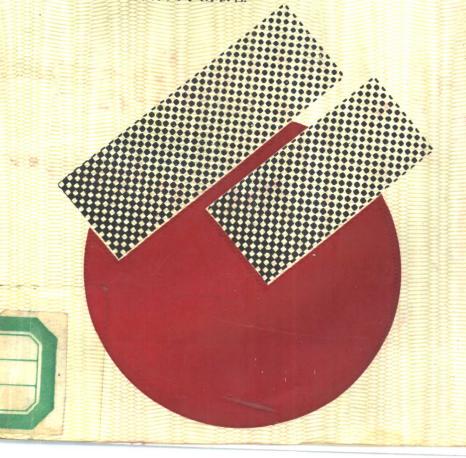
每日学英语

AN ENGLISH LESSON EACH DAY

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每日学英语

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前 言

学习英语,贵在不懈和积累。每天学一点,积少成多,积沙成山,日复一日,不愁功不成也。我们编写这本《每日学英语》 便是遵循这种要义。

该书将初中英语中的语言要点、语法项目、应掌握的词句、容易出现的错误、容易混淆的词语、应该知道的背景知识等,按它们在课本中出现的顺序,分成12个月,每天列一题目供读者研读。每个题目之后都附有几个小练习来巩固这一题目之所学。对每个题目都有简要明了的说明,并备有明晰的答案。读者不必花大气力,每日便必有所得。

此外,英语学习亦贵在有兴趣。我们对上述要目的编写首 先考虑的是不增加读者的负担,而是要提高他们学习英语的 兴趣。所以,我们编写的题目大多妙趣横生,使读者学而不厌, 不知不觉地学得知识。

本书除对在校初中学生有极大裨益外,对中学英语教师、 对有志自学英语而水平相当的读者,肯定都会有所帮助的。

编者们都是在中学英**语教学**与教研战线上富有经验、成 绩斐然的教师。

由于时间仓卒,书中难免错漏,敬请读者不吝赐教。

JANUARY

Jan. 1 哪一个说得对?

【题目】One day Smith met Helen for the first time. Here are their greetings (问候语). Which one is right?

- A. S: "How are you?" H: "How are you?"
- B. S: "How are you?" H: "Very good. Thank you."
- C. S: "How do you do?" H: "How do you do?"
- D. S: "How do you do?" H: "How are you?"

【说明】当两人第一次见面时,双方的问候语都用"How do you do?",而不用"How are you?".前者可译为"您好"或"久仰",而后者的确切含义是"你身体好吗?"。

【答案】C.

Jan. 2

想一想,填一填

【题目】	用所给名词的复数形式填空:
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- 1. What are these? They are _____ (radio).
- 2. There are some (knife) on the desk.
- 3. I have three ____ (pencil-box).
- 4. There are a lot of sheep) in the field.
- 5. Her two ____ (child) are both at school.

【说明】可数名词的复数形式通常是在其后面加-s或-es构成,如books, radios, pencil-boxes. 但以f或fe结尾的名

词,在变为复数时,要先把f改为v,再加-es,如knife→knives, leaf→leaves. 有少数名词的复数形式不规则,如 man→men, child→children。另外,有个别名词的单复数形式相同,如 sheep, Chinese 等。

【答案】1. radios 2. knives 3. pencil-boxes 4. sheep 5. children

Jan. 3

知识窗

【题目】选择正确答案:

- 1. What shall we do in _____ today?
 - A. lesson B. class C. text
- 2. Six is very easy.
 - A. Lesson B. Class C. Text
- 3. There are twenty in the school.
 - A. classes B. lessons C. texts
- 4. We'll learn the tomorrow.
 - A. class B. lesson C. text

【说明】lesson, class 和 text 这三个名词的具体含义是不尽相同的。

class 可指"课堂",也可指"一节课"。如:

We have no classes in the afternoon.

lesson 指教科书中的一课,或作"一节课"解。当作"一节课"解时,lesson 可与 class 换用。如:

This textbook has twelve lessons.

How many lessons (classes) do you have every day? text 指课文本身, 有时也指课本 (=textbook), 如:

Let's read the text. 让我们读课文。

This text suits my students. 这本课本适合我的学生。

【答案】1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C

Jan. 4 不可数名词的数量表示法

【题目】用英语写出下列短语:

1. 1 碗肉 2. 7 盘鱼 3. 3 盒茶叶 4. 5 张纸 5. 一 笔钱

【说明】英语中表示不可数名词的数量,有时用"量词+of+不可数名词"这一形式表示。其数量的多少通过量词本身表示出来。这些量词中有些就是容纳该物质的容器。如:a cup of tea 一杯茶; five bowls of rice 五碗米饭; two plates of bread 两盘面包; a glass of water 一杯水。

【答案】1. a bowl of meat 2. seven plates of fish 3. three boxes of tea 4. five pieces of paper 5. a sum of money

A Riddle (谜语)

The teacher writes on me with chalk. My face is black. I cannot talk. What am I?

KEY: a blackboard

Jan. 5 some 与 any 的一些用法
【题目】用 some 或 any 填空:

1.	There are	books on the table. Ther	e aren't	
	pencil-boxes near	the books. But there are		flowers
	near them.			

2. Are there glasses on the table?

Yes, there are But there isn't water in		
the glasses.		
3. Is there milk in the glasses, too?		
No, there isn't		
【说明】some 的意思是"一些"、"有些",可用来修饰可		
数名词和不可数名词,常用在肯定句中。如:		
There is some fish on the plate. 盘子里有些鱼。		
Please give them some apples. 请给他们几个苹果。		
any 的意思是 "一些", 也可用来修饰可数名词和不可数		
名词,常用在否定句和疑问句中。如:		
Is there any bread on the plate? 盘子里有些面包吗?		
There isn't any milk in the glass. 玻璃杯里没有牛奶。		
Are there any books on the desk? 课桌上有些书吗?		
有时 any 也可用在肯定句中, 其意思是 "一点也"或"任		
何"。如:		
He did the work without any difficulty. 他做这工作毫无困		
难。		
Any time will do. 什么时候都行。		
【答案】1. some, any, some 2. any, some, any		
3. any, any		
Jan. 6 It's time to与 It's time for		
【题目】请用 to 或 for 填空:		
1. It's time go to school.		
2. It's timelunch.		
3. It's time go to bed.		
4		

4. It's time class.
5
6. It's time have supper.
7. It's time the meeting.
【说明】 "It's time to…"和 "It's time for…" 虽然形式不
可,但可表达同一意思,即"是干的时候了"。It's time to
后面跟的是动词原形,而 lt's time for 后面跟的是名词。如:
It's time to have supper = It's time for supper.
It's time to go to school=It's time for school.
【答案】1. to 2. for 3. to 4. for 5. to 6. to
7. for
Jan. 7 There be 与 have 的不同用法
【题目】用 have, has, are, is 填空:
1. There some water in the glass.
2. A clock usually two or three hands on its face.
3. He a nose, a mouth, two eyes and two ears on his
face.
4. There an old picture on the wall.
5. There some people in the room.
6. There not any books on the table.
【说明】 <u>英语中表示"存在"的"有"要用</u> there be 结构。
表示所属关系的"有"要用"主语+have"结构。
【答案】1. is 2. has 3. has 4. is 5. are 6. are
an. 8 音节与音节的划分

【题目】指出:下列单词中各含有几个音节?

month, picture, man, lesson, pioneer, oranges, twenty, student, sheep, window, eighteen, flower, homework, blackboard, middle

【说明】英语的单词至少包含一个音节。每个音节一般有一个元音字母或元音字母组合。在元音字母或元音字母组合前后,可以有一个或几个辅音字母。单独一个元音字母也可以构成一个音节。例如: I。

以上例词是一个音节的单音节词。此外,含有两个音节的称为双音节词,含有三个或三个以上音节的称为多音节词。例如:doctor,behind,colour,banana,family.

另外,辅音 [m], [n], [l] 若出现在音节末尾,而其前面又有一个其他辅音时,也构成一个音节,叫成音节。如 apple [ˈæpl] 一词就有两个音节。

【答案】1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2

A Proverb

Well begun is half done. 好的开头是成功的一半。

Jan. 9

重读音节

【题目】用国际音标给下列单词注音,注意标出重读音节及次重音:

father, banana, behind, Chinese, eighteen, begin, eleven, grandma, homework, Monday, cinema, seventy

【说明】在读双音节或多音节词时,至少有一个音节读得重而清楚,这个音节称为重读音节。其余音节相对地读得轻而弱,称为非重读音节。有时一个多音节词有两个重音,一

个是主要重音,另一个是次重音,或两个都是主要重音。

国际音标的重音用[']表示,次重音用[']表示。例如: worker ['wə:kə], peasant ['pez(ə) nt], television ['teli,viʒ(ə) n], sixteen ['siks'ti:n].

【答案】father ['fɑːðə], banana [bəˈnɑːnə], behind [biˈhaind], Chinese ['tʃaiˈniːz], eighteen ['eiˈtiːn], begin [biˈgin], eleven [iˈlevn], grandma [ˈgrændmɑː], homework [ˈhəumwəːk], Monday [ˈmʌndi], cinema [ˈsinimə], seventy [ˈsevnti]

Jan. 10

趣味阅读

The Longest Word in English ---- Smiles

It is the last lesson before the holidays. The students are very happy. Their English teacher is very happy too. Their teacher plays some nice games with them. He sings some nice songs with them, and then he goes to the blackboard and writes "SMILES" on it.

"This is one of the longest words in English," he says to the class.

All the students laugh, and then one girl stands up and says, "Why is it one of the longest words in English?"

The teacher says nothing for a few seconds. Then he smiles and says, "Because there's a mile between the first letter and the last."

【题目】指出下列单音节词或双音节中的重读音节是开音节还是闭音节:

1. me 2. be 3. my 4. time 5. like 6. grade 7. beside 8. map 9. pencil 10. much 11. picture 12. window

【说明】开音节和闭音节是重读音节中最主要的两种类型。开音节以发音的元音字母结尾,或以"辅音字母(r除外)+不发音的元音字母e"结尾,如be,go,nine,name等都是。闭音节以一个或几个辅音字母(r除外)结尾而中间只有一个元音字母,如hen,fat,stand,front等。

【答案】1. 开音节 2. 开音节 3. 开音节 4. 开音节 5. 开音节 6. 开音节 7. 重读音节为开音节 8. 闭音节 9. 重读音节为闭音节 10. 闭音节 11. 重读音节为闭音节 12. 重读音节为闭音节

Jan. 12

病句诊所

【题目】请将下列英语译文中的错误改正过来:

1. "这是你的衬衣吗?" "不,不是我的。" Wrong: Is this your shirt?" "No, it's not my." Right:

2. 这是魏芳和王林的房间。

Wrong. This is Wei Fang's and Wang Lin's room.

Right:

【说明】1. my 和 mine 都是物主代词,但 my 是形容词性物主代词,作定语,修饰其后面的名词,如 my friend, my

cup 等。mine 是名词性物主代词,相当于"my十名词"。上面第1题中"不是我的"的具体含义是"不是我的衬衣",因而要用 mine (=my shirt),而不用 my。

2. 当表示两人或几人共有某物时,英语中名词所有格的 形式,只需在最后一个人名后面加's。

【答案】1. "Is this your shirt?" "No, it's not mine."

2. This is Wei Fang and Wang Lin's room.

Jan. 13

病句诊所

【题目】请将下列英语译文中的错误改正过来:

1. 我们都是少先队员。

Wrong: We all are Young Pioneers.

Right: 12 247 out Your Frenewis

2. 我和迈克在二班。

Wrong: I and Mike are in Class Two.

Right: Me and I are in Classian

【说明】1. all 通常放在动词 be 之后。

2. 英语中当主语为并列的几个人时,人称代词的排列顺序与汉语不同,1要放在最后,you 放在最前,如:You and he. He and I, You, he and I.

【答案】1. We are all Young Pioneers.

2. Mike and I are in Class Two.

Jan. 14

不可忽视的逗号

【题目】下面每组两个句子的意思各是什么?

Do you know her mother?
 Do you know her, mother?

2. Are you going to come with your friend Li Hong? Are you going to come with your friend, Li Hong?

【说明】上面每组的后一句中加入逗号后,逗号之后的人由被问及的第三者变成了被问的对象,句意当然要发生变化了。由此可见,标点标号的有无,常引起句子意思的变化。汉语如此,英语亦然。

【答案】1. 你认识她妈妈吗?/妈妈,你认识她吗? 2. 你要和你朋友李红一起来吗?/李红,你要和你朋友一起来吗?

Jan. 15

语音小测验

【题目】根据所给音标和字母组合的读音规则,填上单词中的所缺字母:

- 1. [a:] You ly, n wise, h 2 ys, sk vy t
- 2. [a:] $dr \underline{a} \underline{\omega}$, $sm \underline{a} \underline{1} 1$, $t \underline{a} \underline{1} k$, $sh \underline{o} \underline{\gamma} t$
- 3. [i:] th ℓ se, f ℓ eld, cl ℓ n, f ℓ
- 4. [a:] h M'd, st &Y, cl & {s, gl ∞ ≥s

【说明】1. 字母组合 ear, ur, er, ir 读 [e:]; 2. 字母组合 aw, or 读 [o:], al 在大多数辅音前 (f, m除外) 读 [o:]; 3. 字母 e 在开音节中读 [i:],字母组合 ie 在辅音前读 [i:], ea, ee 读 [i:]; 4. 字母组合 ar 在词尾或在辅音字母前读 [o:], ass 读 [o:s]。单词中的所缺字母应根据这些读音规则补齐。

【答案】1. early, nurse, hers, skirt; 2. draw, small, talk, short; 3. these, field, clean, feet; 4. hard, star, class, glass

Proverbs

Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。 Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。 Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

动词,起及物动词的作用。这类短语动词中的介词不能丢掉。

【答案】1. What are you listening to?

2. Please look at this new picture!

Jan. 18

你会译吗?

【题目】 "Can I help you?" 怎样译?

【说明及答案】 "Can I help you?" 既是商店售货员、图书馆管理员、旅店及招待所服务员的用语,又可用于其他场合。类似的说法还有"May I help you?"和"What can I do for you?"等。当把这些用语译成汉语时,应视不同的场合而异。如某人在做某事,你想帮忙,便说:"Can I help you?"这时可译为"需要我帮忙吗?"如果是商店的营业员对顾客说"Can I help you?"或"What can I do for you?",就要译成:"你要买什么吗?"如果是图书管理员对来借书的人说这些话,就应译为"你借什么书?"因此,在翻译时一定要注意场合的不同。但"Can you help me?"是自己在需要别人帮忙时的用语。它只有一种译法:"你能帮个忙吗?"

A Riddle

What has four feet sitting on four feet waiting for four feet? (KEY: A cat sitting on a chair waiting for a mouse.)

Jan. 19 a (an) 和 one 的区别

【题目】用 a, an, one 填空:

1. There are three plates and _____ bowl on the table.

2. How many hours are there in _____ day?

3. There are sixty minutes in ____ hour.

- 4. I have two brothers. ____ is Jack, the other is Peter.
- 5. ____ elephant is heavier than ____ horse.

【说明】a或 an 是不定冠词,可表示某一类事物。以辅音音素开头的词前用 a,以元音音素开头的词前用 an。a (an)也可表示数量,有"一"的意思。如:

I have a good friend.

She is an English teacher.

I have a mouth, a noise and two eyes.

one 一般用作数词,表示"一"、"一个",但数的概念比 a 强烈。此外,one 还可用作形容词或代词。如:

I have one brother and two sisters.

"How many story books do you have?" "I have one."

I have a watch. It is a good one.

【答案】1. a 2. a 3. an 4. One 5. An, a

Jan. 20

趣味阅读

Yes and No

Tow friends are having a picnic (野餐) together. Their names are Jim and Tim. Tim is very lazy. On the first evening of their holiday, Jim says to Tim, "Here's some money. Go and buy some meat."

"I'm too tired," answers Tim. "You go."

So Jim goes to buy the meat.

Later he comes back. He says to Tim, "Now here's the meat. Please cook it."