

周兴强 编

初级英语 学习指南



ABC



复旦大学出版社

初级英语学习指南

周兴强 编

复旦大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《初级英语学习指南》是一切具有初等英语水平学习者进行强化训练的理想读物。该书以 1987 年国家教委颁布的全日制中学英语教学大纲为依据, 密切结合中学各年级的教材和教学内容, 通过举例说明、分析难点及综合练习以加强基础、提高能力。它点拨学习者围绕语音、语法、词汇等各方面进行举一反三的训练, 使学习者得以有效地巩固所学基础英语。本书编写方法融科学性和趣性为味一体, 适合初中学生、教师 and 一切英语爱好者。

(沪)新登字 202 号

初级英语学习指南

周兴强 编

复旦大学出版社出版

(上海国权路 579 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海译文印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1163 1/32 印张 9.375 字数 242,000

1992 年 1 月第 1 版 1992 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

印数 15,000—25,000

ISBN 7-309-00773-5/G·136

定价: 4.10 元

前 言

为帮助初中学生更好地掌握所学课程内容，提高初中英语的水平，特编写《初级英语学习指南》一书。本书以1987年国家教委颁布的全日制中学英语教学大纲为依据。密切结合中学二、三年级的教材，遵循“突出重点，点拨思维”的原则，从基础训练入手，剖析难点，着重培养和训练中学生的自学和独立思考能力。本书既可作为紧密配合教学的同步自学读物，又可作阶段复习的参考材料。

本书由周兴强老师编写，何藻老师审阅。

由于编写时间仓促，不妥之处请指正。

编 者

1991年10月

目 录

Book Five

Lesson 1	1
Lesson 2.....	14
Lesson 3.....	25
Lesson 1—3 单元练习	34
Lesson 4.....	41
Lesson 5.....	52
Lesson 4—5 单元练习	64
Lesson 7.....	70
Lesson 8.....	81
Lesson 9.....	92
Lesson 7—9 单元练习	104
Lesson 10.....	112
Lesson 11.....	123
Lesson 10—11 单元练习	135

Book Six

Lesson 1	143
Lesson 2	151
Lesson 3	160

Lesson 1—3 单元练习	170
Lesson 4	175
Lesson 5	186
Lesson 4—5 单元练习	194
Lesson 7	201
Lesson 8	211
Lesson 9	220
Lesson 7—9 单元练习	228
综合练习 (1)	235
综合练习 (2)	246
参考答案	258

Book Five

Lesson 1

一、疑难例释

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

我听说他将在一个月以后回来。

黑体部分是由连词 **that** 引导的一句完整的句子, 作主句中谓语动词 **hear** 的宾语。连词 **that** 在汉语中不必译出, 而且在口语中常常省略。例如:

- 1) I hear **(that) chemistry isn't easy.**

我听说化学不容易。

- 2) She said **(that) she felt much better.**

她说她感觉好多了。

in a month 意思是“一个月以后”。介词 **in** 表示“在一段时间以后”或“在一段时间以内”。例如:

- 1) I'll finish the work **in an hour.**

我将在一小时以内完成这项工作。

- 2) He'll come and see us **in a few days.**

他过几天会来看我们的。

介词 **after** 则表示“在具体某个时刻以后”, 须加以区别。例如:

- 1) The plane will arrive **after three o'clock.**

飞机将在三点钟以后到达。

- 2) I'll be free **after Friday.**

我将在星期五以后有空。

after 表示“在一段时间以后”时,常常用于过去时的句子,以过去为起点。例如:

He left there after a few days.

几天以后,他离开了那儿。

be back 和以前学过的 come back 都表示“回来”,前者强调状态,而且可以延续一段时间;后者则强调动作。例如:

1) My father has come back from Beijing.

我父亲已经从北京回来了。

2) His brother has been back for a month.

他兄弟回来已有一个月了。

2. Have you heard from Joan recently?

最近你收到琼的来信吗?

句中 hear from sb.意思是“收到某人的来信”。例如:

1) I heard from my mother yesterday.

昨天我收到了母亲的来信。

2) We hope to hear from you soon.

我们希望能很快收到你的来信。

hear sb.意思是“听到某人(讲话)”。例如:

Can the comrades at the back hear me?

后面的同志能听到我讲话吗?

hear sb. doing sth.意思是“听到某人正在做某事”。

例如:

When I went by his room, I heard him singing.

当我走过他房间时,听到他正在唱歌。

3. She wrote to me only yesterday.

她只是在昨天才给我写了信。

write to sb.意思是“写信给某人”。例如:

1) Are you writing to your mother now?

现在你在给母亲写信吗？

2) He usually writes to me once a week.

他通常一星期给我写一次信。

4. She said she missed us very much.

她说她非常想念我们。

miss sb. 意为“想念，惦念某人”。例如：

We missed you very much when you were away.

你不在时，我们很想念你。

miss a bus, a train 则表示“没赶上，误了汽车、火车”，要注意区分。例如：

He missed the early bus because he did not get up on time.

因为他没有按时起床，所以误了早班车。

5. Do you know **who (whom) they are waiting for?**

你知道他们在等谁吗？

黑体部分是由连接代词 who 引导的宾语从句。用连接代词 who, what, which, whose 和连接副词 how, when, where, why 等引导的从句作主句中谓语动词的宾语时，此宾语从句要用陈述句语序，而且连接代词和连接副词不能省略。例如：

1) Can you tell me **what they are doing?**

你能告诉我他们在做什么吗？

2) I don't know **how old he is.**

我不知道他多大年纪。

3) Do you know **where he works?**

你知道他在哪儿工作吗？

6. The bat did not know whose side he should take.

蝙蝠不知道他该站在谁的一边。

句中由 whose 引导的从句作主句中谓语动词 did not know

的宾语。

take the side of sb. = be on the side of sb. 都表示“站在某人一边, 支持某人”, 前者强调的是动作, 后者表示的是状态。

例如:

- 1) The bat tried to take (be on) the side of the beasts when they were going to win.

当兽类即将获胜时, 蝙蝠便设法支持兽类。

- 2) Whose side did you take when you watched the match yesterday? = Whose side were you on when you watched the match yesterday?

昨天你看比赛时, 支持哪一方?

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

过了一会儿, 看来鸟儿好像要获胜了。

it seemed that 意思是“看来好像”, “似乎”, 后面接一个从句。例如:

- 1) It seemed that he missed the film.

看来他好像误了这部电影。

- 2) It seems that no one knows what has happened.

看来没人知道发生过什么事。

8. What on earth are you doing here?

你究竟在这儿干什么?

on earth 表示“究竟, 到底”, 常用在疑问代词 who, what 和疑问副词 why, when where, how 之后, 以加强问句的疑问语气。例如:

- 1) What on earth do you want me to do?

你究竟要我做什么呀?

- 2) When on earth were you born?

* 你到底什么时候出生的?

3) Why on earth did you tell her about it?

你究竟为什么把这件事告诉她呀?

on earth 也可以表示“世界上”。

1) Shanghai is of the largest cities on earth.

上海是世界上最大的城市之一。

2) Who do you think is the greatest man on earth?

你认为世界上最伟大的人是谁?

9. Can't you see I'm a bird?

难道你看不出我是鸟儿吗?

see 在这儿表示“看出,明白”的意思。例如:

1) I see I was wrong.

我明白我错了。

2) Can you see what I say? Yes, I see.

你知道我说话的意思吗?是的,我知道。

10. Come along, then.

那么就来吧!

Come along 意为“跟……来”,“一道去”, along在句中是副词。如要表示“跟某人一道来,去”,还应与介词 with 一起应用。
例如:

1) The bus is over there. Come along.

公共汽车在那儿,一起去吧。

2) He came along with some friends.

他和一些朋友一起来的。

11. Now it seemed that the beasts were winning.

现在看来兽类好像要赢了。

在从句 that the beasts were winning 中,用的是动词的过去进行时形式,来表示在当时将要发生的动作。例如:

1) Tom is going to Beijing tomorrow.

汤姆明天将去北京。(现在进行时表示一般将来时)

2) He said he was leaving in two days.

他说他将在两天以后离开。(过去进行时表示过去将来时)

12. So the bat left the birds in a hurry and went over to the beasts.

于是蝙蝠匆匆离开了鸟儿,投靠了兽类。

in a hurry 意为“匆匆忙忙”,“急忙”,它既可跟在连系动词后作表语,也可以修饰行为动词作状语。

1) They are in a hurry to watch the basketball match.

他们急着要去看那场篮球比赛。

2) Why are you in such a hurry?

你为何如此匆忙啊?

3) You will make mistakes if you do things in a hurry.

你如果做事匆忙的话,就会做错。

go over (to) 意思是“走到另一边去”,“改变立场”,不要与以前所学作“复习”一意混淆。例如:

1) Let's go over to the teacher. He is waiting for us.

让我们到老师那边去吧,他在等我们。

2) He said he would never go over to the enemy.

他说他决不投到敌人那边去。

13. "What are you doing on our side?" an animal called out to him.

“你在这儿干什么?”一只野兽朝他大声叫嚷。

call out 意为“大声叫嚷”,“叫喊”,例如:

1) Jane called out when she saw her son across the street.

珍妮看到她儿子穿马路时,大声叫了起来。

2) Listen! Someone is calling out to you.

听!有人在大声叫你。

14. Are you spying on us?

你想在暗中窥探我们吗?

spy on 意为“暗中窥探”;“暗中监视”。例如:

They sent two men to spy on the enemy's movements.

他们派两个人去侦察敌人的活动。

15. "Don't you know I'm one of you?" asked the bat, showing his teeth.

“难道你们不知道我是你们这边的一员?”蝙蝠露出自己的牙齿问道。

句中 showing his teeth 是现在分词短语,作状语,修饰谓语动词 asked,表示伴随的动作。类似的结构如:

1) They stood at the bus stop, **waiting for the bus.**

他们站在车站上,等公共汽车。

2) **Talking and laughing,** the students left their classroom.

学生们又说又笑地离开了教室。

16. We saw you fighting on the side of the birds just now.

我们看到你刚才还和鸟儿们一起打我们呢。

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

Just now I saw him coming out of the room.

刚才我看到他从房间里出来。

17. When the beasts and birds saw neither side could win, they decided to stop fighting.

当兽类和鸟儿看到双方都不能取胜时,便决定停止战斗。

neither 表示“两者都不”,通常用于可数名词的单数形式前面。例如:

1) Neither answer is right.

两个答案都不对。

2) Neither shirt fits me, but this one is better than the other.

两件衬衫都不适合我,但这件比那件要好些。

13. 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,意为“既不……又不”。用它们连接两个名词或代词作主语时,谓语动词与第二个名词或代词在人称和数上要求一致。例如:

1) Neither he nor I am a League member.

他和我都不是团员。

2) Neither you nor he knows it.

你和他都不知道此事。

与其相对的是 both... and, 意为“既……又……”。连接两个名词(代词)作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

1) Both he and I are League members.

他和我(两人)都是团员。

2) Both she and he know it.

她和他(两人)都知道这件事。

19. so he is afraid to leave his home.

因此他害怕离开家。

be afraid to do sth. 意为“害怕做某事”。例如:

She is afraid to go out at night.

她害怕晚上外出。

be afraid 后面如果跟一个从句的话, 则意为“恐怕”。例如:
I'm afraid that I won't be free tonight.

恐怕我今晚没有空。

20. Ever since then, he comes out only at night.

从那以后, 他只在夜里才出来。

ever since then 意思是“自从那时以来, 一直”。例如:

- 1) We write to each other ever since then.

自从那时以来, 我们一直互相通信。

- 2) He came to our school in 1976 and he has taught here ever since then.

他在1976年来我校, 自那以后便一直在这儿教书。

二、练习

- I. 在每组黑体部分中, 找出一个发音与其他三个不同的词, 将其代号写在括号内:

A B C D

() 1. war car park guard

() 2. show know now grow

() 3. wing think miss find

() 4. tooth good fool soon

() 5. earth heard learn heart

- II. 划出不具有左边音素的单词:

1. [ei] have they eight neither says

2. [e] heavy here said head great

3. [ɔ:] saw aunt autumn short call

4. [i] give machine English while busy

- III. 选择下列单词和词组填空:

both, neither, both...and, neither...nor, all, each other

1. These two shirts fit me well. I'll buy ____.
2. ____ Tom ____ Mary is from England, but ____ of them know London very well.
3. ____ my classmates work hard at English.
4. Did you see ____ Mike ____ Jane this morning? No, I saw ____ of them.
5. They often help ____ and learn from ____.

IV. 填入适当的介词和副词:

1. The bat did not know whose side he should be ____.
2. I haven't heard ____ my sister since she wrote ____ me last month.
3. He went ____ his papers before he handed them ____.
4. He is ____ a hurry to go to the cinema.
5. Let's go ____ to the teacher. He is waiting ____ us.
6. They are going to Beijing ____ a few days.
7. When ____ earth are you going to wash your coat?
8. Don't drive the horse _____. It is ours.

V. 选择填空:

1. Have you seen the film? No. not ____.
a. already b. yet c. either
2. He has ____ back for two days.
a. come b. gone c. been
3. Neither you nor she ____ the answer.
a. knows b. know c. don't know

4. She has been to Dalian, and I have been there, _____.
a. either b. so c. too
5. Do you know _____ they are listening to now?
a. what b. when c. how
6. Do you know _____?
a. who (whom) is he talking with
b. with whom is he talking
c. who he is talking with
7. The teacher asked _____.
a. whose pen was this
b. whose pen this was
c. whose pen this is
8. They have been good friends _____ a few years.
a. for b. in c. since
9. She is not at home. Her mother is not at home, _____.
a. too b. nor c. either
10. I don't know how _____ the park is from here.
a. much b. long c. far

VI. 根据要求改写句子:

1. Both Tom and Mary live in the school.
(改成否定句)
2. When will the train arrive? Please tell me...
(连成宾语从句)
3. What is his name? Do you know...?
(连成宾语从句)
4. I heard him while he was singing in the room.
(改成一句简单句)