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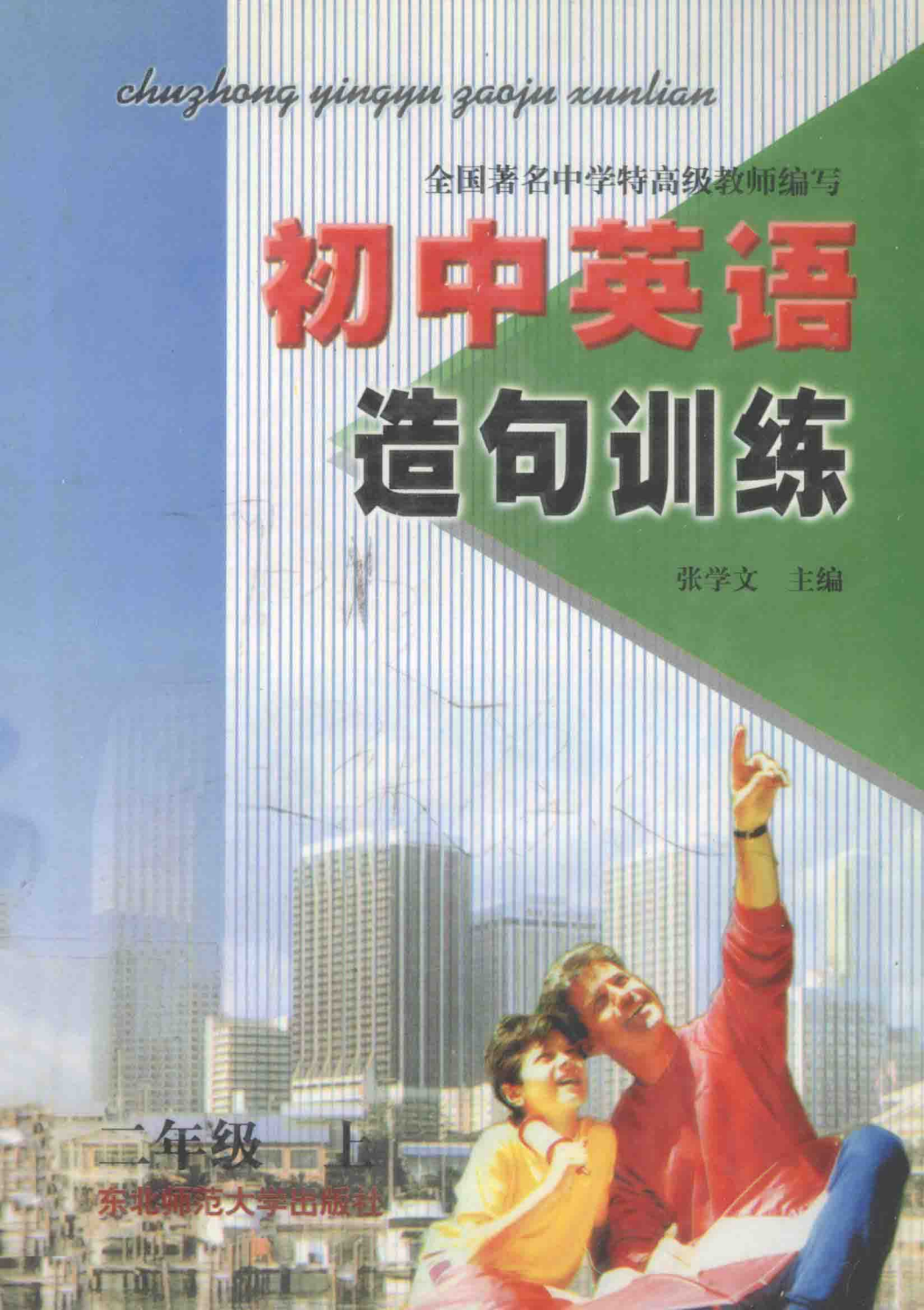
全国著名中学特高级教师编写

# 初中英语 造句训练

张学文 主编

二年级 上

东北师范大学出版社



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## 前 言

外语教学中一个亘古不变的话题就是怎样对待语法。既然把语法教学看得很重或很轻都是弊病,怎样才能把握这个“度”,把语言规律的教学和语言实践的教学更好地结合起来呢?本书作者进行了有益的尝试。

这套包括初中三个年级内容的《初中英语造句训练》旨在舍去刻板的语法条文框架的束缚,摆脱那些枯燥的专项练习,把造句子作为训练和实践的核心,从直接感受句子的意义和结构入手,把言语生成与理论的指导有机地结合了起来。书中的训练项目包括组句、造句、完成句子、翻译句子、判断理顺连续意义的句子关系等,把“句子”这一上接词汇、下接言语行文这一关键语言单位进行了系统地教和学的训练,使书面英语向交际英语的过渡成为易事。

各套训练均依学生用书形成单元系列,各单元指明了单元训练重点,使训练题不离教材,紧扣大纲,为教学开辟了新途径。

掌握一门外语并非像“登天”一样难,难的是如何在最短的时间内达到熟练地使用它。这其中,判断成绩优劣要看一个人“口、笔头的表达能力(张道真语)”,而绝非仅仅考试分数。因此,素质教育被引入了外语教学中。只会考卷打分,不能进行语言交流的局面正在逐步得到改进。

希望本书能对孜孜不倦地希求掌握英语的广大学子的辛勤劳作有所帮助,使他们从新的角度,用新的方法进行训练,以期达到预定目标。

作为一种新的尝试,加上编写水平的局限,书中难免有疏漏不妥之处,敬请读者不吝赐教,以使我们的工作更加完善。

编 者

2001年5月

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## Unit 1 Welcome back

项目	重点内容
语法	1. 一般现在时 We can never say "Mr John". 我们从不说“约翰先生”。 Why do people call me Jim? 为什么人们叫我吉姆? 2. 现在进行时 What are the boys doing? 这些男孩在做什么? They're cleaning the windows. 他们在擦玻璃。
语音	/ə/ er <u>term</u> ir <u>first</u> ur <u>turn</u> or <u>work</u> ear <u>learn</u> /ɑ:/ ar <u>hard</u> a(ss) <u>class</u> al <u>half</u> /au/ ou <u>house</u> ow <u>now</u>
日常交际用语	1. Happy Teachers' Day! 祝教师节愉快! 2. It doesn't matter. 没关系。 3. Welcome back to school. 欢迎又回到学校。 4. Thank you for... 谢谢你…… 5. Best Wishes! 祝好。 6. Why don't you... 为什么不……

I . Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given. 用所给词的正确形式填空

1. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football in the classroom.
2. Listen! Who \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English?
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ your brothers \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now?
4. Miss Liu \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us English this term.
5. Kate often \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a red skirt, but today she \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a yellow skirt.

6. Don't worry! Let me \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.  
7. Please don't call me Lily. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Lucy.  
8. Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the river.  
9. — What can I do for you?  
— Please \_\_\_\_\_ (show) me a pair of shoes.  
10. — What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) over there?  
— I'm mending my bike.

**II . Use the following words to form sentences. The sentence marks are given.** 连词成句, 句末标点符号已给出

1. desk, pieces, there, are, on, of, the, two, paper  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)  
2. our, this, is, lesson, first  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)  
3. paper, piece, a, of, has, who, big  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)  
4. borrow, I, pencil, your, may  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)  
5. one, you, small, do, a, have  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)  
6. very, use, the, people, often, don't, words  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)  
7. don't, money, have, you, much  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)  
8. call, don't, him, why, Jim, you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)  
9. short, Elizabeth, for, Liz, is  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)



10. to, would, Chinese, like, I, have, a, name

\_\_\_\_\_ (.)

III. Write correct sentences after the model. 根据例句写出句子

Model he, not, me, to carry the box, help, want

→He does not want to help me to carry the box.

1. me, about, know, Tom, anything, not

2. tell, Mr Hu, not, words, meaning, the, of, us, these

3. not, Kate, under, the, tree

4. Mr Black, England, not, to, by, go, sea, back

5. now, Jim, Chinese, not, class, a, his, friend, in, have

6. not, Betty, by, day, school, every, to, bus, go

7. and, both, teachers, Mr Green, English, Mrs Green

8. see, boys, in, any, picture, I, the, girls, and, not

9. to, us, Jim, go, not, swimming, with, want

10. she, from, not, say, Shanghai, family, her

IV. Change the sentence patterns into the required ones. 按要求转化句式

1. Call me Mike, please. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_ me Mike, please.

2. Polly is eating a banana in that tree. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Polly \_\_\_\_\_ in that tree?

3. They have a football. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ a football?

4. The children are flying kites. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ kites?

5. There are two pieces of paper on the desk. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ pieces of paper \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk?

6. Can you tell what the word means? (改为同意句)

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the words?

7. You are from China. (改为反意疑问句)

You are from China, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. I have no idea. (改为同意句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

9. I'm going to buy a book. (对画线部分提问)

What \_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_?

10. Bill often goes to school on foot. (改为同意句)

Bill often \_\_\_\_\_ school.

**V. Fill in one word for each blank according to the Chinese. 根据汉语填空, 每空一词**

1. 大卫知道许多有关中国的事情。

David knows \_\_\_\_\_ China.

2. 我们的生活与你们的生活不同。

Our life \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 他不知道该说什么。

He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 今天是八月一日星期四。

Today is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 你能告诉我露西和莉莉的区别吗?

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy and Lily?

6. 为什么不给老师制作一张卡片呢?

\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher a card?

7. 这是一张卡片, 上面有你的名字。

\_\_\_\_\_ is a card \_\_\_\_\_ your names \_\_\_\_\_ it.

8. 谢谢你们今天下午给我们做了个报告。

Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_.

9. 明天是教师节, 我们给老师买什么呢?

Tomorrow is \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ are we going to \_\_\_\_\_ our teachers?

10. 大卫让我帮他想出个主意。

David \_\_\_\_\_ me to help him to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### VI. For each sentence in Column I find a right answer in Column

II. 在 II 栏中找出与 I 栏句子相对应的答语

##### I

##### II

- |                                     |                             |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I'm sorry I'm late.              | A: No, put it here, please. |
| 2. Shall we go to see him?          | B: It doesn't matter.       |
| 3. I think it is a girl's name.     | C: No, we are not.          |
| 4. Are you cleaning the window?     | D: Thank you.               |
| 5. Mr Hu! Here is a letter for you. | E: That's a good idea.      |
| 6. Where are you from?              | F: Of course, I can.        |
| 7. Can you carry the heavy bag?     | G: I'm not sure.            |
| 8. May I put my bike over there?    | H: I'm from Jilin.          |

#### VII. Correct the mistakes. 改错

- Li Ping doesn't want to buy something for his mother.
- I want to write your all names on the card.
- Who knows his family's name?
- Mr Hu let me to think about what to say.
- The meanings of the words are very much important.
- David knows only little about China.

#### VIII. Reading. 阅读理解

Steve is from Canada. Both his father and his mother are doctors. They are working in a hospital in Shanghai now. Steve knows a lot about China. He speaks very good Chinese. He often tells us

something interesting about Canada. He loves dancing and listening to music. We often have a party together. We like him very much.

1. Where is Steve from?

Steve \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What do his parents do?

They \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Where are his parents working now?

They \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Steve isn't very good at speaking Chinese, is he?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Does Steve like dancing and listening to music?

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

IX. Complete the dialogue according to the picture. 看图完成对话

Mother: Kate, 1 ?

Kate: I'm 2 .

Mother: Where's your father?

Kate: I think he's 3 .

Mother: 4 , please?

I want some help.

Kate: Certainly! I'm coming now, Mum!



Seeing is believing.

百闻不如一见。

## Unit 2 What are we going to do?

项目	重点内容
语法	be going to do 的用法 1. What are you going to do tomorrow? 你明天要做什么? 2. We're going on a field trip. 我们明天要野外旅游。 3. Is he / She going to watch the game tomorrow? 他/她明天要看比赛吗? 4. Are you / they going to do some shopping next Sunday? 下周日你们/他们要买东西吗? 5. We're not going to have any classes next week. 我们下周不上课。
语音	/i:/ e me ee see ea sea /i/ i police ship /ə/ a away e student o welcome er over or forget ur Saturday
日常交际用语	1. I agree with you. 我同意。 2. Hurry up! 快点! 3. Jim often goes the wrong way. 吉姆经常走错路。

I. Change these sentences into negative and interrogative ones. 把下列句子变成疑问句和否定句

Model: She is going to watch TV tomorrow evening.  
 She isn't going to watch TV.  
 Is she going to watch TV?

1. The old man is going to go fishing this afternoon.
2. Kate is going to have a rest tonight.
3. We are going to the party next week.
4. Class Three are going on a field trip the day after tomorrow.
5. The students are going to play basketball next week.
6. Mother is going to do some shopping this afternoon.
7. Father is going to meet his friend this evening.
8. They are going to have a meeting this afternoon.
9. His little brother is going to fly his kite tomorrow.
10. The teacher is going to give us a talk on Friday.

**II . Use the following words to form sentences, paying attention to the sentence marks. 连词成句, 注意标点符号**

1. the, on, are, there, tree, many, oranges  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)
2. can, picture, many, how, babies, you, the, see, in  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)
3. on, everyone, to, school, foot, does, come  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)
4. on, works, she, weekdays  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)
5. helps, English, me, often, to, he, learn  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)
6. they, what, green, are, apples  
\_\_\_\_\_ (!)
7. by, I, going, bike, am  
\_\_\_\_\_ (.)
8. would, problem, discuss, please, you, the  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)

9. you, going, what, do, are, to

\_\_\_\_\_ (?)

10. questions, want, some, I, ask, him, to

\_\_\_\_\_ (.)

**III . Change the sentence patterns into required ones.** 按要求改写下  
列句子

1. Ann comes from the USA. (改为同意句)

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ from the USA.

2. I want three kilos of fish. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ fish do you want?

3. I can see four ships in the picture. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you see in the picture?

4. Jim usually goes home by train. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ does Jim usually go home?

5. I walk sometimes. (改写句子,使其与原句意思相符)

I \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.

6. Why don't we play football? (改为同意句)

\_\_\_\_\_ play football?

7. East Lake has many different kinds of fish. (改为同意句)

\_\_\_\_\_ many different kinds of fish in East Lake.

8. It is only three kilometres from here. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ it from here?

9. We are going to have a lot of fun. (改为反意疑问句)

We are going to have a lot of fun, \_\_\_\_\_?

10. Jill and Katy are going to have a field trip tomorrow.

Jill \_\_\_\_\_ to have a field trip \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the right forms of the words in the brackets. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空**

1. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on a farm.
2. My family is brown. My \_\_\_\_\_ (give) name is John.
3. Jane doesn't like playing outside. She often \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
4. There is going to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (teacher) meeting this afternoon.
5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) an English song. How nice it is!
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you often \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball on Sundays?
7. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) kinds of kites.
8. We are going to have a lot of fun \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a new kind of bread.
9. He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_, but he likes going \_\_\_\_\_. (fish)
10. — What are you doing now?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house.

**V. Fill in one word for each blank according to the Chinese. 根据汉语意思填空, 每空一词**

1. 后天我们要去野餐吗?

Are we going to go on a picnic \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

2. 她走错了路, 所以她迟到了。

She goes \_\_\_\_\_, so she is late.

3. 吉姆现在很累了, 他想他要休息一会儿。

Jim is very \_\_\_\_\_ now. He thinks he is going to \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 玛丽正帮我系鞋带。

Mary is helping me to tie the shoes.

5. 谁是第一个到班级的?



Who is \_\_\_\_\_ get to the class?

6. 我们的学校离那个医院很远。

Our school is \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.

7. 我们要去买些东西。

We are going to \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 快点! 所有的学生都走得很快。

\_\_\_\_\_! All the students are walking fast.

**VI. Ask as many questions as possible to the following sentences. 尽可能多地对下列句子提问**

1. He is going to clean the house.

2. Jim is going to help his father mend the car at home tomorrow.

3. Mary is going to make her teacher a card.

4. Mike is going to get to Xi'an by bus at 9 o'clock this afternoon.

5. Mother is going to get her son to meet his friends.

**VII. Fill in the blanks with proper words. 用合适的词填空**

Tomorrow is Sunday. Lucy and Lily 1 not 2 to have any lessons. They are going on a field trip to Xi'an. It is far 3 their home. They are going to get up 4. They are going to 5 a picnic in the open air (在露天地). They are going to be back at six in the evening. So this evening they have to go to bed early and have a good 6.

Better late than never.

迟做总比不做好。