

中 学 生 学 习 指 导 丛 书

初中英语

5

ENGLISH FOR
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

贾子兴 刘原 编

北京师范大学出版社

中学生学习指导丛书

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第五册

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说 明

本书为中学生英语学习指导丛书之一，根据1987年国家教委新订《全日制中学英语教学大纲》的教学要求及现行中学《英语课本》的体例编写。每课包括三项内容：

一、学习提要：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、辨析和例解，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来编排次序，并注意到突出学习上的重点和难点，着重培养学生运用语言的能力。另外，还安排若干次综合练习。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，是中中学生进行学习、复习和加强能力训练的必备参考书。

本书由单先健主编。全套丛书的初中部分，由单先健、崔君方统编并审订。

限于编者水平，书中不妥之处，恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编 者

一九八八年八月

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第一课 LESSON ONE

一、学习提要

1. 词语:

- 1) hope *vt.* 希望
- 2) hear from = get a letter from 收到……来信
- 3) than before 比以前 (此处是 than she had been before 的简略用法。)
- 4) to be on the side of = to take the side of 支持某人 (某方)
- 5) after a while = after a moment 过了一会儿
- 6) seem *vi.* 好象
- 7) to join sb. 加入某人的活动
- 8) shout at = call out to 向……喊叫
- 9) neither (两者) 都不; 也不
- 10) decide *vi.* 决定
- 11) to spy on sb. (sth.) 窥探某人 (某事)
- 12) to drive sb. off 赶走某人
- 13) to take back sb. (sth.) 收留某人 (某物)

2. 句型:

- 1) I know she will give the room a good cleaning.
- 2) The teachers believed all the students could

finish their homework on time.

3) Do you know where the nearest hospital is?

3. 语法:

初步了解由that, who (whom), what, where和which引导的宾语从句。

4. 课文:

要求在理解的基础上复述课文。

二、讲 解

(一) 词的用法

1. hope *vt.* 希望

搭配: hope to do sth. 希望做某事; hope + 宾语从句

例句:

1) All my family hope to see you soon. 我全家都希望很快见到你。

2) I hope to be the winner. 我希望当赢者。

3) I hope you won't miss the last bus. 愿你不会误了末班车。

2. hear from 得到……的消息 (包括收到信、电报、通讯等。)

例句:

Tom misses his grandparents very much because he hasn't heard from them for a long time. 汤姆非常想念祖父母,因为他很长时间未得到他们的消息了。

3. seem *vi.* 好象

搭配: It + seem + 从句 看起来……, 似乎……

例句:

1) It seems that no one knows where the spy has hidden. 看来没人知道那个间谍藏在何处。

2) It seemed that Tom missed his mother very much. 看来汤姆非常想念母亲。

3) It seems that pianist has fooled all of us. 看起来那个钢琴家已经把我们全都愚弄了。

4) It seems that this sick scientist can't remember where he put the book. 看来, 这位患病的科学家记不起把书放哪儿了。

4. neither (两者) 都不; 也不

搭配, neither...nor 两者皆不, 既不……也不

例句:

1) Sorry, neither of your answers is right. 对不起, 你的两个答案都不对。(注意: 此结构中谓语用单数。)

2) Neither Mrs Smith nor her neighbours have grown flowers before. 史密斯太太和她的邻居以前都没有种过花。

3) Neither she nor I am right. 她和我都不正确。

(注意: 此结构中的谓语形式由 nor 后面的名词单、复数或人称所决定。)

(二) 句型及难句分析

1. 课文标题 WHY THE BAT COMES OUT ONLY AT NIGHT 为什么蝙蝠只在夜晚出来

这是一种应用于标题的省略句, 正常问句应是: Why does the bat come out only at night?

2. ..., there was a war between the birds and the

beasts 在鸟类与兽类之间发生了一场战争。

between *prep.* 在（两者）之间

例句：

Do you know which sea(海洋) is between China and Japan? 你知道在中日之间是什么海？

3. No one knows what they fought about. 谁也不知道他们为什么打仗。

句中谓语 knows 以后是由连接代词 what 引导的宾语从句。what 在从句中是介词 about 的宾语。在这种结构中，介词通常放在句末，但也可以放在 what 的前面。

例句：

1) Can you tell us which bus we'll get on? 你能告诉我们上哪辆公共汽车吗？

2) Do you know at whom you are shouting?
你知道你在向谁喊叫吗？

4. ...then decided he must try to be on the side of the winners. 蝙蝠决定他必须争取站在胜者一边。

词组 to be on the side of = take the side of = stand by the side of 站在……一边。decide 的主要用法有：

A. decide (not) to do sth. 决定（不）做某事

例句：

1) They decided to build a stone bridge over the river. 他们决定在河上造座石桥。

2) At last, after a year the king decided not to wait any longer. 最后，过了一年，国王决定不再等了。

B. decide + 宾语从句

例句：

They have decided that the museum won't be open on Mondays. 他们已经决定, 博物馆星期一不开放。

5. Can't you see I'm a bird? 难道你没看见我是鸟吗?

这个句子是否定疑问句。学习否定疑问句要注意:

A. 使用缩略式: (助动词 + n't), 而不要把助动词与 not 分开写。

例句:

Don't you understand? 你难道不明白吗?

B. 否定疑问句主要不是询问答案, 而是表示某种感情如邀请、惊奇、批评、感叹等。

例句:

1) Won't you come and have dinner with us tonight? 今晚请来与我们一起进餐, 好吗?

2) Didn't Ampère notice the "blackboard" was the back of a carriage? 安培难道没注意到“黑板”就是马车的背面吗?

C. 在回答否定疑问句时, 要按照事实答 yes 或 no; 而决不能按照汉语的回答去翻译。

例句:

Haven't you any brothers? 你没有弟兄吗?

Yes, I have one. 不, 我有一个。

No, I haven't any. 是的, 我没有。

6. We saw you fighting on the side of the birds just now. 刚才我们还看见你站在鸟的一边与我们打架。

A. see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事 (指全过程)

例句:

Have you ever seen a boy climb to the top of a

tree? 你曾见过小孩爬到树梢吗?

B. see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事 (指正在进行的动作)

例句:

Mr Li saw his wife doing some cooking when he got home. 当李先生到家时, 看见他妻子正在做饭。

7. Ever since then, he comes out only at night. 从那以来, 他永远只在夜里出来。(此处 ever 用来加强语气)

例句:

Ever since she met Liszt that time, the young woman has given piano concerts all over Europe. 自从那次这个年轻女人遇到李斯特以来, 她在欧洲各地举办了钢琴演奏会。

(三) 语法

通过课本第1—2页句型练习 1. 2. 3., 学习由 that, who (whom), what, where, which 引导的宾语从句。参见课本第20—21页语法讲解。

(四) 易错点

	以现在为起点	①以过去为起点 ②以某具体时刻为起点
在……以后	in	after
在……以前	ago	before

例句:

- 1) We are going to have tests in two or three days. 两三天后, 我们将要进行测验。

- 2) Soon after he joined the army, he became a good soldier. 参军后不久, 他成为一名好战士。
- 3) I watched a basket-ball match between an American team and a Russian team a few days ago. 几天前我看了一场美苏篮球赛。
- 4) The class teacher told the students to clean the blackboard before class. 班主任告诉学生在上课前把黑板擦干净。

三、练 习

1. 将以下单词按所给元音音标分类:

eat war fight seem tooth

neither call fool hide wing spy

each whom miss fought hurry nor

[ai]

[i]

[ɔ:]

[i:]

[u:]

2. 按要求写出下列动词的各种形式。

原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词	现在时第三人称单数
	ate			
fight				
		flown		
			hiding	
				draws

3. 按要求进行句型转换。

1) Both of the magazines are instructive. (改为否定句)

2) A clock can neither talk nor walk, _____?
(完成反意问句)

3) Some of my classmates tried to go to the Great Wall by bike last Sunday. (就划线部分提问)

4) How fat the pig is! (改为以 what 开始的感叹句)

5) 仿照示例: 将下列各两句连成一个句子:

示例: Who is that young man?

I don't know...

→ I don't know who that young man is.

A) Where is your friend from?

I want to know...

B) What did your uncle tell you in the letter?

Tell me...

C) Why does the bat come out only at night?

A lot of people don't know...

D) How many story-books has he lent you?

Do you remember...

4. 完成下列句子。(注意“前”、“后”的译法)

1) Her aunt bought this watch _____ (两星期以前).

2) We saw an American film _____ (昨天放学后).

3) "Please wait for me here. I'll be free _____
(几分钟后).

4) My grandfather likes to take a walk _____.

(晚饭后).

5) My brother began to study biology _____
(大约半年前).

6) I remember the artist left for Shanghai _____
(在新年前几天).

5. 选择填空

1) Mr Smith _____ the side of his workmates in a basketball match last Friday.

A. take B. took C. takes D. has taken

2) The pianist has decided _____ to Australia next month.

A. move B. moved C. moving D. to move

3) She says she will live _____ her mother.

A. like B. look C. of D. from

4) Don't be afraid _____ the dog.

A. in B. on C. of D. from

5) Neither the teachers nor her friend _____ to help with her physics.

A. refuse B. refuses C. don't refuse D. won't refuse

6) The little boy _____ himself behind the door when he saw his father coming into the room.

A. hide B. hides C. hid D. hiding

7) Did you see anyone _____ football on the playground yesterday afternoon?

A. plays B. played C. playing D. plaied

8) The students hope _____ a good week-end.

A. have B. to have C. having D. had

9) _____ my friend, he told me not to walk in the tomato field.

A. As B. Like C. With D. For

第二课 LESSON TWO

一、学习提要

1. 词语:

- 1) answer a question (a letter, a telephone call)
回答问题 (回信、接电话)
- 2) on the other side (of the street, river) 在(街
道、河) 的另一边
- 3) plenty of=as many (much) as one needs
许多, 大量, 充足, 丰富
- 4) repair a bridge (a bike, a desk, a radio...) 修
理桥梁 (自行车、课桌、收音机……)
- 5) maybe=perhaps 也许, 可能
- 6) let sb do sth. 让某人干某事
- 7) take off (one's shirt, shoes, trousers...) 脱掉
(衬衣、鞋、裤子……), 其反义词组为 put on
(one's coat, cap, ...穿(戴)上(外衣、帽子、眼
镜……))
- 8) cut sth. open 把某物切开
- 9) make some drawings=draw some pictures
画些画
- 10) look straight at sb. (sth.) 直视某人 (某物)
- 11) turn against 背叛

- 12) take a look at sth. (sb.) = have a look at sth. (sb.) = look at sth. (sb.) 看了某物 (某人) 一眼
- 13) Why not do sth.? = Why don't you do sth.? 你为什么不干某事?

2. 语法:

进一步掌握宾语从句。

3. 课文:

要求在理解的基础上复述课文。

二、讲 解

(一) 词的用法

1. ask *vt.* 问, 请求, 要求

搭配: ask sb. sth. 问某人某事, ask (sb.) for sth. 请求 (某人) 给某物, ask sb. to do sth. 请 (要) 求某人干某事, ask + 宾语从句, 问、要求……

例句:

- 1) Excuse me, may I ask you the way to the post office? 对不起, 我可以问您去邮局的路吗?
- 2) He asked the nurse for some hot water and bread. 他请求护士给他一些热水和面包。
- 3) I have come here not to ask you for money but for leave. 我来这儿不是向您要钱而是请假的。
- 4) The teacher asked the students not to talk with one another during the test. 老师要求学生测验时不许互相交谈。
- 5) The policeman asked the young boy where he lived. 警察问那个小男孩住在哪儿。