

初中英语

课文语句多释训练

(上册)

王春焕 何煜元 编著



ENGLISH
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内 容 提 要

本书选择初中英语第三、四册课文中大多数的句子，运用同义释意、句型转换及这两者相结合的方法，设计出以练习形式出现的，同义的多种句子，每一组句附有说明，在书末附有练习答案。本书简明扼要，针对性强，易学易记。

本书可供中学生和自学青年阅读，也可作中学教师的教学参考书。

初中英语课文语句多释训练(上册)

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序

王春焕、何煜元两老师合编的《初中英语课文语句多释训练》一书是根据《全日制中学英语大纲》的精神和当前教学的需要而编写的。这套中学英语课文多释训练书，不仅能培养学生学习英语的兴趣，激发其学习积极性，而且能因势利导，指点学生学习英语时逐步由汉语思维转到英语思维，以达到正确使用英语的目的。

一句命意多种表达，是利用不同句型，同义词，反义词转变的方法来丰富语言，使语言绚丽多彩。这不仅能培养学生对英语的吸收和欣赏，而且能帮助其理清课文的脉络、层次，增强其对课文原文的理解；利用填空手段，使学生在英语基本技能的运用方面能有充分的练习，从而可以把所掌握的词语及其多种表达方式随心使用，达到学以致用，舒卷自如的境界。

曾纪蔚

1988年9月10日

编写说明

为了帮助广大的初中学生和具有一定自学英语能力的读者学习初中英语教材,我们编写了这本《课文语句多释训练》。此书也可作为初中英语教师的教学参考书。

本书分上、下册出版。上册包括初中英语课本第三、四册的内容,下册包括第五、六册的内容。按册次和课次(复习课除外)为顺序,我们把每课中的大多数句子编号列出,附上汉语译文,并在每个编号句子(后称原句)后面,我们设计了一些以填空练习形式出现的解释句(书后附有练习答案)。当你正确地完成了填空练习后,你会发现这些句子与原句的意思是相同的或基本相同的。例如:

Which is the way to the East Street Hospital?

请问到东大街医院怎么走?

A. Can you _____ me the way to the East Street Hospital?

B. How can I _____ to the East Street Hospital?

C. What is the _____ to the East Street Hospital?

D. Which way shall I _____ to the East Street Hospital?

为了让读者更好地领会“一句多释”的表达方式,我们对本书中的大多数原句及其同义或近义的解释句子,按照现行初中英语教材的要求,从词汇、句型、语法等方面作了一些

必要的“说明”。在编写这些说明的过程中，我们参阅了不少有关英语词汇、句型、语法、惯用法的书刊以及教学参考书和初中英语的辅导读物。

运用“同义释意”、“句型转换”和“同义释意与句型转换相结合”等方法是实现“一句多释”的有效手段。用所学过的词汇(包括习惯用语)、句型和语法知识来解释新学的语句，可收到温故知新，掌握、巩固所学知识的效果。

一、同义释意

例: We're back at school.

A. We go to school again.

B. We are at school again.

二、句型转换

例: Jenny didn't want him to do that because her parents were very strict with her.

A. As her parents were very strict with her, Jenny didn't want him to do that.

B. Her parents were so strict with her that Jenny didn't want him to do that.

C. Her parents were very strict with her, and so Jenny didn't want him to do that.

D. Jenny didn't want him to do that, for her parents were very strict with her.

三、同义释意与句型转换相结合

例: We are going to have a new subject — physics.

A. We are going to study physics. It's a new subject.

B. We are going to study a new subject. It's physics.

C. Physics is a new subject. We're going to study it.

通过多年的教学实践使我们认识到，运用上述的几种教学手段来进行英语课文教学，既可引起学生的学习兴趣从而调动他们的学习积极性，又可引导他们逐步掌握英语的习惯用法和表达方式。这对帮助学生逐渐地排除本族语在学习英语时的干扰、由汉语思维逐步转向英语思维，是一种行之有效的方法。这对培养学生运用英语的能力、提高他们适应包括标准化考试在内的各种形式考试的应考能力，都必将起着重要的促进作用。

本书由广东省中小学外语教学研究会会长、华南师范大学外语系曾纪蔚教授审阅全部书稿，在此深表谢意。

由于编著者水平有限，书中缺点错误在所难免，敬请读者批评指教。

编著者

1988年8月

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Book Three

Lesson One

1. Are you going to have a swim?

你打算去游泳吗?

A. Are you going to go for a swim?

B. Are you going to go swimming?

C. Are you going to go to swim?

D. Are you going for a swim?

E. Are you going to swim?

F. Are you going swimming?

说明:

(1) “be going to + 动词原形”表示就要、打算去做什么或将要发生的事。

(2) have a swim(游泳), 这里的have不当“有”讲, 它的意思要根据它后面的名词来确定。例如: have a meeting(开会), have an English lesson(上英语课), have lunch(吃午饭), have a rest(休息一会儿)。

(3) be going to have a swim, to go for a swim, to go swimming, to go to swim, be going for a swim, be going to swim以及be going swimming等词组均表示“去游泳”的意思。

2. Do you often go to the cinema?

你常去看电影吗?

A. Do you often go to see a film?

B. How often do you go to the cinema?

C. Do you often go to the film?

D. Do you often see a film?

说明:

(1): go to the cinema可直译为“去电影院”,但在这里应是“去看电影”的意思。此外,“看电影”也可以说go to the film, see a film.

(2)“常看电影”,英国人说often go to the cinema,而美国人说often go to the movies.

3. We're back at school.

我们又回到学校了。

A. We go to school again.

B. We are at school again.

说明:

在be back at...这个词组中,back是副词,它的意思是“回,回原处”。

4. It's good to see all my teachers and friends again.

我又见到所有的老师和朋友,真是高兴。

A. It's nice to see all my teachers and friends again.

B. I'm glad to see all my teachers and friends again.

说明:

在It's...to...这个句型中,it是形式主语,真正的主语

是后面的不定式短语to see all my teachers and friends, is good是谓语。由于用作主语的动词不定式短语太长,因此把代词it放在句首作形式主语,而把真正的主语置后,这样可使句子平衡,以免“头重脚轻”。

5. We're in Grade Two this year.

这个学年我们在二年级学习了。

A. We ___ the ___ in Grade Two this year.

B. We ___ in Grade Two this year.

6. We are going to have a new subject — physics.

我们将要学习一门新科目——物理。

A. We are going to ___ physics. It's a new ___.

B. We are going to ___ a new subject. It's ___.

C. ___ is a new subject. We're going to ___ it.

说明:

to have a new subject (= to study a new subject)

7. I hear physics isn't easy.

我听说物理不容易学。

A. ___ is not easy, I hear.

B. I hear physics ___ hard.

说明:

(1) physics与maths, politics, news等词一样,是以-s结尾的单数名词。因此,与它连用的“be”用is。

(2)原句中的physics isn't easy是宾语从句,作谓语动词hear的宾语。宾语从句的连词that被省略了。

8. I'm going to work hard at it.

我要努力学习它(物理)。

A. I'm going to physics .

B. I'm going to do in physics.

说明:

work hard at(sth.)是“努力学习(某事)”的意思。

do well in(sth.)是“在……干(学)得不错”的意思。

9. I'm not very good at maths.

我的数学没学好。

A. My is not good.

B. I do not do in maths.

说明:

be good at...是“对……学得好”,“擅长于……”的意思。

介词at后面接名词、代词或动名词。如:

They are good at sports.

Is your sister good at singing?

10. I think I can do better than last year.

我想我能比去年学得更好一些。

A. I think I can do better in maths year than last year.

B. I can do better than last year, I .

说明:

(1) 原句I can do better than last year是动词think的宾语,它是宾语从句。

(2) better是副词well的比较级。do well是“干(学)得不错”的意思,do better是“干(学)得更好”的意思。

11. This year I'm going to do more speaking.

今年我要多讲英语。

A. This year I'm going to _____ English more often.

B. This year I'm going to _____ English more.

C. This year I'm going to _____ more English.

说明:

do more speaking是“多讲英语”的意思。more是副词much的比较级。speaking是动名词，作动词do的宾语。类似的讲法还有：do some reading(读些书)，do some shopping(买些东西)。

12. I'm going to do my best this year.

今年我要尽我的最大努力。

I'm going to try my _____ this year.

说明:

do one's best和try one's best，都是表示“尽某人最大的努力”的意思。

Lesson Two

1. He's going to skate.

他打算去溜冰。

A. He's going ____ a ____.

B. He's going ____.

C. He's going to ____ a ____.

说明:

be going to skate, be going for a skate, be going skating, be going to have a skate 都表示“打算去溜冰”的意思。

2. Are we going to have a talk this week?

这个星期我们听报告吗?

A. Are we going to listen ____ a talk this week?

B. Shall we ____ a talk this week?

说明:

(1) 注意动词have的短语。have 因其后面所跟的名词不同而有不同的含义, 如:

have a meeting(开会), have a talk(听报告), have an English film(看英语电影), have a good time(玩得很愉快)。

(2) 作为助动词, shall 其中一个意思是表示“将要”(用于第一人称)。Shall we...? (我们将……好吗?)

3. Are we going to have an English film this week?

这个星期我们看英语电影吗?

A. Are we going to _____ an English film this week?

B. Are we going to go to _____ an English film this week?

C. Shall we _____ an English film this week?

4. It's between a Japanese team and a Chinese team.

这场球赛是在日本队和中国队之间进行的。

A. It's a volleyball _____ between a Japanese team and a Chinese team.

B. There _____ a volleyball _____ between a Japanese team and a Chinese team.

说明:

(1) 句中it指a volleyball match.

(2) 介词between 表示“两者之间”。between a Japanese team and a Chinese team是介词短语作定语, 修饰它前面的名词match。

5. That's great. 太好了。(好极了。)

A. That _____ fine.

B. That _____ beautiful.

说明:

that's是that is的缩写, 那是指上文所说的事。

6. What time is it going to be?

这场球赛将在什么时间开始?

A. _____ it going to be?

B. What time _____ it going to begin?

7. I have two tickets here. I can let you have one.

我这里有两张票，我可以让你一张。

A. I have two tickets on _____. I can give you one.

B. I have two tickets with _____. I can give one to _____.

说明：

(1) I have two tickets here. 句中的here含有“在我身上”的意思，可用on me或with me替换here。

(2) give sb. sth. 和give sth. to sb. 的意思一样。

(3) let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。let you have one, one用作代词，代替上文中的ticket，以避免重复。

8. You want to go, don't you? Of course I do.

你想去，是吗？我当然想去。

A. _____ you want to go? Certainly, I do.

B. You want to _____ the match, don't you? Sure, I do.

说明：

反意疑问句由两部分组成，前部分为陈述句，后部分为省略的一般疑问句。两部分的时态要一致。陈述部分如果是肯定的，省略问句用否定形式；如果陈述部分是否定的，省略问句用肯定形式。回答时，如果答案是肯定的，前面要用yes(按本课这样回答也可以)，如果答案是否定的，前面则要用no。

9. We are going to have a table tennis match tomorrow afternoon.

明天下午我们将要进行一场乒乓球比赛。

We are going to _____ a table tennis _____ tomorrow afternoon.