中等教育自学丛书

初中英语导读与测试

(下册)

明天出版社

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中等教育自学丛书 初中英语导读与测试 (下 册)

《初中英语导读与测试》编写组

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内容提要

本书向读者提供以现行初中英语教材内容为基础的系统 简要的英语语音及语法知识和各种形式的实践练习。分上、 下两册:上册内容是语音、语法知识和有关练习,以及对统 编初中英语课本一、二册中出现的重要语言现象的简明解说; 下册内容是对初中英语课本三——六册中出现的重要语言现 象的简明解说和多篇阅读练习材料。练习均附有答案。两册 内容都注意在初中教材基础上,适当地增加了知识的深度与 广度。本书可作为初中英语教材的自学辅助材料,也可供学 过初中英语教材的读者系统复习巩固之用。

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《中等教育自学丛书》是本社组织部分有多年实践经验的教学、教研人员编写的。

这套丛书的编写, 有以下特点:

- 1. 以教育部颁发的各科教学大纲和教材为依据,既重视知识的传授, 更重视能力的培养和智力的开发, 旨在培养使用者的阅读习惯, 使他们掌握阅读方法, 激发阅读兴趣, 提高阅读能力。
- 2. 以单元为单位编排,把握每一单元知识、能力训练的 重点,把握相同单元之间的纵横联系,既重视知识、能力训练的系统性,又重视训练的阶段性、循环性。
- 3. 单元前规定学习要求,提示单元阅读方法;分课导读授以必要的知识,导以阅读线索和步骤;单元后附测试题,复习巩固单元知识,掌握能力训练要点,培养举一反三的习惯和能力。
- 4. 注意了训练的梯度。不管是知识导读还是单元测试、综合测试题,都注意了各方面的层次。

本丛书的编写力求体现科学性、实用性和启发性。编写过程中注意吸收最新信息和同行们的成功经验, ——谨向提供经验的同志们致以衷心的谢意。限于水平,不足之处尚难免,敬请读者批评指正。

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PART ONE(第一部分) (1) 和天司

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EXPLANATIONS (问题解说)

34. I'm going to see a film this afternoon. 今天下午我将去看电影。(II-1)

be going to+原形动词,这种结构表示即将发生的动作、情况或打算做某事。如:

They are going to have a football match after class.
下课后他们将进行一场足球赛。

My grandma is going to be seventy next Monday.
下星期一我奶奶就七十岁了。

I'm afraid it's going to rain. 恐怕要下雨了。

Are you going to watch TV this evening? 今晚你 打算看电视吗?

这种结构的特殊疑问句的语序是: 疑问词 + be + 主语 + going to do + 其它成分。如:

When are we going to meet again? 什么时候我们再见面?

Where are they have a meeting this Saturday after-noon?本星期六下午他们将在什么地方开会?

What are you going to do the day after tomorrow? 后天你(们)准备做什么?

当疑问词作主语时用陈述句语序。如:

Who is going to meet my aunt at the station at six? 六点钟谁到火车站接我的姑母?

Who are going to have sports on the playground? 谁将在操场进行体育活动?

35. What are you going to do this evening? 今天晚上你打算做什么? (II-2)

表示即将发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示将来的时间状语连用。在 this 或 next 引导的时间状语前面一般 不加介词。如:

Are you going to have an English party this Saturday evening? 这个星期六晚上你们开英语联欢会吗?

The American friends are going to visit China next week. 下个星期美国朋友将访问中国。

36. We' re back at school. 我们回到学校。(Ⅱ-3) be back 意为"回去"、"归来", come back 意为"回来", 它们的意思和用场有所不同。如:

Hello! You are back. 喂! 你回来了。

When did you come back? I came back last night. 你什么时候回来的? 昨夜我回来的。 Mother is waiting for me. I must be back now. 母亲在等着我, 现在我必须回去。

The new term begins. Boys and girls are back at school. 开学了,孩子们都回到学校。

37. My classmates say I draw well, and my hand-writing is good. 我的同班同学说,我画得好而且写得好。

(Ⅲ—4)

well 是副词,用来修饰动词,在表达健康情况时, well 可以当作形容词用。如:

He does well in maths. 他数学学得好。

Do you know how to learn English well? 你知道怎样才能学好英语?

I don't know the place very well. 我不太熟悉那个地方。

Mr Black gets on well with his students. 布莱克先生与他的学生们相处融洽。

"How are you?" "I'm very well. Thank you?" "你好吗?" "很好, 谢谢!"

You don't feel well, do you? 你觉得不太舒服,是吗? good 是形容词,用来修饰名词或作表语。如:
He is a good friend of mine. 他是我的一位好朋友。
Her composition is good. 她的作文好。
good 可用于名词之前,well 则不能。如:
She speaks good English.

She speaks English well. 她英语说得好。

38. Are we going to have a meeting this week? 本 周我们开会吗? (II—11)

have +名词,可用来表示各种不同的活动,其意思根据不同的词组而定。如:

have breakfast (吃早饭), have lessons (上课), have sports(进行体育活动), have medicine(吃药), have a good time (玩得愉快), have a rest (休息一会儿), have a look (看一看), have a swim (游泳)

以上词组中,have 是实义动词,其否定式和疑问式要用助动词构成。如:

The boy doesn't have medicine. 这个男孩不吃药。

Did you have a good time last Sunday? 上星期天你玩得愉快吗?

When does she usually have breakfast? 通常她什么时间吃早饭?

39. He is at home. 他在家。 (Ⅱ—13)

Is Mr Li at home? 李先生在家吗?

I don't want to stay at home. 我不想呆在家里。

在表示"回家"或"在回家的路上"时, home 之前不用介词。如:

You may go home now. 现在你可以回家了。

I saw him on my way home. 在回家的路上我见到了他。

40. I have to look after her at home. 我必须在家照顾母亲。(I—32)

have to 和 must 在含义和用法上有不同。 must 表示客观需求,而 have to 近似汉语"不得不"。have to 随着人称和时间而变化。如

We must work hard at our lessons. 我们必须努力学习。

Something was wrong with his bike, he had to go home on foot. 他的自行车坏了,他不得不步行回家。

She is ill. She has to stay at home. 她有病,只好呆在家里。

否定形式 mustn't 和 don't have to 意思更不同。前者意为"一定不要",后者意为"不一定"。如:

You mustn't do it youself. 你一定不要自己做这件事情。

You don't have to do it yourself. 你不一定要自己做这件事情。

look after 和 take care of 意思相同,意为"照顾"或"照料"。look 常与介词或副词搭配,构成许多词组。如:
Look at this picture, please. 请看这幅图画。

What are you looking for? 你在找什么?

I looked around but I saw nobody. 我环视四周, 可

没有看到任何人。 In the same of war in well was I

If you don't know this word, you may look it up in your dictionary. 如果你不认识这个词,你可以查词典。 Don't look on me as a fool. 别把我看作是傻子。

41. Don't worry about John. 不要为约翰担心。 (Ⅱ-33)

句中的 about 是介词,常与某些动词搭配构成 词 组。如:

What are you thinking about? 你在考虑什么?
They are talking about the TV play. 他们正在谈论那部电视剧。

Don't tell her about it. 不要把那件事情告诉她。

42. John asked me to help him with his lessons this evening. 约翰要我今天晚上帮他复习功课。(II—32)

有些动词除要求有宾语外,还需要有不定式作为宾语的补足语,意思才完整。宾语连同宾语补足语也叫作复合宾语。 常见的这类动词有 ask, want, tell, wish, like help 等。

Mother asked me to go home early. 母亲要我早回家。
Father wants him to join the army, 父亲要他参军。

另一些动词如 let, make, see, hear, feel, watch 等后面接复合宾语时, 不定式要省略 to。如:

Let's learn from each other. 让我们互相学习。

We often hear him read English. 我们 经常听见他读 英语。 Did you see John come here? 你看见约翰来过这儿吗?

43. Long, long ago there lived a king. 很久很久以前有一个国王。(II—41)

英语中表示"某处或某一时间有某人或某物"时,常用引导词 there 引起句子。如:

There is a map on the wall. 墙上有一幅地图。

There are four seasons in a year. 一年有四个季节。

There once lived an old man in the forest. 森林里曾经住着一位老人。

There happened to be this magazine in the reading: room. 阅览室里恰好有这本杂志。

如果 there be 之后是并列主语, be 常随最近一个词的单、复数而变化。如: There is an egg and three tomatoes on the plate. 盘子里有一个鸡蛋和三个西红柿。当然 按语法形式应该是: There are

这种结构的疑问式和否定式如下:

Is there any ink in the bottle? 瓶子里有没有墨水?
How many students are there in your class? 你们班里有多少学生?

There are not any books on the desk. 桌子上没有书。
There is going to be a film this evening, isn't there?
今晚有电影,是不是?

44. He went to see the artist himself. 他亲自去见那

位画家。(II-41) and Said some miol see may bld

反身代词常用来加强名词或代词的语气,表示"亲自"的意思。如:

I am going to ask our teacher myself. 我要亲自去问老师。

She does some washing herself. 她自己洗衣服。

Yes, it was Lenin himself. 是的, 正是列宁本人。

反身代词也可以作句子的宾语。如:

Comrade Lei Feng never thought of himself. 雷锋同志从不考虑自己。

The child is too young to look after himself. 这孩子太小还不会照管自己。

Zhang Hai-di taught herself several foreign languages。 张海迪自学了好几门外语。

45. In five minutes he finished drawing a very beautiful horse. 他五分钟之内就画好了一匹很好看的马。 (Ⅱ —41)

in 引导的时间状语可以表示 "在……","过……后"或 "在……内"。如:

The bat doesn't come out in the day. 蝙蝠在白天不出来。

We must finish writing the composition in one and a half hours. 我们必须在一个半小时内写完作文。

He will be back in a week. 他过一个星期就回来。