

初中英语第五册
疑难分析与练习

ENGLISH

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编 者 的 话

为了帮助中学生以及英语自学者学好人民教育出版社出版的全日制十年制学校高中英语课本(试用本)第一、二册,高级中学三年级暂用课本英语全一册和初级中学英语课本第五、六册,我们特编写了一套“中学英语课本疑难分析与练习”丛书,由江苏教育出版社分册出版。本书为《新编初中英语课本》第五册的疑难分析与练习。

这套丛书按课次逐课编写,每课分两个部分:补充注释和补充练习。

“补充注释”部分对课本中没有作注释或注释不详尽的语言难点进行分析,对学生容易混淆的英语同(近)义词加以辨析,提供必要的例句,并附有汉语译文,目的在于帮助读者正确深入理解课文。行文力求通俗易懂,解释力求清楚明白。

“补充练习”是根据课文、注释和练习中出现的短语英译汉等语言难点设计的。练习的形式有选择填空、汉译英填空、填词、阅读理解等,目的在于帮助读者进一步巩固所学的语言知识,加深对难点的理解和掌握。

这册课本第六和第十三课是复习,本书未加补充注释,但分阶段设计了六份试题,安排在各课之间,读者可自己进行测试。

为了使本书具有较强的针对性和实用性,我们在编写过

程中吸收了有丰富经验的大、中学英语教师的宝贵意见，在此深表谢意。

由于我们水平有限，书中有不妥之处，欢迎批评指正。

编者

1984年10月

CONTENTS

LESSON 1 WHY THE BAT COMES OUT ONLY ATNIGHT	1
LESSON 2 NATHAN HALE	14
<i>TEST ONE</i>	27
LESSON 3 A QUESTION OF PRONUNCIATION...	31
LESSON 4 THE ARAB IN THE DESERT	44
<i>TEST TWO</i>	57
LESSON 5 THE SEAGULLS OF SALT LAKE CITY...	61
<i>TEST THREE</i>	76
LESSON 7 THE PYRAMIDS	83
LESSON 8 ONCE A THIEF, ALWAYS A THIEF? ...	96
<i>TEST FOUR</i>	111
LESSON 9 EDISON'S BOYHOOD	115
LESSON 10 DR BETHUNE	130
<i>TEST FIVE</i>	142
LESSON 11 THE FISHERMAN AND THE GENIE...	146
<i>TEST SIX</i>	157
ADDITIONAL NOTES ON	
<i>SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS</i>	162
Key to Additional Exercises and Tests	173

LESSON ONE

WHY THE BAT COMES OUT ONLY AT NIGHT

Additional Notes on the Text

1. I hear he'll be back in a month. 我听说他过一个月回来。

句中 he'll...in a month 是省略了 that 的从句,用作 hear 的宾语。

句中 in a month 作“一个月后”解。注意:在将来时的句子中,英语习惯上不用 after 而用 in 来表示“在……以后”的时间,又如:

She'll come back in half an hour.

她过半个小时就回来。

I'll return in a day or two.

我一两天就回来。

2. Have you heard from Joan recently? 近来你收到过琼的信吗?

hear from 的意思是“收到……的信”。又如:

Do you often hear from Tom?

你常收到汤姆的来信吗?

I hear from him every month.

我每月都收到他的来信。

My parents write to me (/ write me) every month.

我父母每月给我写信。

3. She wrote to me only yesterday. 她昨天才给我写了信。(或：我昨天还接到她的来信呢。)

句中 write 是不及物动词，作“写信”解。write to sb. 的意思是给某人写信，相当于 write a letter to sb. 或 write sb.。又如：

Alice wrote to me (/ wrote me) last week.

艾丽斯上周给我来了封信。

4. She said she hoped to be back soon. 她说她希望很快回来。

hope to do sth. 的意思是“希望做某事”。如果要表达“希望某人做某事”时，要用“hope + that 从句”，不能说 hope sb. to do sth.。例如：

I hope to see you soon again.

我希望不久能再次见到你。

I hope you will come to our party this evening.

我希望你今晚参加我们的晚会。

5. She said she missed us very much. 她说她很想念我们。

句中 miss 的意思是“惦记，想念”。又如：

He often misses his classmates during his holidays.

假期中他常常想念同学。

Mother missed me very much when I was away.

我不在家时，母亲十分惦记我。

注意：miss 和 Miss 读音相同，但意思不同。Miss 是用于姓名或姓氏之前对未婚女子的称呼，M要大写。

例如：

Miss Smith 史密斯小姐

6. Sorry, I don't. 对不起, 我不知道。

这是一个省略句。完整句为: I'm sorry. I don't know who (/ whom) they are waiting for.

7. WHY THE BAT COMES OUT ONLY AT NIGHT

蝙蝠为何只在晚上出来活动。

有疑问性质的文章的题目, 可以用由疑问词引导的从句的语序, 不带问号; 也可以用特殊疑问句的形式。

例如:

How Does Nature Break Rocks? (/ How Nature Breaks Rocks) 石头是怎样风化的? (或: 石头的风化)

8. Long, long ago, there was a war between the birds and the beasts. 很久以前, 在鸟群和兽类之间进行了一场战争。

long, long ago 常用于故事开头, 意思是“很久以前, 从前”, 和 once upon a time 的意思相同。又如:

Long, long ago (/ Once upon a time), there lived a king called Robert Bruce. 从前有一个叫罗伯特·布鲁斯的国王。

句中定冠词 the 和复数形式的名词 birds, beasts 连用, 分别指“鸟群”和“兽类”, 指它们的整体。又如:

the London dockers 伦敦码头工人

the railway workers 铁路工人

9. No one knows what they fought about. 谁也不知道他们为什么而战。

连接代词 what 引导的从句在句中作动词 knows 的宾语。

fight about意思是“为……而战(/打仗)”。what在从句中是介词 about 的宾语，这里的 about 不可省略，类似的句子有：

Do you know what they are talking about? (about 不可省)

你知道他们在谈论什么吗？

Do you know what he is looking for? (for 不可省)

你知道他在找什么？

10. He thought and thought, then decided he must try to be on the side of the winners. 他想了又想，然后决定一定要想法站在得胜者一方。

句中 thought and thought 的意思是“想了又想，再三考虑”。在讲故事，尤其是儿童故事时，常用重复一个动词的方法来表示动作的反复，或持续的时间长。又如：

We waited and waited, but nothing happened.

我们等啊等啊，但仍没有动静。

They walked and walked till it was dark.

他们走啊走啊，一直走到天黑。

句中 he must...是省略了 that 的宾语从句，作动词 decided 的宾语。must 通常不单独用于过去时，但在间接引语或从句中，可以用于过去时。又如：

He said he must go to the clinic at once.

他说他必须马上去医务所。

句中 try 是不及物动词，意思是“试图，努力”。try to do sth. 的意思是“努力(争取，试图)做某事”。又如：

He tried to recite the whole text.

他想背会全篇课文。

You should try to finish the work before dark.

你们应争取在天黑前完工。

11. "What on earth are you doing here?" a bird shouted at him. "你究竟在干什么?" 一只鸟对他大叫大嚷道。 shout at sb. 的意思是“对某人大叫大嚷”，带贬义，不能理解为“大声呼唤某人”。又如：

Don't shout at me!

不要对我大叫大嚷。

12. "Can't you see I'm a bird?" the bat said with a smile. "难道你看不出我也是只鸟吗?" 蝙蝠微笑着说。

Can't you see I'm a bird?是个否定疑问句，在这里带有惊奇的口气。这种类型的句子译成汉语时，是“难道……?”。又如课文中的另外两句：

Don't you know I'm one of you?

难道你不知道我是你们的成员吗?

Can't you see I've got teeth, too?

难道你看不见我也长着牙齿吗?

句中中介词短语 with a smile 是表示方式的状语，修饰动词 said。类似的用法有：

They fought with courage.

他们英勇作战。

He looked at the picture with great interest.

他饶有兴趣地看了看这幅图画。

13. But things changed soon. 但是不久局势转变了。

复数 things 的意思是“情况，形势”，在这里作“局势或战况”解。又如：

How are things now?

现在情况如何？

Things here are getting better and better.

这里的形势越来越好。

14. “What are you doing on our side?” an animal called out to him. “你在我们这边干什么？”一只野兽向他大声叫道。

句中 an animal 指 one of the beasts.

call (out) to sb. 相当于 shout to sb., 意思是“对某人高声呼唤”，副词 out 可省略。又如：

He called (out) to the men upstairs.

他大声叫唤楼上的人。

The old man called out to the boys on the other side of the river.

老人向河对岸的男孩子们大声呼唤。

15. ...asked the bat, showing his teeth...蝙蝠露出牙齿问道。

句中 showing his teeth 是现在分词短语，用作状语，修饰动词 asked，表示伴随动作。又如：

I stood there, listening to the radio.

我站在哪儿听广播。

He kept silent, looking at his own shoes.

他一声不吭，看着自己的鞋子。

16. “Who are you trying to fool?” said the animals. “你

想骗谁？”兽类(齐声)说道。

句中 the animals 指 the beasts。

疑问词 who 在句中用作不定式 to fool 的宾语，可以用 whom 代替。又如：

Who (/ Whom) are you looking for?

你在找谁？

17. We saw you fighting on the side of the birds just now.
我们刚才看见你加入鸟群作战。

句中 fighting...the birds 是现在分词短语，用作宾语 you 的补足语。

英语中，see, hear 等一些动词后面可跟现在分词或分词短语作宾语补足语，表示“看见，听见某种动作正在发生”。例如：

I saw her dancing just now.

我刚才看到她在跳舞。

Can you hear him singing in the next room?

你听得见他在隔壁房间里唱歌吗？

18. When the beasts and the birds saw neither side could win, they decided to stop fighting. 当兽类和鸟类看到双方都不能获胜时，便决定停战。

句中 neither 是形容词，意思是“(两者)都不”，后接单数名词。注意，英语中不能用 both 加否定词 not 来表示“双方(两者)都不”，而要用 neither。例如：

Neither sentence is correct.

Both sentences are wrong.

两个句子都不对。

stop 后跟动名词(短语)作宾语时,意思是“停止做某事”;后跟动词不定式或不定式短语作目的状语时,意思是“停下某事去做另一件事”。例如:

After a while, he stopped walking.

他走了一会儿就不走了。

He stopped (walking) to take a short rest.

他停下(步)来休息一会儿。

19. Neither beasts nor birds would have the bat as their friend, ... 兽类和鸟群都不愿把蝙蝠当作他们的朋友, ...
neither... nor ...是复合连词,意思是“既不……也不……”,用来连接两个主语时,谓语动词在人称和数上通常要与第二个主语一致。例如:

Neither he nor I am tall.

他个子不高,我个子也不高。

Neither she nor her classmates speak French.

她不说法语,她的同学也不说法语。

句中 have...as 相当于 regard...as,意思是“把……当成,把……视为”。as 短语作 the bat 的宾语补足语。

Additional Exercises

1. Put the following into Chinese.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) be back | 2) in a month |
| 3) hear from | 4) write to sb. |
| 5) wait for | 6) look for |
| 7) talk about | 8) come out |
| 9) long, long ago | 10) fight about |
| 11) take (/be on) the side of | 12) think and think |

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 13) far away | 14) after a while |
| 15) fly over | 16) on earth |
| 17) shout at sb. | 18) with a smile |
| 19) come along | 20) in a hurry |
| 21) go over | 22) call out |
| 23) spy on | 24) just now |
| 25) drive off | 26) take back |
| 27) refuse to do sth. | 28) neither...nor... |
| 29) have...as... | 30) ever since then |

2. Choose the correct answer for each blank:

- 1) She will return home _____ a week.

A) in	B) for
C) after	D) on

- 2) I hope _____ the film soon.

A) to seeing	B) to see
C) seeing	D) will see

- 3) My parents always _____ me when I am not at home.

A) want	B) ask
C) think	D) miss

- 4) It _____ that the weather was changing.

A) saw	B) found
C) seemed	D) looked

- 5) Please stop _____ and listen to me carefully.

A) talking about	B) to talk
C) talking	D) to talk about

3. Make nouns according to the model:

Model: win—winner

1) work—

2) teach—

3) drive—

4) own—

4. Give the four forms of the following verbs:

1) fly

2) fight

3) win

4) try

5) write

6) spy

5. Complete the following sentences:

1) _____ (很久以前), there lived a man called Cai Lun.

2) _____ (他左等右等), but his friend didn't come.

3) No one wants to _____ (把他当作朋友).

4) _____ (自从那时起), I have not seen him again.

5) _____ (他想考试及格), but failed again.

6. Put the following sentences into English:

1) 你常常收到父母的信吗? (hear from)

2) 难道你看不出我比你高吗? (can't)

3) 这里的形势越来越好。 (things)

4) 他匆忙离开了教室。 (in a hurry)

5) 请别吸烟了。 (stop)

6) 无论是兽类还是鸟群, 都不能取胜。 (neither...nor)

- 7) 你常想家吗? (miss)
- 8) 你究竟想到哪儿去? (on earth)
- 9) 我刚才听到他在唱歌。(hear)
- 10) 我相信约翰过两个月就会回来。(in)
7. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs:
- 1) My friend wrote _____ me two days ago.
 - 2) I don't know who you are waiting _____.
 - 3) The pupils are talking _____ a new film.
 - 4) The bat tried to be _____ the side of the winners.
 - 5) The man spied _____ us _____ far away.
 - 6) _____ a while, it stopped raining.
 - 7) The teacher welcomed us _____ a smile.
 - 8) Come _____, comrades.
 - 9) He hid himself _____ a tree.
 - 10) Why are you _____ such a hurry?
 - 11) At last the beasts drove the bat _____ and the birds refused to take him _____.
 - 12) Don't shout _____ people!
 - 13) He called _____ the man upstairs.
8. Put "True" or "False" in the brackets after each sentence according to the text,
- 1) Once upon a time there was a war between the animals and the beasts. ()
 - 2) The bat only wanted to be on the side of the birds. ()
 - 3) At first it seemed that the birds were going to win,