

中 学 生 学 习 指 导 丛 书

初中英语

4

ENGLISH FOR
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

刘 原 编

北京师范大学出版社

中学生学习指导丛书

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第四册

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说 明

本书为中学生英语学习指导丛书之一，根据1987年国家教委新订《全日制中学英语教学大纲》的教学要求及现行中学《英语课本》的体例编写。每课包括三项内容：

一、学习提要：指出学生必须掌握的基础知识和基本技能。

二、讲解：对语音、语法、词汇等基础知识，进行学习指导。其中，对一些词义相近、用法上容易混淆的词作了词的搭配、词义转换、辨析并注明其同义、反义词，帮助学生掌握这些词的用法。

三、练习：按照由易到难、先单项后综合的原则来编排次序，并注意到学习上的重点和难点，着重培养学生运用语言的能力。另外，还安排若干次综合练习。书末附有练习参考答案。

本书紧扣教材，内容翔实，题型新颖、多样，综合性强，集知识与综合能力训练于其中，是中学生进行学习、复习和加强能力训练的必备参考书。

本书由单先健主编。全套丛书的初中部分，由单先健、崔君方统编并审订。

限于编者水平，不妥之处，恳请广大读者批评、指正。

编 者

一九八八年八月

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第一课 LESSON ONE

一、学习提要

1. 词语:

- 1) sometime 在某一时候
- 2) return...to 把……还给……
- 3) go over 复习, 过一遍
- 4) talk about 谈论
- 5) an English evening 一个英语晚会
- 6) at a street corner 在街道拐角
- 7) on one's way to 往……去的路上
- 8) look in 往里看
- 9) either 两者之一, 任何一个, 也(用于否定句)
- 10) turn right 向右拐
- 11) at the end of 在……末梢, 到……的尽头

2. 句型:

- 1) Shall I open the windows?
- 2) What shall I read tomorrow afternoon?

3. 语法:

- 1) 理解并掌握冠词的基本用法。
- 2) 初步掌握感叹句的构成。

4. 课文:

- 1) 两人一组扮演对话中不同角色进行对话。

2) 找出对话中的冠词并说明它的用法。

二、讲 解

(一) 词的用法

1. return *vt.* 还, 归还

搭配: return sth. 还某物; return sth. to sb. = return sb. sth. 还给某人某物

例句:

1) Kate is going to return the kite. 凯特打算归还那个风筝。

2) Tom returned the English magazine to the woman assistant yesterday. 汤姆昨天把那本英语杂志还给女图书管理员了。

转换: Tom returned the woman assistant the English magazine yesterday.

2. go over 复习, 过一遍

例句:

1) Shall we go over Lesson Four together? 我们一起复习第四课, 好吗?

2) Tom went over his lessons at this desk yesterday evening. 昨晚汤姆在这张桌子旁复习了功课。

3) Mary didn't want to go over it again and again. 玛丽不想一次又一次地复习它。

3. talk about 谈论

例句:

1) What are you talking about? —We're talking about the new stadium. 你们谈什么呢? ——我们在说有

关新体育馆的事。

2) Please don't talk about our monitor any more. Let's talk about the weather in Beijing, Ok? 请别再议论班长了, 咱们谈谈北京的天气好吗?

注意: 以下几个结构相同的词组最好放在一起记忆。

{	talk about	谈论	}	(某人或某事)
	think about	考虑(想)		
	worry about	着急(烦恼)		

4. on one's way to 往……去的路上

例句:

1) On his way to school, Tom thought about that difficult maths problem. 在上学的路上, 汤姆思考了那道数学难题。

2) The students saw a policewoman on their way to the Science Museum. 学生们在去科学馆的路上, 看见了一个女警察。

3) On our way home, we bought a brush and some paper for the little artist in our class. 在回家的路上, 我们给班里的小画家买了支画笔和一些纸。

我们还可以说: on one's way to hospital 在某人去医院的路上, on one's way to Shanghai 在某人去上海的路上,……等。也就是: on one's way to + 地方。但是, “在回家的路上”只能用: on one's way home (因为 home 在这里是作副词)。

5. look in 往里看

例句:

1) The Young Pioneer looked in the bottle, but saw nothing. 那个少先队员往瓶里看, 但什么也没看见。

2) The Japanese girl looked in the big box and found the beautiful card. 那个日本女孩往大盒子里看了看, 找到了那张漂亮的名片。

反义: look out 向外看

词组: look at 看(某人或某物), look up 向上看、仰望, look down 向下看, look around=look round 环顾四周, look for 寻找, look after 照顾, ……等。

把有一定联系的知识进行总结、归纳, 不仅能提高我们的记忆效率, 还能培养举一反三、触类旁通的学习能力。

例句:

1) The visitor looked out of the window and saw the owner of the house. 来访者向窗外看, 看到了房子的主人。

2) The little monkey in the tree looked down and threw something at us. 树上那只小猴子往下看, 还向我们扔东西。

3) The fat bear looked around but saw no one. 胖熊四下环顾, 但一个人也没看到。

4) They tried their best to look for the baby girl, but they didn't find her. 他们竭尽全力寻找那个女婴, 但没有找到。

5) Those children are too young, they can't look after themselves. 那些孩子太小了, 不会照顾自己。

6. at the end of 在……末端, 在……尽头

例句:

1) At the end of the street, you can see the History Museum. 在这条街的尽头,你能看见历史博物馆。

2) At the end of this month, we are going to have an English evening. 在这个月底,我们要开一次英语晚会。

3) We had three English tests at the end of last term. 上学期末,我们进行了三次英语测验。

注意:

{ at the beginning of 在……开始时
{ in the middle of 在……的半途
{ at the end of 在……末尾时

例句:

At the beginning of last month, he visited the Summer Palace. In the middle of May, he visited the Children's Palace. At the end of this season he is going to visit the Palace Museum. 上个月初,他参观了颐和园,五月中旬他参观了少年宫。在这个季度的最后几天,他打算去参观故宫。

(二) 句型及难句分析

1. Sometime next week. 下周的某个时候。

sometime 是“在某一时候”的意思,在过去时的句子里,常译为“某一天”;在将来时的句子里,常译为“总有一天”、“某个时候”。

例句:

1) Mike met me sometime in June. 迈克在六月的一天遇见我了。

2) I'm sure Mary will come to say sorry to me sometime. 我确信玛丽总有一天要来向我道歉的。

3) Shall we go to the Summer Palace sometime?
我们找个时间去颐和园玩玩, 好吗?

辨析: sometimes 是“有时”的意思, some time 是“一些时间”, 而sometime 是“在某时”的意思。这几个词的含义各不相同, 不能混淆。

例句:

1) Sometimes the old man takes this seat, and sometimes he takes that one. 老头有时坐这个座位, 有时坐那个座位。

2) Tom waited for some time, but Mary didn't. 汤姆等了一些时间, 但玛丽没等。

2. Shall I get some chalk? 我拿些粉笔来, 好吗?

句型: Shall I (we) ...? 我(我们)……好吗?

例句:

1) Shall I have a look at the map? 我看看那张地图, 好吗?

2) Shall we have a talk sometime before Saturday? 星期六以前的某个时候我们谈一谈, 好吗?

3) Shall we do the exercises together? 要不要我们一起做练习?

注意: 要表达“你(你们)……好吗?”, 要用: Will you...?

例句:

1) Will you do it now? 你现在就干, 好吗?

2) Will you have some more tea? —Yes, please. 你们再喝些茶, 好吗? ——好的, 请倒吧。

3. I don't, either, Granny. = I don't know, either, Granny. 我也不知道, 老奶奶。

辨析: too, also 和 either 都表示“也”的意思, 但用法不同。too 和 also 用于肯定句, 口语中常可通用, too 一般放在句尾, (有时作为插入语放在句中), also 一般靠近动词, 而 either 用于否定句或否定词组后。

例句:

1) His house isn't far from here, and my house isn't, either. 他家离这儿不远, 我家也离这儿不远。

反义: His house is far from here, and my house is, too. 他家离这儿远, 我家离这儿也远。

2) I will visit Japan too. 我也要访问日本。

转换: I will also visit Japan.

3) The American won't go there either. 那个美国人也不到那儿去。

4. When shall we have the talk on the history of the Party? 我们什么时候听党史报告?

定冠词 the 和 Party 连用, 指“中国共产党”。party 的另一个意思是“聚会”, 如: an English party 一个英语聚会; a tea party 一个茶会, ……等。这时, party 不要大写。

例句:

1) There are many parties in the world. 世界上有许多政党。

2) Today we have a birthday party for my son, and sometime next week we are going to have a garden party. 今天我们为我儿子搞生日庆贺会, 下周的某一天我们还有个游园会。

5. He's in hospital. 他在住院。

注意: in hospital和in the hospital不同。前者是“住院”;后者是“在这家医院里”的意思,可能是在这家医院里住院,也可能是在这家医院里工作、参观……;具体的含义,要看上下文来定。与此类似的还有: in school 在上学, in the school 在这个学校里; go to school 去上学, go to the school 去那所学校; ……等。

例句:

1) His daughter is ill and she is in hospital. Her father is in the hospital to look after her. 他女儿病了,正在住院。她父亲在医院里照料她。

2) My son is in school, but he is not a good student. This morning he didn't go to school. I'll go to the school to see his teacher. 我儿子在上学,但他不是个好学生。今早他没去上学,我要去学校找他的老师。

6. Which bus shall I take? 我要坐哪辆公共汽车?

by bus 和 take a bus 都是“乘车”、“坐公共汽车”的意思。但前者是泛指方式,后者则具体指“乘哪一辆车”。

例句:

1) Can you go to America by bus? —Of course not. We can only go there by plane. 你能坐公共汽车去美国吗? ——当然不行。我们只能坐飞机去那儿。

2) —How can we get to the Summer Palace?

—You may go there by bus or by taxi.

—Which bus shall we take?

—Take the No. 332 bus.

—我们怎样才能到颐和园?

—你们可以坐公共汽车或乘出租车。

—我们坐哪路公共汽车？

—坐332路。

（三）语法：

1. 有关冠词的用法，参见课本第8—10页语法讲解。

2. 感叹句常用的句型，有以下两种：

A. How + 形容词或副词 + 主语 + 动词！

例句：

1) How interesting the film is! 多有意思的电影啊！（这电影多有意思啊！）

2) How well she dances! 她跳舞跳得多好啊！

B. What +

单数名词词组	+ 主语 + 动词！
复数名词词组	

例句：

1) What a good boy (he is)! （他是）多么好的男孩！

2) What a beautiful park (it is)! （它是）多么美丽的公园啊！

3) What good doctors (they are)! （他们是）多好的大夫！

三、练习

1. 用 either 或 too 填空。

1) Tom is not a doctor, I'm not a doctor, ____.

2) Did Mary watch the basketball match, ____?

3) Doctor Wang spoke at the end of the meeting, ____.

4) The young man didn't turn left at the first

crossing_____.

5) You can't do that work, I can't, _____.

6) I'm glad to see you. —I'm glad to see you_____.

7) At the end of football match, she, _____, left the stadium.

8) Kate told me she couldn't swim_____.

2. 用a, the, one, 或an 填空。

1) _____ oldest man has _____ dog. _____ dog is young and strong. _____ day _____ dog met _____ bear. _____ bear was afraid of _____ dog and ran away.

2) There was _____ egg and _____ apple on _____ table. But _____ little boy was too short. He couldn't get them. He waited some time and he cried. _____ tall boy came in and helped him. Now _____ little boy is eating _____ egg and _____ apple, happily. _____ tall boy is his brother.

3. 选择填空。

1) _____ I take a message for Tom?

A. Shall B. shall C. Will D. will

2) The geography teacher sang _____ the end of class.

A. on B. in C. at D. with

3) Her grandmother was _____ last spring because she was ill.

A. in the hospital B. in hospital

C. in a hospital D. in that hospital

4) On her way _____, she met a big bear.

A. home B. to home

C. go to home D. in home

5) It's about an hour's ____ from my school to the hospital.

A. walks B. walking C. walk D. to walk

6) How ____ these flowers look!

A. beautifully B. beautiful

C. very beautiful D. very beautifully

7) You may go to Japan ____ plane.

A. on B. in C. for D. by

8) Peter is late ____ the meeting.

A. on B. at C. for D. to

4. 英汉互译。

1) 乘360路公共汽车

2) 在会议结束时

3) have a test

4) any of us

5) a talk on the American history

6) 大约走半小时的路程

5. 用some time, sometimes或sometime填空。

1) Tom ____ comes to see me, but not often.

2) The Japanese talked about her sister for ____ and then stopped.

3) Shall we meet again ____ next month?

4) When shall we have the tea party? ____ before Sunday.

5) Are you sure Tom will return that magazine to the library ____?

6) I'll finish my housework ____.

7) I am going to see our maths teacher ____ tomorrow.

8) ____ Tome comes to help me and ____ he goes to help Peter.

9) I waited for Mary for ____, but she didn't come.