

初 中

英语辅导资料



上海外语教育出版社

初中英语辅导资料

朱大为 金伟廉编

上海外语教育出版社

Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

一九八一年

初中英语辅导资料

朱大为 金伟廉编

上海外语教育出版社出版

(上海东体育会路 166 号)

解放日报印刷厂印刷

新华书店上海发行所发行

787×1092毫米 1/32 1.5印张 28千字

1981年12月第1版 1981年12月第1次印刷

印数: 1—465,000册

统一书号: 7218·044 定价: 0.15元

说 明

为了帮助初中学生打好英语基础，我们编写了这本书。全部内容包括十四个练习和一个综合练习，其中十二个练习是由两部分内容组成的：（一）语言基本训练；（二）阅读材料。基本训练部分是按初中一、二年级英语进度安排的，供学完全日制十年制初中英语第三册的学生使用。阅读部分选编了十二篇短文，以逐步培养学生的阅读和自学能力。初中各年级学生均可参考使用。

各校可根据需要在平时教学中选用其中有关的内容，也可在学生假期以作业方式有计划地布置给学生，以利于巩固学生已学的英语知识，为以后的学习打下更坚实的基础。

在本书编写过程中，承陈少敏同志给予指导和帮助，特此表示感谢。

由于编写时间比较仓促，错误和不当之处在所难免，希望广大师生批评指正。

编 者

1981.9

封面设计：陶千棠



统一书号：7218·044

定 价：0.15 元

目 录

Exercise One (一般现在时和现在进行时)	1
Exercise Two (过去时)	3
Exercise Three (一般将来时)	5
Exercise Four (一般过去时和过去进行时)	8
Exercise Five (时态)	11
Exercise Six (名词)	13
Exercise Seven (代词)	17
Exercise Eight (形容词)	20
Exercise Nine (形容词和副词)	24
Exercise Ten (介词)	27
Exercise Eleven (情态动词)	30
Exercise Twelve (疑问词)	32
Exercise Thirteen (四种疑问句)	34
Exercise Fourteen (数词)	36
A Comprehensive Exercise(综合练习)	38

Exercise One

一般现在时和现在进行时

I. 英译汉(两种时态对比):

一般现在时

现在进行时

1. I don't write him every week.

I am not writing him but doing my homework.

2. Does she usually read English in the morning?

Is she reading English?

3. You often play the piano.

You are playing the piano.

4. The boy helps his mother after school.

The boy is helping his mother.

II. 用动词的适当时态填空:

1. Usually the students _____ (work) in the school factory.
But now they _____ (work) in the library.
2. What _____ Mary often _____ (do) every evening?
She often _____ her lessons.
_____ she _____ (do) her lessons now?
No, she _____.
3. Sometimes I _____ (weed) the playground.

But I _____ (weed) the vegetable fields now.

II. 汉译英:

1. 你看上去很疲倦。

2. 我想她在家。

3. 他弟弟要这支钢笔。

4. 他们懂英语。

提示: 当动词不是用作动作动词时, 虽在说话的同时发生, 我们仍应用一般现在时。

如: think, like, look, want 和 understand 等。

IV. 阅读下列短文并译成汉语:

It's January and we are now having our winter holidays. During the holidays, we must not play all the time and do no work. We must make a time-table, when to work and when to play. There's a saying — Play while play, work while work, it makes Jack healthy and wise. If only play and no work or only work and no play, it will make Jack a dull (呆笨的) boy.

Exercise Two

过去时

I 写出下列动词的过去式:

forget _____	put _____	try _____
find _____	stand _____	leave _____
ring _____	rest _____	fly _____

II. 用 "before" 或 "ago" 填充:

1. Where were you two days _____?
2. We lived in a small town _____ liberation.
3. My parents visited factories and schools the day _____ yesterday.
4. The teachers had a sports meet a month _____.

III. 把下列各句变成否定句和疑问句,

1. I was a tractor driver.

2. We began to learn English three years ago.

3. My father taught me Chinese last Sunday.

4. He had his supper at nine yesterday evening.

IV. 用下列表格中的单词和词组造句:

例: I was in a factory in 1950.

I, We He, They She It Her daughter	was were	in Shanghai in a factory a doctor workers	yesterday this morning two weeks ago last month
There	was were	a meeting some plays three classes a basket-ball match	in 1950 before liberation

V. 阅读下列短文并译成汉语:

During the winter holidays, we are going to celebrate (庆祝) the Spring Festival. According to (按照) China's old custom (习惯), it's the most important feast (节日) of the year. It's a sign of a new start. People say, "A good beginning is half done." That's why we Chinese take it as an important event (大事) and we must always work harder and do better than the year before.

Exercise Three

一般将来时

I. 用动词的适当时态填空:

1. I _____ (be) in Grade One now. I _____ (be) in Grade Two next year and I _____ (have) three new subjects.
2. Where _____ you _____ (go)? I _____ (go) shopping. _____ you _____ (buy) any shoes? Yes. And I _____ (buy) a jacket, too.

I. 英译汉:

1. My sister is sixteen now, she will be seventeen next year.

2. I am going to give him the story-book soon, and he will read it this evening.

3. I am going to show you first before you try.

4. He is not going to wait very long.

II. 汉译英:

1. 我打算花两小时做数学作业。

2. 你准备努力学习英语吗?

3. 我们打算将来当教师。

4. 明天你在这里吗？

5. 昨夜我姐姐十一点钟上床。今晚她要早些上床。

IV. 阅读下列短文并回答问题：

The Cat and the Bell

There were many mice (老鼠) in a house. The man of the house got a cat. The cat killed many of the mice.

Then the oldest mouse (老鼠) said, "All mice must come to my hole tonight, and we will think what we can do about this cat."

All the mice came. Many mice spoke, but none knew what to do. At last a young mouse stood up and said, "We must put a bell on the cat. Then, when the cat comes near, we shall hear the bell and run away and hide (藏起来). So the cat will not catch any more mice."

Then the old mouse asked, "Who will put the bell on the cat?"

No mouse answered.

He waited; but still no one answered.

At last he said, "It is not hard to say things; but it is harder to do them."

1. Why did all the mice come to the room of the oldest mouse?

2. What did the young mouse say?

3. What did the old mouse ask?

4. Who answered?

5. What did the old mouse say then?

Exercise Four

一般过去时和过去进行时

I. 回答下列问题:

What was Wei Fang doing at six o'clock the day before yesterday?

Here's Wei Fang's time-table for the day before yesterday.

(魏芳前天的活动时间表)

回答前天下列时间她在做什么?

例: 6:00 washed her face She was washing her face.

6:30	had breakfast	
7:00	went to school	
9:00	had a geography lesson	
3:00	read newspapers	
4:15	cleaned the classroom	
5:00	came home	
7:30	did her homework	

I. 用动词的适当时态填空:

1. It _____ (rain) all day yesterday.

2. Before 1949 my father _____ (live) a miserable life.
3. The pupils _____ (repair) desks and chairs in the classroom at that time yesterday.
4. _____ you _____ (have) a meeting yesterday?
Yes, we _____.
5. This morning I _____ (take) the No. 61 bus to the museum.
6. We _____ (have) a Chinese lesson at two yesterday afternoon.

II. 汉译英:

1. 这事发生在1976年4月5日。

2. 昨天, 我从图书馆借了一本杂志, 但是今天上午丢掉了。

3. 因为今天早上我起床晚了, 所以上学迟到了。

4. 今天下午你干了点什么? 我在电视里看了一出短剧。

5. 昨晚七点钟我在学唱新歌。

IV. 阅读下列短文并回答问题:

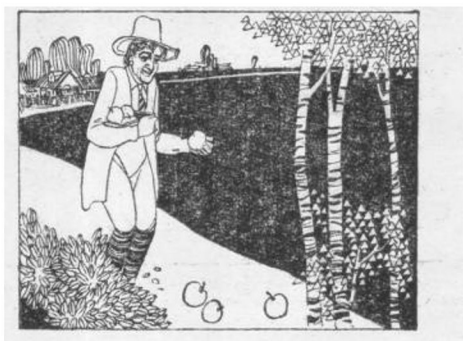
Do Not Throw (扔) Good Things Away

A man was going to the house of a rich person (人). As he walked along the road, he saw a box of good apples. He thought the rich man would give him nice food to eat. So he took the apples and threw them away into the

dust (尘埃).

He went on and came to a river. The river had become very big; so he could not go over it. Then he went back. He had eaten no food that day. He felt hungry. He came to the apples and he was glad to take them out of the dust and eat them.

Do not throw good things away; you may be glad to have them at some other time.



1. Where was the man going?

2. What did he see along the road?

3. Why did he not want to eat the apples?

4. What did he do to the apples?

5. Why could he not go to the rich man's house?

6. What was he glad to do?

Exercise Five

时态

I. 写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式、现在分词和过去式:

	第三人称单数形式	现在分词	过去式
give	_____	_____	_____
bring	_____	_____	_____
fly	_____	_____	_____
put	_____	_____	_____
drive	_____	_____	_____
leave	_____	_____	_____
stay	_____	_____	_____
speak	_____	_____	_____
finish	_____	_____	_____

II. 用动词的适当时态填空:

1. The doctor _____ (come) soon.
2. What _____ you _____ (do) these years?
I _____ (study) history.
When _____ you _____ (finish) your study?
I _____ (finish) it in two years.
3. Where _____ (be) you last year?
We _____ (be) in U.S.A..
_____ you _____ (learn) a lot there?