

疑 难
答 问

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初 3 英语

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前 言

中学生在学习英语的过程中都会遇到一些疑难问题，这是制约他们学好英语的主要障碍之一。为了帮助广大中学生排除这一障碍，我们编写了这套《疑难答问—英语》丛书。

本丛书共三册，分别与初中一、二、三年级的新编教材相配套。各册所涉及的内容，均选自相应年级的教材。其疑难问题，都是根据英语资深教师多年的教学经验和各年级学生在学习经常遇到的问题而定，因此具有较强的普遍性和针对性。本丛书可以有效地帮助广大中学生解决英语学习中的疑难问题，还可以提高他们英语学习的效率和水平。

为了便于学生使用，各册中的疑难问题均按单元顺序编排，采用明确的问答形式集中解答各单元的疑难问题，使学生能够尽快掌握每一单元的难点和重点，同时，在每个单元后还附有单元练习题，以利于学生自我检测学习效果。

在众多初中英语辅导教材中，这是一部有特色的答疑解难丛书。我们衷心希望这套丛书能成为每个中学生学习英语的得力帮手，他们在遇到疑难问题时，认真阅读本丛书便可茅塞顿开、疑消难解。

本套丛书由林立和季燕审编并通阅全稿。赵秀兰编写了Unit 1—6 和第一学期期中测试；田淑琴编写了Unit 7—12 和第二学期期中测试；王昭编写了Unit 13—18 和第二学期期末测试；张云霞编写了Unit 19—24 和第一学期期末测试。本册在编写过程中佟裕功和葛运鸿对部分稿件进行了修改，在此表示感谢。

由于编写时间仓促、水平有限，如有不妥之处，敬请赐教指正。

编 者

一九九六年六月

作者简介



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1982年毕业于北京师范学院英语专业,1987年获美国纽约州立大学布法罗分校教育硕士学位,1994年获新加坡南洋理工大学教育学院英语教学高级证书。参加过英语工具书、教学辅导参考书的编写,并有论文及译著出版。



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张云霞 现任北京教育学院宣武分院二部中学英语教研员、宣武区中学英语教学协会秘书长。自1977年起任英语教师14年，教研员5年。担任初三英语教研员工作4年。具有较丰富的教学经验。并著有多种书籍。

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day

一、疑难问题解答

问：如何写英语贺卡？

答：写英语贺卡应注意以下几点：

- 1) 称呼：指祝贺人对被贺人的称呼，一般写在贺卡的左上方，如：To dear teacher; To my dearest parents 等等。如称呼某某先生或某某夫人，则不用加 to，如：Mr and Mrs White。
- 2) 贺词：通常写一些固定的祝贺用语，如：Happy Birthday! (生日快乐)。With Best Wishes for a Happy New Year. (致以新年最良好的祝愿)。也有一些是预先印制好的，还可以根据实际情况写一些简短的表示感谢和良好祝愿的话。
- 3) 祝贺人签名：写在贺卡的右下方。姓名前常加 from，如 From your student Mike，但前面也有不加 from 的。

问：形容词一般都放在所修饰的名词前，为什么“Nothing difficult”! 中的形容词放在了所修饰的词的后边？

答：一般情况下，形容词和名词连用时，形容词放在名词的前面。如：He is a very clever boy. (他是一个很聪明的男孩。) I can see a lot of beautiful flowers. (我可以看见很多漂亮的花。)

但形容词和不定代词连用时，形容词习惯上放在后面。我们学过的不定代词包括：something, anything, nothing,

somebody, anybody 和 nobody 等等。如: I have something important to tell you. (我有一些重要的东西要告诉你。) Is there anything wrong with your bike? (你的自行车有什么毛病吗?)

问: maybe 和 may be 有什么区别?

答: maybe 是副词, 是“很可能”、“大概”的意思。是美国的用法, 在英国多用 perhaps。如: (美) I'll leave for home maybe. (英) I'll leave for home perhaps. (我可能动身回家。)

may be 是情态动词 may + be, 用作句子中的谓语动词, 是“可能是”的意思。如: You may be right. (你可能对。) He may be a teacher. (他也许是个教师。)

问: thank you for 和 thank you to 有区别吗?

答: 有。Thank you 是“谢谢你”。如果要对已做的某事表示感谢, 则用介词 for。如: Thank you for your help. (感谢你的帮助。) Thank you for sending me such a nice present. (谢谢你寄来这么好的礼品。)

Thank you to 后接不定式, 是对未发生的事表示感谢, 一般译为“请你”、“劳驾”。如: I thank you to hand me the chalk. (请你把粉笔递给我。) I will thank you to close the door. (劳驾把门关上。)

问: sometime 和 sometimes 意思一样吗?

答: 这两个词都是副词, 但意思不同。sometime 用在过去时的句子里是“曾经”、“某个时候”的意思。如: I saw him sometime in May. (我五月的某个时候看见过他。)

sometime 用在将来时的句子里是“总有一天”、“某日”的意思。如: He will come sometime. (他总要来的。)

sometimes 是“有时”的意思。如：We often go there by bus, but sometimes on foot. (我们经常乘汽车去那儿，但有时也步行去。)

some time 分开写，作为副词词组表示“任何时候”，作为名词词组表示“一些时间”的意思。如：Please come over some time. (随时过来玩吧!)

问：All right 和 That's all right 有什么不同？

答：这是两句口语中用的答语，意思不同。All right 是“行”、“好”的意思，一般用于表示“赞同”一个意见。如：“Let's go for a walk, shall we?” “All right.” (“我们去散步好吗？”“好”。)

That's all right. 意为“没有关系”。它是表示对别人抱歉的安慰语。如：“I'm sorry I forgot to bring you the book.” “That's all right.” (“对不起我忘了给你带书。”“没关系。”)

二、自我检测

I. 辨音

- () 1. A. sport B. for C. short D. work
() 2. A. came B. late C. many D. take
() 3. A. read B. meat C. ready D. eat
() 4. A. throw B. flower C. snow D. grow
() 5. A. with B. think C. earth D. both

II. 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1. English is an _____ subject. (important)
2. It rained _____ last night. (heavy)
3. “Good _____!” he said to me. (lucky)

4. Help _____ to some fish, please. (you)
5. Please do it as _____. (usually)

III. 用动词的适当形式填空

1. Listen, the teacher _____ (talk) to us now.
2. Jim _____ (go) to see Uncle Wang twice a month.
3. _____ he _____ (wash) his face every morning?
4. What _____ you _____ (do) now?
5. My father often _____ (have) a walk after supper.
6. Your uncle never _____ (drink) tea, does he?
7. It _____ (get) colder and colder now. You'd better
_____ (put) on more clothes.
8. I _____ (hear) the news two weeks ago.
9. He _____ (not wait) until six o'clock yesterday.
10. Lily _____ (not walk) to school last Friday. She
_____ (go) there by bus.
11. I _____ (buy) a new bike next year.
12. _____ you _____ (wear) a red dress last night? No,
I _____ (wear) a blue one.
13. Don't go out. It _____ (rain).
14. Be careful. The car _____ (come).
15. If it _____ (not be) windy tomorrow, we _____
(fly) a kite.

IV. 选择填空

- () 1. Happy _____ Day! Here are some flowers
_____ you.
A. Teachers'... for B. Teacher' s... for
C. Teachers'... with D. Teacher' s... to

- () 2. You're ill. You'd better _____ in bed.
A. to stay B. stay C. staying D. stayed
- () 3. Jim is going to give us a _____.
A. talking B. talk C. to talk D. talked
- () 4. We heard _____ last week.
A. interesting something
B. interesting anything
C. something interesting
D. anything interesting
- () 5. His friend calls _____ Jim _____ short.
A. he... for B. him... for
C. him... in D. her... for
- () 6. Thank you _____.
A. for come B. to coming C. for coming D. come
- () 7. She enjoyed _____ music.
A. listen to B. listening to
C. to listen to D. listening
- () 8. Here are some postcards _____ you.
A. to B. of C. for D. with
- () 9. In China the first name is the _____.
A. given name B. family name
C. middle name D. full name
- () 10. In England the last name is the _____.
A. given name B. family name
C. middle name D. full name
- () 11. We _____ to buy a map of China.
A. think B. thinking C. want D. will want

- () 12. Tomorrow _____ my birthday.
A. will B. is C. are D. is going
- () 13. Have you _____ to read? No, _____.
A. anything... something
B. nothing... anything
C. anything... nothing
D. something... nothing
- () 14. The man's name is Robert Thomas Brown. You can call him _____.
A. Mr Robert B. Mr Thomas
C. Mr Brown D. Mr Bob
- () 15. Shall we meet at seven? _____.
A. Right. B. All right
C. Sure D. That's all right.

V. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏意思相应的答语

A

B

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| () 1. Don't call me Mr Bob. | A. James. |
| () 2. What did Jim's parents call him when he was a baby? | B. OK. I won't. |
| () 3. Did you do housework last Sunday? | C. I'm not sure. |
| () 4. What is your full name, please? | D. Yes, I did. |
| () 5. Shall I give Tom a present? | E. That's a good idea. |
| () 6. I want to talk about English names. | F. Yes, do please. |
| () 7. May I call you Meimei? | G. Of course, if you wish. |
| | H. My name is Mary Joan Shute. |

- () 8. What are you going to do tomorrow?

VI. 补全对话

A: Hello, Li Lei.

B: _____, Lin Tao. _____ are you these days?

A: I'm _____, thanks. And _____?

B: I'm _____, _____. _____ you _____ a good holiday?

A: Oh, yes. _____ you?

B: I _____, too.

A: _____ you, Li Lei.

B: _____.

VII. 阅读短文，选择正确答案

In a Coffee Shop

Mr Martin went into his usual coffee shop one morning, and sat on one of the seats at the counter(柜台). Many other people came in also, but most of them did not stay long.

After fifteen minutes, a young man and a young woman came in. There were only two empty seats at the counter, one on Mr Martin's left, and the other on his right. The woman sat on one, and the young man on the other, but Mr Martin immediately offered(主动提出) to change places with the young man so that he and the young woman could be together.

"Oh, that isn't necessary," the young man said, but Mr Martin insisted(坚持). When the young man and the young

woman were side by side, the young man said to the young woman: "Well, this kind gentleman (先生) wanted us to sit together, so may I introduce myself? My name is Tom. What's yours?"

() 1. Mr Martin's seat was _____ the two empty ones.

A. before B. behind C. between D. among

() 2. Mr Martin offered to change places in order to _____.

A. let the young man and the young woman introduce themselves to each other easily

B. let the young man and the young woman be closer

C. letting them introduce themselves to each other easily

D. letting them be closer

() 3. Mr Martin thought _____.

A. the young man and the young woman were good friends

B. the young man and the young woman were stranger to each other

C. the young man would ask the young woman her name

D. the young woman and the young man would thank him very much

() 4. When the young man said, "May I introduce myself?" _____.

- A. the woman would feel surprised
 - B. Mr Martin would feel surprised
 - C. the woman would be thankful
 - D. Mr Martin would be disappointed (失望)
- () 5. Which title do you think is the best?_____.
- A. An Interesting Thing
 - B. A Coffee Shop
 - C. Tom and Mr Martin
 - D. A Little Misunderstanding (误会)

VII. Ann 将要过生日，用英语写一封给 Ann 的生日贺卡

Unit 2 The sports meeting

一、疑难问题解答

问: good 和 well 有什么区别?

答: good 和 well 都是“好”的意思。good 是形容词, 在句中可作定语和表语。如: That is a good book. (那是一本好书。) Her handwriting is good. (她的书法很好。) well 是副词, 在句中作状语。如: He works very well. (他工作得很好)。此外, well 可指人的身体好。如: My parents are well. (我父母身体很好。)

问: 形容词的最高级形式前都加 the, fastest 和 best 也是最高级, 却没有 the, 为什么?

答: 形容词的最高级前的确要加 the。如: Li Ming is the tallest in our class. (李明是我们班里最高的。) Lesson Three is the most interesting of the three. (第三课是三课中最有意思的。)

副词的最高级前可以不加 the。如: Who comes earliest in your class every morning? (每天你们班谁来得最早?) 而 fastest 和 best 恰好是副词 fast 和 well 的最高级, 因此, 不加 the。

问: Which sport are you in today? 句中的 in 是什么意思?

答: in 是一个很活跃的介词。在这个句子中是“take part in (参加)”的意思。即: Which sport are you taking part in? (你参加什么体育项目?)

此外, in 还有 at home 的意思。如: Is your mother in? =