

初三英语辅导与练习



乔继红 编

家庭自学辅导丛书

GUIDANCE AND PRACTICE FOR GRADE
THREE JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

北京师范学院出版社

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(京)新208号

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北京师范学院出版社出版发行

(100037 北京西三环北路105号)

全国新华书店经销

北京市华星计算机公司激光照排

国防工业出版社印刷厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:7 字数:147千

1992年8月北京第1版 1992年8月北京第1次印刷

印数:0,001—21000册

ISBN 7-81014-674-2/G·544

定价:3.80元

编写说明

中国学生学习英语难在起步,难在摆脱汉语的影响。为了帮助广大中学生打下良好的英语学习基础,掌握英语学习的要点,我们编写了这三部配合初中学生英语课堂教学的小册子。

我们在编写中,严格遵循现行英语教学大纲,紧密结合现行教材,配合教学进度,突出重点,剖析难点,澄清疑点,开拓思维,指点方法,使这套书具有针对性强、启发性强、实用性强的特色。本书按教材顺序分课编写,每课包括“重点难点”、“补充注释”、“同步练习”三部分,每册备有单元自测题和期末自测题,书末还附有全部练习和自测题的答案。

本丛书着重帮助读者掌握英语基础知识,培养初步运用英语的能力,它是广大青少年和初中学生学习的得力助手,也是教师教学和家庭辅导的必备参考书。

参加本书编写工作的还有:乔继扬、李保谦、谭贵芳。

热忱欢迎广大读者批评指正。

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第 五 册

Lesson One

一、重点难点

1. 语法说明

初步了解宾语从句的引导词。引导宾语从句的引导词有三种：

1. 连词 that, if (whether)

that 在句中本身并无词意,用于引导陈述句的宾语从句。

that 在口语中或非正式文体中常省略。例:

She said (that) she finished the book.

她说她读完了那本书。

if (whether) 在句中表示“是否”的意思,引导一般疑问句作宾语从句。例:

I don't know if (whether) he has ever been to England. 我不知道他是否去过英国。

2. 连接代词 what, which, who (whom) 和 whose

例:

He asked which book was yours. 他问哪本书是你的。

3. 连接副词 when, why, where 和 how

例:

I don't know how old she is. 我不知道她多大了。

连接代词和连接副词就是原疑问句中的疑问代词和副词。

II. 语言要点

1. 重点词汇和短语

1) Washington n. 华盛顿(人名、地名)

Washington 作地名是代表美国的一个州,也可以写成 Washington State; 美国首都既可称 Washington, 也可写为 Washington D. C.; 如果代表人可指美国第一任总统 George Washington。

2) hear from “收到……来信”,意思是 get a letter from。
如:

I often hear from my friends. 我常收到我朋友们的来信。

Do you often hear from her? 你常收到她的来信吗?

3) hope v. t. “希望”。后可跟不定式作宾语,也可跟从句作宾语。如:

I hope to see you soon. 我希望不久能见到你。

I hope that it will be rainy this afternoon.

我希望今天下午下雨。

hope 还可作名词。例:

There's little hope that they're still alive. 他们仍然活着的希望很小。

4) miss v. “怀念”;“错过”;“没看到”。例:

Xiao Li misses her mother very much. 小李很想念她妈妈。

He missed the bus. 他没赶上车。

The hospital is at the corner of the street. You can't miss it.
医院就在街角处,你不会看不到的。

5) fight v. “打仗”,“打架”,“战斗”。

fight against “反对”; fight with “和……一起战斗”, “与……战”; to fight a battle “打仗”; fight back “回击”; fight down “击败”; fight for “为……而战”; fight on “继续作战”。

England fought against (with) Germany many years ago. 很多年前英国与德国打过仗。

England fought with France against Germany in the war from 1914~1918. 在 1914 到 1918 年的战争中, 英法共同和德国打仗。

fight 还可作名词。例:

a fight against “抵抗……之战”; a fight for “为……而战”。

6) take (be on) the side of 支持某人(方)

Which side do you take? 你站在哪一方?

I'm on your side firmly. 我坚定地站在你一边。

有时这个短语可用 stand on the side of 表示。

7) seem v. i. 好像, 似乎; 好像是。

Things far off seem (to be) small. 远处的东西看起来似乎小些。

seem, look 与 look like 的区别:

seem 指在我们看来“好像”、“似乎”, 含有心中所想象的意思在内。例: The sun seems to move. 太阳好像在动。

look 意味着看上去如此而实际也许如此。例:

He looks ill. 他看来是病啦。

look 与 look like 的区别是: look 后面跟形容词, 表示看上去怎么样; 而 look like 后面跟名词, 表示看上去象什么。如: The girl looks like Chen Hua's daughter. 这个女孩看起来象陈华的女儿。

8) hide v. i. v. t. 藏。

Where did you hide it ? 你把它藏到哪了?

You had better hide. 你最好藏起来。

9) in a (one's) hurry “匆忙”。

Why are you in such a hurry? 你为何如此匆忙?

有时可在中间加物主代词。例:

In his hurry he left the book. 匆忙中他丢下了这本书。

10) go over “走到一边去”;“改变立场”。

He went over to the other party seven years ago. 他七年前转向另一党派。

He was on our side but later he went over to the other side.
他原先和我们站在一边,后来改变了立场,站到另一边了。

go over 还可作“检查”,“再过一遍”解。

11) call out “大声叫唤”

He called out to his friend in the street. 他在大街上大声呼喊他的朋友。

call out 还可作“召唤”解。例:

The students were called out in the yard. 学生们被召集到院子里。

12) spy v. i. v. t. “侦察”;“刺探”;n. “间谍”。

to spy on (upon) a person 监视某人

to spy into a person's action 侦察某人的行动

He spied a ship in the distance. 他发现远处有条船。

13) fool v. n. “愚弄”;“欺骗”;“傻子”。

Don't fool me! 别欺骗我。

I'm no fool. 我不傻。

make fool of sb. 愚弄某人

14) drive v. “驱赶”,“驾驶”。

Can you drive? 你会开车吗?

to drive a person to the station 开车送人去车站

Shall I drive you home? 我开车送你回家好吗?

drive off “赶走”

The Children drove off the bad man. 孩子们把坏人赶走了。

15) refuse v. “拒绝”。

refuse 后跟 to do 或名词。

He refused my help. 他拒绝了我的帮助。

He refused to help me. 他拒绝帮助我。

I refused to take the money. 我拒绝接受这些钱。

2. 句型

1) I hear he'll be back in a month.

2) She said she was much better than before.

3) Do you know who they're waiting for?

本课句型练习中第一、二部分是由连词 that 引导的宾语从句,第三部分是由连接代词 who、what、which 引导的宾语从句,在学习宾语从句时,要注意主句的时态必须与从句的时态相呼应。

如果主句中的谓语动词是现在时或将来时,宾语从句的谓语动词可以根据实际情况用任何时态。例:

① She says she is much better than before.

② I hear he was back two days ago.

③ I hear he'll be back in a month.

④ I hear he has been back for two days.

如果主句中谓语动词是过去时,宾语从句中的谓语动词需要用过去时的适当形式,使其与主句中的谓语动词相呼应。
如:

① She said she was much better than before.

② Liu Mei said she had done maths exercises.

③ I was sure he would come soon.

④ He told me that Wu Dong was doing his home work.

(②、③例句分别为过去完成时和过去将来时,在本册第二课和第七课将要学到。)

二、补充注释

1. I hear he'll be back in a month. 我听说他一个月以后回来。

I hear 的后面是由连词 that 引导的宾语从句(在此句中 that 被省略)。

in a month 一个月以后

句中介词 in 的意思是“过一段时间以后”,“在一段时间内”,常与将来时或过去将来时连用。例:

He will (would) come here in two days. 他过两天到这儿来。

She will (would) arrive in a week. 她将在一星期以内到达。

句中介词 in 不能用 after 代替, in 是以现在为起点,表示将来一段时间,而 after 是以某个特定的时间为起点,一般用于过去时的句子里。例: She went after three days. (她三天以后走的)不能说: She will go after three days. 但如表示时间的一个点,表示具体时刻,可用 after。例: She will go after three o'clock. (她三点钟以后去。)

2. Have you heard from Joan recently? 你最近接到琼的信了吗?

hear from “收……来信”

recently 是副词,表示“最近”,常用于现在完成时态,例:

Have you been to Beijing recently?

3. They're waiting for somebody, aren't they? 他们在等某人,是不是?

句中动词短语 wait for 是“等候、等待”的意思。例:
They're waiting for a bus. Joan is waiting for his sister. 句型中还有动词短语 look for (寻找),例:Peter is looking for his pen. (彼得正寻找他的钢笔);talk about (谈到,谈论),例:They're talking about English. (他们在谈论英语。)

4. No one knows what they fought about. 谁也不知道他们为什么打仗。

句中 no one 是“没有人”,相当于“nobody, no person”,例:
There's no one in the classroom. 句中连接代词 what 引导宾语从句,作介词 about 的宾语,介词 about 常放在句末。fought about sth. (为……打仗)。

5. He thought and thought, then decided he must try to be on the side of the winners. 他再三考虑,然后决定他一定要设法站在得胜者的一边。

句中谓语动词 thought and thought 表示动作不断重复,在文学作品中常用这一修辞手法。“be on the side of the winners” (在胜利者的一边),相当于“take the side of the winners”。“decide”决定,后面可跟不定式或从句。

6. So he watched from far away. 于是他站在远处观看。

so 是连词,起承上启下的作用,he 指 the bat。在童话或寓言中,常把动物比作人,称为拟人手法。介词短语 from far away 意思是“从远处”,相当于“in the distance”。

7. After a while, it seemed that the birds were going to win.

过一会儿,好像鸟儿们要获胜。

it seem that……“看起来像……”,it 是形式主语,that 引导一个名词从句作其实际主语。were going to win 是过去将来时。

8. He flew over to join them. 他飞过去加入鸟群。

The bat went over to the beasts. 蝙蝠走过去加入兽类。

两句中副词 over 是“越过一段距离”,相当于 across a distance。

9. “What on earth are you doing there?” a bird shouted at him. “你究竟在这儿干什么?”一只鸟儿对他嚷道。

On earth(究竟,到底),在正式文体中常将 ever 和 what, who, when, where, why 等疑问词连用,表示惊奇;而在非正式文体中,常 on earth 表示惊奇,以加强语气。例:

Who ever told you about it? (正式文体)

Who on earth told you about it? (非正式文体)

on earth 还表示“世界上”的意思。

shout at (对……叫嚷)表示寻衅。例:Don't shout at me.

10. “Can't you see I'm a bird?”“难道你看不出我是鸟吗?”

can't 引出一个否定疑问句,表示提问者对某事已持有肯定的意思,用否定疑问形式提问,以加强语气。这种否定疑问句一般不需要对方回答。例:

1) Doesn't she understand? 她难道不明白吗?

2) Won't you come in for a minute? 请进来呆一会儿好吗?

11. “We saw you fighting on the side of the birds just now”.

“我们刚才还看见你在鸟类那边打我们呢。”

just now (刚才,刚刚)

see 除了需要跟一个宾语外,还需要跟一个宾语补足语。

fighting on the side of the birds 是现在分词短语作宾语 you 的补足语。

12. When the beasts and the birds saw neither side could win, they decided to stop fighting. 当兽类和鸟儿们看到哪一方(双方)都不可能取胜时,便决定停止打仗。

When 引导一个时间状语从句,其中 neither side could win 作 saw 的宾语,neither side 是“两者都不”的意思。例:

Neither answer is correct. 两个答案都不对。

Neither knife is good, but this one is better than the other. 两把刀都不好,但这把比那把好一点。

13. Neither beasts nor birds would have the bat as their friend, so he was afraid to leave his home. 兽类和鸟儿们都不愿把蝙蝠当作他们的朋友,因此蝙蝠害怕离开自己的家。

neither...nor(两者都不,既不……也不)

在使用它来连接两个名词或两个代词作主语时,要注意谓语动词在人称和数上要与 nor 后面的名词或代词一致。例:

Neither I nor he knows it. 我不知道,他也不知道。

Neither you nor I am right. 你不对,我也不对。

句中介词 as 的意思是“作为”,后面跟名词或代词。英语中有些动词,如 have, see, regard, take, consider 等后面常可以跟一个宾语和一个 as 短语,表示“把……看作”,“认为……是……”。例:

I see you as an honest man. 我认为你是一个诚实的人。

He regard me as a good friend. 他把我当作好朋友。

此外,句中 would 作情态动词,是 will 的过去式形式,表示“愿意”。例:

I could do so, if I would. 如果我愿意,我就可以这样做。

三、同步练习

1. 将下列单词和词组译成英语:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. 收到……的来信 | 2. 支持某人(方) |
| 3. 牙齿(单、复数) | 4. 赶走 |
| 5. 改变立场 | 6. 究竟 |

II. 用适当的介词填空:

1. Mr. Baker will be back _____ two days.
2. Are you waiting _____ the bus?
3. A lot of students go _____ school _____ bus.
4. Most _____ them are working hard _____ English.
5. We must help each other and learn _____ each other.
6. It's twelve o'clock. It's time _____ lunch.
7. They are talking _____ the new film.
8. What are you doing _____ the side _____ us?

III. 完成下列句子:

1. Can you tell me _____ (蝙蝠为什么只在夜间出来)?

2. I hear _____ (他考试合格了).
3. Nobody knew _____ (他们为什么而打架)?
4. Do you know _____ (他们正在谈论哪一个问题)?
5. I don't know _____ (谁的发音最好).
6. He asked _____ (谁能解释这篇课文).

IV. 按例词写出下列动词的四种形式:

Model: write _____ writes _____ writing _____ wrote _____ writ-

ten

1. fight _____
2. cast _____

3. fly _____

4. leave _____

5. drive _____

V. 用所给的词改写句子,使原句的意思不变(有的词注意形式变化)。

Call out, neither...nor, hear from, take the side of, join

1. The bat wanted to be on the side of the winners.

2. My father became a member of the Party ten years ago.

3. Mike hasn't a brother. And he hasn't a sister, either.

4. "What are you doing on our side?" the guard shouted to the man.

5. Mr. Smith has been worried all the month, for he hasn't got a letter from his daughter for a long time.

Lesson Two

一、重点难点

1. 语法说明

本课语法主要是学习由连词 *that*, 连接代词、连接副词和连词 *if* 或 *whether* 引导的宾语从句。在第一课中我们已初步介绍了这些连接词连接宾语从句的情况,以及主句的时态必须与从句时态相呼应的问题。本课对宾语从句再作几点补充。

1. 要注意区别和运用由 *if* 引导的从句

请看下面两个例句:

1) I will go out tomorrow if it is fine. 如果明天是晴天,我就出去。

2) I don't know if the train has arrived. 我不知道火车是否