

# 初中英语 达标、能力训练精要

(供初中二年级第一学期使用)(3)

科学技术文献出版社

# 初中英语

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### (3)

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## 内 容 简 介

京、津、沪重点中学英语特级教师、高级教师通力合作编写了本套《初中英语达标、能力训练精要》。第三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。第三册重点是词汇辨析、句型归纳以及围绕30个功能、意念项目进行口语会话。把英语口语中的常用语和范句加以精选，是本册书的最大特点。

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意不前了。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，还必须认真独立完或提高能力的练习。这样就可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. 学习要求

1. 语法要求 掌握be going to结构的含义和用法。
2. 词汇要求 掌握词汇表上的生词和词组；复习学过的复合词，初步介绍英语兼类词的特点。
3. 课文要求 掌握重点、难点、全篇主旨段意。

### II. 重点、难点

#### 1. 单词与词组

1) always adv. = at all times总是；all the time 一直

A. She always comes home on Saturday. 她总是星期六回家。

B. Father is always happy. 父亲总是高高兴兴的。

2) need v. = want 需要；n. = a want of something 需要

A. I need some time. 我需要一些时间。

B. We have need of cleaner air and cleaner water. 我们需要更清洁的空气和更干净的水。

3) newspaper (报纸) 是复合词。英语里有些词是由两个或三个词干组成的，叫做复合词。有的复合词连写，有的用连词符连接。复合词的重音多半在第一个词干上。

A. 'volleyball, 'classmate, 'birthday, 'blackboard, breakfast, 'classroom, 'football, 'handwriting, 'homework, 'policeman, 'something, 'sometimes

B. 'basket-ball, 'dining-room, 'good-bye, 'harvest-time, 'pencil-box, 'picture-book

4) have a swim游泳, 这儿 have 不作“有”解, 是实义动词, 意思由后面的名词来确定。如:

have a good time 玩得很高兴, have a new subject 学一门新的学科, have a rest 休息一会儿, have breakfast/lunch/supper 吃早(中, 晚)饭, have lessons 上课, have (one's) seat 坐(某人的)座位, have sports 进行体育活动

5) do one's lessons 做功课; do one's best 尽力; do 的词组, 我们学过的还有:

do one's homework/exercise/morning exercises 做作业(练习, 早操), do some cleaning 扫除, do well in 在……方面干得好, do more speaking 多说说

6) go to the cinema = see a film, go to the film 去看电影

Let's go to the cinema. 我们看电影去吧

7) work hard at = study...hard 努力学习

We must work hard at every subject. 我们必须努力学习每门学科。

## 2. 课文

1) 注意本课出现的几个兼类词的用法:

A. The radio is a great help to me. (n.) 收音机帮了我的大忙。

Kate often helps her mother clean the rooms.  
(v.) 凯特常常帮助她母亲打扫房间。

B. What is work? (n.) 什么叫工作?

My brother works in a big cinema. (v.) 我兄弟在一家大电影院里工作。

2) I think so. 我想是这样的。句中的so是“这样，那样 (= in this way, in that way)”的意思，可用来代替上面说过的事，以避免重复。如：

“Is physics as interesting as maths?” “Yes, I think so.” “物理和数学一样有趣吗？” “是的，我想是这样。”

3) 表示年year, 月month, 星期week, 学期term等词和this, that, last, next 连用，前面一般不加介词。如：  
this morning, this month, this term, that evening, that week, last year, last Sunday, next term, next Monday

### 3. 语法

“be going to + 动词原形”结构表示“将要……”这一概念，主要有下面两种含义。

1) 表示准备或正想做某事，含有主观的意图。如：

A. I'm going to write a letter after supper. 晚饭后我要写一封信。

B. What are you going to be when you grow up? 你长大后要做什么?

C. We are going to have volleyball match on Saturday afternoon. 星期六下午我们将举行一场排球比赛。

2) 表示即将发生的动作或状态, 指客观事实。如:

A. We are going to be very busy next term. 下学期我们要很忙。

B. I think it is going to rain. 我看要下雨了。

C. There's going to be a meeting this evening.  
今晚将要举行一次会议。

3) “be going to + 动词原形” 的疑问式及否定式的构成和进行时的疑问式及否定式的构成相同。如:

We're going to have a football match at four.

Are you going to have a football match at four?

We aren't going to have a football match at four..

## 二、训练精要

### I. 单词辨音 (每小题1分)

从A、B、C、D四个单词中找出一个画线部分读音不同于其它三个词的单词。

( ) 1. A. better    B. beside    C. pencil    D. tennis

( ) 2. A. good    B. again    C. geography    D. goat

( ) 3. A. tomorrow    B. whose    C. two    D. do

( ) 4. A. always    B. volleyball    C. classmate    D. small

( ) 5. A. physics    B. card    C. clock    D. cinema

### I. 填写字母 (每小题1分)

用所给字母组合填入下列各句中单词所缺部分, 将其编号A、B、C或D填入句前括号内。

A. in    B. on    C. en    D. ne

( ) 1. I'm going to see a film this ev\_\_\_ing.

( ) 2. He often goes to the ci\_\_\_ma.

- ( ) 3. It's sev\_\_ o'clock.  
 ( ) 4. When are you going to do your less\_\_?  
 ( ) 5. They often play t\_\_nis.  
 ( ) 6. It's an \_\_teresting story-book.

### Ⅲ. 概念划分 (每小题1分)

选出与下面各题中画线部分所代表的概念不属同一范畴的词。

- ( ) 1. I hear physics isn't easy.  
 A. English                      B. Chinese  
 C. geography                  D. homework
- ( ) 2. Are your father a teacher?  
 A. doctor                      B. friend  
 C. nurse                        D. worker
- ( ) 3. This year he's going to do his best.  
 A. month                        B. season  
 C. subject                       D. week
- ( ) 4. We often work for the wall-newspaper.  
 A. wall    B. newspaper    C. paper    D. picture
- ( ) 5. My sister is sitting in that chair.  
 A. desk    B. table    C. cup    D. bed

### Ⅳ. 选择答案 (每小题1分)

从每小题的A、B、C、D四个答案选出最佳答案。

1. I'm going to\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a swim                      B. have swim  
 C. have a swim                D. have swims
2. On Sundays my parents often\_\_\_\_.  
 A. go to cinema                B. go to the cinema

- C. go film                      D. go see a film
3. We 're going to play football\_\_\_\_.
- A. this afternoon      B. in this afternoon
- C. in afternoon      D. today afternoon
4. His little sister is going to 'school\_\_\_\_:
- A. the next year      B. next year
- C. next the year      D. a next year
5. \_\_\_\_good to do our homework every day.
- A. This is      B. That is      C. It is      D. Its
6. Is she going to see her friend?\_\_\_\_
- A. Yes, I think.
- B. No, I don't think.
- C. Yes, I think too.
- D. No, I don't think so.
7. My brother always\_\_\_\_in the evening.
- A. do my lessons      B. does his lessons
- C. do one's lessons      D. does one's lessons
8. When are you going to\_\_\_\_?
- A. back home      B. back your home
- C. back at home      D. be back at home
9. His father\_\_\_\_.
- A. all look fine      B. look fine
- C. all looks young      D. looks young
10. All my classmates\_\_\_\_sports.
- A. are goot at      B. is good at
- C. does good at      D. does good for
11. She's\_\_\_\_maths than last term.

- A. well in                      B. do well in  
C. doing better in    D. doing better at
12. This term he is going to\_\_\_\_.  
A. reading    B. do more reading English  
C. reading newspapers D. working
13. We're going to\_\_\_\_a new subject\_\_\_\_physics.  
A. be    B. have    C. has    D. do
14. His English is\_\_\_\_, and he speaks English

- 
- A. good; good    B. well; good  
C. well; well    D. good; well
15. His sister\_\_\_\_help me.  
A. is doing his best to  
B. is doing her best to  
C. do his best to  
D. do her best to

V. 找出正句 (每小题2分)

- ( ) 1. A. He often go to the cinema on Sundays.  
B. He often goes to the cinema on Sundays.  
C. He often is going to go to cinema on Sundays.  
D. He does not going to the cinema on Sundays.
- ( ) 2. A. It's nice to here again.  
B. It's nice to see he.  
C. It's nice to see they.  
D. It's nice to see you.

- ( ) 3. A. The old man always is happy.  
B. The old man always happy.  
C. The old man is always happy.  
D. An old man always is happy.
- ( ) 4. A. Your brother looks younger than you.  
B. Your brother sees younger than you.  
C. Your brother is going to be young than you.  
D. Your brother sees young than you.
- ( ) 5. A. She's going to work hard in maths.  
B. She's going to work hard at maths.  
C. She's going to hard work at maths.  
D. She is going to work hard for maths.
- ( ) 6. A. Can you give we some tomatoes tomorrow morning?  
B. Can you give us some tomatoes tomorrow morning?  
C. Can you give we some tomatos tomorrow morning?  
D. Can you give us some tomatos tomorrow morning?
- ( ) 7. A. Excuse my, may I have a glass of tea?  
B. I'm excuse, may I have a glass of tea?  
C. Excuse me, may I have a glass of tea?  
D. Excuse me, may I have a tea?
- ( ) 8. A. Let us be friends.  
B. Let us be a good friend.  
C. Let us have friend.



- D. Let us make a friend.
- ( ) 9. A. Where's your father? There is he.  
 B. Where's your father? There are you.  
 C. Where is your father? There you are.  
 D. Where's your father? There he is.
- ( ) 10. A. They are doctors, do they?  
 B. They are doctors, are they?  
 C. They are doctors, don't they?  
 D. They are doctors, aren't they?

### Ⅱ. 正误辨析 (每小题1分)

指出A、B、C、D四个画线部分中的错误的那一个。

- His parents usually goes to work early.  
                     A                    B                    C                    D
- It's good to see your father and your mother,  
                     A                                    B                    C  
aren't they?  
                     D
- Her sister is going to do his lessons after  
                     A                                    B                    C  
supper.  
                     D
- We are going to play the tennis tomorrow.  
                                     A                    B                    C                    D
- The students often plant trees in a spring.  
                                     A                    B                    C                    D

## 三、能力提高

1. 补全对话 下列对话中, 补全的句子要和所给的标