

# 初中英语

# 达标、能力训练精要

(供初中三年级第一学期使用)(5)

科学技术文献出版社

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主 编 马俊明  
副主编 李宝忱  
编 者 李宝忱 尹玉成  
      湛 立 俞声弟  
      李国利

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## 内 容 简 介

京、津、沪重点中学特级教师、高级教师通力合作，编写了六套《初中英语达标、能力训练精要》。第五册是依据国家教委颁发的最新教学大纲、30个功能、意念项目和人民教育出版社现行教材，按课同步编写的读物。

每课均包括三部分内容：一、达标要求；二、训练精要；三、能力提高。第五册重点是词汇辨析、句型归纳，并侧重培养学生口语和阅读能力。口语练习力求围绕学校生活进行，阅读材料内容丰富、题材广泛。

本书可供初中在校学生、广大自学青年使用，并可作教师、学生家长参考用书。

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## 序 言

从初中起始学习英语的同学，上了第一堂英语课后都感到“能用英语同外国人讲话多么有意思啊！”好奇心促使同学们把英语课本一页一页地翻来翻去。这种心态说明大家有学习英语的强烈愿望，而且想快一点学会。但是，过了一年半载，有的同学就因难学而畏葸不前了。事实证明，只有好奇心是学不好英语的。要学好英语至少还要有三方面的思想准备：

1. **明确学习目的** 学习英语不是为了好玩，而是为了应用。用所学的英语做事，获取新的信息或同别人交流信息。用英语理解（听和读）别人的思想、感情，并用它表达（说和写）自己的思想、感情，从而达到双向交流的目的。

2. **注意学习的重点** 我们编的这套书既有英语基本知识，又有训练语言能力的各种练习。同学们要把学习的重点放在练习要点和训练能力上，侧重提高运用英语的能力。

3. **端正学习态度** 学习要有坚韧不拔的意志和一定能学好的信心。学英语不要三天打鱼两天晒网，而要下定不到长城非好汉的决心；细水长流，持之以恒，天天练习。

有了明确的目的和正确的学习态度，又能抓住重点，再加上科学的学习方法，就可以学好英语。

下面针对初中英语达标要求与能力训练谈谈学习方法。

1. **语言首先是有声的语言** 口语是第一性的。书面语是口语的记录，是第二性的。因此，学习本套书做练习时，

最好先口头做一遍，然后再笔头做，使口头和笔头结合起来，以收到事半功倍的效果。

2. 对照初中英语课本，明确每课的达标要求 按 要求学习，有的放矢，就能掌握学习的精要之处；集中精力，抓住重点。用心学习每课的基本知识——语音、语法和句型，以及单词和短语的用法。

3. 有准备地做练习 本套书的练习分两大类，无论做哪类练习之前，先要学会语言要点的说明和例句，而不要一翻开书就做练习，也不要看到一个练习就到书后查找答案。

此外，还必须认真独立完成提高能力的练习。这样就能把所学的语言知识转化为使用英语的能力。能力提高了才称得起达标，才能达到学习的目的。

恳请读者在使用本书时提出宝贵的意见和建议。

马俊明

1989年于北京

## 前 言

初中英语教学要面向全体，使学生人人达标、个个优秀，必须从抓好基础知识、基本技能入手，提高教学质量，着重培养学生综合运用语言的交际能力。

为此，我们依据国家教委最新颁发的英语教学大纲和人民教育出版社的现行初中教材，与教学进度同步，按课顺序编写了这套《初中英语达标、能力训练精要》丛书。

每课分为三部分：一、达标要求；二、训练精要；三、能力提高。

达标要求——是指学生在每课学习时所应掌握的知识 and 技能的具体要求。

训练精要——是基于每课的达标要求并配合教材所安排的多样化、多层次的择优训练内容与方法。

能力提高——是在上述训练的基础上，侧重阅读与口语训练，以提高运用语言的交际能力。

本丛书既可作为全体初中学生达标测试、毕业考试的必要工具，亦可作优秀生升学、深造的有力指南。

本套丛书是在作者出版了《初中英语应知应会丛书》、《初中英语课业解难》、《初中英语10分钟训练》和《初中英语配套口语训练》四套丛书之后，集中其精华而重新编写的。

本书由中国教育学会外语教学研究会理事长、北京师范大学外语系教授马俊明，北京朝阳区教育科研所副研究员李

宝忱主持编写。参加编写工作的有上海复旦附中特级教师陈锡麟、天津实验中学特级教师王树凯、北京朝阳区教育科研所李宝忱和浙江、安徽、天津等省市重点中学的高级教师等。全书由李宝忱审定。

由于我们成书时间较短，加之水平所限，不妥之处，敬请广大读者指正。

编 者

1989年5月1日于北京

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# Lesson One

## 一、达标要求

### I. 教学要求

1. 学习并掌握由连词that和连接代词引导的宾语从句。
2. 掌握并能灵活运用Drills 1, 2, 3。
3. 掌握28个词语的意义,做到发音正确、灵活运用。

### II. 重点、难点

#### 1. 单词、词组

1) recently (not long ago) adv. 近来。通常与过去时或现在完成时连用。例如:

I met Tom recently.

我最近见了汤姆一面。

I have only recently begun to learn French.

近来我才开始学法语。

2) hope (thinking that your wish will happen) vt. & n. 希望。例如:

I hope to be a doctor when I grow up.

我希望长大后当名医生。

I hope that he will come here in a day or two.

我希望他一两天来这里。

注意: 不说hope sb. to do sth. 例如: We hope John to join us this afternoon. (误) 应改为: We hope (that) John will join us this afternoon.

hope所表达的希望应该是能实现的，如不能实现的愿望常用动词wish + that从句，这时从句中的谓语动词应该用虚拟语气。例如：

I, wish I were a little bird.

但愿我是只小鸟。

3) miss

(feel sorry or unhappy when someone has gone away) 想念，怀念。例如：

She told me in the letter that she missed me very much.

她在信中说她很想念我。

(fail to hit, hold, catch, see, or hear what you want) 错过，未见。例如：

We got there too late and missed the first bus.

我们到达那里太晚了，没赶上早班车。

注意：miss (错过) 后面不跟to do 而跟v + ing。

例如：He came late and missed seeing the new film.

他来晚了没看到新电影。

4) refuse (not to do what one has been asked, told to do) vt. & vi. 拒绝。例如：

He refused to help me.

他拒绝帮我的忙。

注意：refuse后面接to do，不接v + ing。类似的动词还有decide, hope等。

5) neither (not one nor the other of two) adj. & conj. (两者) 都不。例如：

Neither answer is correct.

两个答案都不对。

neither...nor...既不...又(也)不...

The weather is neither hot nor cold in Beijing.

北京的天气既不热也不冷。

注意:

(1) neither...nor...用来连接两个并列相同的句子成分。例如:

He can neither speak nor write English.

Our headmaster is neither in the classroom nor on the playground.

(2) neither...nor...连接两个名词或代词作主语时,谓语的动词的人称和数要与第二个名词或代词的人 和 数 相 一 致。例如:

Neither you nor I was good at maths.

你不擅长数学,我也不擅长。

Neither he nor I know nothing about it.

他不知道那件事,我也不知道。

6) hear from (get a letter from) 收到...的信。例如:

You 'll hear from Tom in two days.

两天之后你将收到汤姆的来信。

注意: hear from不可照字面译为“从...听到”,其真正含义为 get/receive a letter from.

7) call out (shout in a loud voice) 叫,喊。例如:

We heard someone calling out for help over there.

我们听到那边有个人喊救命。

He called out to us, "What on earth are you doing here?"

他对我们喊：“你们究竟在于干什么？”

## 2. 句型

1) I hear (that)+从句

I think (that)+从句

I believe (that)+从句

要求掌握由 that 引导的宾语从句。本课句型练习 1 和 2 中都没有出现连词 that，这是因为在口语或非正式文体中 that 常被省略。这种宾语从句的语序和陈述句一样，也同汉语的习惯相符。以前学过的宾语从句可简单归纳为：

I think/believe/know/hear/guess etc. + 从句。例如：

We believe he has done it very well.

I guess he left London for Shanghai.

2) be afraid 后面的三种搭配：

(1) be afraid of + 名词

He was always afraid of dogs when he was young.

他小时候总是害怕狗。

(2) be afraid to + 动词原形

We are never afraid to give our lives to our country.

我们从来不怕为我们的祖国献出生命。

(3) be afraid that + 从句

I'm afraid that I can't answer your question.

恐怕我不能回答您的问题。

## 二、训练精要

### I. 语音知识

观察所给四个单词的画线部分的发音，选择发音不同于其他三个的单词，将其前面的字母填入括号内。（每小题1分，共10分）

- ( ) 1. A. see      B. me      C. great      D. tea  
( ) 2. A. hand      B. any      C. many      D. end  
( ) 3. A. teacher      B. break      C. meat      D. east  
( ) 4. A. hard      B. war      C. park      D. start  
( ) 5. A. short      B. fought      C. taught      D. house  
( ) 6. A. over      B. orange      C. open      D. know  
( ) 7. A. pupil      B. use      C. blue      D. music  
( ) 8. A. sky      B. ride      C. either      D. river  
( ) 9. A. only      B. hope      C. road      D. out  
( ) 10. A. love      B. mother      C. much      D. march

### II. 课文填充

先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从下面四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。（每小题1分，共8分）

Once upon a time, some beasts, some birds, and a bat lived in a forest. There was a war (1)\_\_\_ the beasts and the birds. The bat watched them fighting from far and wanted to be (2)\_\_\_ the side of the winners. When he saw the birds were about to (3)\_\_\_, he flew over to them. After a few minutes,

the beasts began to win. Then the bat flew (4) \_\_\_ from the birds and tried to (5) \_\_\_ the beasts. The beasts drove him (6) \_\_\_, for they had seen him with the birds.

After a long fight, neither side could win, so the beasts and the birds (7) \_\_\_ to make peace. But neither beasts nor birds (8) \_\_\_ the bat as their friend. Ever since then the bat comes out only at night.

- ( ) 1. A. with      B. between      C. along      D. after  
( ) 2. A. on          B. in            C. from      D. at  
( ) 3. A. fail        B. miss        C. win        D. come  
( ) 4. A. up          B. away        C. near       D. down  
( ) 5. A. join        B. join in      C. become    D. ran  
( ) 6. A. down      B. off          C. of         D. in  
( ) 7. A. refused    B. forgot      C. decided    D. went  
( ) 8. A. had        B. regard      C. looked    D. thought

### II. 释义填空

根据每个句子前面的解释往句子的空白处填入适当的词语。(每小题1分,共8分)

例: enjoy oneself

Last week we went to the Great Wall. We had a good time.

1. hear from

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ from my brother. I miss him very much.

2. not long ago

He has only \_\_\_\_\_ begun to learn English.

3. become a member of

There is going to be a basketball match this afternoon. Will you \_\_\_ us?

4. say "no" to

We all invited Mr Smith to take part in the meeting. But he \_\_\_.

5. hurriedly

After school Tom and John went home \_\_\_ \_\_\_

6. sit down

When he came in, all of us \_\_\_ \_\_\_ to listen to his report.

7. be on the side of

After a few minutes the bird \_\_\_ the side of the beasts.

8. in the world

Mother asked me, "What \_\_\_ \_\_\_ are you doing here?"

#### IV. 替换选择

从下面每句的A、B、C、D四个答案中选出与画线部分意义相同的一个，并将其编号填入括号内。(每小题1分，共7分)

( ) 1. We haven't heard from Tom for a long time.

A. heard of

B. get a letter

C. received any letters from

D. heard about.

( ) 2. They decided to live in Paris for ten years.

- A. made peace      B. made up their minds  
C. made up          D. were made of
- ( ) 3. When I lay down to sleep, I heard someone calling out for help.  
A. shouting in a loud voice    B. speaking out  
C. shouting in a low voice    D. calling on
- ( ) 4. They have planted many young trees on either side of the road.  
A. both side            B. each side  
C. every side          D. all sides
- ( ) 5. He was thought of as a great man of that day.  
A. had                  B. looked for  
C. looked on          D. taken the side of
- ( ) 6. Please go on with your concert.  
A. go along            B. go ahead  
C. go out              D. go over
- ( ) 7. He told me there was something wrong with my car. So I had to have it repaired.  
A. got    B. get    C. had    D. make

#### V. 选择填空

从A、B、C、D四个答案中，选出一个最佳答案，并将其前面的字母填入左边的括号中。（每小题1分，共15分）

- ( ) 1. The little girl was afraid \_\_\_ that woman who had a hard face.  
A. of see    B. to seeing    C. to see    D. sees



- ( ) 2. Mr Wang will come back \_\_\_\_\_ a month.  
A. after    B. for    C. about    D. in
- ( ) 3. The old man is walking slowly. It seems that he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in no hurry                      B. in a hurry  
C. in not hurry                      D. quickly.
- ( ) 4. I hope my father \_\_\_\_\_ well soon.  
A. getting                              B. got  
C. have got                              D. will get
- ( ) 5. As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ here, I'll tell him all about it.  
A. come                                  B. comes  
C. will come                              D. is coming
- ( ) 6. You can find that there are a lot of trees on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.  
A. either    B. every    C. all    D. both
- ( ) 7. On Sundays neither my workmates nor I \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.  
A. were    B. are    C. am    D. has been
- ( ) 8. It \_\_\_\_\_ nobody knew when Mr. Fang would return home.  
A. looks                                  B. seemed that  
C. seems                                  D. looked
- ( ) 9. When I met him in the street, he looked at me \_\_\_\_\_ a smile.  
A. by    B. on    C. in    D. with
- ( ) 10. He got there too late and \_\_\_\_\_ the first train.