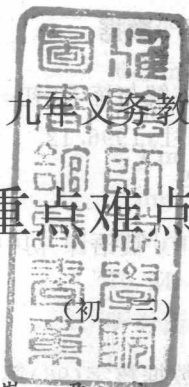




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九年义务教育

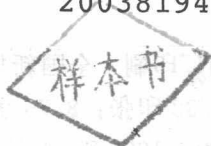
# 初中英语重点难点讲解与练习

(初一)

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## 说 明

本书是《九年义务教育初中英语教案》(第1~3册)的姊妹篇;目的是帮助中学生学好现行《义务教育初级中学英语课本》、牢固掌握英语基础知识及基本技能、培养学生的自学能力。本书可供学生自学使用、也可供教师备课参考。

本书根据九年义务教育全日制初级中学《英语教学大纲》(试用)规定的教学要求及现行初中英语课本的教学内容和体例编写。

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:对每单元的教学重点、难点进行解说;学习方法进行辅导,指导学生读书、学习课本。

三、练习:按听、说、读、写四会要求编写,并突出学习上的重点、难点,着重培养学生运用英语的交际能力。(书后附练习参考答案)

另外,附第一学期及第二学期期中、期末检测题(共四套),以便学生自我检测学习效果。(附答案)

在新编教材的教学过程中,承单先健老师热情关心和指导,并对本书统编、审订,在此表示衷心感谢。

限于编者水平,本书不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

1996.7

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## Unit 1 Teachers' Day

### 一、学习要点

#### 1. 词组:

- 1) Teachers' Day
- 2) summer holiday
- 3) give a talk
- 4) be different from
- 5) for example
- 6) full name
- 7) given name
- 8) first/middle/family name
- 9) Best wishes for...
- 10) Good luck!
- 11) of course

#### 2. 句型:

- 1) Glad to see/meet you again.
- 2) That's the bell.
- 3) Jim is short for James.
- 4) Everyone is going into class.
- 5) What subject should I talk about?
- 6) That's because it is shorter and easier than James.

#### 3. 语法:

复习以下时态

- 1) 一般现在时态 (The Present Indefinite Tense)
- 2) 现在进行时态 (The Present Continuous Tense)
- 3) 一般将来时态 (The Future Indefinite Tense)
- 4) 一般过去时态 (The Past Indefinite Tense)

#### 4. 日常交际用语:

表示祝愿、祝贺和应答用语 (Good wishes, congratula-



tions and responses)

- 1) Good luck!
- 2) Best wishes for Teachers' Day!
- 3) Happy Teachers' Day!
- 4) We hope you have a very happy year in our class.
- 5) With our best wishes!

## 二、讲解

### 1. Teachers' Day 教师节。

表示有生命的东西的名词在其单数形式后加“-’s”，构成名词所有格。例如：

Lucy's coat 露西的外衣

the boy's pen 这个男孩的钢笔

但在以s结尾的复数名词后面要加(’)，例如：

the students' books 学生们的书

the girls' games 女孩子们的游戏

教师节 (Teachers' Day) 的表示法，属于第二种情况。

不以s结尾的复数名词后要加-’s。例如：

men's shoes 男鞋

the Children's Palace 少年宫

### 2. They're both fine, too. 他们两个人都很好。

不定代词 both 指“两者(都)”，在句中可作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。例如：

1) Both (of them) are Young Pioneers. 他们俩人都是少先队员。(both 作主语)

2) A: I've got two colour pens. Which one do you want?

B: I want both.



甲：我有两支彩笔，你想要哪支？

乙：我两支都要。（both 作宾语）

3) Both books are interesting. 两本书都有意思。(both 作定语)

在本课这个句子中，both 用作同位语，但要注意其位置：

1) Jim and Li Lei were both late. 吉姆和李磊都迟到了。(both 放在 be 动词之后)

2) They both want to go to the Monkey Island. 他们俩人都想去猴岛。(both 放在行为动词前面)

3) Everyone is going into class. 人人都去上课了。不定代词 every 与 one 构成合成代词，在句中可作主语、宾语等。everyone 只能用来指人，与 everybody 意思相同。例如：

1) Everyone (Everybody) is interested in learning English in our class. 我们班上每个人都爱学英语。(everyone 用作主语)

2) Not everyone (everybody) in the USA is rich. 在美国并不是人人都富裕。(everyone 用作主语)

3) She gave everyone (everybody) a piece of paper and asked them to write down their names. 她给每个人一张纸并让他们写上自己的名字。(everyone 用作宾语)

everyone 与 every one 的区别：

everyone 是一个词，只用来指人，等于 everybody，在它后面不能使用介词 of；every one 是两个词，既用来指人，也可用来指物，近似于 each one，后面可跟介词 of。请看以下例句：

1) Everyone of the children likes this game. (误) 应为：

Every one of the children likes this game. 每个孩子都喜欢这个游戏。

2) Many of his friends asked him to go to their parties, and he went to every one of them. 许多朋友都请他去参加聚会, 他每个都去了。

4. No one is away. 没有人缺席。

No one = Nobody, 意为: 没有人, 无人。例如:

No one (或: Nobody) came to visit me while I was in hospital. 我在医院期间没有人来看我。

在 no one 或 nobody 之后, 可用人称代词的复数形式。例如:

1) Nobody (或: No one) phoned me, did they? (= did he or she?) 没有人给我打电话, 对吗?

2) No one in the class did their homework. (= his or her home work) 班上没人做作业。

5. With our best wishes! 致以我们良好的祝愿。上面的句子中, wish 一词是名词。

wish 一词还可用作动词, 表示“希望、愿望”等。例如:  
I wish you a safe journey. 祝你一路平安。

6. Nothing difficult! 没什么难办的!

nothing 是复合不定代词。复合不定代词被定语所修饰时, 定语要后置。例如:

1) There is nothing wrong with the bike. 自行车没有什么毛病。

2) We'll give them something delicious to eat. 我们将给他们一些好东西吃。

3) Is there anything interesting in today's paper? 今天报纸上刊登了什么有趣的新闻吗?

7. What subject should I talk about? 我讲什么题目好呢?

句中的 should 是情态动词, 用来表示说话人的某种感情色彩, 如惊奇、意外、失望、愤怒等, 尤其是与 why 连用时。例如:

1) Why should you be so impolite? 你为什么这样不客气?

2) Why should I do all this all over again? 为什么我要把它重做一次?

should 一词还有“应当、应该”的意思, 用于所有人称, 表示必要、义务、劝告或建议。例如:

1) You look tired. You should go to bed. 你看起来累了, 应当去睡觉了。

2) You shouldn't believe that rich man. 你不应当相信那个阔佬。

8. Their family name comes last. 他们的姓氏放在后面。

句中 last 是副词, 表示: 最后地、最末地。例如:

1) Who spoke last? 谁最后发言?

2) When did you last see him? 你最后一次是何时见到他的?

比较以下句子中 last 的含义:

1) Winter in Beijing lasts from November to January. 北京的冬天从 11 月份持续到 1 月份。(last 是动词, 意为“持续”)

2) Liszt said that he was going to the concert and was

going to play the last piece. 李斯特说他要去做音乐会并将演奏最后一章。(last 是形容词, 意为“最后”)

9. That's because it's shorter and easier than James. 这是由于吉姆在读音上比詹姆斯要简短容易些。

这是一个含有表语从句的复合句。由连词 because 引导, 位于主句中连系动词之后。再如:

1) That's why she is so happy. 这就是她为什么这样高兴的原因。

2) That's where Lu Xun once lived. 那就是鲁迅曾经住过的地方。

10. 英美人的名字。

英美人的姓名是名在前, 姓居后。名又分为教名 (Christian/given/first name) 和中间名 (middle/second name)。一个人全名的写法是: 1) 教名 2) 中间名 3) 姓氏 (family name/surname)。其中的中间名只有在极为正式の場合才使用, 其他场合均不用全称。如: Paul Calvin Adams 可以写作 Paul C. Adams (中间名缩写) 或 Paul Adams (中间名略) 或 P. C. Adams (教名与中间名均缩写)。称某人为 Mr. 时, 则称 Mr. Paul Adams 或 P. C. Adams 或 Mr. Adams。

英美人姓名的一个有趣现象就是他们有一部分姓氏产生于职业名称。如: 铁匠姓 Black Smith; 木匠姓 Carpenter; 裁缝姓 Taylor; 屠户姓 Butcher; 磨坊主姓 Miller; 面包师的姓就是 Baker。还有一部分姓氏是由祖辈的姓氏转化而来。这类名字后往往加上 -son 充作姓氏。如: Johnson; Robinson; Willson 及 Woodson 等。

### 三、练习

I. 单词辨音。找出下列各组词中划线部分读音与其它三个不同的词。

- ( ) 1. A. glad    B. back    C. panda    D. skate  
( ) 2. A. luck    B. truck    C. full    D. subject  
( ) 3. A. art    B. warm    C. hard    D. card  
( ) 4. A. cross    B. chose    C. post    D. told  
( ) 5. A. course    B. hour    C. fourth    D. your

II. 从右栏中找出左栏各句话的适当答语。

- ( ) 1. How do you do?    A. Glad to meet you, too.  
( ) 2. How are you?    B. Yes, I am.  
( ) 3. Glad to meet you.    C. Of course.  
( ) 4. Are you going shopping?    D. How do you do?  
( ) 5. Is your family name Zhou?    E. Fine, thank you.  
( ) 6. Shall I call you Miss Zhou?    F. Yes, it is.  
( ) 7. Best wishes to you!    G. Thank you very much.  
( ) 8. Did you have a good holiday?    H. Yes, thanks.

III. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. The Teachers' Day is \_\_\_\_\_ September 10th.  
A. on    B. at    C. in    D. to  
( ) 2. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ teachers. Last summer they \_\_\_\_\_ a good summer holiday in Shanghai.

- A. both are...both had  
 B. are both...had both  
 C. both are...both had  
 D. are both...both had
- ( ) 3. Here are some flowers        you,        our best wishes.  
 A. to...with                      B. for...with  
 C. for...to                         D. for...in
- ( ) 4. "No one is away." means "      ."  
 A. Everyone is here  
 B. No one is here  
 C. Everyone is not here  
 D. Only one is here
- ( ) 5. Mr Hu will        us a talk        England this afternoon.  
 A. make...about                  B. give...about  
 C. do...for                         D. have...about
- ( ) 6. The last name of English people is       .  
 A. the first name  
 B. the middle name  
 C. the grandfather's name  
 D. the family name
- ( ) 7. The given names are       .  
 A. the first name and the family name  
 B. the family name and the middle name  
 C. the first name and the middle name

- D. the family name and the grandfather's name
- ( ) 8. John Henry Brown is usually called Mr \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. John            B. Henry
- C. Brown           D. John Henry
- ( ) 9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in this book.
- A. new nothing      B. nothing new
- C. any nothing new   D. new any nothing
- ( ) 10. Mr, Mrs or Miss are usually used \_\_\_\_\_ but never \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. with the family name, with the first name
- B. with the first name, with the family name
- C. with the middle name, with the family name
- D. to the family name, to the first name

IV. 阅读理解。根据短文内容，判断文后句子的正误。

Many people like to watch TV. It is interesting to watch TV. We know what happened in our country or in the world. If you turn on the TV and watch it, you can see a lot and you can learn a lot. Of course people can also learn over the radio. But they can learn better and more easily with TV. Why? Because they can hear and they can watch, too.

TV helps to open our eyes. TV also helps to open our minds. TV often gives us new ideas. We learn newer and better ways of doing things.

"TV is a wonderful thing," some people say, "The world is now smaller than before."



- ( ) 1. Watching TV is the only way of learning things.
- ( ) 2. Not all the people think TV is a wonderful thing.
- ( ) 3. It is no good listening to the radio.
- ( ) 4. TV is a wonderful thing, because it gives people everything.
- ( ) 5. By watching TV, the world seems to get smaller than before.

V. 完形填空。

One of Jack's feet was bigger than the other, "I can't find shoes 1 my feet," he said to his friend. "Why 2 you go to a shoe-maker?" said his friend. "A good one can make you the 3 shoes."

"Aren't they very expensive?"

"4, some of them are very cheap," said 5.

Jack went to the shoe-maker a few days 6, and the shoe-maker was very glad to 7 some shoes for him.

When Jack went to the shoe-maker's shop 8 and saw his new shoes, he was very angry (生气), "I 9 you to make one shoe bigger than the other 10 you made one smaller than the other."

- ( ) 1. A. to      B. for      C. with      D. by
- ( ) 2. A. will      B. not      C. don't      D. did
- ( ) 3. A. big      B. small      C. right      D. left
- ( ) 4. A. No      B. Yes      C. Not      D. Aren't

- ( ) 5. A. Jack      B. his friend   C. shoe-maker   D. I
- ( ) 6. A. ago      B. before      C. earlier      D. later
- ( ) 7. A. make      B. give      C. show      D. do
- ( ) 8. A. sometimes   B. at night   C. now      D. again
- ( ) 9. A. said      B. talked      C. asked      D. spoke
- ( ) 10. A. and      B. but      C. or      D. so