初中英语 •

• 单元过关与辅导



初 中 英 语 单元过关与辅导

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第一单元(第一册1-21课)

Ed. Maria Cate ins

基本要求

一、语法

- (一) 动词 be 的用法: be 表示"是",或"存在" 某种状态。
- 1. be 的形式依其主语的人称和数而改变,如 I am..., You are..., He is..., They are... 等。
- 2. be 的肯定句、否定句、一般疑问句及其回答的构成见第一册P79。
 - 3. be 的常用句型有:
 - 1) 主语 + be + 名词 I am a student.
 - 2) 主语 + be + 形容词 This apple is big.
 - 3) 主语+be+介词短语 The cake is in the box.
 - 4) 主语+be+副词 Your books are here.

英语句子一般不能没有谓语动词,所以该用劲词 be 的时候不可漏掉 be。

译:钢笔在桌上。

E: The pen is on the desk.

误: The pen on the desk.

注意,象下列句子已有其它动词做谓语,就不该再用be,

译: 我早晨六点起床。

IE: I get up at six in the morning.

- 误: I am get up at six in the morning.
- (二) There be 的用法: There be 一般表示某地 "有", 含有"存在"的意思。要注意:
- 1. 本句型的主语是 There be 后面的名词, be 必须与其保持数的一致。即,单数用 There is...,复数用 There are...。比较下面两句:

There is a map on the wall.

There are two maps on the wall.

2. There be 与另一个表示"存在"的句型之差别: There is a chair in the room. 房间里有张椅子。 The chair is in the room. 椅子在房间里。

前者表示"某处有某物"。后者表示"某物在某处"。 试比较下列两组对话:

问: What's on the desk? 桌上有什么?

答: There is a book on it. 桌上有本书。

问: Where is the book? 书在哪里?

答: It's on the desk. 书在桌上。

(三) 名词复数的构成 (之一): 可参阅第一册 P44。 此外要注意 people 作"人民""人们"解时本身 就是复数:

There are a lot of people in the park.

(四) 基数词

1至100的拼写见第一册 P106。要特别注意以下 几个基数词的拼写。

three four five eight
thirteen fourteen fifteen eighteen
thirty forty fifty eighty

另外,在读数字时,百位与后两位之间用 and 连接。

43-forty-three

243-two hundred and forty-three

706-seven hundred and six

(五) 英语的词类:

一般认为英语有十种词类:名词、冠词、代词、形容词、数词、动词、副词、介词、连词和感叹词。(详见第一册P113)注意:

- 1. 应当正确使用词类,不可误用。
- 译: 我们是中国学生。
- 正: We are Chinese students. (Chinese 是形容词)
- 误: We are China students. (China 是名词)
 - 2. 英语有一词多类的现象:
 - 1) This is my work. (名词) I work hard. (动词)
 - 2) You are right. (形容词)
 Your glasses are right on your nose. (副词)
- 3) An orange is orange. (前者名词, 后者形容词)

(六)选择疑问句:

- 1. 选择问句的结构是一般疑问句+or+其他(详见第四册P20)。
 - 译: 你是学生还是老师?
 - IE: Are you a student or a teacher?
 - 误: You are a student or a teacher?
 - 2. 回答选择问句应根据实际情况用陈述句。不能用

Yes 或No。

问: Are these sheep or goats?

答: They are sheep. 或: They are goats.

'(七)特殊疑问句。

特殊疑问句用特殊疑问词引导。在第一册出现过的特殊疑问词有 What(什么), Who(谁), Whose(谁的), How(怎样), Where (哪里)以及一些由它们构成的词组: What time (什么时间), What colour (什么颜色), What day(星期几), How many (多少), How old(几岁)等。

特殊疑问句用陈述句回答。

问: How many days are there in a week?

答: There are seven days in a week.

二、句型及语言点

(一) a, any, not 和 no 在否定句中的用法: 在英语中,表示否定的意思可有几种不同的方法。例如"铅笔盒里没有钢笔"可以有以下几种说法:

There is no pen in the pencil-box.

There are no pens in the pencil-box.

There is not a pen in the pencil-box.

There are not any pens in the pencil-box.

(二) 钟点表示法(之一): 是用基数词按"先时后分"的顺序读出钟表上的时间。

3:50 -- three fifty

12:15-twelve fifteen

5:30 -- five thirty

(三) 开音节和闭音节

4	200	-	节。
1	- 71	E	13 9

1) 一个元音字母加一个辅音字母(r 除外)加不发音的 e 构成的重读音节:

赛他克个不断。他立提引擎其仲宣成中也

bike, rose

2) 词尾以一个元音字母结尾的重读音节:

go, me

2。闭音节:

以一个元音字母加辅音字母 (r 除外) 结尾的重读音节:

not, hand

单元练习

- 一、按顺序写出26个英语字母的大小写。注意笔划顺序。
 - 二、写出含有字母 A, E, I和 U 读音的所有字母。
 - 三、把下列单词按开音节和闭音节归类。

name, nose, page, me, those, let, sit, write, map, black, hand, go, not, cock, then, up, close, back, like, box

四、把下列单词按元音音素读音进行归类。

then, back, am, thin, hand, page, ship, fat, pig, nice, grade, sit, time, egg, Kate, home, hen, box, let, cock, cap, face, home, box, not, plane

1.	bag	2.	cake	P.	3.	big
4.	bike	5.	dog		6.	no

7. ten

五、下列每组单词中,有一个单词黑体字部分的读音与

其他	也三个	不同。把它找出来并把其序号填入括弧内。	
()	1. A. any B. apple	
		C. family D. map	
()	2. A, behind B. driver	
		C. knife D. ship	
(.)	3. A. book B. do	
		C. blue D. school	
()	4. A. rubber B. mother	
		C. ruler D. colour	
()	5. A. thank B. these	
		C. other D. that	
()	6. A. where B. who	
		C. white D. why	
()	7. A. go B. pig	
	1	C. page D. bag	
()	8. A. cup B. cock	
10		C. cap D. pencil	
	六、	在空格内标出下列句子的语调。	
	1.	Come to the blackboard.	
	2.	Are you a student?	
4.	3.	Is she a teacher or a nurse?	
de l	4.	What's your name?	
	5.	These are roses.	
	七、	写出下列单词的反义词。	
	1.	come 2. black 3. new 4. tall	
	5.	small 6. up 7. young 8. fat	
	9.	close 10. here	

Λ.	写出下列名词的复数形式。
1.	goat 2. orange 3. bus 4. box
5.	sheep 6. horse 7. family 8. baby
9.	boy 10. class 11. knife 12. man
13.	woman 14. nurse 15. rose
九、	指出下列句子中的划线部分单词各属何种词类、
1.	This is a map.
	① ②③④
2.	There are five pigs under the tree.
	1 2 3 4
3.	Is she old or young?
	1 2 3 4
+.	用 is 或 are 填空。
. 1.	My hairlong.
2.	These sheep white.
3.	His trousers new.
4.	Where my shoes?
5.	What under the desk?
	There two balls under it.
6.	How many goats there on the hill?
+-	-、把下列句子变为否定句和一般疑问句,并作肯定
和否定!!	图答。
1.	Those are bananas.
2.	His trousers are old.
3.	Rose's glasses are on her nose.
	There are some hikes heside the house

5. Xiao Lin is good at English.

一二、对下列句子中的黑体字部分提问。

- 1. My sister is a nurse.
- 2. These are pigs.
- 3. Today is Monday.
- 4. He is thirty.
- 5. There are twenty-four hours in a day.
- 6. The children are behind the house.
- 7. That is Jack's room.
- 8. It's four thirty.

十三、把下列句子有关部分作相应的变动,改为复数形式。

- 1. This is my knife.
- 2. Is there a bag on the desk?
- 3. That is a new box.
- 4. What colour is that cock?

十四、把下列句子有关部分作相应的变动,变为单数形式。

- 1. What are these?
- 2. Are those trees tall or short?
- 3. Where are the jeeps? The work world to ...
- 4. Are these oranges?
 - 十五、完成句子。
- 1. I ① (起床) at six in the morning. And I ② (上学) at six thirty. I ③ (擅长于) English and maths. I ④ (进行运动) at four in the afternoon. After school I ⑤ (回家) . I ⑥ (做作业) in the evening. At nine o'clock I ② (上床睡觉) . I ⑧

(努力学习) for the people.

2. This is my room. There is a green bed ① (在房间里).② (在床旁边) there is a desk. There are some yellow flowers ③ (在桌上).④ (在桌子前面) there is a chair. There is a ball ⑤ (在椅子下面)。⑥ (在书桌后面) there is a big window.⑦ (在窗户近处) there is a door. There is a map of China ⑤ (在前墙上) and a nice picture ⑨ (在后墙上). There is a new bike ⑩ (在那边)。The bike is mine.

	十六	、宗	成下列对话。
	1.	Wh	at's your name?
	2.		? I am twelve,
			? My mother is a nurse.
	4.		? Today is Monday.
	5.	Hov	y are your
			择填空。
()	1.	There is a banana treethe house.
			A. in front of B. in front
			C. in the front of the day.
(.)	2.	How many days are there a year.
			A. at B. in C. on
()	3.	Come the blackboard, please.
		,	A. in B. on C. to
()	4.	They study hard the people.
			A. for B. to C. of
()	5.	Open your books and turn page 40.

		A. on B. to C. over
		6. Some of the students get up six i
07		the morning.
4		A, at B, on C, in
()	7. Let go to the classroom.
-	5	A. us B. we C. our
		8. How many there under the tree?
ite		A. goat are B. goats are C. goat i
		9 bag is this?
		A. Whose B. Who C. Who's
()	10. I have chair.
*		A. not B. no a C. not a
	+1	、改错。
	1.	This is pencil.
		My coat is a blue.
		Is his glasses on the desk?
		What colour is your new trousers?
		Kate's hair are long.
		There are many tree on the hill.
		The workers are work hard.
. ,		Are your father a driver?
	- 1	It's time for get up.
		This is a egg.

第二单元 (第二册1一9课)

基本要求

一、语法

(一) 可数名词和不可数名词:

- 1. 可数名词有单、复数形式。 a pen—five pens an egg—some eggs
- 2. 不可数名词一般只有单数形式。 water (水) bread (面包) tea (茶)
- 1) 不可数名词作主语时,被视为第三人称单数,因而 其谓语动词也应当用单数形式。

There is some meat on the plate.

- 2) 不可数名词若要表示数量,可用适当的表示数量的 短语。如。
 - a glass of water 一杯水
 - a piece of bread 一片面包

four cups of tea 四杯茶

3)不可数名词前如果有表示复数的量词,那么其谓语 动词常用复数形式。

There are three bowls of rice on the table.

(从语法角度看,本句的主语是复数名词 bowls)

(二) 动词 have (有) 的肯定句、否定句、疑问句及 其回答: 详见第二册P23。 主语是第三人称单数时 have 改为 has: Has Jack a red pen? Yes, he has.

(三) 人称代词和物主代词:

1. 人称代词有主格和宾格之分。形式如下:

人称	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
代词	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

人称代词主格在句中可作主语:

They can speak English. (They 是主语)

人称代词宾格在匈中可作宾语:

Don't look at him. (him 是宾语)

2. 物主代词表示从属或所有关系,有形容词性与名词性之分。形式如下:

-	物主	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
-	代词	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

形容词性物主代词在句中作定语,修饰它后面的名词: This is our school (our 作定语)

名词性物主代词在句中可作主语、表语或宾语。

P Ours is a great country. (ours 作主语 = our country)

The green bag is yours (yours 作表语)

注意: its 和 it's 完全不同。前者 意为 "它 的",是 物主代词。后者是一种缩写形式,例如, It is 可缩写成It's (它是)。

译:它的脸很小。

IE: Its face is small.

误: It's face is small.

(四) 现在进行时: 详见第二册P51。

- 1. 在"be+现在分词"这一结构中, be 应和主语保持 人称和数的一致。如: I am doing..., He is doing 等 等。
- 2. 在"be+现在分词"这一结构中, be 是助动词。不能漏掉:

译: 我正在做航模。

IE: I am making a model plane now,

误: I making a model plane now.

- 3. 现在分词的构成:
- 1) 一般在动词原形末尾加 ing。 clean—cleaning
- 2) 以不发音的字母 e 结尾的词, 先去掉e, 再加ing: make—making have—having
- 3) 以重读闭音节结尾的动词,如末尾只有一个辅音字母,应先双写这一字母,再加 ing:

put-putting

二、句型及语言点

(一) 代词 one 的用法。

one 可以用来指代前面已出现过的可数名词,以避免重复:

I don't like this green pen. I like the red one. 我不喜欢这支绿钢笔。我喜欢那支红钢笔。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongp