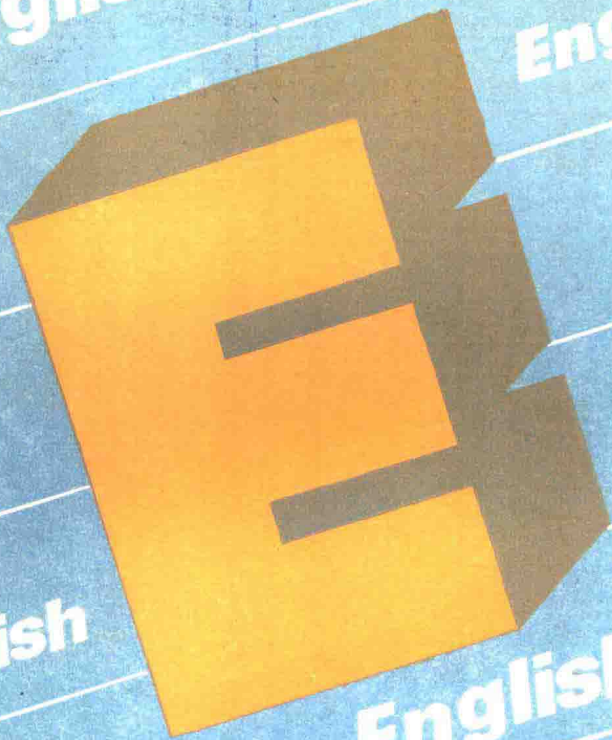


English

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初中英语同步训练

5—6册

辽宁人民出版社

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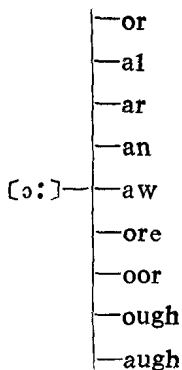
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The First Unit (Book V)

Lesson One

学习要点:

语音:



词汇: 介词in和after的区别 neither的用法
复习副词already和yet在现在完成时中的用法

- 词组:
1. hear from sb.
 2. write to sb. (write sb. a letter, write a letter to sb.)
 3. hope to do sth.
 4. talk about
 5. fight about
 6. take one's side
 7. be on the side of...

8. call out
9. spy on
10. drive sb. off
11. have ...as...
12. go over
13. refuse to do sth.
14. on earth
15. in a hurry

句型: 1. It seems that...

It seemed that ...

2. Neither...nor (引导并列主语)

语法: 1. 复习构词法知识动词 + er 构成名词

2. 学习否定疑问句用法

3. 过去进行时可表示过去将来时

练习题:

I. 根据下面单词划线部分的读音选择A、B、C、D答案:

1. 四个都同一种读法选A
2. 四个有两种读法选B
3. 四个有三种读法选C
4. 四个有四种读法选D

() 1. bear hear heart learn

() 2. food fool tooth foot

() 3. hope love come move

() 4. neither receive either believe

() 5. miss win dinner drive

II. 根据所给的音标在每个字母组合后面各写出一个单词:

	—or	_____
	—al	_____
	—ar	_____
	—au	_____
[ɔ:]	—aw	_____
	—ore	_____
	—oor	_____
	—ough	_____
	—augh	_____

III. 写出下列各词的名词形式:

1. win 2. stop 3. begin 4. set

IV. 仿照例句做题:

A. hear from sb. = get a letter from sb.

(收到某人的来信) 前天我收到哥哥的来信。

I heard from my brother the day before
yesterday.

1. 这学期以来你收到你姐姐的来信吗?
2. 我常常收到我弟弟的来信。

B. write sb. a letter

write a letter to sb. } 给某人写信
write (to) sb.

我每月给我姐姐写一封信。

I write my sister a letter once a month.

1. 你多长时间给你父亲写一封信?
2. 我好久也没给叔叔写信了。

C. hope to do sth. (希望做某事, 不可写成 hope
sb. to do sth.)

hope + that从句

I hope to see him again.

我希望我将到北京去。

I hope that I will go to Beijing.

1. 他希望不久康复。
2. 她希望和老师交谈一下。
3. 我希望我将到首都体育场去。
4. 我希望我将到科学博物馆去。

D. seem + 形容词

他似乎很高兴。

He seems quite happy. = It seems that he is quite happy.

1. 她似乎很生气。
2. 老师好象很惊奇。

seem to do sth. (似乎做某事)

Nobody seemed to know about it. = It seemed that nobody knew about it.

1. 她似乎生病了。
2. 我同桌好象很忙。

E. take one's side (站到某人一边)

我确信他将站到我一边。

I'm sure he'll take my side.

1. 你知道他将站到哪一边吗?
2. 我将站到你们一边。

F. refuse to do sth. (拒绝做某事)

他拒绝帮我做作业。

He refused to help me with my home work.

1. 他拒绝和我一起看电影。
2. 魏芳拒绝和李英一起打排球。

V. neither的用法:

neither (形容词) 作定语, 如: Neither book is interesting.

neither (代词) 作主语, 如: Neither of them is right.

neither...nor (连词) 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词和第二个主语在数上保持一致

Neither you nor I am right.

Neither I nor you are busy.

1. 两个球拍都不好。(neither作定语)
2. 我们俩都不对。(neither作主语)
3. 我和他都不喜欢滑冰。
4. 他和我都不在三年级一班。

VI. 句型转换:

1. Jack hasn't seen the film. I haven't seen the film, either.

(用neither...nor改写句子)

2. The plane has already arrived. (变为否定句)

VII. 否定疑问句的用法:

1. 表惊奇(译时加“难道”)

Don't you believe me?

Can't you see I'm a young Pioneer?

2. 表婉转批评和建议(译时不加“难道”)

Can't you walk a little faster?

Haven't you finished your homework?

3. 在文学语言中相当于感叹句

Wasn't Premier Zhou's death an immense loss to the whole nation?

周总理的逝世对全国是多么大的损失啊!

- VII. **that** 引导的宾语从句 (that 在从句中既无词汇意义, 又不作句子成分, 只起引导作用, 在口语和非正式文体中可以省略)

I hear (that) maths isn't easy.

I think (that) you'll like the book.

- VIII. 连词 **whether** (if) 引导的宾语从句, 主句中谓语动词都表示疑问, 但宾语从句中不能出现 do (does), did 这样的助动词。

I want to know whether (if) she lives here.

She asked me whether (if) I could tell her a story.

Lesson Two

学习要点:

词汇: 1. 兼类词 while 的用法

2. American 的含义

3. plenty of 的用法

4. such 的用法

5. hang 的过去式过去分词不同形式的含义

词组: 1. send...to...

2. take off...

3. turn against

4. take a look at

5. order sb. to do sth.

句型: 1. why not + 动词原形…?

2. not…until… (见课本28页)

语法: 1. 宾语从句 (不同的引导) 词

2. 形容词作宾补的用法

练习题:

I. 根据下列单词划线部分的读音选择A、B、C、D答案:

1. 四个都同一种读法选A 2. 四个有两种读法选B

3. 四个有三种读法选C 4. 四个有四种读法选D

() 1. bridge age change page

() 2. grow show town down

() 3. while who what whom

() 4. order tractor foret worker

() 5. captain mountain laid paid

II. 根据例词做题:

例 China-Chinese

1. America- 2. Japan- 3. Russia-

III. 写出五个动词 (原形和过去式, 过去分词):

1. 2. 3.

4. 5.

IV. 仿照例句做题:

A. Why not do sth? (为什么不…, 这是一个固定的省略句型)

为什么不休息一下呢?

Why not have a rest?

1. 为什么不拍些照片呢?

2. 为什么不出去散散步呢?

3. 为什么不去看电影呢?

B. order sb. to do sth. (命令某人做某事)

上尉命令他立正站好。

The captain ordered him to stand straight.

1. 将军命令他修理这台电视机。

2. 上尉命令汤姆脱下外套。

V. 学习下列句子, 注意形容词作宾补的用法:

1. The guard cut one boot open.

2. Mary made her teacher angry.

3. She made her mother happy.

4. Please keep the classroom clean.

VI. 下面第一句的划线部分在语法上相当于第二句的哪个部分, 将字母编号填到左边括号内:

1. "Use your knife, man!" ordered the British officer nearby.

() There is much water in the lake.

A B C D

2. Let me go.

() The guard brought out his knife and out

A B

one boot open.

C D

3. Do you have anything to save?

() The book on the desk is very interesting.

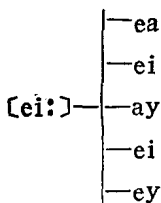
A B C D

4. This sheep is thinner than that one.

Lesson Three

学习要点:

语音:



- 词汇:
1. happen 的用法
 2. answer 和reply的区别
 3. as的用法
 4. light的不同含义

- 词组:
1. go out
 2. be on
 3. catch a cold
 4. look up
 5. think over
 6. put on
 7. come from
 8. a pair of
 9. day and night
 10. a chemist's shop

- 句型:
- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Excuse me | } 有什么不同 |
| I'm sorry | |
| I beg your pardon | |

语法：宾语从句（时态和语序）

练习题：

I. 根据下列单词划线部分的读音选择A、B、C、D答案：

1. 四个都同一种读法选A 2. 四个有两种读法选B

3. 四个有三种读法选C 4. 四个有四种读法选D

() 1. meet meat believe complete

() 2. plough thought through cough

() 3. railway said paid rain

() 4. pair hare there wear

() 5. catch city circle college

II. 第一句的划线部分在语法上相当于第二句哪个部分将字母编号填到左边括号内：

1. What did he say?

() When did you buy the book?

A B C D

2. Martin called you a moment ago.

() The film had already begun.

A B C D

III. 学习下面句子：

A. happen的用法

1. 发生（不能用表示人物的词作主语）

This happened in 1985.

What's happening in front of the classroom?

2. 某人发生某事应用…happen to sb. 句型

What happened to Mike?

Could you tell me what happened to your brother?

B. reply和answer的异同

1. 作不及物动词时相同

She didn't answer. (reply)

2. 作及物动词带宾语从句时相同

He answered that he knew nothing about it.

She replied that she had seen the film.

3. answer可以直接带名词, (代词) 宾语, reply需加介词to

I asked him and he answered me.

I asked him but he didn't reply to me.

IV. 宾语从句的时态:

1. 主句谓语动词是一般现在时, 从句中时态根据需要来确定

I hear he took part in the Long March.

I hear physics isn't easy.

Please tell me when we'll have the meeting.

2. 主句谓语动词是过去时态, 从句中必须用过去时态 (先学习第1条, 2、3条待学完过去将来时和过去完成时再学习)

1) 主句谓语动词动作和从句动词动作同时发生, 从句中应用一般过去时或过去进行时

He said he was happy.

She told me her mother was ill.

They said they were building a new house.

- 2) 主句谓语动词动作发生在从句动词动作以后，
从句中用过去完成时

He said he had seen the film.

(“说”动作发生在“看”动作以后)

He told me he had been to Paris.

(“告诉”动作发生在“到过”动作以后)

She said she had read the book.

(“说”动作发生在“读”动作以后)

- 3) 主句谓语动词动作发生在从句动词动作以前，
从句中用过去将来时

He said he would go to see his teacher.

(“说”动作发生在“去看”动作以前)

She said her parents would buy her a
new bike.

(“说”动作发生在“买”动作以前)

Mike told me he was going to visit
Hangzhou.

(“告诉”动作发生在“参观”动作以前)

V. 宾语从句的语序 (都应该用陈述句语序) :

1. 连词that引导的宾语从句, 不表示疑问, 用陈述句语序, 做课本36页第A题5部分。

2. 连词 whether (if) 引导的宾语从句, 尽管表示疑问, 但必须用陈述句语序, 从句中不能出现do (does), did 这样的助动词, 做课本25页第5题B部分。

3. 连接代词 who, whom, whose, what, which 和连接副词 when, where, why, how (many, much, old, long) 引导的宾语从句, 尽管表示疑问, 但必须用陈述句语

序,从句谓语必须在从句主语后面,做课本10页第6题和24页第5题A部分。

Lesson Four

学习要点:

- 词汇: 1. when引导从句时的两种含义
2. tell = know, decide, judge时的用法
3. 兼类词close
4. wherever的用法

- 词组: 1. walk through
2. take hold of
3. do with
4. be satisfied with...
5. set out
6. by the end of
7. less than
8. home town
9. a group of

- 句型: ...insisted that...
...insisted on doing...

语法:

1. 过去完成时 { ①和by引起的短语连用
②和before引导的状语从句连用
③通过上下文来体现动作发生的先后顺序
2. 构词法: 否定前缀 un-untouched