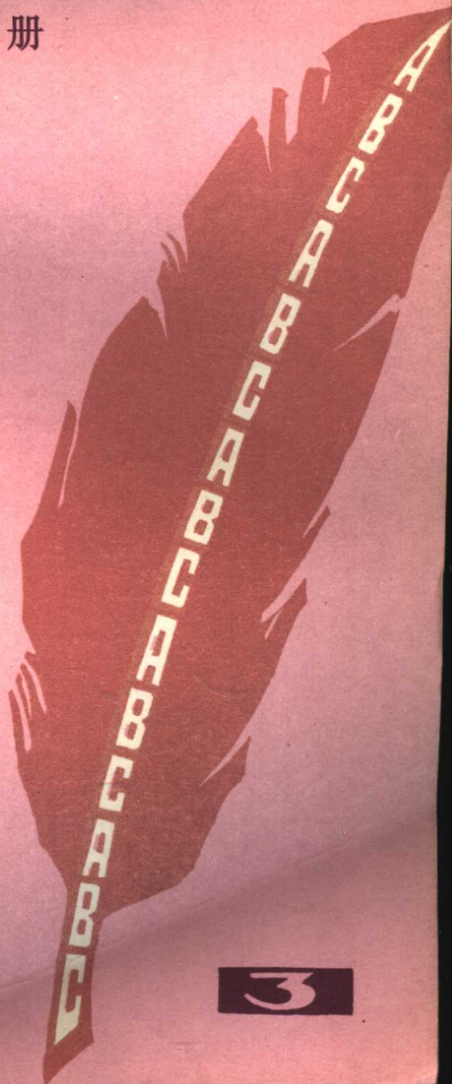


初级中学课本

英语基础训练

第三册



山东教育出版社

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烟台市教学研究室 编

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一九八五年·济南

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出 版 说 明

为了帮助广大中学生更好地掌握基础知识，发展智力，提高能力，由山东省和烟台市教学研究室根据中学各科教学大纲，结合我省实际，吸收国内同类书的优点，编写了这套基础训练丛书。这套书共包括初中、高中各十五个学科，五十六册，与相应教材分册配套。

书中内容与教材紧密结合，对每章知识都有一个简明的分析归纳；对每一节都指出了学习要点；每一节后面配有多种类型的练习题；每一章末附有复习题；书末有总复习题和全部习题的提示与答案。

本册由赵学业、山广太、王执伯、王野萍、安香秀编写，供初中二年级学生学习初级中学课本英语第三册使用。

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LESSON ONE

LANGUAGE POINTS

1. do one's lessons 做(预习或复习)功课
2. do one's best 尽力
3. do well in 在……方面学得好
4. do more speaking (writing) 多说(写)
5. have a swim 游泳
6. have geography 上地理课
7. have a new subject 开(上)一门新学科
8. go to the cinema 去看电影, 上电影院
9. be good at 擅长; 在……方面(学得, 做得)好
10. work hard at 刻苦学习、钻研, 努力从事
11. last year 去年
12. It's good to do sth. 做某事太好了。

GRAMMAR

Be going to 结构

EXERCISES

1. 语音:

1) 朗读下列单词, 写出单词的音标:

these Chinese need speak piece

best	help	ready	get	then
plate	take	grade	stay	eight

2) 朗读下列音标，并按音标拼写出单词：

['i:zi]	[sli:p]	[bred]	[set]
[ə'gen]	[tə:m]	['kla:smeit]	[sep'tembə]

2. 翻译下列词组：

1) 译成汉语：

get in	do one's lessons
get on	do one's best
get ready for	do morning exercises
get to	do more speaking
get warmer	do well in
	do some cleaning

2) 译成英语：

昨天夜里	下周	有时
上周	下月	常常
上月	下学期	通常
上学期	明年	总是
去年		

3. 根据要求变换下列句子：

1) Mary goes to the cinema every Sunday.

(变为否定句)

2) I'm going to write some letters tomorrow afternoon.

(变为一般疑问句)

3) His brother always does his lessons himself.

(变为一般疑问句)

4) You are going to be back at school next week.

(变为一般疑问句)

5) He writes to his parents every month.

(就划线部分提问)

6) The students are going to work hard at physics.

(就划线部分提问)

4. 仿照示例连词组句, 注意动词的形式:

例: I, draw, a picture, this evening

I am going to draw a picture this evening.

1) I, work, for the wall-newspaper, after class

2) they, play tennis, next Tuesday

3) we, do more speaking, this year than last year

4) Tom's brother, listen to the radio, at five twenty tomorrow morning

5) his father, not, tell him, a story, this Saturday

6) he, write to his friend or play tennis, after supper

5. 用所给动词的适当时态填空:

1) A, What ____ you usually ____ {do} on Saturday evening?

B, I usually ____ (go) to the cinema with my parents.

A, What ____ you ____ (do) this Saturday evening?

B, I ____ (watch) TV at home.

2) A: ____ (be) your sister good at English?

B, No, she ____ : But she always ____ (work) hard

at it.

She usually _____ (not, like) to read it.

She _____ (do) her best to do more speaking this term.

I think she can _____ (do) better than last term.

3) A: _____ the students often _____ (have) a swim in the river?

B: Yes, they _____.

Look! They _____ (swim) in the river over there.

They _____ (have) a good time.

6. 将下列句子译成英语:

- 1) 北京是中国的首都。
- 2) 我姐姐通常七点起床, 她明天早上将六点半起床。
- 3) 下星期五他们要干什么?
- 4) 你哥哥今晚六点将在家吗?

LESSON TWO

LANGUAGE POINTS

1. have a match 举行(进行)一场比赛
2. have a meeting 开会
3. give a talk 作报告
4. had better 最好
5. by the way 顺便说, 顺便问一句
6. the day after tomorrow 后天
7. far from here 离这儿远
8. the Children's Palace 少年宫
9. the Capital Stadium 首都体育馆
10. between a Japanese team and a Chinese team 日本队同中国队之间
11. See you later. 回头见。

GRAMMAR

句子的成分 (I)

EXERCISES

1. 根据音标填写下列单词中所缺的字母,

[i:] t_m m_ting betw_n Japan_se f_id

[e] b_tter br_d g_t l_sson r_st

[ei] l__ter st__dium M__ pl__ground gr__t

[æ] m__tch th__nk h__ve J__panese c__pital

2. 翻译下列词组:

1) 英译汉:

have a talk

have a meeting

have a good time

have a rest

have a swim

have a match

have lunch

have lessons

have geography

2) 汉译英:

在首都体育馆

在少年宫

在会上

在家

在公园里

在操场上

在第七中学

在上午(下午, 晚上)

3. 将下列句子译成汉语:

1) By the way, do you speak English?

2) You had better not eat too much at lunch time.

3) I think you can find your bat in your desk.

4) Tom swims the best in his class, doesn't he? No, he doesn't.

5) The little boy doesn't know anything about the moon, does he? Yes, he does.

4. 仿照示例写出下列动词的适当形式:

例: work works working

want

buy

get

have

skate

do

5. 将下列句子变为否定句，一般疑问句，并就划线部分提问：

- 1) The match is going to be at eight tomorrow.
- 2) My classmates and I are going to skate in the park the day after tomorrow.
- 3) We are going to watch a table tennis match this Wednesday afternoon.

6. 把括号中的汉语译成英语：

- 1) Who's going to play football at the Children's Palace _____ (星期六晚上) ?
- 2) Tom's father is going to _____ (下周给我们作报告) .
- 3) You _____ (最好走) now. Your mother _____ (等着) you.
- 4) There is going to be a good film in our school _____ (后天) .
- 5) You'd better not _____ (进行体育活动) after supper.

7. 仿照示例完成下列句子：

例：He is from America, isn't he?

You aren't a worker, are you?

- 1) It's Sunday tomorrow, _____ ?
- 2) Tom has five tickets, _____ ?

- 3) There is going to be a volleyball match at the Capital Stadium next week, _____?
- 4) He wants to buy a dictionary, _____?
- 5) He isn't looking for his book, _____?
- 6) His brother doesn't see a film every week, _____?

8. 用所给动词的适当形式填空:

A: _____ there _____ (be) a match tomorrow afternoon?

B: Yes, there _____;

A: Where _____ the match _____ (be)?

B: At the Children's Palace.

A: Who _____ you _____ (play)?

B: A team from the No. 1 Middle School.

9. 将下列句子译成英语:

- 1) 你最喜欢哪项运动?
- 2) 他们正在哪儿听报告?
- 3) 他家离那个电影院不远。
- 4) 你打算在首都体育馆还是在少年宫观看比赛?

LESSON THREE

LANGUAGE POINTS

1. speak to sb. 对某人讲话(说)
2. have a glass of water 喝一杯水
3. lend the book to others 把这本书借给别人
4. sing in English 用英语唱
5. talk in Russian 用俄语交谈
6. write in Japanese 用日语写
7. a little 一点儿
8. in time 按时, 及时
9. Let me see. 让我想想。

GRAMMAR

情态动词 can must may need

EXERCISES

1. 语音:

1) 将下列单词按所给音标归类:

June good excuse carry happy renew foot cool
too moon book newspaper match use

[u:]

[u]

[ju:]

[æ]

2) 按下列音标拼写出单词:

[mei] [stei] [ni:d] [ki:p]

[brɪŋ] ['sɔ:ri] ['bɔ:rəu] ['finiʃ]

2. 词汇:

1) 写出下列单词的反义词:

ask borrow long

bring early open

begin go slow

2) 写出下列形容词和副词的比较级与最高级形式:

old young late

busy big hot

well good much

3) 仿照示例写出下列动词的适当形式:

例: think thinks thinking

grow

answer

stay

wake

watch

begin

stop

3. 把下列句子变为否定句和一般疑问句:

1) You must lend him today's newspaper.

2) You can finish the exercises tomorrow.

3) He can speak Japanese.

4. 仿照示例改写下列句子:

例: He answers some questions in English. (can)

He can answer some questions in English.

1) The little boy draws well. (can)

2) These answers are right. (must)

3) You do not read in the sun. (must)

4) Does he have sports every day? (must)

5. 用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空:

A: Where you (go) ?

B: I (borrow) some books.

A: (be) there a library in your school?

B: Yes, there (be).

A: you often (borrow) books from the library?

B: Yes, I .

A: How long you (can, keep) the books?

B: Two weeks.

A: you (can, lend) me any books?

B: No, I can't. I (must, ask) the assistant.

6. 将括号中的汉语译成英语:

1) There isn't any ink in my pen. May I (用) yours?

2) Must I speak to him (用) Japanese?

3) We walk (用) our legs.

4) Are you going to (借) any books from the

library?

5) Can you _____ (借) me your bike?

7. 把下列句子译成英语:

- 1) 你不必回来这么早。
- 2) 我可以把这本词典借给别人吗? 不, 一定不能。
- 3) 请原谅, 我可以问你个问题吗?