

最新通用中学英语课本配套用书

中学英语学习指南

(初中版)

- 短语 · 词组大全
- 句型 · 语法详解
- 同义词 · 近义词辨析
- 升学考试指南

开明出版社

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(初中版)

金明华 江宏图 编著
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编 者 的 话

为了帮助初中学生科学系统地进行复习,切实提高英语学习质量,顺利通过升学考试,我们在一些重点中学和大学中聘请了几位富有经验的英语教师,本着“一册在手,成竹在胸”的原则,编写了这本《中学英语学习指南》(初中版)。

本书根据中学统编教材,紧扣教学大纲,在深入研究近几年来全国部分省市初中英语升学试卷的基础上,概括总结了语音、词汇、句型、语法等各个方面的英语知识要点。书中还就如何科学记忆词汇提供了许多易于掌握的巧妙方法。更为重要的是,本书就初中升学考试中常见的题型及典型错误进行了分析与指导,对面临升学考试的广大初中学生具有现实意义。本书内容精炼,重点突出,知识面广,既是初中学生复习与考试的指南,又是教师教学的参考与助手。

参加本书编写与审校的有南京师范大学附中、金陵中学、溧水中学、南京大学、南京师范大学、南京航空学院、苏州大学等学校的具有多年英语教学经验的教师。在编写过程中,我们还得到有关方面专家、学者的热情指导与帮助,在此谨表示感谢。

目 录

I. 分课词组、句型、语法、译诗

BOOK ONE

Lesson TWO	(1)
Lesson Six	(2)
Lesson Seven	(2)
Lesson Eight	(2)
Lesson Nine	(3)
Lesson Ten	(3)
Lesson Eleven	(4)
Lesson Thirteen	(4)
Lesson Fourteen	(5)
Lesson Fifteen	(6)
Lesson Sixteen	(7)
Lesson Eighteen	(8)
Lesson Nineteen	(9)
Lesson Twenty	(12)

BOOK TWO

Lesson Two	(14)
Lesson Three	(14)
Lesson Four	(16)
Lesson Six	(17)
Lesson Seven	(19)
Lesson Eight	(20)

Lesson Ten	(23)
Lesson Eleven	(27)
Lesson Twelve	(29)
Lesson Thirteen	(30)
Lesson Fifteen	(33)
Lesson Sixteen	(36)

BOOK THREE

Lesson One	(39)
Lesson Two	(41)
Lesson Three	(43)
Lesson Four	(46)
Lesson Five	(47)
Lesson Six	(50)
Lesson Seven	(52)
Lesson Nine	(54)
Lesson Ten	(56)
Lesson Eleven	(58)
Lesson Twelve	(60)
Lesson Thirteen	(62)
Lesson Fourteen	(64)

BOOK FOUR

Lesson One	(65)
Lesson Two	(68)
Lesson Three	(70)
Lesson Four	(72)
Lesson Five	(74)
Lesson Six	(77)
Lesson Eight	(78)
Lesson Nine	(80)
Lesson Ten	(81)
Lesson Eleven	(83)

Lesson Twelve	(85)
Lesson Thirteen	(88)

BOOK FIVE

Lesson One	(90)
Lesson Two	(92)
Lesson Three	(94)
Lesson Four	(95)
Lesson Five	(98)
Lesson Seven	(100)
Lesson Eight	(102)
Lesson Nine	(106)
Lesson Ten	(108)
Lesson Eleven	(110)

BOOK SIX

Lesson One	(113)
Lesson Two	(115)
Lesson Three	(117)
Lesson Four	(120)
Lesson Five	(123)
Lesson Seven	(125)
Lesson Eight	(127)
Lesson Nine	(129)

I. 词义辨析	(131)
II. 初中英语语法总汇表	(151)
IV. 初中英语复习与升学指导	(154)

I. 分课词组、句型、语法、译诗

初中英语 第一册

Lesson Two 第二课

I. Sentence Patterns 句型

1. How are you? (你(身体)好吗?)

I'm fine. 很好。

这两句为日常朋友间的问候用语。通常还可以说(I'm) Fine, thank you. And you? (我很好。谢谢。你呢?), 回答用 Fine. 即可。

2. How do you do?

你好! (最常见的见面问候语)

How do you do?

你好! (答语。)

Lesson Six 第六课

I. Sentence Patterns 句型

1. This is a...
That's a...
2. What's this (that)?
It's a (an)...

Lesson Seven 第七课

I. Sentence Patterns 句型:(疑问句,单数)

1. Is this (that) a...?
Yes, it is.
2. Is it...?
3. What colour is it?

Lesson Eight 第八课

I. Sentence Patterns 句型:(否定句)

1. It isn't your (his, her)...
2. Is that (this) ...?
No, it isn't.
3. Thank you.
That's all right.

Lesson Nine 第九课

I. Sentence Patterns 句型:(复数形式)

1. These are...
2. Those aren't...
3. They are...
4. The apples (desks) are here.
5. The oranges (tables) are there.
6. They aren't

II. Grammar 语法

名词的复数形式 The plural Number of Nouns(I)

1. 单数名词变为复数一般在词末尾加-(e)s 构成。如: a desk——desks; an apple——apples
2. 以 s, x 等结尾的词在末尾加-es 构成。如: a box——boxes; a bus——buses
3. Knife 的复数形式是 Knives; sheep 的复数形式和单数形式相同。

Lesson Ten 第十课

I. Sentence Patterns 句型:(疑问句,复数)

1. What are these (those)?
They are...
2. Are these (those) horses White?
Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

3. Are those (these)...

4. New shoes for you.

5. How nice!

Lesson Eleven 第十一课

1. Sentence Patterns 句型:

(名词+'S 的名词所有格)

1. Is Kate's hair long or short?

2. Whose seat is this?

3. Whose pencil are those?

4. These are Tom's books.

5. Are these Joan's rulers?

Lesson Thirteen 第十三课

1. Sentence Patterns 句型

1. 代词+'S(I)

He's...=He is...

She's...=She is...

They're...=They are...

Who's...=Who is...

2. 疑问句及其回答

Is he/she a...? Yes, he/she is. No, he/she isn't

Are they sisters? Yes, they are, No, they aren't.

Who is this man? He is...

Who are these men? They are...

Lesson Fourteen 第十四课

I. Expressions 词组

1. Work hard 努力工作
2. We all 我们都
3. my little brother 我小弟弟
4. What's your sister? 你姐姐是干什么工作的?

II. Sentence Patterns 句型

1. 代词+'S(I)

I'm... = I am...

We're... = We are...

You're... = you are

2. Are you a ...

Yes, I am. No, I am not.

Are you...?

Yes, we are. No, we are not (aren't).

III. Grammar 语法

人称代词和物主代词 Personal and Possessive Pronouns

(I)

人称代词	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their

例如a) You are his friend. 你是他的朋友。

b) They are their books. (它们)是他们的书。

c) It's our room (这)是我们的房间。

动词 be (verb to be)

be 的汉语意思为“是”。第一人称单数用 am, 第三人称单数用 is, 其余人称一律用 are。

例如: a) I am (not) a nurse.

b) It's (not) your seat.

c) Are you a doctor? Yes, I am. (NO, I am not.)

在疑问句中, be 应置于主语前。

Lesson Fifteen 第十五课

I. Expressions 词组

1. in the room 在房间里
2. near the window 靠近窗子
3. on the desk 在课桌上
4. under the table 在桌子下
5. be right on 就在……上面

II. Sentence Patterns 句型

1. Where is my bag?

It's on my desk.

Where are her pencils?

They are in the pencil-box.

What's under the table?

There are some balls under it.

2. There is (are) 的用法

表示“存在”(有)一系列事物时,若紧接着动词的第一个名词是单数,一般用 there is, 若第一个名词是复数则用 there are.

例: There is a book, two pens and a pencil-box on the desk.

There are two pens, a book and a pencil-box on the desk.

Lesson Sixteen 第十六课

I. Expressions 词组

1. in front of 在……前方
2. on the front wall 在前面墙上
3. on the back wall 在后面墙上
4. a map of China 一幅中国地图
5. teacher's desk 讲台

II. Sentence Patterns 句型

1. Is there a…?

Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

2. Are there any…?

Yes, there are some. No, there aren't any.

3. It is for…? (那是给…使用的)

It is for the teacher.

一首小诗 译文

好要更好到最好,
永不让它停靠,
直到好成为更好,
更好变成最好。

Lesson Eighteen 第十八课

I. Expressions 词组

1. a maths teacher 一位数学教师
2. the No. 19 Middle School 第十九中学

II. Sentence Patterns 句型

1. How many + 名词复数... are there...

How many days are there in a week?

How many months are there in a year?

2. all 作主语同位语的位置

例: Are you all young pioneers?

Yes, we are all young pioneers.

注: 在 How 引导的感叹句中, 学生往往误用。如: How lovely you are! (你们多么可爱啊!) 加上主语同位语时, 应该说: How lovely you are all!

III. Grammar 语法 There be 结构

“There be...”意思是“(某地)有...”例如:

There are two apples on the table. 台子上有两只苹果。句中的 be 要变化词形, 和后面的名词在数的方面必须保持一致, 单数用 is, 复数用 are。

其肯定式为: There's a dog in front of the house.

其否定式为: There aren't any buses over there.

其疑问式为: —Is there a cow in the field? —Yes, there is. (No, there isn't)

基数词 Cardinal Numbers

1, one	9, nine	17, seventeen	50, fifty
2, two	10, ten	18, eighteen	60, sixty
3, three	11, eleven	19, nineteen	70, seventy
4, four	12, twelve	20, twenty	80, eighty
5, five	13, thirteen	21, twenty-one	90, ninety
6, six	14, fourteen	22, twenty-two	100, one hundred
7, seven	15, fifteen	30, thirty	
8, eight	16, sixteen	40, forty	

“几十几”英语用“一个十位数加一个个位数”来表示，中间用连字符“—”，100 和 100 以上要用 hundred，在十位数和百位数之间要有 and，如：

200—two hundred, 499—four hundred and ninety—nine

一首小诗 译文

每日十二小时的好时光，
用来工作，用来游玩；
二十四小时一日一夜
一半光明、一半黑暗。

Lesson Nineteen 第十九课

I. Expressions

1. stand up 起立
2. sit down 坐下
3. be all right 病好了

4. write on 把.....写在.....上

5. turn to page..... 翻到.....页

II . Sentence Patterns 句型

1. come/go (来/去)

come here (到这里来)

go there/home (到那里去/回家)

(here, there, home 都是副词, 前面不必加 to, 如果是名词, 则必须加 to. 例如: come to the room/go to the film/go back to your seat.)

2. please (请)

please open the window. (请打开窗户。)

3. What day is (...? ...星期几?)

4. Let's + 动词原形 (让我们...)

Let's read the text once more.

(让我们再读一遍课文。)

III . Grammar 语法

词类 Parts of Speech