christmas</u> | B. <u>church</u> | C. <u>reach</u> | D. <u>kitchen</u> |
| () 31. A. <u>kind</u> | B. <u>wind</u> | C. <u>mind</u> | D. <u>find</u> |
| () 32. A. <u>cough</u> | B. <u>enough</u> | C. <u>laugh</u> | D. <u>weigh</u> |
| () 33. A. <u>watched</u> | B. <u>opened</u> | C. <u>finished</u> | D. <u>stopped</u> |
| () 34. A. <u>small</u> | B. <u>ball</u> | C. <u>all</u> | D. <u>talk</u> |
| () 35. A. <u>discussed</u> | B. <u>dropped</u> | C. <u>picked</u> | D. <u>played</u> |
| () 36. A. <u>believed</u> | B. <u>piece</u> | C. <u>chief</u> | D. <u>friend</u> |
| () 37. A. <u>around</u> | B. <u>loud</u> | C. <u>house</u> | D. <u>would</u> |
| () 38. A. <u>big</u> | B. <u>manage</u> | C. <u>bridge</u> | D. <u>change</u> |
| () 39. A. <u>alone</u> | B. <u>among</u> | C. <u>ring</u> | D. <u>angry</u> |
| () 40. A. <u>cow</u> | B. <u>down</u> | C. <u>low</u> | D. <u>now</u> |
| () 41. A. <u>until</u> | B. <u>unusual</u> | C. <u>underground</u> | D. <u>uncle</u> |
| () 42. A. <u>invitation</u> | B. <u>question</u> | C. <u>addition</u> | D. <u>information</u> |
| () 43. A. <u>said</u> | B. <u>paid</u> | C. <u>paint</u> | D. <u>laid</u> |
| () 44. A. <u>bank</u> | B. <u>thank</u> | C. <u>wing</u> | D. <u>hand</u> |
| () 45. A. <u>pays</u> | B. <u>says</u> | C. <u>plays</u> | D. <u>ways</u> |
| () 46. A. <u>ahead</u> | B. <u>break</u> | C. <u>bread</u> | D. <u>pleasure</u> |
| () 47. A. <u>jump</u> | B. <u>busy</u> | C. <u>lucky</u> | D. <u>much</u> |
| () 48. A. <u>pull</u> | B. <u>push</u> | C. <u>minute</u> | D. <u>put</u> |
| () 49. A. <u>bear</u> | B. <u>wear</u> | C. <u>dare</u> | D. <u>clear</u> |
| () 50. A. <u>year</u> | B. <u>earth</u> | C. <u>heard</u> | D. <u>learn</u> |
| () 51. A. <u>house</u> | B. <u>mouth</u> | C. <u>shout</u> | D. <u>famous</u> |
| () 52. A. <u>blow</u> | B. <u>bowl</u> | C. <u>borrow</u> | D. <u>down</u> |
| () 53. A. <u>cool</u> | B. <u>food</u> | C. <u>tooth</u> | D. <u>cook</u> |
| () 54. A. <u>juice</u> | B. <u>since</u> | C. <u>act</u> | D. <u>voice</u> |
| () 55. A. <u>quarter</u> | B. <u>farm</u> | C. <u>parden</u> | D. <u>part</u> |
| () 56. A. <u>born</u> | B. <u>more</u> | C. <u>word</u> | D. <u>corner</u> |
| () 57. A. <u>birth</u> | B. <u>thank</u> | C. <u>earth</u> | D. <u>another</u> |
| () 58. A. <u>either</u> | B. <u>thirsty</u> | C. <u>then</u> | D. <u>there</u> |

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| () 59. A. <u>along</u> | B. <u>among</u> | C. <u>alone</u> | D. <u>hang</u> |
| () 60. A. <u>whole</u> | B. <u>when</u> | C. <u>who</u> | D. <u>whose</u> |
| () 61. A. <u>why</u> | B. <u>when</u> | C. <u>whom</u> | D. <u>what</u> |
| () 62. A. <u>stopped</u> | B. <u>relaxed</u> | C. <u>wanted</u> | D. <u>packed</u> |
| () 63. A. <u>booked</u> | B. <u>played</u> | C. <u>stayed</u> | D. <u>enjoyed</u> |
| () 64. A. <u>without</u> | B. <u>truth</u> | C. <u>throw</u> | D. <u>thief</u> |
| () 65. A. <u>about</u> | B. <u>agree</u> | C. <u>ago</u> | D. <u>age</u> |
| () 66. A. <u>line</u> | B. <u>middle</u> | C. <u>outside</u> | D. <u>shine</u> |
| () 67. A. <u>smile</u> | B. <u>movie</u> | C. <u>village</u> | D. <u>notice</u> |
| () 68. A. <u>service</u> | B. <u>little</u> | C. <u>introduce</u> | D. <u>while</u> |
| () 69. A. <u>ink</u> | B. <u>kind</u> | C. <u>drink</u> | D. <u>begin</u> |
| () 70. A. <u>glad</u> | B. <u>sad</u> | C. <u>any</u> | D. <u>travel</u> |
| () 71. A. <u>family</u> | B. <u>medical</u> | C. <u>happen</u> | D. <u>matter</u> |
| () 72. A. <u>apple</u> | B. <u>take</u> | C. <u>change</u> | D. <u>radio</u> |
| () 73. A. <u>orange</u> | B. <u>manage</u> | C. <u>massage</u> | D. <u>have</u> |
| () 74. A. <u>what</u> | B. <u>plant</u> | C. <u>past</u> | D. <u>answer</u> |
| () 75. A. <u>Chinese</u> | B. <u>these</u> | C. <u>metre</u> | D. <u>vegetable</u> |
| () 76. A. <u>many</u> | B. <u>any</u> | C. <u>says</u> | D. <u>taxi</u> |
| () 77. A. <u>photo</u> | B. <u>hello</u> | C. <u>lose</u> | D. <u>smoke</u> |
| () 78. A. <u>into</u> | B. <u>shoe</u> | C. <u>also</u> | D. <u>whose</u> |
| () 79. A. <u>none</u> | B. <u>come</u> | C. <u>notice</u> | D. <u>some</u> |
| () 80. A. <u>honest</u> | B. <u>hour</u> | C. <u>honesty</u> | D. <u>hold</u> |
| () 81. A. <u>exercise</u> | B. <u>excuse</u> | C. <u>expensive</u> | D. <u>explain</u> |
| () 82. A. <u>worker</u> | B. <u>teacher</u> | C. <u>prefer</u> | D. <u>writer</u> |
| () 83. A. <u>calculo</u> | B. <u>already</u> | C. <u>always</u> | D. <u>altogether</u> |
| () 84. A. <u>item</u> | B. <u>ice</u> | C. <u>Italy</u> | D. <u>ninth</u> |
| () 85. A. <u>liquid</u> | B. <u>quite</u> | C. <u>quick</u> | D. <u>quickly</u> |
| () 86. A. <u>forget</u> | B. <u>corner</u> | C. <u>form</u> | D. <u>order</u> |
| () 87. A. <u>key</u> | B. <u>turkey</u> | C. <u>money</u> | D. <u>trolley</u> |
| () 88. A. <u>climb</u> | B. <u>member</u> | C. <u>job</u> | D. <u>public</u> |
| () 89. A. <u>real</u> | B. <u>health</u> | C. <u>heavy</u> | D. <u>weather</u> |
| () 90. A. <u>easy</u> | B. <u>sky</u> | C. <u>slowly</u> | D. <u>busy</u> |
| () 91. A. <u>away</u> | B. <u>apple</u> | C. <u>alarm</u> | D. <u>attend</u> |
| () 92. A. <u>know</u> | B. <u>knock</u> | C. <u>known</u> | D. <u>keep</u> |
| () 93. A. <u>never</u> | B. <u>wonder</u> | C. <u>perhaps</u> | D. <u>her</u> |
| () 94. A. <u>each</u> | B. <u>school</u> | C. <u>teach</u> | D. <u>change</u> |
| () 95. A. <u>maps</u> | B. <u>boys</u> | C. <u>bags</u> | D. <u>cars</u> |

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| () 96. A. book <u>s</u> | B. park <u>s</u> | C. cat <u>s</u> | D. map <u>s</u> |
| () 97. A. house <u>s</u> | B. horse <u>s</u> | C. bus <u>e</u> s | D. class <u>e</u> s |
| () 98. A. wood | B. food | C. room | D. tooth |
| () 99. A. holiday | B. Monday | C. Tuesday | D. Thirs <u>day</u> |
| () 100. A. pleasur <u>e</u> | B. pleas <u>e</u> d | C. breath | D. break <u>fast</u> |

Exercise 2 按所给音标填空

- English is the most widely _____ [ju:zd] language in the world.
- The Class One students _____ ['lisnd] to a lecture about UFOS yesterday morning.
- Do not leave the room _____ [ən'tɪl] you have finished the text.
- It was so hot that the man took off his _____ [kəʊt] immediately.
- Children receive all kinds of _____ ['preznts] from their _____ ['peərənts] on Christmas Day.
- It is important for everyone to _____ [rɪ'leks] after a day's work.
- The pilot can fly a space plane just like an _____ ['ɔ:dɪnəri] plane.
- The Olympic Games are held _____ [wɒnz] every four years.
- We are _____ [plɪzd] with her service.
- He has made a lot of _____ [frendz] since he came to our school last year.
- The best books must be _____ ['tʃəʊzn] for the children.
- An underground train can take more _____ ['pæsɪndʒəz] than a bus.
- Your trousers are _____ [səʊ] long that you must have it shortened by two _____ ['ɪntʃɪz].
- The street was very noisy, so we had to talk _____ ['laʊdlɪ].
- Please read it slowly _____ [ɔ:] we can't understand you.
- She _____ ['rɪəli] doesn't know how to answer all these questions.
- The new museum will be built in the _____ ['sentə] of the square next month.
- I can't carry the box, for it is very _____ ['hevi].
- Mum asked, "Did you apologize to the _____ [əʊld] lady?"
- He was so tired after he climbed to the _____ ['twentɪθ] floor that he didn't want to say a word.
- _____ ['ʌnlʌkɪli], she slipped and fell down from the upstairs.
- The old man is a great French _____ ['æktə].
- His father died and _____ ['ɒfəd] him a lot of money.
- He broke the world record for the _____ [wʌn] hundred metres race.
- Jack is the _____ ['jʌŋgɪst] in his family.
- He asked me _____ ['weðə] I would watch the TV series this evening.
- The clothes _____ [dəʊnt] dry easily on such a wet day.

28. You mustn't throw away the _____ ['brəʊkən] chair.
 29. Don't forget to turn off the lights _____ [bi'fɔ:] you leave home.
 30. The teacher was satisfied with the _____ [bɔɪz] school work.

七、同音异义词

学习和掌握英语中常见的同音异义词,能帮助学生提高听力、分辨词的能力。

如: We write with our right hands. [raɪt]

我们用右手写字。

在句中动词 write 和形容词 right 是同音异义词,但在句中的成分, write 是谓语, right 是定语。

Her father was so tired that he could not go any farther. ['fɑ:ðə]

她的父亲很累,不能再继续往前走了。

在句中名词 father 和副词 farther 是同音异义词,但在句中的成分, father 是主语, farther 是状语。

常见的同音异义词

[bi:]	be	v.	是	bee	n.	蜜蜂
[blu:]	blew	blow 的过去式		blue	a.	蓝色
[baɪ]	by	prep.	在...旁边	buy	v.	买
[diə]	dear	a.	亲爱的	deer	n.	鹿
['fɑ:ðə]	father	n.	父亲	farther	ad.	较远
['flaʊə]	flour	n.	面粉	flower	n.	花
[fɔ:]	for	prep.	为了	four	num.	四, 四个
[heə]	hair	n.	头发	hare	n.	兔子
[hiə]	hear	v.	听	here	ad.	这里
[haɪ]	high	a.	高的	hi	interj.	喂
[aɪ]	I	pron.	我	eye	n.	眼睛
[mi:t]	meet	v.	遇见	meat	n.	肉
[nju:]	new	a.	新的	knew	know 的过去式	
[nəʊ]	no	a.	没有	know	v.	知道, 了解
[nəʊz]	nose	n.	鼻子	knows	v.	
[wʌn]	one	num.	一, 一个	won	v.	win 的过去式
[hu:z]	whose	pron.	谁的	who's		谁是 (= who is)
['aʊə]	our	pron.	我们的	hour	n.	小时
[pɑ:st]	past	a.	过去的	passed	pass 的过去式	
[pi:s]	peace	n.	安宁, 和平	piece	n.	碎片, 块
[raɪt]	right	a.	正确的, 右的	write	v.	写
[si:]	see	v.	看见	sea	n.	海

[səʊ]	sew	v.	缝制	so	ad.	这样,那样
[sʌn]	son	n.	儿子	sun	n.	太阳
[ðeə]	there	ad.	在那里	their	pron.	他们的
[tu:]	to	prep.	到,向	too	ad.	也
				two	num.	二,二个
[wɔ:]	war	n.	战争	wore		wear 的过去式
[weɪ]	way	n.	路,方法	weigh	v.	重
[ˈweðə]	weather	n.	天气	whether	conj.	是否
[wi:k]	weak	a.	弱的	week	n.	星期
[weə]	where	ad.	那里	wear	v.	穿着
[həʊl]	whole	a.	完整的	hole	n.	洞

Exercise 3 根据音标和句子的意思填入正确的词

- [tu:] Mary has got _____ ball pens, _____.
- [sʌn] Does his _____ often read in the _____?
- [fə:] Here are _____ English books _____ Class One?
- [ˈaʊə] We'll do _____ homework in an _____.
- [nəʊ] Does your mother _____ the man in red over there? _____, she does not.
- [baɪ] _____ the way, the book is so interesting that I'm going to _____ it.
- [blu:] The strong wind _____ a _____ coat down to the ground.
- [ˈweðə] The _____ was bitterly cold outside. I wondered _____ it was going to snow soon.
- [θru:] Don't _____ litter out of the windows _____ the classroom.
- [aɪ] _____ knew Li Ming hurt her in the left _____.
- [pɑ:st] We all _____ the examination at half _____ ten.
- [red] She has just _____ a book with a _____ cover.
- [weɪ] Have you found a _____ to _____ a tiger?
- [mi:t] I sometimes _____ a friend of mine in the hotel. He likes eating _____.
- [ðeə] _____ daughter is standing over _____ with a book in her hand.
- [wi:k] She looked very _____ in that _____.
- [nju:] They _____ Ann was a _____ comer.
- [si:] Can you _____ a man in black swimming in the _____?
- [weə] _____ are the girls who often _____ shirts?
- [bi:] The little child often wonders how to _____ a _____?

Part B 词 法 篇

一、名词

(一) 名词的分类

名词分两类。

1. 专有名词

表示个人、地方、机构、组织等的名称。如: Alfred, Nobel, Singapore, America。

2. 普通名词

表示某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称。如:

个体名词: teacher, bird, house; 集体名词: class, family, team; 物质名词: ink, bread, rice; 抽象名词: advice, news, life。

(二) 名词的数

名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。

1. 可数名词

有单、复数形式。如: an engineer—two engineers, an apple—two apples。

2. 不可数名词

没有复数形式。如: coffee, tea。要计量,就得加度量单位名词。如: a cup of tea, two pairs of shoes, three pieces of bread。

3. 名词复数的构成

(1) 规则变化。

A. 一般名词加 s。如: book—books, month—months。

B. 以 s, ss, x, ch, sh 为结尾的名词加 es。如: bus—buses, class—classes, watch—watches, box—boxes。

C. 以辅音字母加“y”结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,再加 es。如: story—stories, family—families。

D. 以元音字母加“y”结尾的名词,直接加 s。如: toy—toys, play—plays。

E. 以辅音字母加“o”结尾的名词,在词尾加 es。如: potato—potatoes。

F. 有些名词以“o”结尾,直接加 s。如: photo—photos, piano—pianos, radio—radios, zoo—zoos。

G. 以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词,变“f”或“fe”为“v”,再加 es。如: shelf—shelves, knife—knives, half—halves。

(2) 不规则变化。

A. 改元音,构成复数。如: man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth,