5 学习指导和测试

—— 初中英语第五册

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刘锡铭 谢国钢

上海教育出版社

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使用说明

本书配合现行初级中学课本(人教版)英语第五册,供学生和教师使用。

本书按教材的课文顺序逐课编写,每课分"Learning Points (学习要点)"、"Guiding Notes (学习指导)"和"Selfe-valuation(自我测试)"三部分。在"学习要点"里,我们针对学生学习中的疑难,列出教材课文中语音、词组、句型和语法等方面的要点,帮助学生归纳。在"学习指导"中再按"学习要点"的编号逐条作深入浅出的解说,帮助学生掌握各课重点,解决疑难。我们给每课编了自我测试题,又在期中和期末安排了综合测试题。试题的知识覆盖面广,题目形式多样,适用于不同层次的学生及时测定自己的学习成绩;教师也能获得反馈信息,正确评估教学效果。

《学习指导和测试》分初中英语第一,二册,第三册,第四册,第五册,第六册五本。由上海市部分区教育学院英语教研员和有经验的中学教师编写。由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中若有不妥之处。请读者指正。

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LESSON ONE

Mi We seemed that the bearts were venting.

I. Learning Points:

- 1. 注意 war 和 fool 中黑体字母的发音
 - 2. to hear from
 - 3. to miss soon soon soon soon age
- 4. between
 - 5. to fight about
 - 6. to be on the side of (take the side of) 2. Have you near from Joan recently
 - 7. far away
- 8. on earth
- 9. with a smile
- 10. just like
- 11. in a hurry was many used mayle now off (1 and
- 12. to spy on
- 13. to drive off
- 14. to stop doing
- 15. neither ... nor ...
- 16. to have ... as ...
- 17. to be afraid
- 18. I think he will be back in a month.
- 19. Do you know (whom) they are waiting for?
- 20. Can't you see I am a bird?

21. It seemed that the beasts were winning.

II. Guiding Notes:

- 1. A: 注意单词 war 的发音。以前所学的单词中 ar 字母组合通常读作 [a:],例: hard, dark, car, arm, army, large, farm, far 等。但在单词 war 却读作[wo:],类似的单词以前学过的有 warm等。
 - B: 本课出现的单词 fool 中的字母组合 oo 读作[u:],以前学过的单词中有很多都是这个读音,例: tooth, soon, moon, noon, food, spoon, school 等, 这是字母组合 oo 的通常读音之一。字母组合 oo 的另一通常读音是读作[u],例: foot, good, stood, book 等。但是也有个别例外,读作[A],例: blood。
- 2. Have you heard from Joan recently?

句中的 "to hear from" 相当于 "to get a letter from",意思是"收到……的信",和"to write to somebody (给某人写信)"相对。

- 例: 1) Do you often hear from your parents? 你经常收到你父母的来信吗?
 - 2) Father works in Beijing. He writes to us twice a month.

父亲在北京工作。他一个月给我们写两封信。

3. She said she missed us very much.

句中的"to miss" 相当于 "to think of", 意思是 "想念,思念"。此外,还有其它的意思,如:

"to be late for" or "not to take", "错过,没赶上"。例: You have missed the first bus. You will be

late.

你没有赶上第一班车。你要迟到了。

4. Long long ago, there was a war between the birds and the beasts.

句中的"between"(介词)意思是"两者之间"。如果连接代词时必须用宾格。

- 例: 1) The final match is between you and him. 决赛在你与他之间进行。
 - 2) It is something between a cup and a bowl. 这东西既像杯子, 又像碗。

与 "between" 意思相近的另一个介词是 "among"。 但它通常表示的是两者以上的中间。

- 例: 1) We can see the new building among the trees. 我们能看见树林中的那幢新楼房。
 - 2) The Changjiang River is among the longest rivers in the world.

长江是世界上最长的河流之一。

有时 between 也可以用在两个以上事物的中间。

5. No one knows what they fought about.

句中的"to fight about"意思是"为什么战斗"。 "about"(介词)在本句中的意思是"为了……"。但 "about"还有一些其它的解释和习惯用法。

1) 有关一个人的性格和外貌方面。

例: He has something about him.

他那个人有两下子。

在口语中经常用于称赞的意思,表示说话人对谈及的那个人的精力、智力、性格、特点等方面的深刻

印象。与此相反的意思,则说:

He has nothing about him.

他那个人一无可取。

- 2) "关于,论及"。
 - 例: I know nothing about the matter, 我不知道这件事。
- 3) "What about …?"意思是"……怎么样?"。通常用于口语中,用来提出建议或是对先前的主张提出询问。 后面常常接名词、代词或动名词。

Atageri eri bus

- 例: (1) What about having a game of tennis? 打一场网球怎么样?
- (2) What about you? 你怎么样?
 - (3) What about the film? 那部电影怎么样?
- 6. He thought and thought, then decided he must try to be on the side of the winners.

句中的 "to be on the side of" 意思是"在……的一边", 相当于"to take the side of"。因而上句也可以改写成: …, then decided he must try to take the side of the winners.

7. So he watched from far away.

句中的"so"是连词,起承上启下的作用。句中"far away"意思是"离……很远"。

例: The United States of America is far away from our country.

美利坚合众国离中国很远。

8. "What on earth are you doing here?" a bird shouted at him.

句中的"on earth"意思是"究竟,到底"。用以加强问句的疑问语气。

- 例: 1) What on earth did he do yesterday? 他昨天究竟做了些什么?
- 2) The teacher couldn't understand why on earth he always copied other's homework.

老师不理解他到底为什么总是抄袭别人的作业。

- 9. "Can't you see I am a bird?" the bat said with a smile. 句中的"with a smile"是由介词"with"加名词构成的介词词组。在句中相当于副词,修饰动词"said",作状语用。有关此用法,将在第三课举例。
- 10. "Look, I have wings, just like you."

句中的"just"(副词)意思是"恰好,正好",相当于"exactly"。"like"是介词。

例: She looks just like her father.

她看上去真像她父亲。

"like"也可以作形容词、名词和动词。

例: 1) They are as like as two brothers.

他们就像一对兄弟。

句中的"like"(形容词)意思是"和……一样像; 就像"。

2) Have you ever seen the like of it? 你看见过这样的事情吗?

旬中的"like"(名词)意思是"同样(同类的)人(或事情)"。

我不喜欢抽烟。

句中的"like"(动词)意思是"喜欢"。

11. So the bat left the birds in a hurry and went over to the beasts.

句中的"so"是连词。起承上启下作用。句中的"in a hurry"(介词词组)意思是"匆忙",作状语。"hurry"在句中是名词。它还可作动词,意思是"匆忙,赶紧"。

例: He got up late. He hurried to school without breakfast.

他起床晚了,没吃早饭就赶紧到学校去。

12. "Are you spying on us?"

句中的"to spy on"意思是"窥探"。是指暗中监视某人,侦察某人。

例: The policeman is spying on the thief to know what he is doing.

警察正监视着那小偷想知道他在干什么。

13. So the beasts drove him off.

句中的"to drive off"意思是"赶走"。

例: At last they drove off the foolish man: 最后他们赶走了那蠢人。

与"to drive off"相反的词组是"to take back"。

- 例. They wouldn't like to take him back. 他们不愿收留他。
- 14. ..., they decided to stop fighting.

何中的不定式短语"to stop fighting" 作谓语动词 "to decide"的宾语。"to stop+动名词"的意思是"停

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止在做的事"。

例: Stop talking, and listen to me carefully.

停止讲话, 仔细听我讲。

"to stop+动词不定式"意思是"停下来,去做某事"。

例: They stopped to have a rest.

他们停下来,休息一会儿。

15. Neither beasts nor birds would have the bat as their friend ...

句中的"neither ... nor ..." 意思是"既不……也不……"。常常用于连接两个相同的句子成分:

1) 连接两个主语: (这时谓语动词和邻近的主语在数上要一致。)

例: Neither you nor he is right: 你和他都不对。

这句也可改为两句简单句。

You are not right. He is not right, either.

2) 连接两个宾语:

例: I have neither money nor time. 我既没有钱也没有时间。

3) 连接两个表语:

例: That's neither mine nor yours. 那既不是我的,也不是你的。

4) 连接两个谓语:

例: He neither drinks nor smokes: 他既不喝酒,也不抽烟。

5) 连接两个状语:

例: He got there just in time, neither too early nor too late.

他正好及时到那儿, 既不早, 也不晚。

16. Neither beasts nor birds would have the bat as their friend, ...

句中的"to have ... as ..." 意思是"把……作为", 其中的"as"是介词。与此相同的词组还有"to look on ... as ...",意思是"把……看作为"。

例: We look on our teachers as our friends. 我们把老师看作是我们的朋友。

17. ..., so he was afraid to leave his home:

旬中的"to be afraid"意思是"害怕"。后面常接 3 种形式。

- 1) to be afraid of +名词或代词。 例: He is afraid of a dog. 他怕狗。
- 2) to be afraid + 动词不定式。 例: I am afraid to walk alone at night, 我害怕夜晚独自一人行走。
- 3) to be afraid + that 引导的宾语从句。 例: I am afraid that I'll be late. 我恐怕要迟到了。
- 18. I think he will be back in a month.

句中的"he will be back in a month"作 think 的 宾语。关于宾语从句将在第二课中重点学习,这里从略。但应注意以下两点:

1) 如果主句的谓语动词是一般现在时、现在完成时和一

、般将来时,宾语从句中的谓语动词可以用各种时态。

例: (1) Comrade Wang tells us he works in the steel plant.

王同志告诉我们他在那家钢厂工作。

(2) I have heard that he has come back already.

我听说他已经回来了。

(3) I know Mr Zhang went to Beijing three days ago.

我知道张先生是三天前到北京去的。

2) 当主句谓语动词是 think 或 believe, 宾语从句 如果 是否定的,习惯上通常否定在主句中,而宾语从句则 用肯定的。

例:我认为他不会推时来这儿。通常译成:

I don't think that he will come here on time. 句中的 "in"(介词)用于将来时, 意思是"在……以后"。

例, He will be back in an hour.

他一小时后回来。

用于将来时,表示"在……以后"意思的介词有"in"和"after"。他们的区别通常在于,"in"表示在一段时间以后,而"after"则表示在某个具体时间以后。

- 例: 1) She will finish the work in five hours. 五个小时后,她就能完成这工作。
 - 2) She will be back after three o'clock. 她三点钟以后回来。
- 19. Do you know who (whom) they are waiting for?

句中的"who they are waiting for"作"know"的 宾语。这种由连接代词或连接副词引导的宾语从句,要 用陈述句的语序,即主谓语次序不能颠倒。这点必须要 注意。

例. 1) I want to know what he said. 我想知道他说什么。

2) She asked me when I began to learn English. 她问我什么时候开始学英语的。

句中的"to wait for"意思是"等候……"。

- 例: 1) I am waiting for an old friend of mine. 我正在等我的一位老朋友。
- 2) When I got to the station, I saw him waiting for a train, too.

当我到达车站时,我看见他也正在等火车。

20. Can't you see I am a bird?

这是一句否定疑问句,表示提问者对某事持有的肯 定意思。用否定形式提问, 以加强语气。 例: 1) Isn't it right?

- 难道这不对吗?
- 2) Don't you see the words on the blackboard? 难道你没有看见黑板上的字吗?
 - 3) Can't you do it again? 难道你不能重做一遍吗?
- 21. It seemed that the beasts were winning.

句中的"It seemed that ..." 是一种句型, 意思是 "看起来好像……"。"it"是形式主语,放在句首。真正 的主语是 that 引导的从句。

注意"seem"这个词通常有两种用法:

- 1) It seems 后接 that 引导的从句。 例: It seems that you were lying: 看起来你刚才在撒谎吧。
- 2) 在简单旬中后接形容词或动词不定式。
 - 例: (1) It would not seem good to do so: 看起来这样做不太好吧。
 - (2) You don't seem to be quite yourself today.

你今天好像身体不太好。此句也可转换为 "It seems that ..." 的句型。It seems that you aren't quite yourself today.

III. Self-evaluation:

1. 语音。10%

1) 找出黑体部分发音不同的词。

(1) A. are B. large C. far D. war (2) A. fool B. foot C. tooth D. soon (3) A. neither B. three C. thank D. tooth (4) A. spy B. girls C. boys D. refuse (5) A. whom B. where C. what D. when

2) 根据所给音标写出单词,使句子意思完整:

(1) I often from my grandfather. H left three years ago. [hiə] (2) of my classmates a priz at last. [wʌn] (3) He often comes to school in a ['hʌri] 2. 汉英互译: 15% 1) 英译汉: (1) with a smile (4) to fight about
(2) of my classmates a priz at last. [wʌn] (3) He often comes to school in a ['hʌri] 2. 汉英互译: 15% 1) 英译汉:
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(3) He often comes to school in a
['hari] -2. 汉英互译: 15% 1) 英译汉:
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1) 英译汉:
1) 英译汉:
(1) with a smile (4) to fight about
(2)
(2) in three days (5) to call out
(3) to fly over
2) 汉译英:
(1) 等候 (4) 支持某人 150 111
(2) 谈论 (5) 过了一会儿
一一(3) 究竟
3. 按括号里的要求写出相应的词。10%
1) month (复数)
2) hide (过去分词)
3) who (宾格)
4n) one (序数词)
5) behind (反义词组)
6) win (名词)
7) drive off (反义词组)
8) smile (现在分词)
9) drive (対夫式)
10) good (最高级)
4. 用所给动词的正确形式填空: 10%