

# ENGLISH

## 标准化训练与教学

### 初中英语 第三册

编写组顾问 北京景山学校校长 崔孟明

赵学智 张爱文 唐永川 沈洁 编

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## 内 容 简 介

本书根据教学改革精神及教学大纲的要求而编写,共14课,包括be going to用法、句子成分、情态动词、联系动词、行为动词时态、形容词比较、动词不定式等语法内容及课文中的短语、句型。每课有重点知识分析,学习方法指导,标准化训练题及课外学习参考等内容,以配合教学、加强“双基”训练。

本书适用于初中学生、教师 and 广大青年读者。

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## 序

《标准化训练与教学》出版了。出版这套书，是为了在改善当前中学的教与学状况方面尽我们的一点微薄的力量。受片面追求升学率的影响，现在教学上“灌”的量大而乱，“灌”的方法又僵死。“题海”无边、作业多，考试繁，学生负担过重，“双基”（基本知识、基本技能）反而削弱，能力得不到锻炼。教师和学生的素质却得不到提高。这样下去，不利于国家的现代化建设，不利于学生德、智、体诸方面发展，不利于出人材。要改善这种状况，就要端正教与学的指导思想，除建立适宜的教学计划，切实改革教育、教学和考试方法外，针对“题海”弊端，建立一套加强基础，引导学生认识基本知识结构，提高学生运用“双基”能力的训练题目，也是很重要的。这肯定是中学教学改革的重要方面，这套书就是这方面的一种尝试。它突出知识结构（包括知识的纵的和横的关系等诸方面），并根据知识的规律划分出单元，作出“重点和知识分析”。这就从联系和对比等角度指出了基本概念、基本理论、基本计算、基本事实以及它们的一些基本关系，就把住了各段知识的“双基”训练，并指导了学生的学习方法。为了把知识结构与训练相结合，本书备有“解题方法指导”，着重指导“解题思路”。这就突出了思维的基本训练，使学生排除“就题论题”，注意培养“双基”运用的基本思路及程序。

这套书根据“双基”要求，编有“标准化训练题”，朝着“科学化”、“标准化”的方向改革。这套书指的标准化则是更广义的，它的主要内容是：

1. 训练的依据是教学大纲的要求，体现教学计划；
2. 训练的内容与所学“双基”诸内容具有对应性，可检查基本知识，又检查学生分析问题和解决问题的能力；
3. 训练的覆盖面大，涉及到教学的所有主要部分，而且往往带有各部分知识的交叉，综合和对比；
4. 训练的难度适当；
5. 训练题目的表达语和指导语要标准规范，尽量明确无误；
6. 训练的方式、题型较多，包括最佳答案选择型、因果选择型、多解选择题、配伍选择题、组合选择题、比较选择题、填空选择题、是非判断题、程序性选择题以及规范性的填空简答题、计算题、改错题等。有正面、侧面、反面不同角度的训练等等。

平时进行这种“标准化题”的训练可以比较好地把住基本的教学要求，又能减轻学生的负担，并方便师生教学上的反馈、控制、自我测试，达到提高教学质量的目的。

这套书的编著者大多是第一线有经验的教师，部分是教学研究人员。他们在教学改革中，特别是在落实“双基”和学生训练上有较丰富的实践。有些教师在“知识结构单元”的教法上卓有成效，有些教师在落实“双基”的训练程序上取得成绩。这套书中有许多标准训练题就是从他们的训练实

践中经过测试和科学比较筛选出来的。他们从实践中认识到片面追求升学率不但违背教学规律，而且建立在“猜题压题”的不可靠的基础上。平时抓住“双基”，搞“结构化”，抓住“标准训练”则负担轻、质量高，不但可以符合国家的要求，而且能面向大多数学生，减轻学生过重的负担。实践证明，平时能这样教学，升学不用突击，考试成绩也是好的。可喜的是，当前升学考试也进行科学化、标准化的改革，和教学规律一致起来。当然，由于这套书的整理比较仓促，所以难免出现不足和错误。我们诚恳地希望广大师生和社会青年读者多提宝贵意见，并跟我们一起进行学生训练的改革，提高教学质量。

编写组

1985年11月

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# Lesson 1

## 〔重点知识〕

1. 学习 be going to 的含义及用法。

2. 掌握以下短语和句型

(1) have a swim

(2) play football

(3) go to the cinema

(4) go to see a film

(5) have lessons

(6) do one's lessons

(7) be back at school

(8) It's good to do sth.

(9) work hard at sth.

(10) do better than

(11) do more speaking

(12) do one's best

(13) be good at

## 〔学习指导〕

例 1. 完成下列句子

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (我打算) play football  
this afternoon.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (他们准备) see a film this evening.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (你打算) do your homework in the evening?

(4) He's going to \_\_\_\_\_ (游泳).

(5) Are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ (上课)?

(6) She is going to \_\_\_\_\_ (做功课) at school.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ (真是高兴) to see you at school.

(8) You \_\_\_\_\_ (能做得更好) than last year.

**例 2 用所给动词的适当时态填空**

(1) We often \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football in the afternoon. but this afternoon we \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) football. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a new film.

(2) I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at six in the morning.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (like) English? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an English film this afternoon. (get) up at five tomorrow morning.

(4) What \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now? They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) over there.

(5) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) after



supper? We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV after supper.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for our teacher now? No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for Li Hong. We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) our lessons together this evening.

(7) Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Li Ming? He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter in the classroom. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to his father.

(8) What \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ (do) after school?

Sometimes we \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) English songs.

Sometimes we \_\_\_\_\_ (do) our lessons.

But this afternoon we \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for the wall-newspaper.

〔分析〕 当表示一个将来的动作或情况时我们可以使用 be going to 这个结构。我们已经学过现在进行时，其结构为 be + 现在分词，但 be going to 却表示将来的情况，这一点一定要注意。be going to 的否定式为 be not going to，疑问式为 Be + 主语 + going to。如 He is going to see a film this afternoon. He is not going to see a film this afternoon. Is he going to see a film this afternoon? be going to 意为“打算”“准备”。

have a swim 意为“游泳”，如果说“去游泳”可说 go swimming 或 go to swim。

如, I'm going swimming this afternoon.

今天下午我打算去游泳。

We are going to swim this afternoon.

我们今天下午准备去游泳。

play football 意为“踢足球”，进行某项球类运动可以用 play 如, play basketball “打篮球”，play volleyball “打排球”，play tennis “打网球”。

go to the cinema 意为“去看电影” “看电影也可以说 go to the film go to see a film.

如, He is going to the film tomorrow.

明天他准备去看电影。

We are going to see an English film tomorrow afternoon.

明天下午我们打算看一个英语电影。

have lessons 意为“上课”要注意 have 此处不再表示“有”这一概念，它已转为行为动词，此处意为“上”。

如, Are you going to have geography this term?

你们这学期准备上地理课吗?

We are going to have physics this year.

今年我们准备上物理课。

又如, When do you often have your breakfast?

你常常在什么时候吃早饭?

在这些句子中 have 都是作为行为动词来使用的，在最后一句我们之所以用 do 来提问就是这个原因。

Yes, I think so. 中的 so 是代词, 用来代替上面所提供的情况。

如, Is he writing to his father? Yes, I think so. =  
I think he is writing to his father.

do her lessons 意为“做功课”万万不可与前面所提到的 have lessons 相混淆。

如, They are doing their lessons.

他们正在做功课。

They are having their lessons.

他们正在上课。

It's September. 中的 it 是用来表示时间, 本身无词义。  
在初一年级我们学过这样的句子 What time is it? It's five.  
这两句中的 it 都是用来表示时间的。当表示时间, 距离, 长度, 天气时, 用 it 来作主语。

It is warm today. 今天天气暖和。

It is cold in winter. 冬天天气寒冷。

We're back at school. 中的 back 是副词 at 是介词。这种用法也是常见的。

如, They are back at home now.

他们现在回到家了。

When are they going to be back at the factory?

他们什么时候回到工厂?

It's good to do sth. 意为“干某事真高兴”。

如, It's good to get your letter.

收到你的信真高兴。

It's good to talk with you.

和你谈话真高兴。

work hard at sth. 意为“努力做某事”。

如, We all work hard at English.

我们全都努力学英语。

He works hard at all subjects.

他努力学习各门功课。

be good at 意为“擅长于……”

如, He is good at maths. 他数学学得好。

Xiao Li is good at singing.

小李擅长唱歌。

do better than 意为“比……做得更好”。

如, You can do better than last term.

你们可以比上期学做得更好。

She is going to do better than last month.

她将比上个月做得更好。

do more speaking 意为“多讲话”此处“多练口语”

We are going to do more speaking this term.

我们这学期打算多练口语。

Work for the wall-newspaper 意为“出墙报”

如, Are you going to work for the wall-newspaper  
this afternoon?

你们今天下午准备出墙报吗?

do one's best 意为“尽（某人的）力” 尽最大努力  
如, He is going to do his best to study English this year.  
他今年打算尽最大努力学习英语。

答:

1. (1) I am going to (2) They are going to (3) Are you going to (4) have a swim (5) have any lessons (6) do her lessons (7) It's good (8) can do better
2. (1) play, are not going to play, are going to see (2) get, am going to get (3) Do, like, do, am going to see (4) are, doing, are playing (5) are, going to do, are going to watch (6) Are waiting, am waiting, are going to do (7) is, is writing, is going to write (is writing) (8) do, do, sing, do, are going to work

### 〔标准化训练题〕

练习一、从下列各组答案中找出一个正确答案, 将其标号填在前面的括号内

- ( ) 1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning?
- A. are....going to do    B. do....doing  
C. will....doing        D. is....doing
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ you often \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema?
- A. Are....going        B. Do....go  
C. Do....going        D. Are....go

- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ all my friends again.  
A. It good to see      B. It's good of seeing  
C. It's good see      D. It's good to see
- ( ) 4. They are back \_\_\_\_\_ school now.  
A. on    B. at    C. out    D. of
- ( ) 5. We are going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work hard English  
B. working hard at English  
C. work hard at English  
D. to work hard in English
- ( ) 6. Li Ming is good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in maths      B. on maths  
C. at maths      D. to maths
- ( ) 7. This year he is going \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to do more speaking    B. do more speaking  
C. doing more speaking    D. to do more speak
- ( ) 8. She is going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do his best      B. do our best  
C. do your best      D. do her best

**练习二、**在下列各句的划线部分有一个是错的，找出这个错误，并加以改正

1. This term they are going to work on the wall-  
A B C D

newspaper.

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

2. We are going to do our best last year.

A B C D

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

3. All my classmate say I draw well, and my hand-

A B C

writing is good.

C D

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

4. I'm not very good in maths, but Wei Fang is going

A B C

to help me.

D

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

5. What are you going to do last Sunday?

A B C D

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

### 练习三、选择正确答案填空

I 1 a middle school student, I 2 at six every morning. After I 3, I 4. I 5 at seven. We 6 four lessons 7 the morning. We 8 Chinese, English and 9 subjects. We 10 English. We 11 it. We 12 do more speaking this term. We are going to 13 this

term.

- ( ) 1. A. is B. are C. am D. have
- ( ) 2. A. get up B. getting up  
C. am getting up D. is going to get up
- ( ) 3. A. am get up B. am getting up  
C. get up D. to get up
- ( ) 4. A. having breakfast B. have breakfast  
C. am having breakfast D. to have breakfast
- ( ) 5. A. go to school B. going to school  
C. go school D. to school
- ( ) 6. A. do B. have C. has D. does
- ( ) 7. A. at B. on C. in D. for
- ( ) 8. A. speak B. do C. work D. study
- ( ) 9. A. the B. this C. other D. these
- ( ) 10. A. are B. like C. see D. work
- ( ) 11. A. work hard for B. work hard at  
C. working hard at D. to work hard in
- ( ) 12. A. go to do B. going to do  
C. are going to do D. is going to do
- ( ) 13. A. do our best B. do their best  
C. do her best D. do my best

**答案**

- 一、 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A  
8. D



二、 1. C. for 2. D. this year 3. A. classmates  
4. Bat 5. C this

三、 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C  
8. D 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. A