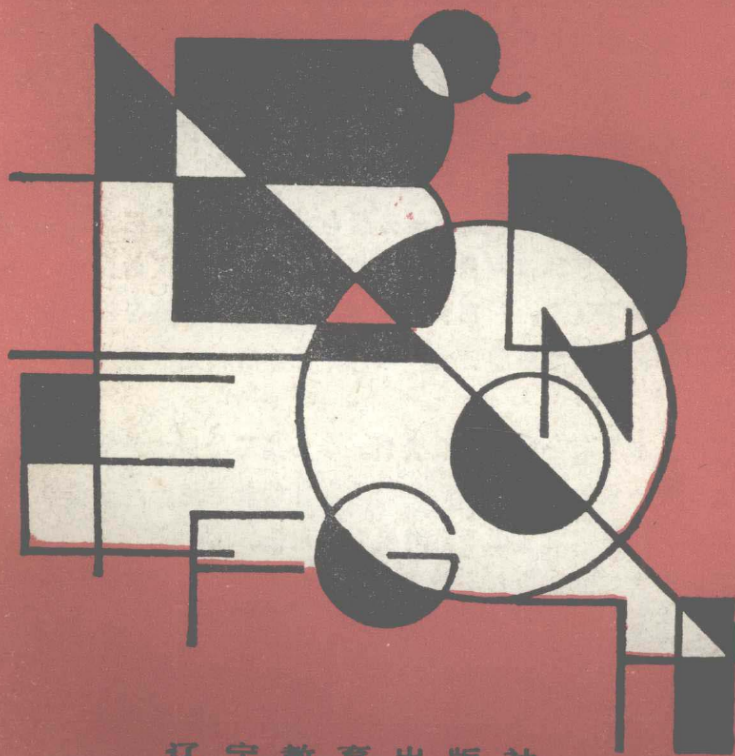


中学生 学习指导丛书

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初中英语 (第三册)



辽宁教育出版社

中学生学习指导丛书

初中英语

第三册

宋学侠 李春培 刘尚荣 编

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编者说明

教材是学生在校学习的主要材料。正确地指导学生理解和掌握教材，是全面提高教学质量的基本途径。为了帮助学生积极主动地学好教材，经省教育厅批准，我们编写了这套《中学生学习指导丛书》。

面向大多数中学生，指导他们理论联系实际地学好教材，教给必要的学习方法，培养学生的自学能力，是编写这套丛书的重要指导思想。内容尽量作到少而精，分量适当，有利于减轻学生的学习负担。各科均按章节编写，体例大体一致，主要包括以下几项内容：

一、目的要求：讲清该章（或单元）学习目的要求，力求明确、具体，便于学生把握。

二、内容提示：不泛泛地分析教材内容，把着眼点放在重点、难点上，讲清知识结构，突出具有实践意义的内容。

三、练习辅导：利用简短的文字，说明教材练习设计意图，解答问题的思路和要点，培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

本丛书实行分科主编负责制。参加编写的同志是中学教研员和第一线的骨干教师。他们有丰富的教学经验，熟悉学生和教材，内容有较强的针对性和实用性。

由于编写时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，希望同学和老师提出意见，以便修改。

《中学生学习指导丛书》编委会

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Lesson 1

学 习 要 求

I. 掌握 be going to 结构的含义和用法。其句型为:

肯定式: I'm going to see a film this afternoon

否定式: I'm not going to have any lessons.

疑问式: Are you going to have geography this year?

特殊疑问句: What's Jane going to do this evening?

II. 复习元音音素[i:]和[e], 掌握读这两个音的元音字母或字母组合的拼读规则。

III. 熟记并运用下列词组和习惯用语:

have a swim 游泳

go to the cinema 看电影

do one's lessons 做功课

work hard at 努力学习

do one's best 尽某人最大努力

play football 踢足球

play volleyball 打排球

have geography 上地理课

be back 回来

look fine	看起来气色好
Grade Two	二年级
be good at	擅长于...
do well in	在... (方面) 学得好 (做得出色)
work for	为...工作

学 习 提 示

(一) 疑难解析

1. Are you going to have a swim?

你去游泳吗?

have a swim = go to swim = go for a swim = go swimming, “去游泳”。

2. I'm going to play football.

我要去踢足球。

play后接球类名词时,要视球类的不同,根据汉语表达习惯译成不同意思。此外,球类名词前一般不加冠词。

如句型 c 中的:

play volleyball 打排球; play tennis 打网球

3. Do you often go to the cinema?

你经常去看电影吗?

go to the cinema = see a film “去看电影”。go在这里意为“去出席”、“去观看”。又如:

go to school 去上学; go to work 去上班

4. I'm going to see a film this afternoon.

今天下午我要去看电影。

注意 this afternoon 前不加介词 in。

在表示时间的名词前，如果有 this、that、next、last 等词修饰时，前面一般不再用介词。本课中出现的还有：

this year 今年，this term 这学期，next year 明年，
this evening 今天晚上，last year 去年，this Sunday
这个星期天。

5. No, I don't think so.

不，我想不是。

注意在表达否定意义时，英、汉两种语言词序的不同，此句不可说成：I think not so. 又如：我认为他不对。

误：I think he is not right.

正：I don't think he is right.

6. It's September, and we're back at school.

(现在)是九月了，我们都回到了学校。

1) 句中 it 指时间，本身无词义。又如：

It's seven o'clock in the morning.

(现在)是早晨七点钟。

此外，it 还可指天气和距离等。如：

① It's a fine day today.

今天天气好。

② It's very far to school.

学校离得很远。

2) be back 意为“回来”。如果后跟名词，要用介词(见 VI.)；如果后跟副词，则不必用介词。如：

be back home 回家, be back here 回到这儿

7. We're in Grade Two this year.

今年我们上二年级了。

Grade Two (二年级)要大写,前边无冠词,
而且词序恰与汉语相反。又如:

Class One 一班, **Lesson Three** 第三课

Room Four 第四室, **Page Ten** 第十页

8. I'm going to work hard at it.

我要努力学习它。

work hard at 意为“努力从事于(或研究)…”。如
果后接某学科,就是“努力学习”这一学科的意思。试
比较:

- ① We are **working hard at** English.

我们正在努力学习英语。

- ② We are **working hard** at school.

我们正在学校里努力学习。

9. I'm not very good at maths,...

我的数学不太好,...

be good at意为“擅长于...”,“在...学(做)得好”。

又如:

- ① I'm good at swimming.

我擅长游泳。

- ② He's good at playing volleyball.

我排球打得很好。

10. I'm going to do my best this year.

这学期我要尽最大努力。

do one's best 意为“尽力去做”。又如:

We must do our best to study English well.

我们一定要尽力把英语学好。

(二) 双基归纳

I. 语音

字母 e 和字母组合 ee, ea, ie 的拼读规则:

- e { [i:] be, he, we, me, these, Chinese
[e] bed, red, let, set, get, leg, hen, pen, ten,
yes, tell, well, them, then, best, help,
rest, text, next, guess, letter, desk, when,
better, seven, lesson, very
- ee [i:] bee, see, three, tree, green, need, sleep,
sheep, week, jeep, sweep, street
- ea { [i:] tea, teach, seat, meat, speak, read, easy,
clean, please
[e] head, bread, heavy, ready, weather, peasant,
breakfast
- ie [i:] piece, field

II. 句型与语法

1. be going to 的含义主要有三:

1) 表示“即将发生的事”。如:

① We're going to have geography this year.
今年我们将开地理课。

② They're going to do their lessons after school. 他们将在放学后做功课。

2) 表示主观打算“在将来某时要做的事”。如:

What are you going to do this evening?

今天晚上你打算做什么？

I'm going to write letters.

我想写信。

3) 表示主观判断“将来肯定要发生的事”。如：

① Look at the clouds, it's going to rain.

看那乌云，肯定要下雨。

② He's very ill, I'm afraid he is going to die.

他病得很重，恐怕他危在旦夕。

(关于 be going to 的用法参见本课练习2)

2. 一般现在时，现在进行时和 be going to 在含义和用法上的区别。试比较：

① What do you usually do after school?

放学后你们通常做什么？

② What are you doing now?

你们现在正在做什么？

③ What are you going to do this afternoon?

今天下午你们将做什么？

(关于三者区别参见本课练习3)

3. 下列句子的译法：

① I hear physics isn't easy.

我听说物理不容易(学)。

② Wei Fang says she's going to help me.

魏芳说她要帮助我。

③ I think I can do better than last year.

我想我能比去年做(学)得更好。

④ My classmates say I draw well.

我的同学说我画得好。

II. 单词和习惯用语

1. do 短语:

do one's lessons	做功课
do well in	在……方面学(做)得好
do more speaking	多说
do one's best	尽某人最大努力
do one's homework	做家庭作业
do morning exercises	做早操
do some cleaning	清扫

2. 频度副词在句中的位置

sometimes, often, usually 和 always 等均属频度副词, 它们一般应放在行为动词的前面, 但表示强调时, 有的(如 **sometimes**)可放在句首或句尾(见练习4)。如果谓语是系动词 be, 则放在 be 的后面。如:

- ① He **is always** ready to help others.

他随时准备帮助他人。(在be后面)

- ② Wang Ping **often plays** volleyball after class.

课后王平经常打排球。(在行为动词前)

- ③ She **usually gets up** at six in the morning.

她通常在早晨六点钟起床。(在行为动词前)

- ④ **Sometimes**, Wei Fang walks to school.

有时, 魏芳步行上学。(在句首表示强调)

3. 词的合成

将两个或两个以上的词合成一个新词, 这是一种常见的英语构词方法。

我们学过的复合名词有:

- 1) 名词 + 名词

newspaper 报纸, wall-newspaper 墙报
classmate 同学, volleyball 排球
birthday 生日, football 足球
policeman 警察, picture-book 图画书
school girl 女学生, dining-room 食堂

2) 形容词 + 名词

blackboard 黑板

3) 名词 + 动名词

handwriting 书法, 书写

思考与练习

I. 用括号中动词的适当形式填空:

1. He always _____ his lessons after supper.
He _____ his lessons now.
He _____ his lessons tomorrow morning. (do)
2. We often _____ in the school factory.
We _____ in the school factory now.
We _____ in the school factory tomorrow. (work)
3. The boy often _____ his mother after school.
The boy _____ his mother now.
The boy _____ his mother this evening. (help)
4. _____ she usually _____ English in the morning?
_____ she _____ English now?
_____ she _____ English tomorrow morning?
(read)
5. Peter _____ in his book every day.

Peter is in his book now.

Peter will be in his book tomorrow. (not write)

I. 朗读下列句子，指出句中划线部分的词性：

1. Comrade Li is not good at English, and he needs help. I'm going to do my best to help him. ()
()

2. I have a lot of work to do this afternoon. First I'm going to work for the wall-newspapers. After that I'm going to do my homework. ()
()

3. Look at the children near the river. What are they doing? They are planting trees. Some are digging, some are planting. Some are carrying water, others are watering the trees. () ()

4. Have you a watch with you? ()
I'm watching the boys playing. ()

5. Never have cold water. ()
Please water the flowers. ()

II. 阅读下面的短文，然后回答所附问题：

(I) A Clock's saying

People call me a clock. I have a round face. On it there are three hands: an hour hand, a minute hand and a second hand. The second hand is longer than the minute hand and the minute hand is longer than the hour hand. The hour hand is the shortest of the three and the second hand is the longest. I have no

arms, but my hands turn round and round. I have no legs or feet, but I can stand on the table. I have no mouth, but I can tell the time. A watch can tell the time, too. It is smaller than I.

1. *How many hands are there on a clock?*

What are they?

2. *Which hand is the longest of them?*

3. *Which hand is the shortest?*

4. *Is a clock bigger than a watch?*

(I) How Old Are They?

Bill, Tom, Marry and Anna are brothers and sisters. I don't know how old each of them is. I only know that one of them is eighteen, one is fifteen, one of the boys is sixteen and one of the girls is seventeen. I also know Bill is older than Mary but Anna isn't.

1. *How old is Bill? He is _____.*

2. *How old is Tom? He is _____.*

3. *How old is Mary? She is _____.*

4. *How old is Anna? She is _____.*

Lesson 2

学 习 要 求

I. 掌握 be going to 的特殊疑问句及回答。其句型为:

- 1) What are they going to do this Sunday morning?
- 2) When are you going to do your homework?
- 3) Where are they going to have the match?
- 4) Who's going to give the talk?

II. 了解句子成分——主语和谓语。

III. 复习元音音素[æ]和[ei], 掌握元音字母a和字母组合ay的拼读规则。

IV. 掌握下列词组和习惯用法:

have a match	举行比赛
give a talk	做报告
by the way	顺便
write a letter to sb.	给某人写信
over there	在那边
the day after tomorrow	后天
this Sunday morning	这个星期天的早晨
next Saturday afternoon	下个星期六的下午
be at home	在家
See you later.	回头见。