

初中总复习丛书

英 语



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第一章 英語語音

練習一

一、给下列单词标上重音符号：

- (1) railway [reilwei] (2) trouble [trʌble]
(3) enough [inʌf] (4) repair [ripeə]
(5) tomato [təma:təu] (6) unfair [ʌnfəə]

二、改正错误的读音：

- (1) breakfast ('brekfə'st) (2) office ('ɒfi:s)
(3) really ('ri:li) (4) introduce (,entri'dju:s)
(5) satisfy ('seitisfai) ~~(6) group [grəup]~~

三、给下列单词注上普标：

- (1) volleyball [] (2) wonder []
(3) dictionary [] (4) difficult []
(5) treasure [] ~~(6) exciting []~~

四、写出下列单词的拼法和汉语意思：

- (1) ['təlifəun] _____ (2) [sə:tʃ] _____
(3) ['fraɪtə] _____ (4) ['februəri] _____
(5) ['pɪktʃə] _____ (6) ['kwɔ:tə] _____

五、选择正确的读音：

- (1) flowers ['flaueɪz] ['flɔ:əz] ['flu:əs]
(2) orange ['ɔ:rɪndʒ] ['ɔ:ɪrɪndʒ] ['əɪrɪndʒ]

(3) comrade ('kɒmrid) ('kɒmreid) ['kəʊmrid]

(4) breathe [breθ] [bri:θ] [bri:ʒ]

(5) plough [plau] [plaʊf] [plʌf]

(6) palace ['peɪləs] [pe'leɪs] ['pælis]

六、指出其中一个不同于其他三个单词的读音:

(1) are hare care dare

(2) put but hunt cut

(3) no go so to

(4) horse force word born

(5) farm warm party article

(6) teach ready league reason

七、将下列各词按音标分组:

[iə] [ai] [u] [ɜ:] [i:] [ə:]

read learn here book water like

八、标出字母在单词中的读音:

(1) photo (2) watch (3) husband

(4) instead (5) neighbour (6) question

九、在括号内标出下列句子句尾读降调(↘),还是读升调(↗)

(1) Is this book yours? ()

(2) What are you doing? ()

(3) What an interesting book it is! ()

(4) Does he work in a factory or a school?

()

(5) You can help him, can't you?

()

第二章 名詞和冠詞

练习二

把下列名词分专有名词、个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词五个组：

advice air America apple April Arab
army attention banana bank bear bed
bike blood book bottle box boyhood bread
British brother bus camel capital carpenter
care chalk chance change chemistry chick
China Chinese class college colour
corn cotton danger daughter daytime
December democracy doctor door drink
Egypt English England entertainment
Europe family fight film fish flower
freedom French fun glass(玻璃) German
girl group hair hand harm hero
history homework hope house ice ink
Jack January Japanese jeep joy
kindness Lenin life meat mistake
Monday Negro Norman Bethune October
orange paper parent rain river research

ship Thomas Edison tobacco university

Washington wheat wish world

【注释】英语名词一般分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。

前者如：Marx 马克思/Asia 亚洲/Beijing University 北京大学。后者如：soldier 士兵/bridge 桥/machine 机器/truth 真理/heroism 英雄主义。普通名词又可分为四类：(1)个体名词：如 desk 书桌/farmer 农民/gun 炮，枪/country 国家，等。(2)集体名词。如 army 军队/committee 委员会/family 家庭，等。(3)物质名词：如 air 空气/cotton 棉花/tea 茶叶/copper 铜/rice 稻，米/paper 纸/bread 面包，等。(4)抽象名词：如 action 动作/bravery 勇敢/diligence 勤勉/happiness 幸福 thought 思想/youth 青春/lack 缺少，等。

练 习 三

把下列名词分为可数名词和不可数名词两大类：

acting age (老年,晚年) answer arrow ball basket beast bicycle biology bread breath cake call(叫声,通话)candy cap carriage cat century chair chicken cinema classmate cloud conductor corn date defence democracy desert dog family finger flower freedom friend garden glass(玻璃杯) goat grass hair handwriting harm heat hen holiday homework hospital house kerosene knee library liquid machine magazine man meal mirror

mistake month music name newspaper nurse officer operation (手术) opinion pay (工资) question saleswoman salt sand ship stamp storm student theatre tobacco tree well (井) wing year

【注释】个体名词和集体名词是可数名词，物质名词和抽象名词一般是不可数名词。(参考新编初中英语课本二册14页的GRAMMAR。)请注意：(1)有些名词属于这类，是不可数名词，属于另一类，是可数名词。如：iron，物质名词，词义是“铁”，是不可数名词，它也是个体名词，词义是“熨斗”，是可数名词。(2)有些名词就其本义来看，是不可数名词，如用来指某些具体事物，又是可数的了。如：travel，原是抽象名词，如用来指从某地到另一地方的具体的旅程，就是可数的了。

练习四

把下列词组译成英语：

- (1)一条新闻 (2)一个意见 (3)一块面包
- (4)三张纸 (5)一根线 (6)一块布
- (7)一块肥皂 (8)两瓶墨水 (9)一套家具
- (10)一粒米 (11)一块煤 (12)一块肉

【注释】不可数名词表示数量不能用数词，而要用 a piece of 这类定语。例如：“一条新闻”应译为 a piece of news，“一套家具”应译为 a set of furniture，“两瓶墨水”应译为 two bottles of ink，等。

练习五

写出下面名词的复数形式:

ant artist baby bag basin bell blackboard
box bridge brush bus car class cook
dictionary drawing enemy expert farmer
handkerchief hero knife leaf life match
newsreel official photo piano quilt rock
room school season spy table teacher
thief watch

练习六

写出下列不规则名词的复数形式:

child foot tooth deer sheep man woman
mouse ox

练习七

在下面空白处填上必要的冠词:

- (1) A horse is _____ useful animal.
- (2) He is _____ Englishman and not _____ American.
- (3) Each of us has _____ mouth, _____ nose and two eyes.
- (4) Beijing is _____ capital of China.
- (5) Shanghai is _____ largest city in our country.

- (6) We have no classes in _____ afternoon on Saturdays.
- (7) Come up to _____ blackboard, please.
- (8) This is our library. In _____ library there are many books.
- (9) _____ sun is like _____ great ball in _____ sky.
- (10) Her parents are _____ workers.
- (11) His wish (愿望) is to become _____ engineer (工程师).
- (12) Have a cup of _____ tea, please.
- (13) _____ air in _____ room is not fresh. Why don't you open _____ window?
- (14) Are they _____ doctors?
- (15) _____ women are picking _____ cotton.

【注释】请注意下面三点：

- (1) 遇到复数名词或不可数名词，泛指时不可用the。
- (2) 遇到单数可数名词，不要忘了用冠词。
- (3) 谈论某人的职业或工作时，不用冠词，要用个体名词的复数形式。

练习 八

汉译英：

- (1) 请把字典递给我。
- (2) 他是少先队员。(Young Pioneer)。
- (3) 我们早晨乘公共汽车去上学。

(4) 象比马有力得多。

(5) 李斌在班上个子最高。

(6) 窗户旁边有一张书桌。在书桌上有一支钢笔、一张纸和一瓶墨水。

(7) 地球比月亮大，但是比太阳小。

(8) 他的父母是大夫，我的父母是教师。

(9) 他们准备今天下午去打篮球。

(10) 解放给我们带来了幸福生活。

第三章 句子成分

练习九

分析下面句子，先指出各句的主语部分和谓语部分，然后再进一步指出各句的各个句子成分：

(1) Air is matter (物质)。

(2) Mr Smith is from Canada.

(3) The baby looks healthy.

(4) They enjoyed the holiday very much.

(5) She always thinks of others before herself.

(6) Our teacher told us an interesting story.

(7) We always find her happy and gay.

(8) This machine works well.

(9) John asked me to help him.

(10) He speaks English quite fluently.

第四章 代 詞

练 习 十

在下面表格的空白处填上人称代词的宾格形式、物主代词的名词形式和反身代词的复数形式：

(1) 人称代词的形式：

人 称 数 和 性 格	第一人称		第二人称		第 三 人 称			
	单 数	复 数	单 数	复 数	单 数			复 数
					阳 性	阴 性	中 性	
主 格	1	we	you	you	he	she	it	they
宾 格								

(2) 物主代词的形式：

类 别 人 称 数 和 性 数	形 容 词 性					名 词 性			
	第一	第二	第三人称			第一	第二	第三人称	
	人称	人 称	阳性	阴 性	中性	人称	人称	阳性	阴性
	单 数	my	your	his	her	its			
复 数		our	your		their				

(3) 反身代词的形式:

人 称 和 性	第 一 人 称	第 二 人 称	第 三 人 称		
			阳 性	阴 性	中 性
单 数	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
复 数					

练 习 十 一

指出下面句子里人称代词各作什么句子成分:

- (1) I have a good friend.
- (2) We are students.
- (3) Let her do it.
- (4) The sun gives us light and heat.
- (5) Who is it ? It's me.
- (6) Now he is waiting for us.
- (7) I shall give them more pictures.
- (8) It can't be him.
- (9) Did they see it ?
- (10) It was he who did it.

【 注 释 】

(1) 人称代词的第一人称主格单数要大写为I。

(2) 人称代词作表语时,用宾格较多,特别是在口语中。

如上面第(5)题。但在“**It+be+要强调部分+that+句子其他部分**”句型里,强调部分如果是人称代词,常用主格。如上面第(10)题。

(3) baby, child 和 infant 这三个名词既可指男的

也可指女的，一般不用 he 或 she 代替，而用 it。如：
They got a baby and it was a ten-pound. 他们生了一个十磅重的婴孩。所有格用 its。

(4) she 可以用来代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等。
如：China will always do what she has promised. 中国是说话算数的。

练习十二

指出下面句子里的物主代词各作什么句子成分：

- (1) Whose dictionary is this? — It's mine.
- (2) The book is his. Yours is on the desk over there.
- (3) Ours is a great country.
- (4) Are these your chicks or their chicks?
- (5) Is this your bag or hers?
- (6) Are these oranges theirs? — No, they are mine.
- (7) Is this new shirt yours? — No, it's her son's.
- (8) You may use my pen, I'll use hers.
- (9) This umbrella is yours and that one is his.
- (10) Theirs was a life of persistent fighting.

【注释】在汉语中“我的”“你的”这类词有时可以省掉，而英语中物主代词是不省略的。试比较这个汉语句子和

这个英语句子：

{ 请把练习交上来。
Hand in your exercises, please.

练习十三

指出下面句子里反身代词各作什么句子成分：

- (1) I can't express myself in English.
- (2) Take good care of yourself.
- (3) That boy was myself.
- (4) They hurt themselves.
- (5) I am not quite myself these days. (我近来身体不大舒服。)
- (6) We must not think only of ourselves.
- (7) Who taught him drawing? — He learned it himself.
- (8) He himself was a doctor.
- (9) Motion itself is contradiction. (运动本身就是矛盾。)
- (10) Can Mary work out this problem?
——Yes, she can work it out herself.

【注释】反身代词可以用于某些成语。如：by oneself (自己单干)，of oneself (自动地)，for oneself (替自己)等。请看后面例句：I can do-it by myself. 我可以自己来干。/ The enemy will not perish of himself. 敌人是不会自行消灭的。

练习十四

选择填空：

- (1) This is my cap. _____ is over there.
(A. Your B. You C. Yours D. Yourself)
- (2) They are building a factory _____. (A, themselves B, by them C, theirselves D, them)
- (3) Nathan Hale only regretted he had but one life to lose for _____ country. (A, him B, his C, himself D, her E, hers)
- (4) Li Hua's sister is the best student in our class. We must learn from _____.
(A, he B, him C, her , D, hers)
- (5) The Communist Party of China (中国共产党) leads _____ on our new Long March.
(A, our B, we C, ourselves D, us)
- (6) The clock doesn't work. Can you repair it _____? (A, your B, yours C, you D, yourself)
- (7) Who teaches you chinese? — Nobody. We teach _____. (A, us B, our C, ours D, ourselves.)
- (8) Thank _____ for your help. (A, you B, your C, yours.)
- (9) "I'll catch the thief and punish him for

his crime". _____ said to himself. (A、him B、his C、he D、her)

(10) Engels (恩格斯) pointed out (指出) a hundred years ago that labour created (创造) man _____. (A、itself B、he C、him D、himself)

练习十五

根据下面括号里汉语的提示, 选择适当的人称代词, 物主代词或反身代词填在空白处:

(1) Is this (你的) _____ violin or (她的) _____ elder brother's?

(2) Are these (他的) _____ pencil and rubber or (你的) _____?

(3) Liu Hulan gave (她的) _____ life for the revolution (革命).

(4) The Chinese people love (他们的) _____ country.

(5) (我们) _____ met (他的) _____ grandma.

(6) The sentence (本身) _____ is wrong.

(7) She is too young to look after (照管) (自己) _____.

(8) Sometimes (他们) _____ play football on Friday.

(9) (他们) _____ (本人) _____ are engineers.

(10) Lenin was exact in everything and plan-

ned (他的) _____ work carefully.

练习十六

汉译英:

- (1) 我的钢笔丢了, 我可以用一下你的吗?
- (2) 我买了两张电影票。一张 (one) 给你, 另一张 (the other) 给你的弟弟 (younger brother)。
- (3) 我们帮助她修理 (mend) 自行车。
- (4) 他拿起 (pick up) 帽子就走出房去了。
- (5) 他们 (或她们) 经过两年的学习 (after two years' study), 现在已经能用英语表达自己的思想了。
- (6) 这些图画书是我们的, 那些图画书是他们的。

练习十七

指出下面句子里的it各表示什么:

- (1) It is ten o'clock.
- (2) It is raining.
- (3) It's only five minutes' walk now. (现在只剩下五分钟路程了。)
- (4) It can be very warm in September.
- (5) It's Sunday.
- (6) It was snowing hard.
- (7) It is getting very hot.
- (8) It was October 1, 1949.
- (9) It is 6 miles to the railway station.