

初中部分徐 岩 主编刘福源 主审



东北师范大学出版社



中学英语问、答、解

(初中部分)

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前言

《中学英语问、答、解》分初、高中两册。编者根据多年教学经验,在对初、高中英语教材进行全面、深入、细致而又科学的研究分析基础上,筛选出数百个学生们经常提出的疑难问题,分册列出,并以精当的语言,准确的例句逐一解答。在讲透某一问题的基础上,尽量把同类语言现象前后串联,归纳总结,使读者在看此书时能够举一反三,触类旁通,从而对中学英语知识的了解更加深刻化、系统化。

本书的编者们分别在各校实行了数年标准化测试,积累了大量的经验。所编出的初、高中标准化试题,从题型到内容上都密切结合教材,紧扣教学大纲,有可靠的信度与区分度,是中考、高考生必备的参考书。

参加本书编写的除主编外还有战红、贾东飙、臧建、魏 延东、王立仁等。全书从问、答、解到测试题都经东北师范 大学英语副教授刘福源审阅。

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BOOK ONE (第一册)

1. 问: These are all sheep. 句中的 sheep 一词是否应加s? 答: 不能加。因为 sheep 一词是属于英语中单复数同形的名词。这类名词还有: deer(鹿), Chnese, Japanese etc。

例如: I'm a Chinese.

We're Chinese.

2. 问: Hello, How are you? 及 How do you do? 有什么不同?

答。Hello 表示打招呼,引起注意,有时表回答的呼声,如打电话"喂"。

表示打招呼,回答仍用 Hello。

How are you? 表示已认识的人再次见面时的习惯用语。回答通常为: Fine, thanks. 或 I'm very well, thank you. (And) how are you?

另外,这一句子还可以用于询问健康情况。

How do you do? 是用于初次见面,认识时的用语。 回答仍为: How do you do?

例如: 1) Kate: Hello, Joan.

Joan: Hello, Kate.

Kate: Joan, this is Mike. He's a new student.

Joan: How do you do? Mike.

Mike, How do you do? Joan, HAM AMA

- 2) How are you? Tom.

 Fine, thank you. And you?

 I'm fine, too.
- 3) Oh, Wei Fang. How are you today?
 I'm all right, thank you.
- 3. 词: Rose and I are students. 句中的 Rose and I 可 否改为 I and Rose?

答:不行。英语中单数人称代词选用,次序一般为:第二人称在前,第三人称次之,第一人称在后,与汉语不同,即,you and I; you, he and I.复数的次序又与汉语相同,即按人称一、二、三排列。

例如: There are five people: my grandpa, my father, my mother, my sister and I.

4. 问: a teacher of English 与 an English teacher 有何不同?

答: a teacher of English 是"一名教英语的教师"。an English teacher 可有两种理解,一种是: "一名教英语的教师"; 一种是: "一名是英国人的教师"。这是由于 English 一词多义所决定的。

5. 问: "Is everybody here?"和 "Are all the students here today?"句中的 everybody 与 all 两词有无区别? 答: 两者含义极相近,均含"全体、一切"的意思,但作主语时人称不同。

例如: Everybody was out 全都出去了.

All were out, all add and and and

6. [in]: Where are my glases?

glasses 一词能否去掉 es, 改为 glass?

答:不能。凡是由两个部分组成的东西,通常以复数形式出现。这时句子中的动词就要同主语在人称和数上保持一致。这类词还有: shoes,trousers (裤子),glasses (眼镜), shorts (短裤), compasses (园规)等。

注意: 如表示 "几双 (付、条、…)", 这类词常同 pair 连用。 例如: a pair of glasses, trousers, etc. two pairs of glasses.

7. 问: He is an English teacher. 不定冠词 an 是根据 什么确定使用的?

答:不定冠词 an 的使用主要是根据单词音标的第一个音素的读音来确定的。而不是根据元音字母来确定的。 English 以元音 [i] 开头,所以要用 an。

例如: How many minutes are there in an hour?

注意: 1) 有些词在拼写上是以辅音字母开头,但读音 却是以元音开头,这些词前须用an。如: an honest man.

- 2) 有些辅音字母和某些数词的读音以元音开头,它们前面也须用an. 如: f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x. 例如: There is an "m" in the word "family".单词 family中有一个字母 m (em).
- 8. 问: 下句中介词 in 的用法是否正确?

Classes begin at 7:30 in every morning.

答: 不正确。表时间的名词 morning. evening, afternoon, month, year 等, 在被 this, that, one every, last, next, tomorrow, yesterday 等修饰时, 通常前面不加介词。

例如: There are 31 days this month. School is over at 5 every afternoon. We had a meeting yesterday afternoon.

注意: 单纯说在早上、下午、晚上等等。通常为in the morning, in a month, year, week, etc.

9. 问: 有in the front of 这种形式吗?

答: 有。in the front of 意思是指一个物体内部 "在··· 的前部"。如: There is a table in the front of the classroom。在教室的前部有张桌子。

in front of "在···的前面"是指一个物体的外部。如: There is a tree in front of the classroom. 教室的前面有棵树。

另外, in front of 常与 before 通用。但在建筑物 前面, 常用 in front of。如: There is a bus stop in front of the house.

10. 问: There are 5 peoples in my family people加上 s 不对么?

答:不对。因为 people 本身是个集合名词,本来就有复数含义,不能再加-s。另外,跟 people 连用的动词要用复数形式。

注意: people 作"人们"解,不能加-s, 但如果作"民族"解,则可加-s, 这样peoples就表"多个民族"解。另外, the people表示"人民"。如。We study for the people.我们为人民而学。

BOOK TWO (第二册)

1. 问: there be 同 have 均表示 "有",怎么区分使用?答: there be 的句型是 "There be + 某物 (某人) + 某地 (某时)"。意为: "某地 (某时) 有某物 (某人)"。句中be和后面所跟名词在数方面必须保持一致。例如: There is a house in the picture. 画中有所房子。

There are some trees near the house. 屋旁有些树。 have (has) 是表示"某人有某物"。

注意: 1) there be 句型改问句直接将 be 提到句首; 否定句是在 be 后加 not.

2) have (has) 表示 "有"改问句时将 have (has) 提到主语之前,改否定句直接在其后加 not。当然也可用助词 do 来改写。

例如: Is there any bread on the plate? —Yes, there is some.

Has he any sister? -No, he hasn't.

- 3) 当然, 有时可以通用。如: A week has 7 days. There are 7 days in a week.
- 2. 问:在表示多个人所共有的东西时,该如何加"'s"? 答:当出现这种情况时,不能分别加,只在最后一个人的后面加"'s"来表示所有即可。如: Is this room yours? -No. It's Mike and John's.

3. 问. There's another seat. 可不可以改为: There's the other seat.

答:不可以。another 是指三者或更多的东西中的"另外一个",而 the other 仅指两者之中的"另外一个",故不可互换。

注意:another 的复数为 others; the other 的复数为 the others。例如: Some are carrying water, others are watering the trees. 一些人在挑水,另一些人在浇树。("另一些人"并不指"其余全部的")

We five go there. Two are girls, the others are boys. 我们五人到那去了,二人是女生,其余的是男生。 (指 剩 余 的全部都是男生)

4. 问: listen 和 hear 均可作 "听"讲,请问有无区别? 答: 有区别。listen "听、倾听",仅表示听的动作,究竟听到与否,并不强调,后面接宾语时常用介词to,可用于进行时。hear "听、听见、听到"。强调听的结果,可直接接宾语,但不能用于进行时。比较: I am listening to the teacher, but I hear nothing。我听老师讲课,可什么也听不到。

注意: 类似的词、词组: look at 与 see, look for 与 find etc. 例如: He is looking at the blackboard, but he sees nothing.

5. 问:在 there be 句型中,当有多个名词,尤其名词既有复数又有单数,这时be是用单数,还是复数? 答:当 be 后出现多个并列名词,既有单数也有复数,这时be的变化要根据其后第一个名词的单、复数形式来变化,第一个是单数,就用 there is;第一个是复数,

就用 there are. 也有一律用复数形式的。 例如: There are two pencils, one pen and three books on the desk.

注意: 变问句时, be 也随着离它最近的名词变化。

- 6. 问: say, speak 均作"说"讲,有什么不同?答: say特指说的内容,即指能用言语表达思想的"说"。speak 指说话的能力和方式,常用作不及物动词,作及物动词用时,宾语往往是表示语言等方面的词。例如: A child of two can speak, but can't say much. 一个二岁的孩子能讲话,但讲不出多少事情。I can speak English.
- 7. 问: everyday 与 every day 不一样吗? 答: 不一样。 everyday 是个形容词,只作定语,意为: "每天的,日常的"。而 every day 是个名词词组,通常用做状语,意为"每天、每日"。如: everyday English (日常英语); Do you swim every day? 类似的词、词组: maybe (副词,"可能"), may be (情态动词+be"可能是"); sometime (副词,"某时"), some time (名词词组"一段时间")等。
- 8. 问: "在星期几"这一词组前应用哪个介词,是 in 还 是 on?

答: "在星期几",介词应当用 on。如, on Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) 当然如果只说"在星期",那么就用in,如。in a week.

注意: 1)除"在星期几"要用 on 外,表示"在几号"之前也须加 on。另外,当表示某一特定时间发生的情况的短语前,习

惯上也加on, 如: on Saturday evening.

- 2) 表示"年、月、星期、早上、下午、晚上"等前,通常加in.
- 9. 问: I have some good news for you. 请问 news 是 单数还是复数?

答: news 为不可数名词,用作单数。"一条消息"应为: "a piece of news"。 它的前面不能直接加表数量的词。这类词如: bread, ink, water, work, homework, etc.

例如: a drop of water, a cup of tea, a piece of paper, a bottle of ink.

10. 问: be made of 与 be made from 不同吗?

答:不一样。make 表"做、制造",常可用于被动结构。这时其后可跟几种不同的介词,但意义有所区别。这两个词组都是"由···制造"。但be made of 强调能够看出原料,而 be made from 则看不出原料。如:
The chair is made of wood, 这椅子是木制的(能看出原料)。Nylon(尼龙)is made from air, coal and water. 尼龙是由空气、煤和水加工制成。(看不出原料)。其它跟 be made 后的介词还有: be made out of (等于 be made from, 口语中常用。) be made in (在某处制造), be made into (制成,做成)等等。例如: The box is made out of wood。这盒子是木制的。

These bikes are made in Shanghai. 这些自行车是上海制造的。

Sour grapes are made into wine. 酸葡萄做成葡萄酒。

第一、二册单项练习

-,	将下列单词划线部分的字母和字母组合的读音归类填力	1
	横线上。如果是一种,是一种,是一种,是一种,是一种,是一种,是一种,是一种,是一种,是一种,	

room	draw	lake t	han me	eat Jun	e horse
rlay	jacket	sweep	moon	fourth	paper
black	speak	whose	door	rain	plan
street	cool	talk	skate	match	see

- (i:] What was to be the large and the same and the same
- ② [a:] and have out of the second of
- (3) [ei] And the stand of the standard of the
- (4) [9:] The Main Section of the Market Section of the Control of
- ⑤ [u:]

二. 找出划线部分读音不同于其它三个的那一个

- 1. flower cow how window
- 2. glass hard father maths
- 3. nurse girl doctor worker
- 4. white knife beside minute
- 5. come rose home nose

三. 选择正确答案填空

- 1. There is ___ "x" in the word "box".

 A. a B. an C. the D. only
- 2. Kate's hair ____ very long.

A. is B. are C. am D. be

3. It is time ___ class.

	A. of B. in C. for D. at
4.	there people in the bus?
	A. Is.any B. Are.any
	C. Issome D. aresome
5.	"Are Joan's trousers black or white?" ""
	A. Yes, they're black B. Yes, they're white
	C. No, they're red D. They're white
6.	The old man to the radio now.
	A. are listening B. is listening
	C. are hearing D. is hearing
7.	maths lessons every day?
	A. Does you have B. Do you have
	C. Have you D. Are you have
8.	There are sixty minutes in hour.
	A. a B. the C. an D.
9.	In winter it is colder in Beijing than
	A. in Jinan B. Jinan
	C. on Jinan D. at Jinan
10.	women
	A. ['women] B. ['wumen]
	C. ['wimin] D. ['wumon]
11.	houses
18	A. ['hausiz] B. ['hauziz]
	C. ['ho:ziz] D. ['hausis]
12.	Can you pass me that pen?
	A. Here are you B. Here you are
	C. You are here D. Here is it

	A. Kate's B. Kate is an annual and an annual an annual and an annual an annual and an annual an annual and an annual a
	C. Kate has D. Kate have
14.	There some fish on the plate.
	A. is B. are C. has D. have
15.	Mike's parents are workers.
	A. all B. both C. some D. other
16.	These colour TV sets are made Beijing.
	A. in B. from C. of D. for
17.	bike is yours? The data and state and stat
	A. Who B. What C. Whose D. Which
18.	"How do you do? Jack." "Tom."
	A. How are you? B. How do you do?
	C. Fine, thank you. D. Hello,
19.	He gets up at 5 o'clock every morning.
	A. in B. on C. / D. for
20.	There is a post office the building.
	A, in the front of B, in front of
	C. under D. after
21.	Will you have cup of tea?
	A, other B, the other C, another D, others
22.	There an apple, three bananas on the
	plate.
	A. is B. has C. be D. being
	写下列句子
1.	She does her home work in the evening, (By

为否定句)

四、

13. Whose bag is this? It's ____.

- 2. The answer is right, ___? (变反意问句)
- 3. He often has lunch at the factory. (改为一般 问句)
- 4. It is March 17 today. (对划线部分提问)。
- 5. The woman is an English teacher. (改为复数形式,注意词形)

五、改病句

- 1. My uncle has many sheeps.
- 2. School begin on eight.
- 3. Mary looks happily.
- 4. Not write your homework in red ink,
- 5. What beautiful picture (it is) !

第一、二册单项练习答案

一、将下列单词划线部分的字母和字母组合的读音归类填入横线上

- (1) [i:] meat, sweep, speak, street, see
- (2) (æ) than, jacket, black, match, plan
- (3) [ei] lake, play, paper, rain, skate
- (4) (2:) draw, horse, fourth, door, talk
- (5) [u:] room, June, moon, whose, cool

二、找出划线部分读音不同于其它三个的那一个

- 1. window 2. maths 3. doctor
- 4. minute 5. come

三、选择正确答案填空

- 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. B
 - 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. B 13. A 11. A
 - 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. B 21. C