

学校的理想装备

电子图书·学校专集

校园网上的最佳资源

中学英语之友



本卷主编的话

《中学英语之友》是国家新闻出版署批准的，国内独家分年级出版发行，与教学同步的大型月刊。它拥有统编教材初一至高三、九年义务教育新教材初一至高三共12分册。设有“学习指导”“交际英语”“阅读理解”“语法知识”“词语用法辨析”“中、高考辅导”和“知识乐园”等25个栏目；千余名英语水平较高，教学经验丰富，学术造诣较深的作者遍及全国30个省、市和自治区。《中学英语之友》、作者和小读者，通过现代邮电，交流信息，互通情报，在工作实践中形成了一个有机的系统网络。

《中学英语之友》的宗旨是贯彻中学英语教学大纲，面向中学英语教学实际，全心全意为中学师生和英语爱好者服务，促进教学改革，为我国现代化建设培育英才。

《中学英语之友》的特色是，依据教学大纲，与教材同步，溶知识性与趣味性一体，讲练结合，重点剖析，解疑析难，既是教学内容的辅导，又是学法指导与素质教育的深化。

《中学英语之友》的出版工作，一贯坚持社会效益第一的原则。多方为读者创设方便条件。随时订阅，邮寄丢失的可以补寄。许多英语优秀学生，从初一到高三都是《中学英语之友》伴随他（她）们度过的。他（她）们学习英语的兴趣昂然，成绩也发生着喜人的变化，对《之友》关怀、爱护、信任，学习上遇有疑难，也向《之友》请教。《中学英语之友》已成了他们的良师益友。读者的厚爱，促进了《中学英语之友》的质量和数量不断提高。一九九四年被国家新闻出版署评为中学教学辅导类入网刊物；一九九五年获内蒙古自治区优秀期刊奖，并参加了全国优秀报刊第二届展览会。

《当代中国少年儿童报刊百卷文库——〈中学英语之友〉卷》是从近5年来《中学英语之友》初中版所刊登的文稿中精选而成。由浅入深，重点剖析，图文并茂，向小读者提供健康良好的精神食粮，为中国少年儿童报刊工作者协会建会5周年献礼，为中学英语教学改革的深入开拓和培养“跨世纪人才”做出新成绩。

序

余心言

中国的少年儿童报刊，正呈现出一派繁荣的景象。正式出版的已经超过 200 家。有全国性的，也有地方性的；有面对中学生的，有面对小学高年级的、低年级的，还有面向学龄前幼儿的；有的以图为主，有的以文字为主；从内容看，有综合类、科普类、文艺类、艺术教育类、学习类；还有以少数民族文字出版的。

在广大少儿报刊编辑以及少年儿童文学工作者、美术工作者、科普工作者、教育工作者和许多专家学者的共同努力下，这些少儿报刊源源不断地为广大少年儿童读者提供了丰富的精神食粮，受到了广大少年儿童的喜爱，哺育着一代又一代新人健康成长。少年儿童报刊之功是不可埋没的。

报纸和刊物都是定期出版的。它的长处是能够及时向读者提供新鲜的信息，满足读者的需求。缺点是不便保存和检索。虽然现在已经有了计算机手段。但似乎还没有哪一家报刊已经做到全文输入计算机的使用也还远未普及。许多优秀作品在报刊上发表了，当时起到了很好的作用，可是事过境迁，也就成了明日黄花，后来的读者想找也找不到了，许多读者还根本不知道有过这样的作品。而少年儿童又是人生的成长阶段，每年都有上千万的新读者进入这支队伍，同时又有成千上万的老读者离开这支队伍。新的读者需要新的知识、新的读物；他们也有许多需求同他的哥哥、姐姐、叔叔、阿姨是类似的。报刊又不可能老是炒冷饭，大量刊登过去的作品。这是一个矛盾。怎样解决这个矛盾，使一些作者辛勤劳动的精神产品继续发挥作用，满足新一代小读者的需求，这是一个值得花气力去解决的问题。

在中国少年儿童报刊工作者协会的组织下，各家少儿报刊编辑部共同努力，编辑出版《当代中国少年儿童报刊百卷文库》是解决这个矛盾的一个好办法。我翻阅了已经编好的几本书稿，感到内容是相当精彩的。一册在手，不同的读者就可以饱览自己喜爱的报刊中多年积累的精华。

这一套文集出版的另一方面功效是，便于各少年儿童报刊回顾总结自己的经验，互相交流，共同进行规律性的探讨，促进整个少年儿童报刊事业向新的高峰迈进。人类即将进入新的世纪，今天的雏鹰将要在新的天空中搏击。他们有理由要求获得更精美的精神营养。我相信，我们的少年儿童报刊百花园明天必将更加光彩夺目。

1997 年 1 月

PART ONE
初中英语学习指导

(一) 英语学习坚持八个环节，上好每一堂课

学生的学习是一个有目的、有计划、主动积极地通过学生自己的大脑进行系统地独立思维活动的过程。在学生开始学习英语之前，根据自己的程度和基础制订一个学英语计划是十分必要的，在上好一节英语课前要进行认真的课前自学，这样才能做到心中有数，知道自己哪些问题没理解，以便在上课时专心听讲，把不懂的问题弄懂。英语是外国语，中国学生学外语缺乏语言环境，学会的知识容易遗忘，所以课下要及时复习，使所学的知识得以巩固，这样可以为独立完成作业及解决一些疑难问题打下基础。每学完一部分知识都要自己动动脑筋总结一下，使书本知识转化为学生自己所得，课下找一些自己感兴趣的东西读一读，对于学生开阔视野、拓宽思路、有机地结合课内外知识是十分有助的。

通过制订计划、课前自学、专心听讲、及时复习、独立作业、解决疑难、系统小结及课外学习这八个紧密联系的学习环节，学生就可以使所学知识得以概括化、系统化。学生若能遵循环节学习方法学习英语，就会收到事半功倍的效果。

学生能否学好英语主要靠学生自己。而有些学生则认为某个学生学习好，是因为他家经济条件好，各种参考书、工具书多或因为他家长或亲友的辅导；或因为英语老师偏爱他；或因为他所在的学校英语教学设备好（如听音设备、录音机等），师资队伍强（英语老师大都是大、中专毕业生，或是有多年英语教学经验的老师），而自己的英语老师没有文凭，因而认为别人的功课学得比自己好，自己没有这些“优越”条件，命中注定学不好，而不善于从自身找问题，于是就自暴自弃。学习条件固然重要，这些外因是不可缺少的，但起决定作用的是内因：即学生自己本身的学习动机和目的，学习基础和学习能力。关键在于学生自身不动脑筋，是不是专心学习，有没有好的学习方法，好的学习条件还要靠学生自己善于运用，学习的命运归根到底掌握在学生自己手里。路，就在你脚下，主要是看你怎么走。

前面提及的八个环节，贯穿着一条学生运用科学的思维方法进行独立思考的主线。任何知识和技能的获得，任何能力的发展，都是学生通过自己的大脑进行独立思考的结果。学生在运用八环节学习英语的过程中，思维活动的特点就是思维的系统性，前一个学习环节的思维活动，深化和巩固了前一个或几个学习环节的思维活动。一个学生有目的、主动、积极、科学的学习方法，是建立在他自己经过深思熟虑而制订出的切实可行的学习计划的基础上的，如果他在课前自学的过程中，不认真进行独立思考，就不知道新知识的难点在什么地方。思维的目的就是为了解决问题，头脑中没有需要解决问题的欲望，上课时就不可能积极思维，专心听讲。书本知识的系统性建立在客观事物内在联系的系统的基础上。书本知识的系统性，反映了客观事物存在的系统性。学生在学英语过程中的系统思维，实际上是英语知识内在的系统性在学生头脑中的

主观反映。比如在初中第四册第一课开始学冠词的用法时，学生觉得语法没什么好预习的，课下背会就行了。因此在课前自学和专心听讲两个学习环节中并没有进行认真系统思维，这就不可能在及时复习这一学习环节中进行系统思维，将知识系统化，因而在做作业时，漏洞百出，将“司机坐在汽车前面”。译成：“The driver sits in front of the bus.”而将“老师站在黑板前面”。译成：“The teacher is standing in the front of the blackboard.”这两个短语看上去只是一个冠词之差，而且汉语意思都是“在……前面”，但它们的内涵却不同。由于前面几个学习环节“松节”，所以独立作业、解决疑难以及系统小结都受到了影响。

由此可见：每个学习环节之间的思维活动都是紧密联系的，八个学习环节就构成了一个学生学习知识、掌握技能、发展智力的思维活动系统。学生不经过自己系统的思维活动，是学不好英语的。

（二）介绍新课程——英语

英语是中学阶段重要的基础学科，是当今世界上用途最广的语言。它和中、法、俄等六种语言一同被定为联合国所使用的正式语言。现在国际间的科技、经贸、文化、旅游、军事、外交等方面主要用英语进行交流。多种国际性会议、多种国际性体育比赛中，也把英语作为通用语。

英语是3亿多人口的母语（仅次于汉语）。这些国家是美国、英国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰、南非等。另外，亚洲、非洲和加勒比海的不少国家和地区也把英语定为他们的官方语言，在正式场合通用。

随着我国开放改革的逐步深入，英语的重要性日见明显。学习英语乃是成就祖国“四化”大业的需要，虽建设具有中国特色的社会主义强国的需要。中学把外语定为三大基础学科之一，是贯彻邓小平同志提出的“教育要面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来”方针的需要。所以，可以把学好英语视为爱国主义的具体行动。

英语同汉语一样也是人类文化宝库之一。但由于各自发展历史的不同，这两种语言在发音、拼写、语法等方面有明显的差别。所以，学好英语不是件容易的事。只凭一时的新鲜感，觉得说两句洋话挺时髦的，这是学不好英语的，要想真正的英语学好，你必须树立明确学习目的、顽强的意志、勤奋的精神、谦虚的态度。具体说来，你必须做到“四要”：

一、要多听。听老师范读、领读，听录音带，只有听得准才能学得像。听还能帮助你记牢和培养语感。一首歌你听多了就会哼唱了，学习英语也是这个道理。

二、要多练。“熟能生巧”，练才能熟。要大声练习发音，要大胆地用英语与同学会话，积极主动地回答老师的提问。前苏联语言学家马乌利·阿里斯德说：“我只要掌握一万个外语单词，就立即开始用这种语言说话。一个怕出错的人永远也不能讲流利的英语。”学外语就得有“硬着头皮、厚着脸皮、磨破嘴皮”的劲头。羞于开口，学成哑巴英语是将来掉队的主要原因。

三、要多记。常言说得好：“练武不练功，到头一场空”。学英语不玩命背单词，到头也是空一场的“花架子”。当然，记忆也是一门科

学，光靠死记硬背，虽然精神可嘉，但事倍功半。我们提倡科学记忆法，如：音形义结合，同义、反义、近义词归类排队，利用构词法使词根“开花”，睹物思词、触目惊情，建立卡片、见缝插针等方法都是前人的宝贵经验，行之有效，只要你坚持下去一定会事半功倍。

四、要多写。初一同学尤其要注意培养正确书写字母、单词、句子的规则，从一开始就打下一个坚实良好的书写习惯，终身受益匪浅。

最后送你们三句话，预祝大家英语学习成功：

1. Well begun is half done . 好的开头即成功的一半。
2. Practice makes perfect . 熟能生巧。
3. Knowledge is power . 知识就是力量。

(三) 英语字母何时要大写

英语的 26 个字母有大写和小写两种形式。平时书写时都用小写字母，一般不用大写字母。现就常用大写字母的情况归纳如下，仅供初学英语者参考。

1. 英语句子第一个词的第一个字母要用大形式。

例如：This is our school . 这是我们的学校。

2. 英语诗每行第一个词的第一个字母要用大写形式。

例如：Good, better, best, from good, to better, to best,

Never let it rest, 永远不要停息

Till good is better, 直到好的变得更好，

And better, best . 更好的变得最好。

3. 整句的直接引语中的第一个词的第一个字母要用大写形式。

例如：The teacher says, “ The book is his . ” 老师说：“这本书是他的。”

4. 表示某人、某地、某些特定集团或组织的专有名词或专门名称的每个词的第一个字母一般要用大写形式。

例如：Li Lei 李雷, Class One 一班, China 中国。

注：(1)关于中国人的名字，姓氏（单姓或双姓，都只写作一个词）的第一个字母要大写；单名的第一个字母要大写；双名则两词之间用连词符号（也可不用），前一词的第一个字母用大写，后一词用小写。

例如：Li Ming 李明, Liu Wenying 刘文英, Ouyang Hai 欧阳海

(2)专门名称中的冠词 the 和 of 等介词一般用小写形式。

例如：the Communist Party of China 中国共产党

5. 专门名称的缩写形式一般用大写形式。

例如：TV 电视, OK 好, 可以, CPC 中国共产党

6. 冠在姓句前的职务、头衔、称呼等的第一个字母要大写。

例如：Dr . Liu 刘医生, Prof . Wu 吴教授, Comrade Wang 王同志, Mr . Smith 史密斯先生。

7. 人称代词“ I ”作“ 我 ”时和感叹词“ O ”作“ 啊 ”时要用大写形式。

例如：You he and I are classmates . 我, 你和他是同班同学。

8. 月份、一周中的每一天、节日和假日的名称的第一个字母要大写

形式。

例如：May 五月，Sunday 星期天，National Day 国庆节，the Spring Festival 春节。

9. 文章标题中各词的第一个字母一般要用大写形式。

例如：At Home 在家里

注：冠词 a, an, the, 三个字母以内的介词 in, at, on, of, by, for 和等立连词 or, and, but 等，除这些词是标题的第一个词或出现在一句的开端时第一个字母要大写外，一般都用小写。例如：

a map of China 一幅中国地图，at the station 在车站

10. 语言和民族的名称的第一个字母要用大写。

例如：Chinese 中国人，汉语，Japanese 日本人，日语

(四) 怎样学好外语

怎样才能学好外语，我谈点粗浅看法，献给英语初学者，以供参考。

一、学习外语一天也不要中断。倘若没有时间，哪怕每天挤出 10 分钟也行。早晨是学习外语的大好时光。

这就是说：学外语要有滴水穿石的精神，即使再忙，每天也要挤出点时间来学。要形成雷打不动的习惯，切忌一曝十寒。一日之计在于晨，早晨读一读外语最好。但每天晚上学一会儿，思想安静，效果亦佳。

二、学厌倦了，也不要仍下不学。这时可以变换一下学习方式，比如暂时把书放下，踱踱步、听听音乐、或翻翻词典。即：“文武之道，一张一弛”。学累了，应停下来休息一会儿，听听广播，唱唱歌，读读诗，散散步，眺望一下远方，欣赏书法、绘画均可。这是切实可行的“交叉学习法”，可收到事半功倍之效。

三、绝不要脱离上下文而孤立地去死记硬背。正像爱因斯坦说的：“想象力比知识更重要。”学习外语要善于联想，如通过习惯短语记单词，通过句子记词语，通过对话记句型，多说多练，才会学得扎实、牢固。

四、刻苦学习、养成良好的学习习惯。知识如海洋，深钻得学问。对所学内容要认真钻研、深入理解、掌握规律、全面练习。学习中碰到难点、疑点一个也不能放过。切记：“不耻下问”是学习的法宝。学生学习英语主要在课堂进行。要全神贯注地听好每一节课，积极思考，与老师紧密配合。力争当堂弄懂，不留“尾巴”。

五、尽可能“心译”你所接触到的一切东西。如一闪而过的广告，偶而听的话语，这一点对想提高翻译能力的、尤其是想报考英语专业的同学来说，“心译”和坚持写英语日记一样，至关重要。

六、外语好比碉堡，必须从四面八方来攻克它：如读报纸，听广播，看原文电影和书籍，听外语演讲，和外国人通信、往来、交谈等等。

根据语言学家的经验：英语边学边用，效果最佳。学是为了用。这个“用”字体现在听、说、读、写、译五种技能（五会）上。为了“五会”，要做到“五到”：眼到、耳到、口到、手到、心到。为了用好外语这个交际工具，就要尽可能地利用各种机会接触所学的外语。

七、要敢于开口，大胆实践。学英语必须突破“开口关”。不要怕丢面子，不要怕出错误，要请别人纠正错误。尤其重要的是，当别人确实想帮你纠正错误时，不要难为情，更不要泄气。除了“敢于开口说话”之外，还可以“写话”，坚持用外语写日记，哪怕是一日一句，积累词汇，丰富知识，开拓视野，这是培养外语思维的有效手段。

八、要自信。坚信你一定能达到目的。你只要有坚韧不拔之志，就一定能获得掌握和运用外语的非凡才能。

英国有句名谚：“Confidence in yourself is the first step on the road to success.”（自信是走向成功的第一步。）美国哲学家、作家爱默生（Emerson）说的同样妙：“Self-trust is the first secret of success.”（自信是成功的第一秘诀。）同时，有了自信，还得立志。宋代苏轼说：“古之立大事者，不唯有超世之才，亦有坚韧不拔不志。”明代学者王阳明说：“志不立，天下无可成之事。”立志是成才的大门，没有志向就没有目标，东碰西撞，一事无成。立志学外语吧，亲爱的同学们！Where there is a will, there is a way.（有志者，事竟成。）

（五）端正态度、改进方法，努力学好英语

“初一朵朵红花，初二两级分化，初三天上地下。”这是多年来英语教学中普遍存在的一种不良现象。然而，在使用英语新教材的今天，我们怎样才能克服或改变这种现象，在初二级不掉队，使初一时期的红花在初二年级开得更加鲜艳，切实保证学好新教材呢？

一、要学好英语新教材的责任感。我们今天学习英语新教材是党和人民交给我们的光荣任务，是改革开放形势的需要，是祖国实现“四化”这一千秋伟业所赋予的历史重任。立足于这个高度，就会有正确学习态度、吃苦的学习精神。

二、要坚持不懈、主动出击、掌握学习规律、寻求适合自身的学习方法。不研究方法和技巧的学习是被动的学习，是低效率的学习。正确的英语学习方法与技巧是取得英语学习最佳效果的重要保证。随着课程内容的加深，词汇量的增多，初二年级的英语学习难度不断加大，这一点就显得更加重要。

三、课前认真预习，课上积极动脑、动口、动手，课后全面复习。每天上课前要把将要上的课程做一次认真的预习，对自己不理解、看不懂的地方做好标记。课堂上要跟着老师的思路走，积极参加各种练习活动，勇于发言，大胆提问。课后要把当天所学课程内容的方方面面，从语音到语调，从词汇到语法从句型到课文，从听、说到读、写等，全面复习。该听的要听，而且要进入角色、表演得真切。

四、按时完成作业，认真做好大小测试。每次作业或测试前，要系统、重点、综合地复习所学内容；作业或测试后要作好总结，特别是要吸取失误的教训，找出失误的原因，及时请教老师或同学。

总之，初一是基础，初二是关键，初三是提高。只有在打好初一基础以后，以注意过好初二掉队的危险关，初三才能提高，才能保证学好新教材，才能顺利地升入高一级学校。

(六) 谈新教材中 OK 的用法

OK 源于美国口语 all correct。初中新教材 1—3 册共 336 课就有 52 课出现过 OK 一词，可见用法之广、出现的频率之多，远非其它词所能比。请看下面选自新教材中有关 OK 各种用法的例句：

1. OK=well/fine, 作形容词用，有“身体好的，健康的”的意思。

例如：

(1)——How are you?

——Fine, thank you. And you?

——I'm OK.

(2)——Are you OK?

——Yes, I'm fine. Please don't worry!

(3) “I think I can help him. He'll be OK if I do one small operation.”

(4)——How's Kate?

——She's OK, thanks.

2. OK=all right, 作副词用，有“别客气，不用谢”的意思。例

如：

——Han Menmen, is this your eraser?

——Yes, it is. Thanks!

——That's OK.

3. OK=no matter, not at all, 作形容词用，有“没关系”的意思。

例如：

(1)——I'm not Lucy. I'm Lily. She's Lucy!

——Sorry! You look the same!

——That's OK.

(2)——Lily, do you have a ruler?

——Yes, I do. But it's only a small one.

——That's OK. Can I borrow it, please?

(3) But I'm afraid I may be a little late.

——That's OK. It doesn't matter.

4. OK=certainly/ of course, 作副词用，有“行，好，可以”的意思。例如：

(1)——It's a picture of my family.

——Oh, can I see it?

——OK!

(2)——Go and see, Jim.

——OK, Dad.

(3)——It's a frisby. Do you want a go?

——OK. Thanks.

(4)——Would you like some bottles of orange?

——OK.

(5)——Be careful! The road is very busy.

——OK, I know .

5. OK=well, 作感叹词用, 有“好, 行”的意思。例如:

(1)——What colour is it?

——I think it's green .

——OK! Colour is green .

(2)——We would like a cup of tea, a bottle of orange, and for cakes, please .

——OK . Here you are .

(3)——Good morning! Can I help you?

——Yes, please . I want some eggs .

——Eggs? OK . Here you are .

6. OK?=Is that right? 有“对吗? 行吗? 好吗?”的意思。例如:

——Let me help you, There! OK?

——Thanks, Dad .

7. OK= then, 作副词用, 有“那么, 那么好吧”的意思。例如:

(1)——Dad, this box is too heavy, so we can't carry it .

——OK, Let me help you .

(2)——I want to pick some bananas, I'm hungry!

——OK . We can have some for our picnic lunch .

(3)——Shall I call you James or Jim?

——It doesn't matter . It's not important . But my friends call me Jim for short .

——OK, Jim .

8. OK= good, 作形容词用, 有“好的, 没损坏的”的意思。例如:

(1)——It's too hard . Oh, dear! Is it broken?

——No, it's OK .

(2)——Don't climb that ladder! It's broken .

——OK . Thanks .

9. OK?=will you...?/shall we...?/shall I...?/may I...?/may we...? 用来征询对方意见或请求对方许可。有“好吗? 可以吗? 行吗?”的意思。例如:

(1)——Now let me call your names . OK?

——Yes, Mr Wu .

(2)——Why don't you come a little earlier? About a quarter to 8 . OK?

10. OK=now, 作副词用, 表示感情或语气。例如:

(1)——OK, everyone . Listen, please .

(2)——I'm very sorry . Usually I'm very careful . I have never lost a book before . It won't happen again .

——OK . Let's forget the whole thing .

(七) 怎样提高听力水平

具备一定的听力技能, 不仅是新大纲规定的一项基本要示, 也是今

后英语测试中的一个重要组成部分。要提高听力水平，需要做到：

一、集中精力，听清、听准。有声语言与书面语言不同，往往一闪即逝。因此，在听力训练中，同学们应集中精力，听清、听准。同时，在训练中，要边听边思考，养成良好的听力习惯。

二、着眼于整句意思，放开个别单词。听，目的要准确把握对方的意图。因此，在听的过程中，当遇到不熟悉的个别单词时，不要抓住不放，要把目光放在整句意思的理解上。否则，会因思考一、两个单词而影响整体听力效果。例如，当听到“My favourite food is meat.”这句时，若不熟悉 favourite 这个单词，头脑中只懂得“我的××食物是肉。”即可。

三、丢开拐棍，大胆去听。在听力训练中，有的同学习惯于看书听录音。这样固然可以听清听懂，但长期下去容易养成不动脑的习惯。所以，劝同学们勇敢丢开拐棍——书，大胆去听，一遍不行，两遍、三遍……时间一长，慢慢就会习惯。

四、听说结合，互相促进。听要与说相结合。听懂了，就要模仿着说出来，说给其它同学听。互说互听，互相改正，彼此都有进步。

五、做有心人，常听常练习。平时，只要留心，处处可以练习听力：课堂上听课堂用语，听示范录音，做听力练习；课下听同学朗读课文，听日常用语……

相信同学们按照以上的几条去练，听力水平一定会不断提高！

（八）“ 补全对话 ” 题解析

一、“ 补全对话 ” 题的基本思路

“ 补全对话 ” 或者“ 补全情景对话 ”，其实就是简单的交际英语，它主要的目的是考察学生用英语交流的谈话水平，它是近年来随着英语教学的发展和社会的需要在各省市中考试卷上出现较多的一种类型。

“ 补全对话 ” 是从连贯的日常对话中挖空句子或者主要单词的一种形式，这样就使整个语言环境形成断断续续的现象，因此空缺中应当填入什么句子或者词语，往往要受交际场合、情景场合的影响。因为随着交际地点、场合的变化，人们要用不同的表达方式、不同的语言、不同的语言风格及至不同的文体。

“ 补全对话 ” 中的口语、语言的习惯性非常强，说话必须符合英美人的习惯，它一般不是考查词汇意义，切忌按汉语习惯拼凑一些“ 汉式英语 ”，因而考生在做这类试题时，在掌握英汉语言差别的基础上，选择符合英美人习惯的最佳答案。

二、“ 补全对话 ” 应掌握基本用语

考生要做好“ 补全对话 ” 就必须掌握初中课本中出现的公用语言、礼貌用语、习惯用法和一些固定回答。

称呼语：Mr, Mrs, Miss, Madam .

Mr 用于姓或职称前；Mrs 用于姓氏前；Miss 其一是学生对女教师的称呼，其二是用于姓名前对未婚女子的称呼，相当于“ 小姐、姑娘 ” 等，其三以婚姻状况不明的女子的称呼；Madam 源于法语，是对妇女的尊称。

招呼语：Hello, Hey, Hi

HeII 是比较随便的、不分场合、不论时间的一种问候语，对方回答仍用 HeII，现在人们常用更简单的 Hi 来代替 Hello；Hey 用以唤起注意或表示惊讶、疑问等。

寒暄语：Good morning (afternoon, evening), How are you? How do you do?

How are you?是问身体健康状况如何，回答多种多样，如：I am fine, thank you. And you?或者 I am OK (fine, all right, very well). 不能用 How are you?作直接回答，但可以这样回答 Fine, thank you. How are you? How do you do?是初次见面的双方问候语，它虽是个问句，但并不是真正的问句，相当于“你好！”讲这话时常伴随着双方互相握手。这句话可以用问号，也可以感叹号，对于 How do you do?的回答只能用 How do you do?

客套语：Thanks a lot. 谢谢。It's very kind of you!十分感谢您的好意！You're welcome. 不必谢。Not at all. 不用谢。That's all right. 没关系。That's OK. 没关系。Thank you. 谢谢。Help yourself to some chicken (meat, bread). (请吃鸡肉肉，面包)。

道歉语：Sorry/I'm sorry /Excuse me, I beg your pardon?

Sorry 带有较浓的感情色彩，初中课本中主要含义有：由某种原因引起人的伤感时使用；由某种原因给别人带来麻烦时使用；在拒绝别人的要求、反对别人做某事时使用 Sorry，以道歉的方式礼貌地拒绝别人的请求。另外 Sorry 还有于听到别人不幸的消息时感到难过；I beg your pardon?希望对方重复刚才讲过的话时用；Excuse me. 其实是一句客套用语，常用于麻烦别人的场合。

道别语：Good-bye! Good day! See you later! See you again! Good night!

Good-bye 用于比较正式场合，bye-bye 则常用于口语中；See you later (tomorrow). 用于短时间内还要见面；晚上分手时应说：Good night! 晚安。

三、补全对话的基本类型

1. 打电话

这是各省市试卷上出现比较多的类型，内容一般是问人、问事、约会、相告，这都与人教版 Book Three, Lesson Four “A Telephone Call” 有“自缘”关系。这类试题主要考查电话用语。打电话找人时应说“May I speak to...?”而不能说“Hello, I want to speak to...”。在接电话时，应该说“This is...speaking.”不说“I am...”。在电话中询问对方是谁时，则说“Who are you?”或“Are you...?”

2. 借书

这类题与人教版 Book Three, lesson Two “At the library” 大体相同，是学生和图书管理员的对话，一般它遵循以下的顺序，寒暄客套话——借什么书——借多长时间——告别。

需要掌握的重点句子有——管理员的对话：Can I help you? But you must come and renew it if you can't finish it in time. And you mustn't lend it to others. 学生的对话：Do you have...(书名)? How long may (can) I keep it? Can I keep it a little longer?

3. 看病

这大多是模仿 Book Four, Lesson Eight “What’s wrong with Tom” 一课的, 从生病来说课本上只出现了 get a headache, catch a bad cold, have a cough, 还有几句交际用语也是必须掌握的——患者的对话: I’m not feeling well.、I’ve got a temperature (a fever). 医生的对话——What’s your trouble? What’s wrong with you? Take this medicine. Take your temperature. You’ll be fine soon.

4. 问路

这和人教版 Book Four, Lesson One “Let Me Help You”类似, 它无非是去某地怎么走、有多远和几路车等。要答好这类试题, 需要掌握一些指路和问路的用语。问路者的话: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...? Which bus shall I take? 指路者的话: Go straight on (一直走)、Turn left (right, at the second crossing...), It’s about half an hour’s walk. You’d better take the No. 3 bus.

5. 体育比赛

这和人教版 Book Three, Lesson Two 中的两个学生对话有关。关于篮球、足球、排球或者乒乓球的比赛在何时何地举行、谁对谁等。所以考生在答题时应掌握好以下基本词: football、basketball、volleyball、table tennis、playground、game、match、team、stadium、等。

6. 购物

这类试题和人教版 Book Three, Lesson Eleven “Shopping” 类似。考生要做好为类试题, 必须掌握好以下几个方面对话和用语:

客套语: Can I help you? What can I do for you? How do you like this? Then we’ll take it.

价钱问答: How much is it? cheap、expensive、it costs...pound (s).

商品名称: coat、dress、shoes、glass、milk...

尺寸大小: size、fat、big、small、a bit、fit...

颜色: What colour...? white、green、black、yellow...

动词: buy、sell、do(go)shopping...

总之, 做好这类题, 必须把课本上的有关对话、短语、单词熟记于心。除此之外, 还必须仔细考虑、推敲对话的内容及对话者的不同心态。前后联系, 全面考虑, 照顾语言环境, 针对核心问题选择符合语言习惯的答案, 这都是因为情景对话是由单纯的语法题上升到具有一定情景的片断对话。

(九) “归纳、浏览、联想”复习法

为了配合期中、期末、中考等各类考试, 我们都要对所学的知识进行一次系统的复习。复习的方法多种多样, 各个特色。近年来, 笔者一直在试图探讨出一条复习的最佳捷径, 现拟就本人在英语教学中所做的“归纳、浏览、联想”复习法向读者作一介绍。

归纳就是从个别到一般的逻辑推理, 是根据事物的内在联系将其相

同或相似点、相异点或相反点分类罗列、形成系统的一种思维方法。归纳体现在英语复习中就是：在学完某册课本或结束某一阶段的学习之后，我们通过知识和内在纵横联系，将其要点进行脉络梳理，按照语音、词法、句法、词语用法、同义词、反义词、多义词、重点短语、句型、交际用语及书面表达等予以归类整理，从而使学生既见树木又见森林，形成一个系统的知识网络和思维框架。

归纳的方法可以采取归类、对比、列表、图示和口诀等等。

诸如字母的读音 (oo[u:])、[u]、[] etc .)、同音词(weather and whether etc .)、同 (近) 义词 (because, since and as etc .)、反义词 (both and neithr etc)、形似词 (parent , peasant, pleasant and present etc .) 形似结构 (apologize tok sb . for doing sth . , excuse me for doing sth . , thank you for doing sth . etc .)、功能相同的语法项目(decide . hope, learn, promise, refuse, wish, would like to do sth . etc .)、汉英语言表达的异同 (“揪耳财”与 hit sb . on the ear etc .) 等，均可进行归类对比，帮助学生孤立、零散的知识“串联”、“并联”起来，把握知识间的内在规律。

诸如单词读音、词形变化、词性、同义词、代词、兼类名词、方位价词、时态、不定式与-ing 分词的区别，短暂性动词与延续性动词替换语等都能够通过列表、图示的方法予以阐明，使人一目了然。

下面仅就 another, the other 及 other 的区别列表如下：

词 区别 释义	特 指	泛 指	修 饰
另一个	the other	another	单数可数名词
另一些	the other	other	不可数名词； 复数可数名词

运用口诀或歌谣能化难为易、化繁为简，寓巧于记、寓趣于忆，辅佐学习，提高效果。如：通过“基变序”的口诀记住序数词的拼写，由 qwhasban(auite, what, half all, such, both +a /an /the)一词把握冠词后置的规律，由“一(感)二(听)三(让)四(看)不带 to，变成被动补了上 to”联想到 feel, listen to, hear, let, make, have, look at, see, watch 及 notice 接不定式作宾语补足语及其变成被动语态后的现象等等。

在归纳梳理的过程中，一方面要扩展知识的结构，辐谢要远，覆盖面要大；另一方面要突出重点，突破难点，抓住常考点，理出语言的特殊点，代表性要强。

从音、词、句、篇的不同角度归纳出知识间的异同点，理清知识的构架，使其条理化、系统化，可大大提高复习的效果。一次知识的归纳就是一次从量变到质变的飞跃，它能使学生学有所得，培养“成就感”。

通过浏览归纳出的要点，我们可以由此及彼、触其一点而联想其类，从一斑而见全豹，起到举一反三、触类旁通、事半功倍的作用。

(十) 英语学习综述

学习是一种生理活动的过程，在这一过程中，人的神经系统，尤其是大脑，在运筹转换。结果，我们人的大脑成了一台计算机，成了似乎可以无限制储存信息，并可随需随取，奇妙非凡的知识库。当然，不曾输入过的信息，或者没有经过适当储存处理的内容是无法从我们这台计算机中提取的。譬如，我们可能对所学的内容一知半解，即便学上一百遍，也无法掌握；如果学一次就彻底搞懂，所花的时间就要少得多，并且可以长期牢记不忘。这是一条经验。

如何才能学得更好，这要由你自己来决定，但是在提高学习效率方面，仍有几条原理需要考虑。

1. 动机是学习的基本前提。如果你乐于学习，又愿意持之以恒，这就意味着事情就成功一半了。

2. 要分段学习。通常学一样东西，如果分散练习，每次时间不太长，就比较容易掌握。也就是说，每天学一点，不要一次学得时间很长、学得很深。

3. 学习语言需要模仿专家的语音。要学好发音，就需要多听所学语种国家的人士现场讲话或录音。

4. 要专心致志。学习时，越是专心，效果就越好。如果只是听听，看看，学习效果就不会很好；要是你又讲又练，又读又写，不同别人进行讨论……这样进行学习，你就能学得活，完全掌握所学的内容。

5. 要评定学习成绩。要是对自己的学习效果能做到心中有数，就会学得更好。如果你能评定自己的学习成绩，或者请有定不症的人来帮助你检查学习效果，就可以一步一步学得扎实，不至因基础不牢而前功尽弃。

6. 要重视学习中的困难。如果发现有的问题特别困难，就要特别注意，要特别处理。可能的话，同别人讨论一下。碰到问题，要知难而上，逐步解决。留不予解决，不仅会使你一直感到它是个大难题，进而还会觉得那简直是无法解决的。

7. 要理解意思。在语言学习中，虽然许多东西需要死记硬背，但如果能真正弄懂所学的内容，你就能记得很牢。学习中，可以用不同颜色的粗芯荧光圆珠笔的字句下面划线等方法做些自己能理解的标记。如能把已经弄熟的内容和新学的内容联系起来，对学习新东西是会有益的。

学习基本上有三个主要环节：理解——学习吸收——复习巩固。

对新的信息，你理解了就吸收入脑，或者也可以说你新的信息编成程序，输入大脑。但是，跟电子计算机不同的是，计算机中的信息可以自动输出，而输入到人脑中的信息只有经过加工提炼，才能完好地输出。例如，如果你当天不复习当天学到的东西，第二天，你的记忆就会极不完整。如果次日进行复习，那就会产生这样一种感觉：“啊，想起来了！”经过复习，对知识的记忆往往会更有成效。

因此，每次学习最好要包括以下三个部分：

理解+复习+记忆

必要时，可以按如下程序：

理解+复习+记忆+复习+记忆……

这样，你就会感到学有所获。经常不断地复习，就能真正学到东西。

要记住，在理解和复习巩固这两个环节之间，时间隔得越长，能记住的东西就越少。一定要严格要求自己。

一旦证明这种学习方法对你是有价值的，你就会信心倍增，态度积极，汲取知识也就更加容易。一事成功，事事顺利。当你感到成功在望时，没有任何力量能阻挠你去实现自己的目标。

PART TWO 交际英语讲与练

(一) Greetings (打招呼)

英美人见面时打招呼的用语在熟悉的人与不熟的人、孩子与孩子、孩子与成人之间是有区别的。因此要根据不同情况正确地使用。

一、一般性的打招呼（对陌生人与熟人均适用）：

1. Hi! 嗨! 你好! 或 Hello! 喂! 你好! 是英语中最简单、使用最广泛的招呼语，Hi 比 Hello 更随便一些。它们没有时间限制，学生很浓厚，因此在青少年之间用得很普遍，但对老师或长辈则不宜使用。如果是你熟悉的同学还可以后面加上称呼，这样会显得亲切一些，如 Hi, Li Lei! Hello, Jim!

2. Good morning /afternoon/evening (指傍晚到晚上就寝前)! good 可省略，但语气较随便。如：Morning, Jim!

以上回答时重复同样的词语即可。

注意：Good night! 晚安! 是晚上告别时或睡觉前相互祝愿的用语，不用于打招呼，切不可与 Good evening! 混淆。

二、陌生人经旁人介绍或自我介绍初次见面时，双方都可用“ How do you do?” 来相互致意，这是一种较为正式的用语，孩子对长辈也如此。还可以用 Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴! 幸会，幸会! 来表示初次见面时的礼节。回答用 Nice to meet you! Nice to meet you, too! 或 Me, too! 均可。

但在孩子们之间初次见面时常用 Hi (Hello)+姓名! Nice to meet you! 来打招呼，然后用 How are you? 来向对方问好。这样说更显得自然一些，如 Lesson 6, Lesson 43 均属这种情况。不过要注意对 How are you? 必须作具体的回答。如：I'm OK (fine, very well), thanks, and you?

三、熟人见面时的招呼语有：

How are you? 你好吗? 后面也可加 this morning 之类的时间状语和称呼，这主要是见面时问候对方的客套话，须按情况作具体回答，然后用 And you (=And how are you?) 来回答对方，例如：

——How are you this morning, Miss Gao?

——I'm fine (OK, very well), thanks, and you?

——Fine (OK, Very well), too, thank you.

分别一段时间后见面打招呼及问候时的常用语有：

1. Hello+姓名! Nice to see you!

It's great to see you again! 又见到你真高兴!

2. How is everything with you? /How are things with you? 你(你们)一切都好吗? How is life? 生活过得怎么样?

其答语可用: OK, (thank you, very good, All right, Not bad) .

(二) “谢谢”与“不用谢”表达法

一提起“谢谢”与“不用谢”，同学们自然联想到 Thank you; Thank you very much 和 That's all right; You're welcome. 其实，英语中“谢谢”与“不用谢”的表达法远不止它们。下面介绍一些“谢谢”与“不用谢”的说法，希望能对同学们的交际英语有所裨益。

一、Use these expressions to thank someone (下列短语感谢某人)：

1. thank you .
2. Thank you very much .
3. Thank you for your help .
4. Thanks .
5. Thanks a lot .
6. It's very kind of you . 你(们)真太好了。
7. It's very nice of you . 你(们)真太好了。
8. I appreciate it .
9. I appreciate your help .
10. Thank you for helping me .

二、Use these expressions to thank someone who tries to help but isn't able to (当有人尽力帮助你，但没帮上忙时，可用下列短语道谢)：

1. Thanks, anyway .
2. Thanks, anyhow . 无论如何，我还是要谢谢你。(意思及用法等于 Thanks, anyway .)

三、Use these expressions after someone says "Thank you ." (有人对你说“谢谢”时，用下列短语回敬别人)：

1. You're welcome .
2. My pleasure . 别客气，不用谢。(意思及用法同 You're welcome .)
4. That's all right . 4. Don't mention it .
3. It was nothing .
5. Anytime . 不用谢。(意思及用法与 My pleasure 相同)
6. I'm glad that I could help .
7. Glad that I could help .
8. I'd really like to help .

(三) 打电话日常用语

英国人打电话或接电话时，一般先说 Hello，相当于汉语的“喂！”，然后报自己的电话号码或者自我介绍。如果问对方是谁时，有下列说法：

Who's that? /Who's speaking, please? Who's calling, please? /Is that Mr Smith? 回答对方或自我介绍时, 一般说: My name's Jim. 我是吉姆。This is Jim speaking. /Jim speaking. /It's Jim. 要某人听电话, 有下列说法: May I speak to Mr Black, please? 请找布莱克先生接电话好吗? May I have a work whth Mr. Black? /Is Mr Black in? /I'd like to speak to Mr Black. 想找的人不在, 有下列说法: Would you like to leave a message? 你要不要留个电话? May I take a message for him? /Jim isn't in. /Jim is out. Jim wasn't back home then. 如果有某人的电话, 有下列说法: Mike is on the line. 迈克找你. You are wanted on the phone. 有你的电话。There's a call for you. 请别挂断电话, 可以说: Hang on a moment. /Hold the line, please. /Just a moment or wait a minute, please. /Don't hang up, please. 拨错了号码常说: I'm afraid you have a wrong number. /Sorry, wrong number. 电话占线或出了毛病, 一般说: The line is busy. 占线。The line is bead. 线断了。It's a very bad line. /Something is the matter with this phone. /There is something wrong with the phone.

(四) excuse me 与 sorry 用法辨析

1. excuse me: 虽然可以译为“对不起”, 但它实际上是一种礼貌的语言形式, 主要表达讲话者对受话者的敬重。下列场合较为常见:

(1) 向陌生人问路, 请求别人帮忙时。如:

Excuse me, can you tell me where the post office is?

(2) 需要打断别人的谈话, 或要对别人刚讲的内容提出反对意见时, 为了不显得粗鲁无礼, 常用 excuse me。如:

Excuse me, may I get in a word?

(3) 因故中途离席是中断和别人的谈话时。如:

Excuse me, but I must go home now.

(4) 用于挤车、挤人或在别人前面挑选东西时。如:

Excuse me, may I buy the thing before you?

(5) 在表示请求许可时, 我们也常用 excuse me。如:

Excuse me, but can I sit here?

注意: 回答 Excuse me 时, 应该说: That's all right. Certainly 或 Never mind 等。

2. sorry: 常用于表示“对不起”和“遗憾”两种意思, 往往带有较浓的“赔不是”的色彩。多见于下列场合:

(1) 由于不小心撞着别人或着了别人的脚。如:

Oh, sorry, did I step on your foot?

(2) 因讲话不当或行为失误而道歉。如:

I'm sorry, I don't mean to say it.

(3) 因不能帮助别人做某事而道歉。如:

Sorry, I don't know it exactly.

(4) 听到某种不幸消息而表示遗憾。如:

Tom is about to die. I am sorry to hear that.

(5) 当你不愿说不明确的事或不礼貌的事时。如：

I'm probably not making myself clear, sorry.

(6) 准备拒绝别人的要求，反对别人做某事时。如：

Sorry, I don't agree with you.

I'm sorry, but you can't bring your dog in here.

综上所述，sorry 常用于事后向别人道歉，而 excuse me 则多用于事先向别人表示歉意。此外，在表示深度歉意时，人们可以在 sorry 前加上诸如 awfully、very、so 等程度副词，而 excuse me 则不能这样。

(五) “请”字要用得恰当

英语 please 和 ask 都可以译成汉语的“请”，但在汉译英时，初学英语的同学往往难于确定是用 please 还是用 ask。因为汉语的“请”字一般包含有两个意思：

一是客气语，含有“劳驾”的意思，只对语气有些影响。如果一个汉语句子里，“请”字可有可无，即使去掉“请”字，对整个句子的意思也影响不大，那么就可以用 please。它一般用于祈使语气，表示客气地请求等意。其位置可以在句首、句中或句尾。在句首时要重读，在句尾时不重读，其前一般要有逗号。如：

Please come in! (或 Come in, please!) 请进来!

Give me that book, please. 请把那本书给我。

二是动作，表示“请求”、“邀请”的意思。如果一个汉语句子里，将“请”字省略后，整个句子的意思发生了变化说明这个：“请”字，是表示动作，因此用 ask。例如：“请他吃饭。”须译成：Ask (Invite) him to dinner. 如果省略了“请”字就弯成了：“他吃饭。”所以，这个“请”字，不能省掉。ask 作“请求”“要求”解时，常跟复合结构。如：

I asked him to my house. 我请他到我家。

He asked me to attend the meeting. 他请我出席会议。

另外，注意不能说：Please you come here. 和 Please you have a try. 要把 you 去掉。因为这是祈使句。祈使句是表示说话者跟对方(即 you)说的，无须再用 you。

(六) Thank you 的使用场合

Thank you 在英美人日常用语中使用频率颇高，无论是在商店、图书馆、医院、餐馆、家庭，都能频频听到他们使用这个文明语，使人感到友善、平等、和谐。那么，在什么场合才使用 Thank you 呢？现归纳于后，希望能对同学们的交际英语有所裨益：

1. 被别人夸奖、称赞时。例如：

A: Oh, you are very pretty.

B: Thank you.

A: you are good at English. You will become a translator.

B: Thank you.

2. 接受对方礼貌时。例如：

A: Thank you for the pencil-box, it's very good.

B: Don't mention it.

3. 向对方倾吐喜悦时。例如：

Our volleyball team is doing very well this spring, thank you!

4. 批评对方时。例如：

Please leave me alone, don't bother me, thank you!

5. 对某事不满意时。例如：

I'll have my meal now and you can wait for yours.

Thank you, Tom.

6. 阻止对方做某事时。例如：

Thank you, that will be all! You may go home now!

7. 接受对方劝告、建议时。例如：

Thank you, I'd like to take your advice on it.

8. 向公众发言结尾时。例如：

That's all. Thank you.

9. 接受或谢绝对方的敬物时。例如：

A: Would you like some tea?

B: Yes, thank you.

A: Would you like some coffee?

B: No, thank you.

10. 接受或拒绝对方的帮助时。例如：

A: Can I get your coat?

B: Thank you. It's lucky I brought one as it's so cold.

A: Let me help you to clean the classroom, ill you?

B: OK. Thank you.

(七) 英语道别种种

在英语中与朋友分手时，互相说的告别语多种多样。现将它们的用法归纳如下：

1. Good-bye(e). 再见！这是分手时最普通的告别语，不论在何种场合，对任何人都很适合。

2. Bye-bye. 再见！且有更简洁的 Bye 再见！。此语原为儿童语，现在成年人，特别是年轻人也常常使用，但对陌生人或对长辈来说，似嫌不够庄重。

3. See you! /See you later! /See you tomorrow! 再见！/一会儿见！/明天见！这些较为随便的道别用语，常用于有时间预约的好友和熟人之间。

4. See you again. /So long. 下次再见。该语常见于亲友之间，不宜用于初认识的朋友。

5. Cheerio (=Cheer up) ! 再见！含有依依惜别之意，是一种熟稔的用法，是英国人的口头语，而美国人喜欢说：I'll be seeing you.

6. 如果按分手的时间不同，可分为：

Good morning . 早安。上午分手时用。

Good day . 日安。下午分手时用。

Good evening . 晚安。黄昏分手时用。

Good night . 晚安。晚上或上床前分手时用。

注意 :以上均为短暂分手时的告别语 ,这时 good 要重读 ;全句语调 ,先道别者用升调 ,应答者可用升调 ,也可用降调。

以上六种形式的应答句均为重复先道别的原文。

此外 ,在送别时不经常说一些表示祝愿的话语。如给陆路旅行的朋友道别 : Pleasant journey to you . / I do hope you a pleasant trip . 旅途愉快。送朋友上船时宜说 : I wish you have a happy voyage . / Bon voyage! 一路顺风。送朋友上飞机时可说 : Happy landing . 平安到达。

对以上的祝语应答句常常用 “ Thank you . ” 这样可以避免不必要的重复 ,使语言简洁明快。

(八) “问”的禁区

先请看 JEFC 第一册 Unit 4 Lesson 16 中的一段对话 :

B : (Ma Lili) How old are you? 你多大了 ?

A : (Mrs Read) Ah, it's a secret . 噢 ,这是秘密。

这位老太太不肯把自己的年龄告诉别人 ,这与英美人的习俗有关。

在英美一些西方国家 ,年龄是保密的。女士们尤其是不愿别人问她的年龄 ,因为她们总想把自己打扮尽可能年轻一些 ,尤其是女性到了 24 岁以后就不愿再如实地告诉别人自己的年龄。

顺便说一直 ,我们的习俗一般是见面问 “吃过了吗 ? ” “你到哪里去 ? ” ,但对英美人却不能这样问。你若问他 (她) “吃过了吗 ? ” ,他 (她) 会以为 “你想请我吃饭吗 ? ”。你若问他 (她) “到哪里去 ? ” ,他 (她) 会以为 “你想干涉我的行动自由吗 ? ”。我们在交谈时一般爱问 “你每月拿多少钱 ? ”、“结婚了吗 ? ”等一些私人问题 ,以示关心。但对英美人也不可这样问。在英美等一些西方国家 ,每个人的工作和收入都与其地位、身份有关 ,对那些从事职业被人瞧不起或收低微的人 ,你若问他 (她) 的收入 ,他 (她) 会很难堪。也不可问他们的婚事。因为外国人不像中国人喜欢谈论彼此之间的婚事 ,他们很不喜欢别人问起事情 ,尤其是那些大龄青年们。除此之外 ,英美人也不喜欢别人问他 (她) 的住址、经历、衣服价格、汽车型号、住宅面积等等。他们认为这些事纯属自己的私事 ,别人无权过问。那么英美人见面之后经常谈论些什么呢 ?

他们一般喜欢问对方的健康状况 ,如 : “ How are you? ” 或谈论天气 ,如 : “ A lovely day, isn't it? ” 等等。

(九) 校内外交际英语

1 . During the Break 课间休息

Li : I got a “D” in English again .

我英语又得了个 “D” 。

Zhang : Don't be discouraged . You have made a little progress .
不要泄气。你已经有点进步了。

Li : If you will show me how to do it, I'll be very grateful
to you .

如果你经常给我指点指，我将非常感激你。

Zhang : I'm ready to help you, It's said that English is an
international language .We must realize the importance of learning
it .

我愿意帮助你。英语是国际通用语。我们要重视它。

Wang : Where there is a will, there is a way .

“有志者事竟成”嘛。

Zhang : Right! Once we study hard, the mark is getting high .
对啦！只要我们努力学习，成绩就会慢慢好起来的。

Li : Moved by your works, I determine to work hard .

你的话鼓励了我，我一定努力学习。

Zhang : Have you heard from Wang Ming recently?

王明最近给你来信了吗？

Li : Yes, I have . I received his letter the day before
yesterday .

来了。前天我收到了他的一封信。

Zhang : What did it say?

说什么了？

Li : The letter said that he got an "A" in the mid-examination .
信上说，他英语其中考试得了个“A”。

Zhang : Good . You must learn from him .

好啊！你要向他学习。

2 . In a Self-study Class 在自修课上

Li : Please lend me your compasses to use .

请把圆规借我用一下。

Zhang : Here you are .

给你

Li : What will be taught in our history class tomorrow?

明天历史课上什么内容？

Zhang : The Civil War in France .

法国内战。

Li : Shall we have a geography test tomorrow?

明天有地理测验吗？

Zhang : Em, perhaps we shall .

有可能。

Li : May I pump some ink?

我可以灌点墨水吗？

Zhang : Certainly .

当然可以

Li : How are you getting on with Wang?

你跟王相处得怎么样？

Zhang : Very well .

很好。

Li : Shall we have a dictation the day after tomorrow?

英语后天要听写吗？

Zhang : Possibly .

可能要听写。

Li : Are the new textbooks handed out?

新课本发了吗？

Zhang : Yes .

发了。

Li : Have you the book of pen-calligraphy?

你有钢笔字贴吗？

Zhang : Yes . But in the dormitory, not here .

有。但在寝室里，不在这儿。

Li : May I borrow a knife from you?

借把小刀可以吗？

Zhang : Sorry, I have lent it to others .

对不起，我已借给别人了。

Li : May I use your reference book?

我可以用一下你的参考书吗？

Zhang : On the desk, You may take it yourself .

在桌子上，自己拿。

Li : How to translate this sentence into Chinese?

这句译成汉语怎么说？

Zhang : Sorry, I can't either . You may go to ask the teacher .

对不起，我也译不也，你去问老师吧。

Li : How many politics problems are left?

政治题还剩几道？

Zhang : Beg your pardon . I can't make out what you said .

对不起，我没听清楚你的话。

Li : I mean how many politics exercises you haven't done yet .

我是说你的政治作业还有几道题没有做。

Zhang : Please don't bother me again . I'm very busy doing my homework .

请不要再打扰我，我正忙着做作业呢。

Wang : Don't talk so loud, please .

请不要这么大声地讲话。

3 . At the Library 在图书馆

Zhang : Have you read through the fiction so quickly?

你这么快就看完这本小说了？

Li : No . I haven't . I lost the book, I have to pay for it .

不，我丢了这本书，我得赔钱了。

Zhang : How much?

要赔多少钱？

Li : This book is rather expensive, It costs ten yuan .
这本书很贵，值 10 元。

Zhang : You should have taken good care of it . What book do you
want to borrow this time?

你应当小心保管才是，这次你要借什么书？

Li : Could you recommend something interesting?
你能推荐几本有趣的书吗？

Zhang : Of course, I can . Look, there are some of the latest
novels on the counter .

当然可以，看，书架上有几本最新出版的小说。

Li : Many new books appear on the book-shelf . Those are just
the things for me .

书架上有那么多的新书，那些正是我要看的书。

Zhang : Everyone can only borrow one book once .
每人每次只能借一本。

Li : Then, I borrow the biography about General Chen Yi .
那么我借一本关于陈毅元帅的传记吧。

Zhang : Were I you, I would borrow another one .
如果我是你，我就借另一本。

Li : What's it all about?
它的内容是什么？

Zhang : Now, you may read the preface and contents of the book
first .

你看一下书的前言和目录就知道了。

Li : Oh, I'm sorry I forget to bring my reader's card .
哦，对不起，我忘记带借书证了。

Zhang : A fool!
傻瓜！

4 . On the Playground 在操场上

Zhang : Hi! 你好！

Li : Hi! 你好！

Zhang : How early you come here!
你来得真早呀！

Li : There is dew on the ground today . My shoes are wet .
今天有露水了，我的鞋已经湿了。

Zhang : How many rounds have you run?
你跑了几圈？

Li : Five rounds . Two thousand metres .
五圈，2000 米。

Zhang : I do morning exercises first .
我先做早操。

Li : How funny your posture is!
你的姿势多滑稽呀！

Zhang : Is my posture not right?

姿势不对吗？

Li : No, it isn't . You follow me, please .

是的，不对。你跟着我做。

Zhang : All right .

好吧。

Li : Now, it's right .

现在，正确了。

Zhang : Let's go to have high jump .

我们去跳高吧。

Li : OK .

好的。

Zhang : Why can't I jump over?

我为什么跳不过去？

Li : Your jump posture is not right . Let me demonstrate it for you .

你跳的姿势不对，我来示范一下。

Zhang : Wa, How high!

哇，真高！

Li : Please try again .

你再试一下。

Zhang : It's kind of you to show me how to do it .

谢谢你的指点。

(十) 日常会话

1 . Visiting a Sick Schoolmate 看望生病同学

Li : What's the matter with you?

你怎么啦？

Zhang : I have a bad headache .

我头痛得厉害。

Li : What is your temperature?

体温多少？

Zhang : It's 38 . 5 .

38度5。

Li : It's the influenza .

可能是流感。

Zhang : I think so . I still have a cough .

我想是的，还有点咳嗽。

Li : I'm sorry to hear you are ill . You must send for a doctor .

听说你病了我很难过。你必须让医生看看。

Zhang : I had medicine, I'll be well soon . The medicine will cure my headache .

我已经吃过药了，很快会好的。这种药肯定能治好我的头痛。

Li : We're good friends . I must stay whth you and look after you .

我们是好朋友。我得陪着你，照看你。

Zhang : Thank you , Leave me alone . Don't worry about me , please .
别管我了。你不要担心我，谢谢你。

Li : Wish you a speedly recovery .

祝你早日康复。

2 . Shopping 买东西

Shop Assistant : Good morning! What can I do for you?

早安！您要买什么东西？

Customer : Good morning! I want to buy a pair of shoes

早安！我要买一双鞋。

Shop Assistant : Very well . I presume you want leather shoes .
好的，我想你是要买皮鞋。

Customer : Yes, please .

是的。

Shop Assistant : What colour do you prefer?

你喜欢什么颜色？

Customer : I prefer brown colour .

我喜欢棕色。

Shop Assistant : Here you are . Brown colour is very fashionable
nowadayw . Do you like this pair?

给你，现在棕色很时髦，你喜欢这一双吗？

Customer : Yes, they look nice, but I am afraid they are a bit
too small for me .

喜欢，很好看，但是这双鞋可能小了一点。

Shop Assistant : Oh, we have larger sizes . How about his pair?
Please try them on .

哦，我们有大号的，这一双怎么样？请试试看。

Customer : Excellent! They fit me perfectly . What is the price?
太好了，这一双我穿正合适，多少钱？

Shop Assistant : Twenty dollars (yuan)and fifty cents (fen) .
二十元零五角。

Customer : I think I'll take them . Here are twenty-one dollars
(yuan) .

这就买这一双吧，这是 21 元。

Shop Assistant : Here is your change . Is there anything else?
这是找你的钱，还要别的东西吗？

Customer : No, that's all . Oh, by the way, I want to buy some
lantern slides . Where can I get them?

不要了，噢，顺便问一声，我想买一些幻灯片，要到哪儿去买？

Shop Assistant : You may go to the stationery counter on the
second floor and require .

你可以到三楼文具部去问问。

Customer : Thank you very much . Good-bye!

谢谢您，再见。

Shop Assistant : Good-bye .

再见。

3 . Seeing a Doctor 看医生、看病

Doctor : Come in! Sit down on the stool . What's troubling you?

进来！坐在凳子上，你哪里不舒服？

Student : I have got a pain here .

我这里痛。

Doctor : You mean a headache . When did you have it?

你是说头痛，什么时候开始的？

Student : I had it since last week .

上星期就痛了。

Doctor : Is the pain always there?

一直痛吗。

Student : No, sometimes it's here and sometimes it's gone .

不有时痛，有时不痛。

Doctor : How long do you feel this way?

这种感觉有几天了？

Student : Several days already . (Coughing)

已经好几天了（咳嗽）

Doctor : You have a cold .

你感冒了。

Student : Yes, I caught the cold last week .

是的，我上星期就感冒了。

Doctor : Have you been coughing a lot?

你咳嗽得厉害吗？

Student : Yes, especialy at night .

是的，特别是晚上。

Doctor : Have you taken any medicien .

你吃过药吗。

Student : No, I haven't .

没有，我没吃药。

Doctor : Why didn't you come to the hospital earlier?

你为什么不早点到医院来？

Student : I thought it would be over soon .

我以为很快就会好的。

Doctor : It's very unwise to think that way . Small ailments may develop into serious ones if proper treatment has not been taken .

这样想很不对，小病假如不早治疗，就会发展成严重的疾病。

Student : Doctor, is my illness very serious now?

医生，我的病现在很严重吗？

Doctor : Don't worry, I shall examine you . Take off your coat and lie down on the (examination) couch .

别担忧，我来给你查一下，把外衣脱下来，躺在检查床上。

Student : Doctor, sometimes I have a pain in the chest, too . Is this a symptom of T . B . ?

医生，有时候我胸膈也痛。这是不是肺病的症状？

Doctor : Don't imagine things . Now, take a deep breath .

不要胡思乱想。现在，深呼吸。

Student : (breathes) .

呼吸。

Doctor : That's it . Go on, breathe . (finishes examination) You may get up now .

好啦，继续呼吸。（检查完毕）你可以起来啦。

Student : What's the matter with me, Doctor?

我有什么病，医生。

Doctor : I'm afraid it is pneumonia . You must receive penicillin injections and stay in bed .

恐怕是肺炎，你要注射青霉素并且卧床休息。

Student : Shall I have to stay in bed long?

我要在床上躺上很久吗？

Doctor : No, in a week or ten days, I hope you'll recover .

不，我希望一星期或十天之后恢复健康。

Student : Can I go home?

我可以回家吗？

Doctor : NO, you must stay here in the hospital and get into bed immediately . The nurse will come and examine your blood . And we'll have your chest Xrayed tomorrow .

不可以，你必须住在医院里，马上睡下，护士会来给你验血，我们明天还要给你做胸部透视。

Student : Shall I take any medicine?

我要吃药吗？

Doctor : Yes, certainly . You don't have to worry about that . The nurse will take care of you .

当然要吃，这些你不必管了，护士会来照顾你的。

Student : Thank you ever so much .

很感谢您。

Doctor : Don't mention it . Be sure to follow my instructions .

不用谢，你一定要照我的吩咐去做。

Student : Yes, I will . Good-bye!

一定。再见！

Doctor : Good-bye!

再见！

(一) 浅析有关“看”的用法

see, look (at), watch and read 在汉语中, 都有“看”之意, 而在英语中, “看”却用不同的词表示。在运用时, 要认真选择和仔细推敲。现就课本中几个词的用法浅析如下。

1. see 表示视觉印象映入眼帘, 强调结果。see 并不总是意去看什么, 你可以不加思索地看到物体, 甚至并不意识到你正在看着那些物体。如:

(1)——Can I see your licence, please?

——OK.

(2)——Wha can you see in the picture?

——I can see some flowers.

(3)——Can you see your bag?

——Sorry, I can't.

2. look(at)意味着“看”, 集中注意力, 是有意地看。look 是不及物动词, 如果后面跟人或物时, 要和 at 连用。

如: Look at the picture.

I am looking at the blackboard.

试比较: I looked but could see nothing.

我看了, 但是没看到什么。

3. watch 如同 look(at), 但意味着某事正在发生或将要发生。watch 主要表示变化、移动或发展的事物。如:

Watch me carefully. 注意看我。

Watch that man. What's he doing?

盯住那人。他在干什么?

另外, 看电视用 watch TV, 但看戏和看电影用 see。如:

——What's she doing?

——She is watching TV.

Let's go and see a film /play.

我们去看一场电影/戏剧吧。

4. read 意味着“看”并能理解, 即: look and (be able to) understand.

如: read a book, a story, a letter and Chinese character 看书, 故事, 信件和汉字。

5. 其它的用法:

(1)see 通常不能于进行时中, 而是用 can 或 could 加动词不定式。如:

I can see Li Ming coming.

He can see a little girl over there.

see 的另外译法。如: Let me see. 让我看看/想想。

——There is no milk in it. 里面没有牛奶。

——I see. 我明白了。

(2)look 在初一课本中的搭配和译法。

- a. You look the same. (看上去)
- b. Please look after the twins today. (照看)
- c. It looks like a cat. (看上去像)
- d. Let me have a look. (名词, 瞧瞧)

(二) 正确运用 some 和 any

运用 some 和 any 时, 应注意下面几点:

1. some 用作形容词或代词时, 意为“一些”、“几个”。

(1) 用作定语时, 既可修饰可数名词的复数形式, 也可修饰不可数名词。如:

some bananas 一些香蕉
 some oranges 一些桔子
 some meat 一些肉
 some rice 一些米饭

(2) some 多用于肯定句中。如:

I have some good friends in my class.

我在班上有几个好朋友。

There is some orange in the bottle.

瓶子里有一些桔汁。

(3) 有时 some 用于疑问句中, 但该疑问句并不表示疑问, 一般不用“ Yes ”或“ No ”回答, 只表示建议、请求、提醒等。如:

Could I have some bottles of milks, please?

请给我拿几瓶牛奶好吗? (请求)

Would you like some bottles of orange?

请您要几瓶桔汁吧? (建议)

(4) some 修饰可数名词的复数形式作主语时, 谓语动词要用复数形式; some 修饰不可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。如:

There are some cakes in the box. 盒子里有几块蛋糕。

There is some bread on the desk. 桌子上有一些面包。

(5) some 还可用作代词, 代替上文或对方知道的东西。

如:

Would you like some tea?

OK. I'd like some.

2. any 用作形容词或代词时, 意为“一些”、“什么”等。

(1) 同 some 一样, 作定语时, 既可修饰可数名词的复数形式, 也可修饰不可数名词, 但它只用于疑问句和否定句。如:

Have you any good friends in your class?

你在班上有好朋友吗?

There isn't any orange in the bottle.

瓶中没有桔汁。

(2) any 用于疑问句时与 some 不同, 它用于确实问“有没有”的场合, 一般要用“ Yes ”或“ No ”来回答。如:

Have you any brothers and sisters?

Yes, I have .

Is there any tea in your cup?

No, there isn't .

(3)any 也可用作代词, 代替上文或对方知道的东西。如:

What about cats? No, there aren't any .

(三) all 用法知多少

新教材 Unit 23 Lesson 92 中出现了不定代词 all 在句中作主语、定语和同位语的三种不同用法, all 有多少种用法呢?

一、all 用于指三者或三者以上的人或物“都……”, 其反义词为 none; 指“两者都”应当用 both, 其反义词为 neither。

如: Tom's parents are both teachers . They and Tom are all in the same school . 汤姆的父母亲都是老师, 他们和汤姆都在同一所学校。

二、all 用于指三者或三者以上可数的人或物时, 谓语动词用复数; 用于指不可数的东西时, 谓语动词用单数。如:

All roads lead to Rome . (谚) 条条大路通罗马。

All is not gold that glitters . (谚) 发亮的东西不一定是金子。

三、all 在句中可以作主语、宾语、定语、表语和同位语。

1. 主语:

All of the Chinese students are Young Pioneers .

中国学生全都是少先队员。

2. 宾语:

(1) 动词宾语: I want all of them to come . 我要他们都来。

(2) 介词宾语: We're waiting for all of them .

我们在等他们所有的人。

3. 定语:

All the other boys are Chinese .

别的所有男孩都是中国人。

4. 同位语: We are all friends . 我们都是朋友。

5. 表语: That's all for today . 今天我讲到这里。

注: 在不改变句意的情况下, all 在句中的用法常可变换。

如:

All of the Chinese students are Young Pioneers . (主语)

=All the Chinese students are Young Pioneers . (定语)

=The Chinese students are all Young Pioneers . (同位语)

四、all 有时可用作副词。

如: Am I all wrong? 我全都错了吗?

五、构成词组:

all (the) day 整天, all (the) night 整夜, all the year (round) 全年, all day long 一天到晚, all this/all these 所有这些, all right 行; 好, all the time/all along 一直, all around 到处, all at once 突然, after all 毕竟, above all 首要, not at all 一点也不。

(四) like 用法拾零

like 在初一课本中出现得较为频繁，它既可作及物动词，又可作介词，下面是 like 在本册中的用法。

1. 用作及物动词，有“喜欢”之意，其后接名词或代词，表示对某一事物产生的兴趣、爱好。如：

He likes English very much. 他很喜欢英语。

Jim likes apples. 吉姆喜欢苹果。

2. like 后跟动词不定式作宾语，表示喜欢、爱好某种特定的或具体的活动。如：

He likes to play. 他喜欢玩耍。

Many people like to watch others playing games.

许多人喜欢看别人比赛。

3. like 跟动名词作宾语，意为“喜欢”、“爱好”。如：

Lucy and Lily like playing games.

露茜和莉莉喜欢玩游戏。

Do you like watching TV? 你喜欢看电视吗？

4. 常与 would 连用构成 would like，意为“想要”、“愿意”、“希望”。用于表示意愿或请求，语气较委婉。如：

Would you like something to drink? 你想要喝点什么吗？

We would like a cup of tea, a bottle of orange and four cakes, please. 我们要一杯茶、一瓶桔汁和四块蛋糕。

5. 作介词用，意为“像、如、跟……一样”。如：

Don't throw out like that. 不要像那样仍出来。

He wants to ride the machine like a bike and fly it like a plane. 他想像骑自行车一样骑着这台机器 就像驾驶飞机一样驾驶着它。

(五) get 用法种种

get 的用法很广，因其后面所跟词的不同而有不同的含义，因此使用时应特别注意。

一、get 与其它动词相互替换

1. get 与 have 拿，取

The bottle is empty. Could I get/have a full one?

这个瓶子空了，我能否拿一个满的？

2. get 与 reach 够到，碰到，拿到……

My kite is in the tree, I can't get/reach it.

我的风筝在树上，我拿不到它。

3. get 与 buy 买

I'll get/buy a new pen. 我要买支新钢笔。

4. get 与 answer 回(接)……(电话之类)

I'm busy. Could you get/answer the telephone, please?

我现在很忙，请接一下电话。

5. get 与 receive 收到

Jim got/received a letter from his brother last week .
上周杰姆收到他弟弟的一封信。

6 . get 与 catch 抓住

I can't get/catch that bird . 我抓不着那只鸟。

7 . get 变可用作连系动词“变得”

The weather will get warmer soon . 不久天气将变得更暖。

二、 get 可与介词或副词构成短语动词：

1 . get up 起床

Meimei gets up at six every mornig .

梅梅每天早上六点起床。

2 . get (to) 到达

They'll get to Shanghai next week .

下周他们将到达上海。

Can you get there on time?你能准时到达那儿吗？

3 . get ready for... 为.....作准备

Ann is getting ready for the test . 安在为小测验作准备。

4 . get on (off) 上车 (下车)

The boy will get on (off) the bus at the next stop .

这个男孩将在下站上 (下) 车。

5 . get in 收割

The farmers are getting in the crops in the field .

农民们正在田里收割庄稼。

6 . get away 离开、逃脱

Two tigers got away from the zoo last night .

昨夜两只老虎逃出了动物园。

7 . get back 回来

I got back from my holiday yesterday .

我昨天刚休假回来。

(六) take 在初中英语中的用法

1 . 作“占领，坐”解。如：

So take this seat, please, Granny .

老奶奶，请坐这个座位。

Take my place . 坐在我的位置上。

2 . 作“取、拿、收(回)”解。如：

He took out a piece of chalk and wrote his problem on the blackboard . 他拿出一支粉笔，在黑板上写上题目。

I take back what I said . 我收回我所说过的话。

3 . 作“带、领”解。如：

Can I take a message for John?

我可以带个信给约翰吗？

At last the men took him before a judge .

最后，那些人带他去见法官。

4. 作“选择(站在某人的一边)”解。如:

The bat did not know whose side he should take .

蝙蝠不知道该站在谁的一边。

5. 作“买”(=buy)解。如:

We'll take it . 我们买这件。

6. 作“拍摄(照片)”解。如:

How many photos have you taken? 你已拍了几张照片?

7. 作“花费(时间)”解。如:

It took me more than a year to learn to draw a beautiful horse in five minutes . 我花了一年多时间才学会在五分钟内画出了一匹漂亮的马。

8. 作“服用、喝、吃”解。如:

No, I haven't taken any medicine . 不, 我没有服药。

在课本中还有屡见不鲜的含 take 的短语, 现列举如下, 供同学们学习复习时参考:

(1) take care of 照料, 保管

Just stay at home and take good care of your mother .

留在家中, 好好照看你的母亲。

(2) take one's temperature 量体温

Have you taken his temperature?

你已量过他的体温了吗?

(3) take off 脱下(衣, 帽, 鞋等)

"Take off your boots, " one of the guard ordered .

一个卫兵命令道: “脱下靴子”。

(4) take hold of 抓住

Finally, they came up close to him, and took hold of him . 最后, 他们走过来围住他, 抓住了他。

(5) take away 拿走

Thieves have broken into some of the pyramids, and taken away many of the treasures to foreign countries .

盗贼们闯入一些金字塔, 拿走许多财宝运到国外去了。

(6) take part in 参加

Will all of you take part in it? 你们全部参加吗?

(7) take up 从事(斗争)

Many of these songs called on the workers to take up the struggle . 许多歌曲号召工人们起来斗争。

(8) take place 发生

Great changes have taken place in the last two years .

过去的两年中发生了巨大变化。

(七) 介词 by 的用法讲与练

初中英语课本中, 多次出现了介词 by , 用法归纳起来大致有如下几种:

1. 表示位置: “在……旁边, 靠近……”, 表示此意时, 常可与 beside

换用。如：

Some are drawing by (beside) the lake .

2. 表示时间：“到……为止，不迟于”，常与过去完成时连用，当 by 引导的是未来的时间状语时，可用一般将来时。如：

How many English songs had you learned by the end of last term?

Your son will be all right by supper time .

3. 表示旅行、运输等的路线、工具或方法：“由……，经……，乘……通过……”。如：

Every day he went there by train .

The monkey was hanging from the tree by his tail and laughing .

4. 与反身代词 oneself 连用，表示独自、单独或没有人帮助（全凭本人）。如：

I can't leave her by herself .

5. 用于被动结构中，意为“由、被”。如：

The pupils were given some advice by the pianist .

6. 用于某些固定短语中。如：

by the way 顺便，顺便问一下

by and by 不久以后

little by little 逐渐地

by hand 用手

【练习】根据提示，用含有 by 的短语完成下列各题：

1. Come and sit _____ (我旁边) .

2. _____ (到上星期日) I had finished the book .

3. She came home _____ (乘飞机) .

4. Did you make the desk _____ (自己独自)?

5. _____ (顺便问一下), how many people are there in your family?

6. It has been turned into water _____ (受热) .

7. _____ (不久以后), more and more people began to study English . .

8. The Great Wall was built _____ (用手) .

9. Then _____ (逐渐地), the smoke grew heavier and thicker until finally it turned into a terrible Genie .

10. If your son feels well enough to watch TV _____ (到那时), he'll be fine after the game .

【答案】1. by me 2. By last Sunday 3. by plane 4. by yourself
5. By the way 6. by the heat 7. By and by 8. by hand 9. little by little 10. by then

(八) so 用法小结

so 是英语里最常用的单词之一，最基本用法是：

一、用作副词

1. 用于口语中，具有感叹和加强语气的作用，意为“非常、很”(=very)。

例如：

The English book is wonderful, I like it so .

这本英语书好极了，我非常喜欢。

I am so tired . 我很疲乏。

2 . 表示方式、方法、情况等，意为“这样、那样”。例如：

Write just so . 就这样写。

Is that really so? 真是那样的吗？

3 . 表示程度，意为“这么、那么、如此”。例如：

We have never been so inspired and militant .

我们从来没有像现在这样意气风发，斗志昂扬。

Don't walk so fast . 别走得那么快。

4 . 表示与上文所说的一致，意为“这样、那样、如此、同样、也”。

例如：

I think so . 我想是这样的。

He studies hard, so do you . 他学习努力，你也一样。

二、用作连接词

1 . 意为“因此、所以”。例如：

It was raining hard, so the boys did not play football .

雨下得很大，因此男孩们没有踢足球。

He asked me to go, so I went . 他要我去，所以我去。

2 . 意为“那么、这样看来”。例如：

So you fully agree . 那么，你完全同意了。

So they won't come! 这么说，他们不来了！

三、so 与其他单词搭配构成习惯用语

1 . so far 意为“迄今为止，到现在为止”。

So far we have had no trouble .

迄今为止，我们还没有遇到什么问题。

So far so good . 到现在为止，一切都很好。

2 . so many/much 意为“那么多、若干”。

Do you need so many story books?

你需要那么多故事书吗？

He hasn't so much free time as people think .

他并没有像大家所想的那么多空闲时间。

3 . so that 意为“为了、以便、使得”。

I'll give you all the facts so that you can judge for your self . 我把所有的事实都告诉你，使你能自己作出判断。

Speak clearly, so that they may understand you .

说得清楚些，使得他们能听懂你的意思。

4 . so...that 意为“如此.....以致；如此.....使得”。

It was so heavy that I could not move it .

这东西是如此之重，以致我不能移动它。

He was so excited that he could not speak .

他兴奋得连话都说不出来了。

习惯用语还有：and so on 等等；or so 大约，左右；so as to 到这种程度.....以致；so long as 只要.....就。

(九) 相似词语辨异 15 例

1. good, fine, nice 三都都有“好”的意思,但用法不同。

good 常指质量、品质及问候等方面的“好”。如:He is a good boy. 他是个好孩子。Is this egg good? 这蛋新鲜吗?

fine 常指天气或人的气色方面的“好”,以及人对某种事情的美感。如:They look fine. 他们看上去气色很好。Fine weather, isn't it? 天气真好,不是吗? What a fine view! 好美的景色啊!

nice 常指取悦于人的感觉等方面的“好”。常译为“好的”、“漂亮的”、“愉快的”等。如:Lucy is a nice little girl. 露茜是一位漂亮的小姑娘。Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

2. take, get, carry 三个词都表示“带、拿”等意思,但用法有别。

take 指“带去,拿走”,含从说话者所在地把某人或某物带到其它地方之意。如:Please take her bag to the classroom. 请把她的书包带到教室去。

get 的意思是“去拿来,去取来”,指从说话者所在地到其它地方去取了东西或带了某人,又返回出发点。如:Shall I get some chalk? 我去拿些粉笔来,好吗?

carry 表示“带”时,指随身携带,没有方向之分。它也可指“运送,手提,肩挑”等方面。如:She can't carry the heavy box. 她扛不动这个沉重的箱子。

3. in the tree, on the tree

in the tree 表示树本身之外的某物体“在树上”,如人、猴、鸟等。如:A big bird is in the tree. 一只大鸟在树上。Don't sit in the tree. 别坐在树上。

on the tree 表示树本身的某部分“在树上”,如果实、叶子等。如:There are some apples on the trees. 树上有一些苹果。The leaves on the tree are yellow. 树上的叶子黄了。

4. look, look at, have a look

look 本身是不及物动词,表示“看”,它只涉及“看”动作,不涉及看的内容、对象和结果。如强调看的结果,则用 see。如:

Look! Jim, what's that? 吉姆,看,那是什么?

I look, but I can't see. 我看,但我看不见什么。

Look at 用于表示“看……”,即涉及看的人或物时,look 后要加介词 at。如:

Look at the map of China. 我看这张中国地图。

We look at the small boat in the river.

我们看河里的那只小船。

(注意:look 后接其它介词时,则用于转义,表示特定意义。如:look after 照看,look like 看起来像……,look for 寻找,等等。)

have a look 此词组中的 look 是名词,意指“看一看”,有走马观花、大概了解地看之意。如:

Where is your cat? Can I have a look?

你的小猫在哪儿？我可以看一看吗？

It's very nice there. You can go to have a look.

那儿挺好的，你可以去看一看。

如果要表示“看一看……”，可用 have a look at。再如：

I want to have a look at your new bike.

我想看一看你的新自行车。

Let me have a look at that bottle, full or not.

让我看一看，那瓶子满还是不满。

5. It's all right. That's all right. You're welcome.

It's all right. (或 All right) 用于表示赞同对方意见，或认可某事，意为“对、好、行、(健康状况)良好”等。如：

(1) Will you post this for me?

Yes, all right.

“把这个给我寄走好吗？”“行！”

(2) Do you feel all right?

Yes, I feel quite all right.

“你感觉好吗？”“是的，感觉很好”。

(3) Do you want to join us for dinner?

All right.

“你想和我们一起吃饭吗？”“好吧。”

(4) What about this blue coat? Is it too big?

I think it's all right.

“这件蓝上衣怎么样？太大吗？”“我想挺合适。”

That's all right, That's OK. It's a pleasure. Not at all. You're welcome. 都是用来答谢对方的常用语，表示“不客气，没关系，不用谢”等意思。

Not at all. 和 It's a pleasure. 是正式用语，That's all right. That's OK. 是非正式用语，美国人则多用 You're welcome. 再如：

(1) Thank you for coming.

Not at all. Thank you for having me.

“谢谢你来看我。”“不客气，谢谢你招待我。”

(2) Thanks so much for looking after the children.

That's all right. Any time.

“非常感谢你照顾这些孩子。”“没什么，什么时候都欢迎。”

(3) Thank you for doing that!

It's a pleasure.

“谢谢你为了那件事。”“很愿意效劳，。”

(4) Thanks very much.

You're welcome.

“非常感谢。”“不用谢。”

6. look for 与 find 这两个词都可以表示“找”的意思。look for 是“寻找”的意思，着重在“找”的动作。例如：

What are you looking for?你在寻找什么?

I am looking for my ball-pen.我在找圆珠笔。

find 表示“找到、找出、发现”，着重于“找”的结果，即 find 是 look for 的结果，故 find 一般没有进行时态。例如：

Can you find the police station in the picture?

你能在照片里找到公安局?

Did you find Bruce?你找到布鲁斯了吗?

No, I didn't find him.没有，我没有(找到)。

7. begin 与 start 这两个词都有“开始”的意思，既可作及物动词，也可作不及物动词。

用作及物动词时，后可跟名词、不定式或动名词作宾语。begin 是普通用词。例如：

When do you begin school?你(们)什么时候上学?

Classes begin at eight.八点上课。

When did you begin to study (studying) English?

你(们)什么时候开始学英语的?

We shall begin our meeting at ten.我们将在十点开会。

start 一词原义是“动身、启程”，用作“开始”讲时，多指具体行动，特别是在机械物质方面，常表示“开动、发动”。例如：

Our work starts at eight, and finishes at a quarter past five.我们的工作八点开始，五点一刻结束。

It started raining/ to rain.开始下雨了。

The train started.火车开动了。

She can't start the car.她发动不了这辆小汽车。

We started at 7 and got to school at 8.

我们七点出发，八点到校。

其短语 start off/ out 也是“出发”的意思。

1. 这位工人很容易地开动了这台机器。

误：The worker began this machine easily.

正：The worker started this machine easily.

2. 这只轮船昨天出发了吗?

误：Did the ship begin yesterday?

正：Did the ship start yesterday?

8. another, the other

两者均可表示“又一个”或“另一个”的意思，但 another 指三个或三个以上同类人或事物中的另一个；而 the other 则指已知的两个人或事物中的另一个。用作形容词时，一般情况下，another 后面要用单数名词，the other 后面既可跟单数名词，也可跟复数名词。例如：

I don't like this watch. Please show me another.

我不喜欢这块手表，请再让我看一块。

I have two brothers. One is a teacher, the other is a doctor.我有两个哥哥，一个是教师，另一个是医生。

The boy has an apple in one hand, and an orange in the other.那男孩一只手里拿着个苹果，另一只手里拿着个桔子。

Would you like another cup of tea? 你想再喝杯茶吗?

Li Fei jumps higher than any of the other boys in our school. 在我们学校, 李飞比别的任何一个男孩跳得都高。

9. put on, wear 都可以表示“穿”、“戴”的意思。

put on 是“穿上”、“戴上”, 强调动作。wear 是“穿着”、“戴着”, 强调状态, 用一般现在时表示经常状态, 用现在进行时表示暂时状态。例如:

Put on your coat. It's very cold outside.

穿上你的大衣, 外面很冷。

Our English teacher always wears glasses.

我们的英语老师总是戴着眼镜。

Kate is wearing a red shirt today.

凯特今天穿着一条红裙子。

10. above, on, over 这三个词都可用作介词, 表示“在……之上”。

区别如下:

on 表示位于某一物体的表面, 有接触。如:

There is a book on the table. 桌上有本书。

There is a map of China on the wall.

墙上有张中国地图。

above 表示位于某一物的上方, 不与该物体接触, 也不在正上方。如:

The moon was now above the trees in the east.

现在月亮是在东边的树梢上。

We flew above the clouds. 我们在云层上飞行。

The mountain is 2000 metres above the sea.

这座山海拔 2000 米。

over 表示在某一物体的正上方, 有“垂直在上”的意思。如:

There is a light over the bed. 床的上方有盏灯。

The trees over us kept the hot sun off us.

我们头上的树遮住了火热的太阳。

over 和 on 都可以用于同物体接触, 但 over 是指铺盖其上, 如果不是铺盖在上, 则用不着 on。如:

Put a cloth over the food. 用块布把食物盖起来。

此外, over 还有“横跨在上”或“从上面越过”之意, above 和 on 则没有。例如:

There is a bridge over the river. 河上有一座桥。

We are over the wall now, let's go.

我们现在翻过墙了, 走吧。

11. sound, voice 与 noise 这三个词均有“声音”的意思, 但其用法有所不同。

(1) sound 是声音的总称, 指可被听到的任何声音、自然界和人发出的声音。如:

Did you hear the sound of bells? 你听到铃声了吗?

Air carries sound. 空气传播声音。

注: sound 用作连系动词时, 意为“听起来”, 它不用进行时, 即使谈

论当前发生的事情也不用进行时。如：

How sweet the music sounds!这音乐听起来多悦耳啊！

That excuse sounds reasonable .

那个借口听起来有道理。

(2)voice 一般指说话声，有时也可指唱歌或笑的声音。如：

She is in good voice . 她的嗓子好。

I knew her voice at once . 我立刻听出了她的声音。

(3)noise 意为“噪音”、“吵闹声”，主要指大炮、雷、暴风等很响的、不悦耳的声音。如：Don't make any noise, children . 孩子们，别吵闹了。

12 . when, while 与 as 作为从属连词引导时间状语从句时，都含有“当……的时候”之意，但它们之间有些差别。

(1)when 最常用，既可表示时间的某一点 (at the time that)，也可表示一段时间 (during the time that)。when 从句中的谓语动词既可以是持续性的，也可以是短暂性的。如：

He joined the PLA when he left school .

他毕业后参加了解放军。

It was raining when classes were over this mornig .

今天上午放学时正在下雨。

(2)while 常表示一段较长的时间或一个过程，强调主句的动词和从句的动词所表示的动作或状态是同时发生的。while 从句中的谓语动词必须是持续性的，不可以是短暂性的。如：

Work while you work, play while you play .

工作的时候工作，游戏的时候游戏。

While we were talking, he came in .

我们正谈话时，他进来了。

(3)as 也表示“同时” (at the same time)，常可与 when 或 while 通用，但它强调主句和从句中的动作或事情同时发生。因此，常作“一面……一面……”解。如：She sang as she walked . 她边走边唱。

13 . ago 与 before 都可表示“以前”的意思，但用法不同。ago 表示从现在往前推算若干时间以前，动词用一般过去时。例如：

Wei Fang left for Beijing three days ago .

魏芳三天前 (距现在) 去北京了。

I met him two weeks ago .

我两星期前 (距现在) 碰到了他。

before 表示从过去某个时间往前推算若干时间以前，动词用过去完成时；但表示泛指时，动词可用现在完成时或过去时。例如：

He said he had seen the film two days before .

他说他两天前看过那部电影。

I have heard the news before . 我以前听到过这个消息。

14 . in time 与 on time 表示“及时”，指在约定的时间之前发生。

on time 表示“准时、按时”，指正好在约定的时间发生。例如：

We hope you will arrive in time to attend the meeting .

我们希望你能及时赶来参加这个会议。

They were just in time for the bus .

他们正好赶上了汽车。

The train came on time . 火车正点到站。

I'll write to your father if you aren't here on time tomorrow . 倘若你明天不按时到的话，我就要写信告诉你父亲。

15 . also, too, either 这三个副词均可表示“也”。

also 和 too 只用在肯定句中，前者较正式，一般靠近动词；后者用得极为普遍，常置于句末。但有时也放在它所修饰的词之后；either 只用于否定句，而且往往要放在句末。例如：

(1) She also asked to go .

(2) There's also a film about Chairman Mao .

(3) I'll visit the zoo, too .

(4) I, too, have been to New York .

(5) If you do not go, I shall not either .

(十) 几组常用词语用法简析

1 . few, a few, little, a little

few、a few 修饰可数名词复数，few 意为“少数”、“几乎没有”，表示部分否定，a few 意为“一些”、“几个”，具有肯定含义。little、a little 修饰不可数名词，little 意为“几乎没有”表示部分否定，a little 意为“一点”，表示肯定。例如：

He's going to borrow a few books from the library .

他打算从图书馆借几本书。

Don't worry, we still have a little time .

不要担心，我们还有一点时间。

Mr Greer is a man of few words .

格林先生是个少言寡语的人。

There is little water in the bottle . 瓶里几乎没有水了。

2 . forget to do sth . / forget doing sth .

前者表示“忘记做某事”（未做），后者表示“忘记曾经做过某事”（已做过）。例如：

I forgot to do my homework last night .

昨晚我忘了做家庭作业了。（未做）

I forgot doing my homework last night .

昨晚我忘了我已做了家庭作业。（已做过）

3 . how, what 构成的感叹句

how 与 what 都可构成感叹句，但在构成方式上是有区别的。

how 构成感叹句时，在感叹句中作状语，修饰句中的形容词或副词，强调状语。How 构成感叹句的结构应是：How + 形容词或副词（被强调部分）+ 主语 + 谓语……！例如：

How hot it is today! 今天天气多么热啊！

How fast he runs! 他跑得多快啊！

what 构成感叹句时，在句中作定语，修饰被强调部分（名词）。What

构成感叹句的结构是 What + 名词（被强调的部分）+ 主语 + 谓语 + !
例如：

What a good girl she is! 多好的姑娘啊！

What a cold day it is! 多冷的天气啊！

4. get, arrive 与 reach

get “到达” 是不及物动词，表示到达具体的某个地方时，后面要接介词 to。例如

What time shall we get to Shanghai? 我们什么时候到达上海？

arrive “到达” 是不及物动词，表示到达某地时，后面要接介词 at 或 in。一般来说到达大地方用 in，到达小地方用 at。例如：

He has arrived in Beijing. 他已到达北京。

We arrived at the railway station two hours ago.

我们两小时前到达火车站。

reach “到达” 是及物动词，后面直接跟表示某一地方的名词作宾语。

例如：

He reached London. 他到达了伦敦。

5. if, whether

这两个词都是“是否”之意。if 在一般情况下常可用 whether 代替，它多用于口语，if 引导的句子（除条件从句外）不可放在句首；whether 的用法比较正式，尤其是在提出两种选择时更多地被用到，它引导的句子可以移至句首，其后面可直接跟 or not 或动词不定式，而 if 则不能。例如：

I wonder if/ whether she will come.

Let's discuss (讨论) whether it's worth doing.

He asked whether or not he would pass.

(=He asked if /whether he would pass or not.)

Whether it rains or not, he's always here on time.

Will you please tell me whether to go?

6. alone, lonely 这两个词都有“独自一人”、“单独一个”之意。

alone (=by oneself) 一般指没有别人或其它东西的陪同或帮助，汉语常译为“独自”；用作形容词时只能作表语不能作定语，用作副词时，一般放在句末。lonely 往往侧重因没有别人或其它东西的陪伴而感到寂寞，汉语常译为“孤独”、“寂寞”，它不能用作副词。例如：

He lives alone, but he doesn't feel lonely.

他独自一人生活，但不感到寂寞。

I'm not alone in this opinion.

不是我一个人有这种看法。

7. go on doing sth. 与 go on to do sth. 等

go on doing sth. 意为“继续做某事”，即“继续做原来正在做的那件事”。

go on 后面的现在分词指一段时间的动作。如：

Dr Bethune went on working without a rest.

白求恩大夫继续不停地工作，没有休息片刻。

go on to do sth. 是“前一件事完成后，接着做另一件事”，即接着

做与原来不同的一件事。如：

He went on to show us how to do it in a different way .

他接着又教我们用另一种方法做这件事。

We've finished Lesson One . Now let's go on to learn the second lesson . 我们已完成了第一课，咱们接着学第二课吧。

go on with sth . 指“继续或一度中断后又继续做某事”，即可表示一段时间的动作，也可表示一个时刻的动作。如：

Then Mr Li went back to his desk and went on with the lesson . 然后李老师回到讲台，又继续讲课。

“ Let me go on with the operation... ” said one of the doctors . 其中一位医生说：“让我继续做手术吧。”

8 . except、besides 和 but 作为介词，都有“除.....之外”的意思，但用法有些不同。

besides 意为“除了.....之外，还有.....”，表示肯定含义；而 except (but) 意为“除了.....之外，没有.....”，含义是否定的。如：

We all went besides our teacher . 师生都去了

We all went except (but) our teacher . 只有老师没去

Five people spoke at the meeting besides Tom .

连汤姆一共六个人发了言

Everyone except Tom spoke at the meeting .

只是汤姆没有发言

在否定句中，besides 与 except (but) 一样，可以表示“除.....之外，没有.....”。如：

No one knows me except /but /besides him .

除他之外，没人认识我。

I don't want anything besides /except /but this .

除了这个，我什么都不懂。

except 比 but 所含“除外”的意味更明确，语气也较强。如：

I have written all my letters but one .

除了一封信以外，我的信全写完了。

I have written all my letters except one .

我的信就差一封没有写完。

but 只能用于 no one、nobody、nothing、all、everyone、everything 等词之后。如：

All of us handed in our exercise—books but Li Ping .

除李平之外，我们的练习本都上交了。

但下面句子中的 except 不用能 but 代替。如：

The window is never opened except in summer .

这扇窗子除夏季外从来不开。

9 . between 与 among 这两个介词都在“在.....中间”的意思，但用法上有所区别。

between 一般指两者之间(中)，有时当把两个以上的人或事看成是互相独立的个体，强调每两个之间的关系时，也可用 between。例如：

My father will come back between six and seven o'clock . 我父

亲将在六点到七点之间回来。

A space of one metre must be left between the desks .

课桌之间要留一米的间隔。

among 一般指在三者或三者以上的同类事物之中,among 后面要用名词复数或有复数意义的集合名词。当把两个以上的人或事看成是一个整体时,可用 among。例如:

The teacher is sitting among her/his pupils .

老师坐在学生们中间。

His house stands among the trees .

他的房子位于树林中。

注意:表示某国家与其邻国的位置时,要用 between。而且两组事物之间有 and 时,也不宜用 among。例如: Laos lies between China, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam . 老挝位于中国、缅甸、泰国、柬埔寨和越南之间。

10. take, spend, pay, cost 四者都可以表示“花费”的意思,但其用法结构不同。

(1) take 一般指花费时间,与 spend 意思相同,但句型不同。其常见句型有:

sb . + take/ takes (适当形式) + 一段时间 + to do sth .

It + takes (适当形式) + 一段时间 + for sb . to do sth .

It + takes (适当形式) + sb . + 一段时间 + to do sth .

如: How long does it take to get to Beijing by train?

坐火车去北京需要多长时间?

It took me half an hour to work out the problem .

我算这道题花了半个小时。

It takes time for both light and sound to travel . 光和声音的传播都需要时间。

(2) spend 多指花费金钱和时间,其主语一般是人。常用 on 接名词或用 in (可省略) 接动名词。

如: “我买那本书花了两元钱。”可分别译为:

I spent two yuan on that book .

或 I spent two yuan (in) buying that book .

注意: spend 若用在被动语态中,其主语也可不指“人”。

又如: An hour a day is spent in reading English . 每天用一小时读英语。

(3) pay 多指花费金钱,其主语一般是人。常与介词 for 搭配使用。如: He paid 2,000 yuan for that colour TV set . 他买那台彩电花了2000元。

(4) cost 其意较广。指花费时间(不是具体时间)、金钱、劳力、精力或生命等。常以物作主语,也可以用 it 作形式主语。不用于被动语态中。

如: What does a new sweater cost? 买一件新毛衣要花多少钱?

The work cost us much time (不用 two weeks), 这项工作花去我们很多时间。

PART FOUR
初中英语语法知识

(一) 漫谈英语 26 个字母

英语共有 26 个字母，每个字母都有印刷体和书写体两种，这两种又有大写和小写之分。记忆时要按其排列顺序，因为在词汇表里还是在字典里，都是按其顺序编排的。英语单词有几十万个，它们都按其第一个字母分为 26 类，每类单词中又按其第二个字母分为 26 类，在此基础上又按第三个字母分为 26 类，依此类推，就编写成了词汇表或字典。

在 26 个字母中，有 Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu 五个元单字母，字母 Yy 有时也作元单字母。元音字母是构成单词的基本要素，几乎所有的单词都有它们的身影。有趣的是英语中包含这五个元音字母，且顺序不变的单词仅仅有两个，它们是 facetious 和 abstemious。在这五个元音字母中，Aa (一个) 和 I (我) 可以独立成词。

除五个元音字母外，余下的 21 个是辅音字母 (包括半元音字母 Yy)。它们的读单与五个元音字母都有内在联系，如含有 Aa 读音的字母有 HJK 三个；含有 Ee 读音的字母有 BCDGPTV 七个；含有 Uu 读音的字母有 QW 两个；含有 Ii 读音的字母只有 Y 一个。其中 B 与单词 be, bee 读音相同，C 与单词 sea, see 读音相同，U 与单词 you 读音相同，R 与单词 are 读音相同，Y 与单词 why 读音相同。

在英文四线格中，所有的大写字母都占第一、二格。小写字母的格式依照下列规律：1. 占第一、二格的有 bdhiklt；2. 占中间一格的有 acemnorsuvwxz 等十三个；3. 占第二、三格的有 gpqy 等四个；4. 占三格的只有 fj 两个。

字母除构成单词外，还可用来代替某种特殊意义。如：ABC 基础知识，BBC 英国广播公司，CCTV 中央电视台，PRC 中华人民共和国，USA 美国，DDT 滴滴涕 (农药)，WC 厕所，OK 好、行等等。

十分巧妙的是，有些字母组合在一起，竟表达一个完整的意思，如：OICU (Oh, I see you .) 哦，我看见你了。又如：IM2BZ2CU (I'm too busy to see you .) 我太忙，没功夫见你。

可想而知，英语字母在英语中是多么重要。

(二) 巧记 be 动词的用法

英语中的 be 动词有 am, is, are 三种变化形式，它与不同的人称结合要用不同的变化形式。为了帮助学生们记住其用法，下面介绍两种巧记方法。

一、口诀法：

我用“am”，你用“are”	I (我) am, you (你) are
“is”用于他、她、它	he (他) is, she (她) is, it (它)
is	
复数人称都用 are	we (我们) are, you (你们) are,

they (他们、她们、它们) are

二、表格法：

人称 \	单 数	复 数
第一人称	I(我)am	we(我们)
第二人称	you(你)are	you(你们)
第三人称	he(他)	(他们)
	she(她) is	they(她们)
	it(它)	(它们)

(三) 冠词用法讲与练

一、冠词包括不定冠词 (a, an) 和定冠词 (the) 两种。冠词不能单独使用，一般要附在名词的前面。如：a book, an apple, the pen in the box。

二、不定冠词只能用在单数可数名词前，表示某类人或物中的“一个”。其中 a 用在以辅音音素（不是指辅音字母）开头的名词前面，an 用在以元音音素（不是指元音字母）开头的名词前。如：a table, a pencil, a big apple, an orange, an egg, an old woman 等。在运用 a 或 an 时要注意以下几点：

1. 单词以元音字母开头，但发音以辅音音素开头，前面用 a。如：

a useful [> ju:sful]book 一本有用的书

a university[> juY:niv>+siti]一所大学

2. 单词以辅音字母开头，但发音以元音音素开头的在前面用 an。如：

an hour [>an+]一小时

an honest [>&nist]boy 一个诚实的男孩

3. 以元音音素开头的单个辅音字母前面 an。如：

What's this? It's an "L". 这是什么？这是字母“L”。

三、不定冠词 (a, an) 在意思上与 one 差不多，但它是泛指，也不强调数量；one 着重强调数量中的“一个”。

如：This is an apple. 这是个苹果。

There is only one apple in the box. 盒子里仅有一个苹果。

四、定冠词 (the) 有 this, these, that, those 等的含义，意思是这个（些），那个（些），用在单数或复数名词前，表示某个或某些特定的人或物，以别于同类中的其他的人或物。

Where's the book? It's on the chair.

The balls are on the floor.

五、名词前如有冠词修饰，就不能再加指示代词 this, that, these, those 和物主代词 my, your 等。如：

This in a book. (不能说：This is a my book.)

These pens are mine. (不能说：These the pens are mine)

The flowers are on my desk. (不能说：The flowers are on the my

desk.)

六、在某些固定词组中，名词不表示具体的处所，只是一种概念，故前面不用冠词。

如：at home, at school, go to school 等。但在有些固定词组中要加冠词。

如：in the morning (在上午), look the same, a lot of (许多) 等。这些习惯用法，同学们在学习中的重要记忆。

【练习】在需要的地方填入适当的冠词：

1. This is ___ Tom. He is ___ American boy.

2. Where are ___ flowers? They are on ___ desk.

3. A: What can you see in ___ picture?

B: I can see ___ girl and ___ apple.

A: Who is ___ girl?

B: She is ___ my sister.

4. Class Two have ___ map. ___ map is on ___ wall of their classroom. It's ___ map of ___ China.

5. Is it ___ "U"? Yes, it is.

【答案】1. /, an 2. the, the 3. the, a, an, the, / 4. a, The, the, a, / 5. a

(四) be going to 表示什么

be going to, 总的说是表示“将来”，但在用法上则有以下含义：

1. 表示主观意志，即经过人的头脑考虑过的现在的“打算”、“计划”、“安排”、“企图”或将来的“动作”。例如：

I'm going to see Grandpa Li tomorrow.

我打算明天去看李大爷。

There's going to be an English film this Saturday evening. 本
周星期六晚上有英语电影。

What is your brother going to be when he grows up?

你弟弟长大了打算做什么？

2. 表示主观看法，即根据某种迹象断言将要发生的事情。

例如：Look! The moon is going to come out. 看！月亮就要出来啦。

Hurry! We are going to be late. 快！我们就要迟到了！

The plane is circling over the airport. It is going to land. 飞
机在机场上空盘旋，就要着陆了。

3. 表示不以人的意志为转移，客观上必将发生的事情。

例如：Everyone is going to die. 人总会死的。

Tomorrow is New Year. We are going to have a good time. 明天
是新年，我们将会玩得很高兴。

China is going to be richer and stronger.

中国将会更加富强。

4. 表示马上就要发生的事情。例如：

Please be quiet! The meeting is going to begin.

请安静！会议马上就要开始了。

In this class, we are going to learn grammar .

这节课，我们将学习语法。

5. 表示较强烈的命令或要求。例如：

Everybody is going to be here on time tomorrow .

明天大家都要按时来这里。

Li Ming, you are going to stay at home today .

李明，你今天要呆在家里。

6. be going to 后一般不接 go, come 等，而用进行时态表示将来。

be going to 有时表示的动作将来一定会发生；go, come, leave, arrive 等动词的进行时态表示“将来”发生的动作时比 be going to 肯定。

例如：

His father is coming to our school .

他的父亲要来我们学校。

He is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow .

明天他启程赴上海。

(五) 简析 There be 结构

英语“ There+be+ (not) ”结构表示“有(没有)某人或某物”时，there 是无词义的引导词，be 是谓语动词，有人称、数和时态的变化，它后面的名词是主语，两者在数上必须一致。句末往往有表示地点或时间的状语。

一、肯定式(表示“有……”)

There+ (助动词或情态动词) +be+主语+地点(时间)状语。如：

There is a picture on the wall . 墙上有一幅画。

There are 24 hours in a day . 一天有24个小时。

There was a telephone call for you . 有你一个电话。

There were 1, 000 students in our school last year .

去年我校有1000名学生。

注：如果 there+be 之后是并列主语，第一个主语又是单数名词时，在口语中可以用 There is...。如：

There are/is a boy and a girl in the room .

屋里有一个男孩和一个女孩。

There were/was a pen and some books on her desk .

她的桌子上有一支钢笔和一些书。

二、否定式(表示“没有……”)

There+ (助动词或情态动词) +be+not any (或 no) +主语...。如：

There are not any pictures on the desk .

书桌上没有图片。

There is no air or water on the moon .

月球上没有空气，也没有水。

There wasn't any milk in the glass .

玻璃杯里没有牛奶。

三、疑问式

1. 一般疑问句

(1) Be+there+(any)+主语...?

(2) 助动词或情态动词+there+be+(any)+主语...? 如:

Are there any pandas in the zoo? 动物园里有熊猫吗?

Is there any water in the bottle? 那瓶子里有水吗?

Will there be a report this afternoon?

今天下午有一个报告吗?

2. 特殊疑问句

疑问词(+名词)+be+there+状语? 如:

How many months are there in a year? 一年有几个月?

What's there in your bag? 你袋子里装的是什么?

How many people were there in your family last year?

你家去年有几口人?

(六) 浅谈 it 的用法

代词 it, 在初中英语中几乎处处都有它的位置。可见, it 虽小用处很大。现将其用法归纳如下:

1. 用来代替前面提到过的人或事。

What's this? It's a bus.

2. 指人时可作为指示代词看待, 一般不必译出。

Who is knocking at the door? It's me.

Who is it? It's me.

3. 指天气状况等。

It is going to rain. It's rather cold now.

It's very cold today.

4. 指时间。

It's Sunday again.

It's eight o'clock in the morning.

It's five years since I saw you last.

5. 指距离。

It's only five minutes' walk now.

It is 6 miles to the museum.

Is it very far to the cable office?

6. 指环境状况等。

It was very noisy at the moment.

7. 泛指一般情形, 或依上下文可以领会的事物, 有的属于习惯用法, 无法确定其含义。

That's it! 对啦! So it seems. 好像是这样。

That's the best of it! 那最好了! Keep at it! 继续干!

8. 用来代替小孩和婴儿。

The child smiled when it saw its mother.

9. 代替整个句子。

- You have saved my life . I shall never forget it .
- 10 . 作形式主语 , 使句子不至于 “ 头重脚轻 ” 。
- It's good to see all my teachers and friends again .
- It's interesting to climb hills .
- It's a pity that you didn't go to see the film .
- 11 . 也可以作形式宾语。
- She found it very difficult to answer the question .

(七) 情态动词表解

项目 情态动词	意义与 用法	否定式	典型 例句
can	表示能力, 作“能会” 讲	can't	She can speak Russoan, 她会说俄 语。
	表示可能 性,用于疑 问、否定句 中,作 “能”、“可 能”讲		It can't rain today.今天 不可能下 雨。
	用于口语, 表示请求允 许,作“可 以”讲	can't mustn't	Can I sit here?我可 以坐在这 儿吗?

(续表)

May	表示允许, 作“可以”讲	mustn't	You may go home after you finish your homework. 完成作业以后, 你方准回家
	表示请求允许, 用于一般疑问句, 作“可以”讲		May I come in? 我能进来吗?
	表示可能性, 用于肯定句中, 作“可能”讲		We may go to climb the hill next Sunday. 下个星期天, 我们可能去爬山。
must	表示“必须”、“应该”之意	needn't don't have to	Must I finish my homework now? No, you needn't (You don't have to.) 我必须现在完成作业吗? 不必。
must	表示推测, 用于肯定句中, 作“一定”讲		She must be our new English teacher. 她一定是我们新来的英语老师
	用于否定句中, 表示“禁止”、“不能”等	mustn't	You mustn't lend the book to others. 不能将书借给他人

(八) 学习比较级和最高级应注意的问题。

一、比较要符合逻辑, 也就是说比较的两个部分应以相对的两物(人)作比较。如:

This classroom is bigger than that one. (教室与教室相比)

He is as old as Tom. (人与人作比较)

The population (人口) of Shanghai is larger than Beijing. (此句把 the population 与 Beijing 相比, 不合逻辑) 应改为:

The population of Shanghai is larger than that of Beijing. (that 替代了 population)

二、比较级可以用 much, far, any, no, a little, still 等词修饰, 但不能用 very 修饰, very 只能修饰形容词或副词原级。如: The river is a little longer than that one.

An elephant is much stronger than a horse. 不能说:

An elephant is very stronger than a horse .

三、在带有“of the two”的比较级句子中，比较级的前面要加定冠词 the。如：

He is the taller of the two .

Jill is the shorter of the two sisters, isn't she?

四、than后面的人称代词在较正式文体中一般用主格形式(如 he, she, you 等)。在非正式文体中则用其宾格形式(如: him, her, you 等)。但 than 后的人称代词与动词连用时只能用其主格形式。如：

My father is taller than I . (正式文体)

My father is taller than me . (非正式文体)

My father is taller than I am . (I 不能用 me 代替)

五、如果将某一事物与许多其它事物相比较，用比较级时必须将其排除在整个事物之外。如：

His brother is more diligent than any other student in his class . 他哥哥比班上任何一个学生都勤奋。

Mike is younger than any other boy in the class .

六、形容词用作定语修饰单数名词并用于 as...as 或 not so...as 结构中，形容词应放在不定冠词之前，as 或 so 之后。即：“as(so)+形容词+a(an)+单数名词+as”。如：

Mary is as good a student as you are . 玛丽和你一样是个好学生。

Today is not so hot a day as yesterday .

今天没有昨天热。

七、以后缀“ly”结尾的副词(early 除外)，一般须用 more, most 构成比较级和最高级。如：

He runs more slowly than I .

Tom writes his homework most carefully in his class .

八、汉语表示“第几大(长,高,宽.....)”在译成英语时，必须用最高级表示。如：

The Yellow River is the second longest river in China .

Is the building the third highest building in the town?

九、形容词最高级前要用 the, 后面通常引出相比较的范围 in(of) 短语，强调时介词短语置于句首。如：

He is the oldest in the village .

Of all the cities in China, Shanghai is the largest .

十、在英语中并非所有的形容词和副词都有比较级和最高级。如表示状态、时间、方位、国籍、性质、强调(afraid, asleep, front, east, Chinese, very) 等类型的形容词和副词没有比较。如：

She was more afraid than her sister . (误)

She was more frightened than her sister . (正)

(九) 应把握一般将来时的四点用法

同学们知道，一般将来时是用来表示将来时间里发生的动作或存在的状态，动词形式为“will(shall)+动词原形”。值得注意的是：

1. 时间必须是以现在(now)为参照点的将来时间。试比较：

Tomorrow we'll go to the Great Wall. 明天我们将去长城。(将来的事)

The next day we went to the Great Wall.

第二天我们去了长城。(过去的事)

简单地说, next 短语用于一般将来时, the next 短语用于过去时(包括过去将来时)。试比较: "He'll be back next Sun-day." the teacher said. 教师说: "他将在下星期天回来"。The teacher said that he would be back the next Sunday.

2. be going to 结构与一般将来时有区别。

(1) be going to 结构常用于表示打算或推测。

I'm going to do more speaking this year. 今年我打算多说些英语。

I think it's going to rain soon. 我想天快下雨了。

(2) "will+动词原形" 表示客观必然性。

I will be seventeen next year. 明年我将十七岁了。

3. 一般将来时可以在特定情况下由一般现在时替代。最值得注意的是用作条件或时间状语从句, 当主句是一般将来时时, 从句只能是一般现在时。

I'll go to see him when I'm free. 我有空时会去看他的。

You'll be all right if you have a good rest.

如果你好好休息一下, 你会好的。

4. 现在进行时与一般将来时有联系, 也就是说, 当动词是短暂性动词时, 一般将来时的句子可用现在进行时代替。

The train is arriving(will arrive). 火车快到站了。

He is leaving for Shanghai. 他将去上海。

(十) "过去进行时" 学习要点

过去进行时是新教材第三册中一个重要的语法项目, 要熟练掌握它的用法, 必须注意以下几点:

1. 概念: 表示过去某时间或过去某一阶段正在进行的动作。如:

What were you doing this time yesterday? I was playing basketball.

昨天这个时候你在干什么? 我在打篮球。

What were you doing those days? I was reading a storybook.

那几天你在干什么? 我在看一本小说。

2. 构成: 过去进行时由助动词 be 的过去式 were(was)加 doing 构成。如: 在放风筝 were(was) flying a kite

3. 各种句式

(1) 陈述肯定句: 主语+were(was)+doing... 如:

He was doing his homework then.

(2) 陈述否定句: 主语+were(was)+not+doing... 如:

I was not doing my homework then.

Were(was)not 还可缩写成 weren't 或 wasn't.

(3)一般疑问句及其肯定、否定回答：

Were(was)+主语+doing... ?

Yes, 主语(人称代词) were(was) .

No, 主语(人称代词) weren't(wasn't) .

如：Were they doing their homework then?

Yes, they were . /No, they weren't .

4. 与现在进行时的区别：两者都表示动作正在进行，只是时间有别。现在进行时表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。过去进行时则表示在过去时间点或过去某一阶段正在进行的动作。如：

Look! They are playing football . 瞧！他们在踢足球。

They were playing football this time last Saturday, too .

上星期六这个时间，他们也在踢足球。

I am learning to ride a bike these days .

这几天我在学骑自行车。

I was learning to ride a bike last week .

上星期我在学骑自行车。

5. 与一般过去时的区别：一般过去时表示过去时间里做了某事，侧重动作的结束。过去进行时表示动作在过去时间里正在进行，侧重动作的描述。如：

We planted trees yesterday . 昨天我们栽了树。

We were planting trees at nine yesterday . 昨天九点我们在植树。

(十一) 现在完成时用法小结

我们知道，现在完成时是由助动词+过去分词构成，其规则动词的过去分词构成与过去式相同，不规则动词的过去分词则需加强记忆。现将其主要用法小结如下：

1. 表示过去发生的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。例如：

I have just cleaned my clothes . 我刚洗过衣服。

(“洗衣服”是发生在过去的动作，对现在造成的结果是“衣服干净了”)。

2. 表示过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态，也可以表示可能继续下去的动作或状态。这时，往往与表示一段时间的状态连用。例如：

I have been here for just over two years .

我到这里才两年多。

He has worked here since 1989 .

自从1989年以来，他就在这里工作。

3. 现在完成时属于现在时态范围，因此，不能和表示过去的时间状语连用。如：yesterday, last night, two weeks ago 等，但可以和 never, ever, already, yet, just, for..., since... 等连用。例如：

Have you finished your work yet?

你已经完成你的工作了吗？

I have never heard that before .

过去，我从未听说过那件事。

4. be 的现在完成时态。

(1)表示一种状态，表示从过去已经开始持续到现在，要与表示一段时间的状态语连用。例如：

There has been a factory near No. 14 Middle School for several years. 14 中学附近有家工厂，已经有几年了。

(2)表示某人刚从某地回来。例如：

Where have you been? I have been to the library.

你到哪里去了？我到图书馆去了。

(3)后加地点，表示某人曾经到过某地。例如：

Have you ever been to West Hill Farm?

你曾到过西山农场吗？

但是“have(has)gone(to)+地点”则表示已去了某地，不在说话者所在的地方。例如：

Where is Kate? She has gone to Beijing with her father.

凯特在哪里？她和她父亲一起去北京了。

5. 瞬间动词的现在完成时。瞬间动词也叫短暂性动词或终止性动词。这种动词是指它们动作的开始也就意味着动作的结束，所以不能跟表示一段时间的状态语连用，但可以用其它方式来表达。像这样的词有：buy, sell, begin, start, leave, come, go, borrow, lend, return, die, join 等。例如：

火车已离开半小时了。

误：The train has left for half an hour.

正：The train has been away for half an hour.

正：The train left half an hour ago.

正：It has been half an hour since the train left.

正：It is half an hour since the train left.

正：Half an hour has passed since the train left.

但是，其完成时的否定式可与表示一段时间的状态语连用，表示一种状态。例如：

I haven't received a letter from my father for two months.

我已两个月没收到我爸爸的信了。

He hasn't come here for a week.

他一个星期没有来这里了。

(十二) 动词不定式用法小结

动词不定式由“to+原形动词”构成，否定形式是“not+to+原形动词”，复合结构是“for+somebody+to+原形动词”。动词不定式可充当谓语之外的所有句子成分。分述如下：

1. 不定式作主语时，常用 it 作形式主语，动词不定式作实际主语。主要句型有：

(1) It be+adj. +for(of)sb. to do sth. 如：

It's important for us to learn English well.

对我们来说，学好英语是重要的。

It's nice of you to help me . 谢谢你帮助我。

(1) It takes sb . some time to do sth . 如 :

It took me half an hour to walk there .

我走到那儿花了半小时的时间。

2 . 不定式可以作宾语 , 这时要注意它与动名词的区别。

(1) like , love , hate 之后接动名词、不定式均可。用动名词强调一般的行为习惯、爱好 , 用动词不定式强调具体的某次动作。如 : I like singing , but I don't like to sing today . 我喜欢唱歌 , 可今天不想唱。

(2) begin , start 之后接动名词、不定式均可 , 如 :

Let's begin singing(to sing) . 我们开始唱歌吧。

当 begin , start 本身是 -ing 形式或跟 feel , know , see 等认识性的动词时 , 则常用不定式作宾语。如 : I'm beginning to feel hungry . 我开始觉得饿了。

(3) forget , remember , stop , go on 之后接动名词表示动名词的动作发生在这些动词的动作之前 , 如 :

Please stop talking . Mr Smith is coming .

别讲话 , 史密斯先生来了。

它们接动词不定式表示不定式的动作发生在这些动词的动作之后 , 其中 go on , stop 之后的不定式是目的状语 , 如 :

Let's stop to talk about the picture .

我们停下来开始看图说话吧。

(4) need 接动名词表示被动意义 , 接不定式表示主动意义。试比较 : My shoes need mending . 我的鞋子需要补。

I need to go now . 我现在就需要走。

(5) agree , dare , decide , help , hope , learn , wish , would like 之后只接不定式作宾语 , 不用动名词。如 :

Would you like to go with us? 你跟我们一道去好吗 ?

dare , help 之后的 to 可以省略 , 如 :

She dares (to) go alone at night . 她晚上敢独自去。

(6) enjoy , excuse , finish , keep , mind 之后只接动名词作宾语 , 不接不定式。如 :

She enjoys reading very much . 她非常喜欢读书。

3 . 不定式可以作宾语补足语 , 这时要注意它与现在分词的区别。

(1) ask , tell , order , invite , want , wish , would like , like , love , hate , get , help 之后只接不定式作宾语补足语 , 不用现在分词 ; 其中 , help 之后的 to 可以省略。如 :

She invited me to have dinner with her yesterday . 昨天她请我一起进餐。

(2) keep 之后只接现在分词作宾语补足语 , 不用不定式。如 : Don't keep your mother waiting . 别让你母亲等了。

(3) feel (一感) , listen to , hear (二听) , let , make , have (三让) , look at , see , watch , notice (四看) 之后接不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语 , 强调动作的完成过程 ; 它们作被动句的谓语时 , to

要补上。如：

I heard her sing today . She sang wonderfully . 今天我听见她唱歌了，她唱得非常精彩。

She was heard to sing today . 今天有人听见她唱歌了。

上述动词除了 let , make 之外还可以接现在分词作宾语补足语，强调动作的进行状况，如：

I heard her singing when I passed by the room . 我经过那间房间时听见她在唱歌。

4 . 不定式与现在分词作表语的区别在于：前者说明主语的内容，表示将来；后者说明主语的性质，特征，相当于形容词。试比较：

My wish is to become a teacher . 我的愿望是当一名教师。

The story is interesting . 这则故事很有趣。

5 . 不定式可作状语，表示原因、目的、结果、程度。如：

I'm happy to see you again . 再次见到你，我真高兴。

I'm here to see my husband . 我来看我丈夫。

The problem is too hard for me to work out . 这道题太难了，我做不来。

She's old enough to go to school . 她到了上学的年龄。

6 . 不定式可作后置定语，其被修饰词常为不定式的逻辑宾语(这时，不定式应为及物性的动词或短语)或逻辑主语。如：

I have no pen to write with . 我没有钢笔写字。

Women and children were the first to get into the lifeboats . 妇女和儿童是首先进入救生船的。

(十三) 简析句子中的状语

一、什么叫状语？

修饰动词、形容词、副词以及全句的句子成份叫状语。例如：

My parents often tell us about their bitter life in the past . 我父母经常给我们讲他们过去的苦难生活。

She studies hard . 她努力学习。

I am very tired . 我非常疲倦。

二、什么可以作状语？

1 . 副词：Say again . 再说一遍。

Suddenly it began to rain . 天突然下雨了。

2 . 介词短语：

Please come here in the evening . 请晚上来这儿。

He wrote with a red pencil . 他用红铅笔写的。

3 . 动词不定式(或不定式短语)：

he went to see a film . 他看电影去了。

My father was surprised to hear the news .

我父亲听到这个消息，感到惊奇。

4 . 分词(或分词短语)：

He sat there reading a novel . 他坐在那儿看小说。

The students went away laughing . 学生们笑着走开了。

5. 名词：

Wait a moment . 等一会儿。

It can go all day and all night . 它能整日整夜地走。

6. 状语从句：

I'll write to you as soon as I get there .

我一到那儿就给你写信。

He didn't come because he had to stay at home to finish his home work . 他没来，因为他不得不留在家完成家庭作业。

三、状语的分类：

状语按用途可分为：地点、时间、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、方向、程度、方式、伴随情况等几类。

1. 地点状语：

The students are doing their homework in the class-room . 学生们正在教室里做作业。

2. 时间状语：

I learned a lot from the peasants when I lived in the countryside . 我在农村生活时，向农民学到很多东西。

3. 目的状语：

They set out early so that they might arrive in time . 他们早点动身，以便准时到达。

4. 原因状语：

She will not go home because she has to attend a meet-ing . 因为要开会，所以她不能回家了。

5. 结果状语：

Li Ming studied so hard that he caught up with the others very quickly . 李明习如此努力，结果很快赶上了其他人。

6. 程度状语：

I nearly forgot what he had promised .

我几乎忘记了他答应的事。

7. 方式状语：

He came singing and dancing . 他唱着跳着走过来。

8. 条件状语：

If you work hard at English , you will do well in English . 如果你努力学习英语，你的英语成绩就会好。

9. 让步状语：

He went to school yesterday though he was ill .

昨天他尽管有病，仍上学去了。

10. 比较状语：

Lesson Two is not so difficult as Lesson One .

第二课不像第一课那样难。

四、状语的位置：

一般说来状语在句中的位置比较灵活，它可以处于句首、句中或句末。

1. 状语位于句首：为了强调状语或者为了使它与上下文紧密衔接，通常把状语放于句首。

Tomorrow I am going swimming. 明天我要去游泳。

Here in the cinema house, smoking is not allowed.

在电影院这里不准吸烟的。

2. 状语位于句中：状语在句中的位置是：

(1)如果没有助动词，状语就位于动词前面。

I often go to see a film. 我经常看电影。

(2)如果动词前有一个或几个助动词，状语位于第一个助动词之后。

He has already had his lunch. 他已吃过午饭了。

(3)如果动词是 be，状语就放在 be 动词之后。

He is always at home. 他总是在家。

3. 状语位于句末，这是状语的通常位置。

We get up at six in the morning.

我们早晨六点起床。

五、句中多个状语同时出现，位置如何放？

1. 多个地点状语同时出现在句末，较小的地点状语放在较大的地点状语前面，单词放在短语前面，次要地点放在重要地点前面。

We should sit in the front row in the classroom.

我们应该坐地教室的前排。

We live in Room 204 in the science building.

我们住在科学楼 204 室。

2. 地点和时间状语同时出现在一个句子中：

(1)地点状语放在时间状语前面。

He was born in Beijing in 1979. 他 1979 年出生于北京。

(2)较短的状语放在较长的状语前面。

Our plane will arrive at eight o'clock this evening at the International Airport in the eastern suburbs of Beijing.

我们的飞机将于今晚八点到达北京东郊国际机场。

3. 如果句子中状语有单词、短语和从句，它们的位置排列应是：单词在前面，短语在中间，从句在后边。

I hope to stay here for a long time if I am allowed to do so. 如果我得到允许的话，我希望在这里呆一段时间。

4. 如果句子中同时出现几种状语形式，它们的位置排列是：方式状语+地点状语+时间状语。

Mary studied well here yesterday.

玛丽昨天在这里学得很好。

5. 如果句末状语太多，可调一个（不得超过一个）到句首。如果有时间状语，通常将时间状语放于句首。

Yesterday morning Wang Lin was drawing a horse carefully with a brush on a piece of paper in our classroom. 昨天上午王琳在我们教室里用笔细心地在一张纸上画马。

(十四) 引导词、词序、时态与宾语从句

初中英语中，“宾语从句”是学习和理解“过去完成时”、“过去将来时”、“直接引语和间接引语”等语法项目的基础，而“引导词”、“词序”、“时态”三要素又是学好“宾语从句”的关键。因此在学习“宾语从句”时，要牢牢抓住这三要素，在学习和练习中领会其含义，抓住其要领，达到预期的学习目的。

一、引导词：

“that”、“if(whether)”、“疑问词”是宾语从句的三类引导词，它们一定要放在宾语从句的最前面。

1、引导词 that 用来连接宾语从句是陈述句的句子，在口词或非正式文体中 that 常常省略。例如：

I hear (that) he will be back in a week .

He said (that) he felt terrible . Can't you see (that) I 'm a bird?

2、引导词 if(whether)用来连接宾语从句是一般疑问句的句子。例如：

I want to know...Does he live here?

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

He asked ... , “ Has your father come back? ”

He asked me if (whether) my father had come back .

Could you tell me...? “ Will Tom be back soon? ”

Could you tell me if (whether) Tom will be back soon?

3、如果宾语从句是特殊疑问句，那么特殊疑问句的疑问代词或副词就成为宾语从句的引导词。例如：

Why is the bus late? Can you tell me?

Can you tell me why the bus is late?

How can I get to the station? Could you tell me?

Could you tell me how I can get to the station?

Why did he try to fool us? Can you tell me?

Can you tell me why he tried to fool us?

二、词序

词序是指宾语从句中的词序，不可用疑问句的词序，而应用陈句的词序。即：主语在前，动词在后。例如：

Can you tell me where he is?

Do you know why they didn't obey the rules?

三、时态

时态是指在宾语从句中主句的谓语动词要与从句中谓语动词保持一致。即主语如果是一般现在时，那么从句可以用所需的任何时态；主句如果是一般过去时，那么从句也要用相应的过去时的某一种时态。例如：

She said they would go there by air .

Can you tell me when the meeting will start?

学了宾语从句的三要素，就能准确无误地掌握宾语从句。但还要提醒大家注意以下几点：

1、think、believe 等动词引导的宾语从句，从句如含有否定意义，通常否定主句中的谓语动词。例如：

不说：I think he isn't good at English .

而说：I don't think he is good at English .

2、在主句动词和连接之间可插入其它成份。例如：

He told the girl that she was mistaken

3、连接代词或副词除连接作用、引导一个宾语从句外，还在从句中充当一个成份。因而不可省略。例如：

The teacher asked who could answer the question .

另外，在用 what 引导的宾语从句中，支配 what 的介词一般要放在句末。

4、if(whether)引导的宾语从句中，虽然它们在从句中不充当任何成份，只起连接作用，但由于本身有意义（是否），因而不可省略。例如：

Mike asked Tom if it rained here yesterday .

He asked his classmates if (whether) they missed him .

5、从句如表示“普遍真理”或“客观存在的事实”，不管主句是什么时态，从句都用一般现在时。例如：

The teacher told us that the earth is one of the sun's planets .

通过上述对宾语从句的归纳总结，大家就可以准确无误地掌握使用这项语法项目，同时，为学习间接引语、过去完成时等语法知识打下良好的基础。

（十五）初学被动语态应注意的几点

一、基本概念：语态是动词的一种形式，用来表示主语和谓语之间的关系。英语中动词有两种语态，即主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是谓语动词所表示动作的执行者；被动语态表示主语是谓语动作所表示动作的承受者。

二、被动语态的构成：是“助动词 be+及物动词的过去分词”。助动词 be 与其作为连系动词时完全相同，有人称、数和时态的变化。不及物动词没有被动语态。

三、被动语态的用法。

(1)强调动作的承受者。例如：

These photos were taken by David .

这些照片是戴维拍的。

(2)动作的执行者不确定或不需要说明。例如：

Streets are cleaned every morning . 街道每天早晨打扫。

四、由主动语态变为被动语态的方法

(1)主动结构的宾语变为被动结构的主语（人称代词由宾语变为主格）。

(2)主动结构的谓语动词由主动语态变为被动语态（时态虽一致，但要注意人称和数的变化）。

(3)主动结构的主语变为介词 by 的宾语，组成介词短语（人称代词由主格变为宾格），放在被动结构的谓语动词之后。如果动作的执行者不需强调，by 短语可以省略。

(4)如果主动结构里还包含其它成份如时间状语、地点状语等，照抄在被动语态的 by 短语之后。例如：

He bought the watch in a street market .

The watch was bought by him in a street market .

五、如何将被动语态句子译成汉语？

(1)如果被动语态句子的主语是无生命的名词，可以译成汉语的主动句。例如：The PRC was founded on October 1, 1949 . 中华人民共和国是 1949 年 10 月 1 日成立的。

也可以在原句前加上“使，把，是……的”等，或将原句主语移到谓语后当宾语。例如：

English is spoken as a first language by most people in the USA . 在美国，大多数美国人都把英语作为第一语言。

It says here , on this card , that it was used in plays .

这儿，这张卡片上说，那是演戏用的。

(2)如果强调被动动作时，以汉语的翻译中加上“由，被”等字。例如：The window wasn't broken by Jim . 窗户不是被吉姆打破的。

(3)如果英语中有省略了 by 短语的句子，译成汉语时，可在句首加上“有人，大家，人们”等。例如：

He was found doing his homework then . 有人发现那时他正在做作业。

It was filled with hot water . 人们把它装满热水。

(4)It is (was) ... that ...句型通常译成“据说(报导)……”。例如：

It is said that he is a good student at school .

据说，在学校他是一个好学生。

六、如何把含有情态动词的主动语态变为被动语态？

主动语态的谓语动词含有情态动词时，其被动语态的构成是：保留原情态动词，把后面的原形动词变为 be+及物动词的过去分词 (be 不作任何变化)。例如：

The trees should be watered often .

这些树应该经常浇水。

Can you see the machine in that corner?

Can the machine be seen in that corner (by you)?

七、短语动词的被动语态

通常只有及物动词才有被动语态，但有些不及物动词和其它词结合而构成的短语动词，相当于一个及物动词。如 look after , take care of , listen to , put on , take off 等也可变为被动语态，但要注意改成被动语态后既不能分开，也不能丢掉词组中的介词或副词。例如：

Young trees should be looked after . 人们应该照顾小树。

I'll take good care of her .

She will be taken good care of .

八、含有双宾语的主动语态变为被动语态

在主动结构中如果有两个宾语，只需将其中一个变为被动语态的主语，另一个不动(也叫保留宾语)。如果人的间接宾语作为保留宾语时，

其前面要加上 to 或 for (人称代词前, to 可以省略, 但 for 不能省)。
例如:

I gave Tom some books last week .
Tom was given some books last week .
Some books were given to Tom last week .
(此时, to 不可省略, 因为 Tom 是名词)
He bought John a coat just now .
A coat was bought for John just now .

九、含有复合宾语的主动语态变为被动语态

在主动语态中, 在 make, let, see, hear, watch 等动词后, 作宾语补足语的动词不定式常省略 to, 但改为被动语态后, 原宾补变为主语补足语, 其前面一定要加 to。例如:

Mother makes me get up early every day .
I am made to get up early every day .
我被迫每天都早起。

He was seen to play basketbaal on the playground .
有人看见他在操场打篮球。

十、被动语态和系表结构的区别

总体来说, 被动语态用来表示行为、动作, 句子的主语是承受者, 其后可以跟 by 短语, 而且也能用进行时态来表示。而系表结构仅表示状态, 说明主语的情况, 其后不跟 by 短语, 也不能用进行时态来表示。例如:

The cup was broken yesterday . (被动语态)
The letter was written by our teacher . (被动语态)
The hospital is being built now . (被动语态)
The hospital is well built . (系表结构)

PART FIVE

趣味阅读

(一) Someone Can Send Them To Me

Mr Jones had a few days' holiday, so he said, " I'm going to the mountains by train . " He put on his best clothes, took a small bag, went to the station and got into the train . He had a beautiful hat, and he often put his head out of the window during the trip (旅途) and looked at the mountains . But the wind pulled his off .

Mr Jones quickly took his old bag up and threw it out of the window too .

The other people in the carriage laughed . " Is your bag going to bring your beautiful hat back? " they asked .

" No, " Mr Jones answered, " but there's no name and no address in my hat, and there's a name and an address on my bag . Someone's going to find both of them near each other, and he's going to send

me the bag and the hat . ”

判断对错：

- () 1 . Mr Jones had a day's holiday .
- () 2 . Mr Jones went to the mountains bike .
- () 3 . The wind pulled his old hat off .
- () 4 . There was a name and an address on the bag .
- () 5 . The people in the carriage laughed at Mr Jones .
- () 6 . His bag could get his hat back .
- () 7 . Someone sent the hat and the bag to Mr Jones .

(二) A Story About Hairs

1 . Mr Smith hadn't many hairs, so he wasn't very happy . But he hadn't and way . What could he do? He had to go to hospital .

2 . Mr Smith saw a famous doctor and asked for some good medicine for his hairs . The doctor gave him some new medicine .

3 . The doctor said, “ This is a kind of new medicine . You must send me a hair every week so that I can check it . Is it all right? ”

4 . Mr Smith sent the doctor a hair every week, and the doctor wrote him a letter and told him the new medicine was good for his hair .

5 . But a few weeks later, Mr Smith wrote the doctor a letter . he said, “ I'm sorry, dear doctor . I haven't any hairs to send . What can I do? ” The doctor wrote to him, “ Eat the medicine again . ”

(三) Buying A Hat

1 . A woman wants to buy a hat which matches(和...相配) her dress . She goes into a hat shop .

2 . One after another, she picks and chooses many hats .

3 . Finally, she is satisfied with one of them . She says to the man in the shop, “ Excuse me, how much is this hat? ”

4 . “ Oh, madam, ” says the man in the shop, “ but this is just the one you had on your head when you came into my shop . ”

(四) Hedgehog And Peacock

1 . A peacock was dancing . A little hedgehog was looking at him . How beautiful his clothes was!

2 . The hedgehog went back home and said to his mother, “ Can you give me a beautiful clothes like the peacock's, Mum? ” His mother said, “ Isn't your clothes good for you? ”

3 . So he went to see the peacock and asked, “ Can you give me a beautiful clothes like yours? ” The peacock said, “ Certainly . Here

you are . ”

4 . Suddenly a wolf came up and tore up his new clothes, but couldn't tear up his old clothes . The hedgehog thought, “ The beautiful thing isn't good for me . ”

(五) They'll Give You A Helping Hand

In a New York street a small truck hit a big tree . The truck was full of glasses and they were all broken now . The driver came out of the truck and looked at the broken glasses . He was very sad . And people in the street were sorry for him .

Then an old man walked to the driver, looked at him for a few minutes and said, “ My poor boy! I think you must pay a lot for it . ”

“ Yes . ” was the sad answer .

“ Well, well, ” said the old man, “ hold out your hat- here's some money for you; and I can say some of these people will give you a helping hand, too . ”

Then he walked away .

The driver held out his hat and over a hundred people came and put their money in it . At last the driver took out a bag and put all the money in . Then he looked at the people and said, “ Well, thank you very much, but I don't understand . That old man is my boss . ”

根据正文短文内容选择正确答案。

1 . The truck hit _____ .

- A . something B . some glasses
C . an old man D . the driver

2 . The driver was _____ when he looked at the glasses .

- A . happy B . pleased
C . popular D . worried

3 . The old man _____ .

- A . asked the driver a question B . gave the driver a hat
C . was the driver's father D . knew the driver

4 . The driver _____ .

- A . could keep the bag of money
B . borrowed the money
C . must give the money to the old man
D . had to give the money to a poor boy

(六) Food In Britain

The food British friends eat in Britain is very different from out Chinese food . For instance, they eat a lot of potatoes . They

I like to eat them every day . They eat bread for breakfast and usually for one other meal . They eat their bread with butter , maybe chess , or jam , things we don't eat much in China . Cheese and butter are made from milk . They drink a lot of milk , too . They drink the milk cold or hot , and they put it in their tea . They put sugar in their tea , as well . They are the world's biggest tea-drinkers . They like Chinese tea , but they drink mostly strong black tea from India and Sri Lanka . They don't eat much rice . For their main meal they like is meat or fish with potatoes and one of two vegetables . They serve all this together . After the main meal they always have something sweet . They call this dessert . They don't have Jiaozi in Britain .

根据短文内容 , 判断下列句子正 () 误 (×) :

- () 1 . The Chinese food is the same as the British one .
- () 2 . The British like to eat potatoes very much .
- () 3 . Chinese like to eat cheese .
- () 4 . They drink tea with milk in Britain .
- () 5 . They like Chinese tea most in Britain .
- () 6 . They eat meat or fish every day in Britain .

(七) Weather In Britain

In Britain winter is not very cold and summer is not very hot . There is not a great difference between summer and winter . Why is this?

Britain has a mild winter and a cool summer because it is an island country . In winter the sea is warmer than the land . The winds from the sea bring warm air to Britain . In summer the sea is cooler than the land . The winds from the sea bring cool air to Britain .

The westerly (来自西边的) winds blow over Britain all the year . They blow from the southwest . They are wet winds . They bring rain to Britain all the year . Britain has a lot of rain all the year . The west of Britain is wester than the east . The winds must blow over the highland in the west . They drop more rain there . The east of Britain is drier than the west .

The four seasons are all three months long . Winter is in December , January and February . Spring is in March , April and May . Summer is in June , July and August . Autumn is in September , October and November .

根据短文内容选择正确答案 :

- 1 . In Britain winter is _____ .
 - A . longer than summer
 - B . shorter than summer
 - C . nearly the same as summer
 - D . very different form summer
- 2 . In the sentence " Britain has a mild winter " , " mild " means _____ .

- A . hot B . warm
C . cool D . cold
- 3 . Winter in Britain is not very cold because _____ .
A . there is more sunlight there
B . the warm winds in the sea blow over Britain in winter
C . there are a lot of river there
D . there is no wind there
- 4 . Which is true of the following sentences?
A . In winter the winds from the sea bring cool air to Britain .
B . The westerly winds blow over Britain from east .
C . The westerly winds are wet .
D . The east of Britain is wetter than the west .
- 5 . From the text we know that there is _____ .
A . the same rain everywhere in Britain
B . more rain in the west of Britain than in the east of Britain
C . no rain in the east of Britain
D . little rain in the west of Britain

(八) The History Of Ping-pong

About more than a hundred years ago, an American produced a game . He called it indoor tennis . The Americans were not interested in it at first but he sent it to his London friends and it became very popular(流行的) in Britain . The game was then played across dining-room tables, or on the floor with the net strung (用绳缚) between two chairs . The balls were made of cork or rubber . The bats were made of wood .

A few years later a hollow ball like the one we use today was invented . The game then quickly spread all over the world . An Englishman once made a bat covered with rubber . He first sold the game in England and called it " Ping-pong " . " Ping " was the sound of the bat when it hit the ball , and " pong " was the sound of the ball when it hit the table .

根据短文内容选择正确答案 :

- 1 . Who invented the game of Ping-pong? _____ .
A . A Chinese B . An Englishman
C . An American D . We don't know
- 2 . The game was first known as _____ .
A . Ping-pong tennis B . table tennis
C . out-door tennis D . indoor tennis
- 3 . What did the British think of the game? _____ .
A . Moving B . Interesting
C . Terrible D . Well
- 4 . In the early days the ball was _____ .

- A . hollow B . covered with rubber
 C . made of cork or rubber D . made of plastics
- 5 . The name of “ Ping-pong ” has something to do with _____ .
 A . sound B . size
 C . history D . place

(九) Beethoven (贝多芬)

Beethoven, a famous musician in the world, was born in Germany in 1770 .

In his childhood Beethoven didn't have a happy life . His father was a singer . When he was only four, his father began to make him practise hour after hour on different musical instruments (乐器) . If he did not put his heart into it, his father would beat him or make it hard on him .

Beethoven loved music and he learned so fast that he was able to go around to give concerts, when he was only a boy of eleven . At the age of seventeen, he won high praise from Mozart, the great musician at that time .

Beethoven was often poor and ill during his life . After one illness, he suddenly found himself deaf (聋) . At that time he was only thirty-one . It was a blow (打击) to him indeed .

But he still went on working and writing music pieces . To people's surprise, some of his best pieces were written after he lost his hearing .

In 1827, leaving more than 300 pieces, the great musician died . But his name is still remembered to this day .

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案。

- Beethoven was a _____ musician .
 A . America B . French
 C . German D . British
- What happened when he was thirty-one? _____ .
 A . He was blind B . He was deaf
 C . He gave concerts D . He won high praise
- Why didn't Beethoven have a happy life in his childhood?
 _____ .
 A . Because his family was poor
 B . Because he had to practise a lot of musical instruments
 C . Because his father was strict with him
 D . Both B and C
- The great musician lived in the world for only _____ years .
 A . 43 B . 70
 C . 57 D . 60
- When were some of his best pieces written? _____ .

- A . Chinese B . English
C . Japanese D . French

2 . In the world, which language is widely used and which language is spoken by the largest number of people?_____.

- A . Chinese; English B . English; English
C . Chinese; Chinese D . English; Chinese

3 . Which of the following isn't true?_____

- A . Chinese is spoken by many countries in the world .
B . English is the most widely used as a current language .
C . Though Chinese isn't widely used but the largest number of people speak it .

D . English is a working language at international conferences .

4 . Why do we study English?_____

- A . Because it is easy to learn .
B . Because people like it very much .
C . Because it is a tool(工具) of the cultural exchange .
D . Because it is spoken by the largest number of people .

5 . How many people is English spoken by ? There are over _

- A . 5, 500, 000, 000 B . 550, 000, 000
C . 505, 000, 000 D . 550, 000, 000, 000

6 . " Half of newspapers and magazines all over the world are published in English . " Here " published " means_____

- A . read B . spoken C . reported D . written

(十一)The Seasons

There're four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter . Spring is the first season of the year . The weather gets warmer, and the days get longer . The crops (庄稼) begin to grow . The trees turn green and flowers come out .

Summer comes after spring . It's the warmest season . It begins to rain and the crops grow quickly . The best sport in summer is swimming . Children often go swimming in rivers and lakes .

Autumn is a busy season . The days get shorter and the nights get longer . It's harvest-time . The farmers are busy . They're getting in (收割) the crops .

Winter is the coldest season of the year . Sometimes it snows and the fields(田地) are all white . Skating is the best sport in winter . Many boys and girls often go skating . But the farmers are still busy . They're getting ready for (为.....作好准备) the next year .

根据短文内容回答下列问题 :

1 . How many seasons are there in a year?

2. Which season is the last one ?
3. In which season does the day get longer?
4. Which season is the warmest?
5. Is winter the coldest of the year?
6. What is the best sport in winter?
7. Are the farmers always busy in a year?
8. Which is the first season of a year?

(十二)A " Foolish " Boy

William Henley Harrison (威廉·亨利·哈里森) was the ninth president (总统) of America. When he was a child, people even thought he was a foolish boy. The people in his hometown often played jokes (开.....玩笑) on him. For example, a five-cent coin and a ten-cent coin were lay before him. Then people let him choose one only. Each time he took the five-cent coin. So a lot of people did so, and he always took the five-cent coin.

Once a woman asked him in surprise, "Don't you know which one is more?"

Harrison answered very slowly, "Yes. Of course, I know. But if I took the ten-cent coin, they would never play jokes on me like that."

根据短文内容回答下列问题：

1. Who was William Henley Harrison?
2. Did the people in his hometown often play jokes on him? Why?
3. Which coin did he always take?
4. Harrison didn't know which coin was more, did he ?
5. What do you think of Harrison?

(十三)Learn How To Observe

A doctor was once teaching a class of students at a famous hospital in London. An injured (受伤的) man came in, and the doctor turned to one of the 1 and asked hem, "What's wrong 2 this man?"

"I don't know, sir." the student answered. "shall I examine him and 3?"

"There is no need to examine hem," said the doctor. "You should know without 4 questions. He hurt (伤) his right knee. Didn't you notice the way he 5? He hurt it by burning (烧). You can know from his trousers leg. This is Monday morning. Yesterday was fine, but on Saturday the roads were wet. 6 the man's trousers. He fell down on Saturday night."

The doctor then turned to the man and said, "You had your pay

on Saturday and went to have a 7 at some place in the street . You fell down and got wet on the 8 . You tried 9 your clothes by the fire when you got home . But because you drank 10 , you fell on the fire and burnt your knee . Is that right? ”

“ Yes, sir . ” said the man .

根据短文内容选择正确答案 :

- 1 . A . students B . women C . girls D . visitors
- 2 . A . of B . in C . with D . for
- 3 . A . look for B . find out C . find D . look at
- 4 . A . ask B . to ask C . asks D . look at
- 5 . A . ran B . stood C . walked D . jumped
- 6 . A . look B . See C . Read D . Look at
- 7 . A . rest B . drink C . walk D . talk
- 8 . A . way home B . home way
C . way to home D . to home way
- 9 . A . dried B . dry C . drying D . to dry
- 10 . A . very much B . too much
C . much too D . quite much

(十四) What Does Shaking The Head Mean in India

Indians always shake their heads when they talk to others . It does not have the same meaning 1 our “ No ” . If someone 2 to visit India, he 3 know this, or it will give him 4 trouble .

One day, a foreign officer went to India 5 business . He hired a car and 6 Indian to drive it . When he told his driver 7 him to his office, the driver shook his head at 8 . The officer repeated (重复) his order, and the driver shook his head again . At last, the officer, 9, got angry .

“ 10 dare you refuse my order? ” he shouted, “ 11 me to my office quickly! ”

The driver answered in a very loud 12, too, “ Yes, sir . ” 13 to the officer’s surprise, the driver shook his head at the same time .

The car started, and the foreign officer was now 14 surprised to say a word . He thought 15 it for a while and then nodded (点头) with 16, “ ‘ No ’ means ‘ Yes ’ here! ”

根据短文内容选择答案 :

- 1 . A . like B . as C . same D . with
- 2 . A . want B . will want C . wants D . is wanting
- 3 . A . would B . could C . might D . should
- 4 . A . any B . many C . much D . a lot

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 5 . A . on | B . in | C . for | D . at |
| 6 . A . a | B . an | C . the | D . / |
| 7 . A . take | B . bring | C . to take | D . to bring |
| 8 . A . again | B . quickly | C . once | D . twice |
| 9 . A . certain | B . of course | C . never mind | D . all right |
| 10 . A . How | B . Why | C . What | D . Where |
| 11 . A . Drive | B . Driving | C . Drive off | D . To drive |
| 12 . A . sound | B . voice | C . noise | D . talk |
| 13 . A . or | B . And | C . But | D . So |
| 14 . A . very | B . quite | C . rather | D . too |
| 15 . A . of | B . over | C . about | D . from |
| 16 . A . laugh | B . a smile | C . laughs | D . smiles |

(十五) Edgar Snow (埃德加·斯诺)

Edgar Snow was a friend of the Chinese people . He 1 2 February 15, 1972 . 3 his last days, Premier Zhou (周总理) sent some Chinese doctors to look 4 him .

Edgar Snow first came to China in 1928 5 the age of twenty-two . He was the first foreign reporter 6 about the long March(长征) .

At the front, he had 7 talks with the leaders of the Red Army and the Red Army men . He saw that the Red Army was very different 8 any other armies of China . He came to know that the Red Army was really the army of the Chinese people . So he tried his best 9 the Chinese people in the struggle against the enemies . He wrote a book 10 "Red Star Over China" . It helped people 11 the Chinese revolution (革命) and inspired (鼓舞) the people 12 the world .

根据短文内容选择正确答案：

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 . A . died | B . dead | C . death | D . was died |
| 2 . A . in | B . on | C . at | D . from |
| 3 . A . On | B . At | C . Of | D . In |
| 4 . A . for | B . at | C . after | D . like |
| 5 . A . on | B . in | C . at | D . for |
| 6 . A . write | B . writing | C . wrote | D . to write |
| 7 . A . a lot | B . lots of | C . a lots of | D . lots |
| 8 . A . to | B . from | C . of | D . between |
| 9 . A . helping | B . to help | C . asked | D . call |
| 10 . A . called | B . name | C . about | D . on |
| 11 . A . to understand | B . understood | C . understands | D . understanding |
| 12 . A . on | B . all over | C . in | D . at |

参考答案：

(一) 1. × 2. × 3. × 4. 5. 6. 7.

(五) 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C

(六) 1. × 2. 3. × 4. 5. × 6.

(七) 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B

(八) 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

(九) 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A

(十) 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D

(十一) 1. There're four seasons in a year .

2. Winter is the last season of a year .

3. In spring .

4. Summer .

5. Yes, it is .

5. Skating .

7. Yes, they are .

8. Spring is the first season of a year .

(十二) 1. He was the ninth president of America .

2. Yes, they did . Because people thought he was a foolish

boy

3. He always took the five-cent coin .

4. Yes, he did .

5. I think Harrison was a clever boy .

(十三) 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C

6. D 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

(十四) 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C

5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C

9. B 10. A 11. A 12. B

13. C 14. D 15. C 16. B

(十五) 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C

5. C 6. D 7. B 8. B

9. B 10. A 11. A 12. B

PART SIX

初中英语综合练习

(一) 新教材初中英语第一册测试题

一、词音

(I) 选择划线部分读音与其它三个读音不同的单词：

1. A. guess B. number C. under D. much

2. A. brown B. flower C. down D. yellow

3. A. hill B. behind C. white D. nice

4. A. chair B. teacher C. school D. which

5. A. thirty B. those C. think D. thank

(II)判断下列各组单词的划线部分有几种读音：

A. 一种 B. 二种 C. 三种 D. 四种

6. A. ook B. ook C. ood D. ootball
7. A. atches B. atnges C. atkes D. atples
8. A. whose B. where C. who D. white
9. A. atch B. what C. atp D. atme
10. A. eater B. ease C. eam D. eacher

二、词汇

(I) 选填适当的字母或字母组合，完成单词：

1. fr__nd A. i B. e C. ie D. ei
2. pen__ A. sl B. ewcl C. sil D. cil
3. t__lve A. we B. ire C. ve D. ev
4. th__ A. eir B. ou C. rie D. eri
5. f__ty A. our B. ou C. or D. ur
6. col__ A. or B. er C. our D. or
7. d__ter A. au B. ou C. augh D. ough
8. sk__t A. ir B. er C. ur D. ea

(II) 按括号内的要求填写单词：

9. class (复数) _____ 10. family (复数) _____
11. go (反义词) _____ 12. (反义词) _____
13. no (同义词) _____ 14. too (同音异形词) _____
15. China (形容词) _____ 16. my (名词性物主代词) _____
17. they (宾格) _____ 18. she (形容词性物主代词) _____

三、选择填空：

1. _____one on the table is old photo of my family.
A. An, an B. A, an C. The, an D. The, a
2. _____, who's that man?
_____, I don't know.
A. Sorry...Sorry B. Excuse me ...Excuse me
C. Sorry...Excuse me D. Excuse me ...Sorry
3. What class are you _____?
A. at B. in C. / D. on
4. _____new bike is this?
A. Who B. Who's C. Whose D. Whose's
5. Li Ping and I _____in the same grade.
A. be B. am C. is D. are
6. These coats are _____. Put _____on the desk, please
A. our, they B. ours, them
C. ours, they D. our, them
7. _____Are you new students?
_____.
A. Yes, I am B. Yes, we are
C. No, we are D. No, I'm not

8. —Is this room the ___?
—Yes, it's Lily and Lucy's
A. twin B. twin's C. twins' D. twins's
9. The boy ___ a yellow sweater is ___ duty today.
A. on, on B. in, at C. in, on D. on, at
10. ___ six and seventeen?
A. What's B. Where's C. Who's D. How
11. ___ Lucy's cat. ___ name is Mimi.
A. It's, It's B. It's, Its C. Its, Its D. Its, It's
12. Are you ___?
A. English B. an English
C. Englishes D. English boy
13. —Your picture is very good.
— _____.
A. Oh, no B. I don't think so
C. Thank you D. No, it's not
14. —Is your brother in Grade 1 or in Grade 2?
— _____.
A. Yes, he's in Grade 1 B. No, he's in Grade 2
C. Grade 2 D. Yes, Grade 1
15. — ____?
—Fine, thank you. And you?
A. How do you do B. How are you
C. How old are you D. Nice to meet you
16. —Hello! Is that Bill
—No, _____. (电话用语)
A. this is Sam B. that's Sam
C. I'm Sam D. this is Bill
17. —Can I see your licence, please?
— _____.
A. OK B. That's Sam
C. That's all right D. You're right
18. Is ___ teacher? Yes, she is.
A. your he B. he your C. your she D. she your
19. This is your sweater. Put ____, please.
A. on it B. it on C. on them D. them on
20. It's time _____.
A. to go to home B. go to home
C. to go home D. go home

四、用适当的单词完成下列句子：

- What colour are Jim's trousers? ___ brown.
- Is this pen ___?
—Yes. It's mine.
- Look, here ___ my father and mother.

4. This skirt is ____ . Can you give me a new one?
5. Lucy's hat looks ____ a cat .
6. — ____ very much .
— That's all right .
7. I'm in Row One . Li Lei is in Row One, ____ .
8. We have one box, but they have two ____ .
9. Where's my watch? I can't ____ it .
10. — Is this watch Bill's?
— Yes . ____ it to him .

五、按括号内的要求进行句型转换：

1. What're these? They're English books . (变为单数句型)
____? ____ English book .
2. Is that boy in Class One ? (变为复数句型)
_____ in Class One?
3. I can spell my name . (变为一般疑问句)
_____ you spell ____ name?
4. She's Lucy's sister . (变为否定句)
She _____ sister .
5. Li Lei and Jim are in Row One . (对划线部分提问)
_____ are Li Lei and jim in?
6. The girl under the tree is his sister . (对划线部分提问)
_____ is his sister?
7. That's Kate's kite . (对划线部分提问)
_____ kite is that?
8. I am on duty today . (对划线部分提问)
_____ on duty today?
9. Mr Green's clothes are on the clothes line . (对划线部分提问)
_____ Mr Green's clothes?
10. Is this bike yours?(用 his 构成选择疑问句)
_____ this bike yours _____?

六、根据汉语意思完成句子：

1. 这个用英语怎么说? What's this ____?
2. 照片上的你有多大? _____ are you ____ the picture?
3. 请这边走。 _____ , please .
4. 瞧那边的两幅画, 它们看起来很像。
_____ the two pictures _____. They _____ .
5. “几点了?” “七点半了, 是该去上学的时候了。”
_____?
— It's seven thirty . _____ time to _____ .
6. 现在轮到你了, 给你。
_____ now . Here _____ .

七、阅读下列对话, 根据对话内容判断正 () 误 (×)

Bill : Look at the black bike under that tree, please! Is it

yours, Jim

Jim: Let me see. Oh, no. It is not mine. Mine is black. But it's old. I put it in the room behind our class-room. I think it's his.

Bill: Whose?

Jim: Mike's. He is new in our class.

Bill: Excuse me, Mike.

Jim: Yes?

Bill: Is your bike under the tree?

Jim: Oh, yes, it is.

Bill: We want to play games under the tree. Can I put it in the room behind your classroom, please?

Jim: OK.

Bill: Thank you.

Jim: That's all right.

- (1) Jim's bike is in the room behind his classroom.
- (2) The bike under the tree is Bill's.
- (3) Mike's bike is new. Jim's bike is old.
- (4) Jim's bike is black. Mike's bike is red.
- (5) Mike, Jim and Bill are in the same class.
- (6) Bill and his friends can play games under the tree at last.

(二) 新教材初中英语第二册测试题

一、语音

(I) 选择划线部分读音与其它三个读音相同的单词:

1. danger A. matter B. happy C. make D. asleep
2. present A. season B. moment C. end D. enjoy
3. cloud A. enough B. south C. country D. touch
4. worried A. played B. visited C. looked D. started
5. wear A. before B. where C. near D. pleasure
6. weather A. easy B. great C. ready D. season
7. anybody A. above B. asleep C. anything D. again
8. post A. potato B. tonight C. tomato D. nobody

(II) 判断下列每组单词的划线部分有几种读音:

A. 一种 B. 两种 C. 三种 D. 四种

1. A. holiday B. birthday C. play D. stay
2. A. moment B. penfriend C. present D. garden
3. A. great B. pleased C. east D. season
4. A. nobody B. money C. stop D. radio
5. A. south B. cloud C. shout D. round
6. A. farther B. anything C. thick D. southern

(III) 指出下列各组句子在一般情况下该用什么语调:

1. (1) What are you doing?

(2) We are doing our exercises .

(3) Are the exercises difficult?

A . 降 , 升 , 降

B . 降 , 降 , 升

C . 升 , 降 , 升

D . 降 , 降 , 降

二、按要求写出下列各词 :

1 . wear(同音词)_____

2 . cloud(形容词)_____

3 . far(比较级)_____

4 . thin(最高级)_____

5 . stop(现在分词)_____

6 . happy (副词)_____

7 . enjoy(过去式)_____

8 . they (反身代词)_____

9 . poor(反义词)_____

10 . worry(过去式)_____

三、根据上句填写下句 , 使句意相符 (一空一词) :

1 . How wet it is today!

_____ it is today!

2 . The girl is very young . She can't go to school .

The girl is _____ young . She _____ to go school

3 . There isn't anybody in the room .

There _____ in the room .

4 . He learns English hard , but his sister learns English harder .

His sister learns English _____ he .

5 . I don't want that book . I want this one .

I want this book _____ that one .

6 . The girl can look after herself now .

The girl can _____ herself now .

四、选择填空 :

1 . The boy is _____ a new sweater today .

A . put on B . putting on C . wearing D . wear

2 . His mother isn't in . She is _____ .

A . off B . goes C . out D . come

3 . My pen is very different _____ yours .

A . from B . and C . or D . to

4 . They didn't leave _____ they saw him .

A . when B . until C . if D . soon

5 . What a _____ day it is today!

A . sun B . suny C . sunny D . sunly

6 . Can you tell me _____ interesting story?

A . a B . an C . the D . some

7 . _____ beautiful the girl is!

A . What B . How C . How a D . What a

8 . You must finish the exercises _____ you go home .

A . When B . ago C . before D . after

9 . Who studies English _____ in your class?

A . hard B . harder C . hardest D . most hard

10 . Her mother is ill _____ , so she looks after her _____ .

- A . in hospital, in hospital
 B . in the hospital, in the hospital
 C . in hospital, in the hospital
 D . in the hospital, in hospital
- 11 . The worker was very tired, and he stopped ____ a rest .
 A . have B . to have C . having D . to has
- 12 . Don't laugh ____ his mistake .
 A . at B . to C . on D . with
- 13 . If it ____ tomorrow, we will stay at home .
 A . will rain B . is raining C . rains D . rain
- 14 . Is the girl teaching ____ English?
 A . her B . hers C . herself D . she
- 15 . We go to school _____ Monday _____ Saturday .
 A . from, to B . to, from C . from, by D . on, on
- 16 . He wrote the letter ____ a pencil .
 A . in B . with C . by D . for
- 17 . Do you have ____ to tell me ?
 A . interesting something B . interesting anything
 C . something interesting D . anything interesting
- 18 . The boy is asleep . Don't wake ____ .
 A . up his B . him up C . him D . up
- 19 . We enjoyed ____ in the park last Sunday .
 A . us B . our C . ours D . ourselves
- 20 . Don't keep me ____ very long .
 A . wait B . waiting C . to wait D . waits

五、按要求进行句型转换（一空一词）：

- 1 . This story is very interesting . (变为感叹句)
 _____ this story is !
- 2 . The bag is very heavy . Shen can't carry it . (用 too ...to 连成一句)
 The bag is ____ heavy for her _____ .
- 3 . The boy watches TV every day . (用 now 变换时态)
 The boy _____ TVnow .
- 4 . He has a lot of work to do . (变为否定句)
 He _____ work to do .
- 5 . There is little water in the glass . (变为否定句)
 He_____ work to do .
- 5 . There is little water in the glass . (变为反意疑问句)
 There is little water in the glass, _____?
- 6 . He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill . (对划线部分提问)
 _____ he _____ to school yesterday?
- 7 . I'm feeling worse today . (对划线部分提问)
 _____ feeling today?

8. She does some cleaning after she gets up. (变为一般疑问句)

_____ she _____ cleaning after she gets up?

六、用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. My father often _____(go)go work at seven in the morning. He _____(go)to work now.

2. _____(can) he _____(swim) when he _____ eight years old?
——No, he _____(can not).

3. He _____(go) to Beijing two weeks ago, k but he _____(be)here now.

4. ——What _____ you _____(do) just now?
——I _____(do)nothing.

5. ——When _____ he _____(leave)?
——He _____(leave)a week ago.

6. What _____ you going _____(do)tomorrow?

7. I _____(come) to see you if I _____(have) time next week.

8. Let's _____(help) her.

七、根据汉语意思，完成下列各句：

1. 当老师进来时，他们停止了讲话。

They _____ when the teacher came in.

2. 他再也不做那样的事情了。

He _____ that thing _____.

3. 他是个多么聪明的男孩子啊！

_____ boy he is!

4. 在他班上李华比任何男孩子都高。

Li Hua is _____ boy in his class.

5. 他爸爸年纪太大了，做不了这项工作。

His father is _____ do the work.

6. 我看了那部影片，他也看了。

I saw that film, _____ he.

7. 难道他们过得很不愉快吗？

_____ they _____ very much?

八、阅读理解：

When a man knocked at (敲打)the door, I was just putting on my clothes. So I kept him waiting for a while(一会儿)and then I opened the door for him. But there was nobody outside and I was very surprised at (对...感到惊奇)that. Somebody really knocked at the door just now (刚才), but why is there nobody at the door? So I went down the stairs(楼梯)to see if (是否)he was waiting for me there. How disappointed (失望) I was! There was only a piece of paper on the ground (地上). I picked it up and read it:Come to my house tomorrow, I have something to tell you.

根据短文内容，判断下列句子正()误(×)：

()1. Somebody knocked at the door when I was putting on

my clothes .

- () 2 . I met the man outside the door .
() 3 . I was very angry when I found nobody at the door .
() 4 . I kept the man waiting for a long time .
() 5 . I found a piece of paper in the house .
() 6 . I went to his house the next day .

(三) 新教材初中英语第三册测试题

一、语音与拼写知识

(I) 选择划线部分读音与其它三个读音不同的词 :

- 1 . A . ways B . days C . says D . plays
2 . A . life B . nice C . give D . bike
3 . A . teach B . head C . meat D . team
4 . A . where B . why C . when D . whom
5 . A . finished B . wanted C . shouted D . decided

(II) 选出正确的字母或字母组合 , 完成单词 :

- 6 . for__gn A . ei B . ie C . en D . ea
7 . dif__cult A . fi B . fe C . ffi D . ffe
8 . cent__ A . ir B . re C . ur D . or
9 . ex__pt A . ca B . ce C . sa D . se
10 . pen__ A . sol B . sil C . col D . cil

二、词汇知识

(I) 根据句子意思 , 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空 :

- 1 . “How can you do it like this?” the man said__ . (angry)
2 . There are ten __over there . (sheep)
3 . Which sweater is ____, this one or that one ?(good)
4 . There is __ water in the bottle . (much)
5 . ——The box is empty .
 ——Oh, sorry . Here is a __ one . (full)
6 . In the 400-metre race, Lin Tao was the first past the finishing line . He was the ____ . (win)
7 . Chang jiang River is the ____ longest river in China . (one)
8 . Stop____ . Let’s have a rest . (work)
9 . Li Lei, please help ____ to some meat . (you)
10 . Han Meimei is going to do some ____ with her mother . (shop)

II . 用适当的单词 , 完成下列句子 :

- 11 . On Mid-Autumn Day everyone in China likes eating “ ____ ” .
12 . “ Quick ” is another way of saying “ ____ ” .
13 . We can get milk and beef from a ____ .
14 . Lucy and Lily are twins . They look the ____ .
15 . Watching TV too much is ____ for your eyes .
16 . Englishmen come from ____ .
17 . Come to school earlier next time . Don’t be ____ again .

18. "If you've lost the book, you must ____ for it." Miss Li said.
19. Everything begins to grow in ____.
20. When the traffic lights are red, the traffic must ____.

三、句型转换，在每题第二句中填上适当的词，使两句意思相同：

1. Can I help you?
____ can I ____ for you?
2. Tom enjoys singing. Mary enjoys singing, too.
____ Tom ____ Mary enjoy sinning.
3. The man cleaned the toilet yesterday.
The toilet ____ ____ by the man yesterday.
4. Tom is good at maths. Tom ____ ____ in maths.
5. How much is it? How much ____ it ____?

四、选择填空：

1. There are sixty minutes in ____ hour.
A. a B. / C. the D. an
2. I bought two books. One is an English book, ____ is a story book.
A. other B. another C. others D. the other
3. "Is this jacket ____?" "Yes, it is."
A. him B. he C. his D. himself
4. Please give him ____.
A. three bottles of milks B. three bottles of milk
C. three bottle of milks D. three bottle of milk
5. "Are you a doctor or a teacher?" "____."
A. Yes, I am B. No, I'm not
C. I'm a doctor D. I don't know
6. The baby didn't sleep ____ his mother came back.
A. till B. as soon as C. until D. since
7. You'd better read today's newspaper. There's ____ in it.
A. something important B. anything important
C. important something D. important anything
8. She always makes friends ____ her classmates.
A. to B. with C. between D. of
9. I don't know if the news ____ true.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
10. "How ____ do you see a film?" "Once a month."
A. soon B. many C. often D. long
11. "What does your sister do?" "She is ____."
A. a girl B. a teacher C. good D. OK
12. Jim will write a letter to me as soon as he ____ to London.
A. gets B. get C. to get D. will get
13. "651" is ____.
A. six hundred and fifty-one B. six hundred fifty-one
C. six hundreds fifty-one D. six hundreds and fifty-one

- 14 . Look, they ____ take-away food on the road .
 A . eat B . ate C . are eating D . were eating
- 15 . “ Mum, my shoes are worn out . ” “ You’d better buy a pair of new ____ . ”
 A . one B . ones C . shoes D . pair
- 16 . It’s hot in the room . You’d better ____ your coat .
 A . put off B . take on C . put on D . take off
- 17 . We came to Beijing ____ .
 A . for a week B . a week ago
 C . in a week D . about a week
- 18 . ____ of us has a lot of work to do .
 A . All B . Both C . Each D . Neither
- 19 . I don’t know ____ .
 A . what’s her name B . what her name is
 C . that her name is D . her name is what
- 20 . Jim ____ in China for a year .
 A . has been B . has gone
 C . went D . goes

五、根据短文内容填空：

English 1 as a first language by most people in the U.S.A. . 2 it is also used very 3 4 a foreign language in many other countries in the world .

In the modern world, English is very widely used 5 business 6 different countries . Most business letters around the world 7 in English . 8 the world’s telephone calls 9 in English . Three quarters 10 the world’s books and newspapers are written in English . English is of great use to our work .

- 1 . A . speak B . speaks C . spoke D . is spoken
 2 . A . Since B . Because C . But D . For
 3 . A . widely B . wide C . good D . carefully
 4 . A . so B . and C . as D . at
 5 . A . also B . for C . in D . to
 6 . A . is written B . write C . are written D . writes
 8 . A . All B . Half
 C . Three quarters D . One quarter
 9 . A . make B . made C . is made D . are made
 10 . A . in B . on C . of D . over

六、阅读理解

Mrs Jones was waiting for an important telephone call, but she had no bread in the house, so she left the baby at home and said to her five-year-old son, “ I am going to the shops, Jimmy, and I will be back soon . ”

While she was out, the telephone rang, and Jimmy answered . “ Hello, ” said a man, “ is your mother there? ”

“ No . ” answered Jimmy .

“ Well , when she comes back , say to her , Mr Baker telephoned . ”

“ What? ”

“ Mr Baker . Write it down , B-A-K-E-R . ”

“ How do you make a B? ”

“ How do I make ... ? Listen , little boy , is there anybody else with you ? Any brothers or sisters? ”

“ My brother Bill is here . ”

“ Good , I want to speak to him , please . ”

“ All right . ” Jimmy took the telephone to the baby's bed and gave it to Bill . When their mother came back , she said , “ Did anyone telephone? ”

“ Yes , ” said Jimmy , “ a man . But he only wanted to talk to Bill . ”

根据短文内容判断下列句子正 () 误 (×)

() 1 . Mrs Jones had two babies .

() 2 . Mrs Jones went to the shops to buy some meat .

() 3 . The telephone was from Mr Baker .

() 4 . Jimmy took the telephone to Bill .

() 5 . Mr Baker wanted to talk to Bill , because Bill was younger than Jimmy .

七、情景对话

(I) 根据所提供的情景 , 选择最佳答案 :

1 . How do you do ? _____

A . How are you ?

B . How do you do?

C . Fine , thanks .

D . I'm fine .

2 . May I come in? _____

A . Yes , you may

B . Who are you ?

C . Come in , please .

D . No , I can't

3 . Thank you for your present . _____

A . OK .

B . That's good idea .

C . Thanks .

D . You're welcome .

4 . That's much too expensive , Have you got anything cheaper? _____

A . How do you know?

B . I don't think so .

C . That's the cheapest one we have , I'm afraid .

D . If you have no money , you may go now .

5 . His father's left hand is hurt . _____

A . It doesn't matter . B . He must be more careful .

C . I'm sorry to hear that . D . Thank you for telling me .

(II) 根据对话内容补全下列各句 :

6 . _____ the book shop?

_____ Sorry , I don't know . Please ask that man . He may know .

7 . _____ , sir?

- Three . My wife, my son and I .
- 8 . —__ tea? B : No, I'd like a glass of water .
- 9 . —__, young man?
—I feel very weak . I can hardly do any work, doctor .
- 10—__ your English-Chinese dictionary?
—Certainly, here you are . But you must give it back soon .

(四) 新教材初中英语 1—3 册综合练习题

一、语音

(I) 选择划线部分读音与其它读音相同的词 :

- 1 . break A . great B . bread C . reach D . idea
 2 . sure A . rich B . chemist C . machine D . cheap
 3 . with A . maths B . months C . mouths D . throw
 4 . water A . sorry B . because C . watch D . war
 5 . uncle A . hand B . sink C . common D . danger

(II) 用所给单词的适当形式完成下列各句 :

- 6 . The computer is the most important ____ (invent) in many years .
 7 . It's ____ (wind) today . You'd better put on your coat .
 8 . "How dare you say that?" Mr White said ____ . (angry)
 9 . The ____ (lose) child was found at last .
 10 . He was sorry to know his brother's ____ . (die)

(III) 选择可以替代句中划线部分的一项 :

- 11 . Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the stop?
 A . talk B . say C . show D . give
- 12 . What's wrong with you ?
 A . bad B . the matter C . ill D . well
- 13 . It's good to see all my teachers and friends again .
 A . happy B . nice C . fine D . well
- 14 . At that time, he was just a boy of sixteen .
 A . sixteen-years-old boy
 B . boy of sixteen years
 C . sixteen-year-old boy
 D . boy of about six teen
- 15 . It's not polite to laugh at someone's mistakes .
 A . rude B . good C . nice D . angry

二、单项填空 :

- 1 . His trousers ___ old . His shirt ___ short .
 A . is ; are B . are ; are C . is ; is D are ; is
- 2 . She's had her breakfast, ___ she?
 A . isn't B . hadn't C . hasn't D . doesn't
- 3 . He has lived here for a long time, but he has _____ friends here .
 A . few B . a little C . little D . a few

- 4 . Something is wrong with my pen . I'll get ____ .
A . others B . another C . the others D . other more
- 5 . ____ turn green in spring .
A . Leaf B . Leafs C . Leaves D . A leaf
- 6 . ——Are the two answers correct?——No, ____ .
A . no one is B . both aren't
C . neither is D . either isn't
- 7 . Tell him ____ the window .
A . to shut not B . not to shut
C . to not shut D . not shut
- 8 . I'll go with you as soon as I ____ my work .
A . will finish B . shall finish C . finish
D . finished
- 9 . ——Is that John speaking?
——Yes, ____?
A . you are who B . who are you
C . who's that D . who is there
- 10 . ____ beautiful park it is!
A . How B . How a C . What D . What a
- 11 . He asks ____ .
A . where the No . 5 bus stop is
B . where was the No . 5 bus stop
C . where is the No . 5 bus stop
D . Where the No . 5 bus stop was
- 12 . There ____ a new film on TV this evening .
A . will have B . has C . will be D . is going to have
- 13 . They ____ to the factory twice .
A . go B . have gone C . have come D . have been
- 14 . It ____ him an hour to get there on foot .
A . spent B . book C . used D . paid
- 15 . I can ____ you my dictionary, but you can ____ it for only a week .
A . borrow, return B . lend, borrow
C . lend, keep D . lend, return
- 16 . My teacher often helps me ____ my English . ____ her help, I have kept up ____ the class .
A . with, Under, with B . with, With, with
C . of, With, to D . in, Under, with
- 17 . Be quick, ____ you'll miss the train .
A . but B . and C . or D . so
- 18 . —— ____ do you have your class meeting?
——Once a week .
A . How Long B . How much
C . How often D . How soon

19. Don't tell him the answer. Let him do it ____.

A. itself B. herself C. himself D. for himself

20. She is ____.

A. Kate and Mary's mother B. Kate's and Mary mother

C. Kate's and Mary's mother D. Kate and Mary mother

三、根据短文内容填空：

Everybody needs sleep to live.

When we sleep, we lie down. Our bodies rest because we are not 1. Our stomachs(胃) rest because we are not eating. Our lungs(肺) rest because we are not breathing 2 fast. Our eyes rest because we are not looking at 3. The work our bodies do while we are awake(醒) goes on while we sleep. But it goes on more 4.

Animals need 5, too. But some animals do not lie down and 6 their eyes, as we 7.

Sometimes, it is hard to tell whether a cow is 8 or not, because we do not often see cows 9 their eyes.

Horses sleep standing up. Cranes(鹤) not only sleep standing up, but they sleep standing on 10 leg!

1. A. going B. seeing C. moving D. breathing

2. A. more B. so C. still D. at all

3. A. nothing B. anything C. something D. a thing

4. A. quickly B. slower C. much slow D. slowly

5. A. sleep B. food C. rest D. water

6. A. open B. see with C. closing D. close

7. A. did B. could C. can D. do

8. A. asleep B. sleep C. sleeps D. slept

9. A. open B. close C. let open D. opening

10. A. each B. two C. another D. one

四、阅读理解：

(一)

Mr Jones had a few days' holiday, so he said, "I'm going to the mountains by train." He put on his best clothes, took a small bag, went to the station and got into the train, Mr Jones had a very beautiful hat on. He often put his head out of the window during the trip and looked at the mountains, But the wind during the trip and looked at the mountains, But the wind pulled his hat off. Mr Jones quickly took his small bag and threw it out of the window, too.

The other people in the train laughed, "Is your bag going to bring back your beautiful hat?" they asked.

"No," answered Mr Jones, "but there is no name and on address on my hat, and there is my name and address on the bag. Someone is going to find both of them near each other and he is going to send me the bag and the hat."

根据短文内容选择答案：

1. Mr Jones carried a _____ and wore a beautiful _____ .
A . small bag, hat B . big bag, cap
C . large book, tie D . few books, kshirt
2. During the trip Mr Jones often _____ .
A . talked with other passengers B . read a book
C . looked out of the window D . went to sleep
3. he threw _____ out of the train .
A . both his hat and bag B . his hat
C . his bag D . everything he carried with him
4. The other people laughed because they thought what Mr Jones did was _____ .
A . useful B . necessary C . helpful D . stupid
5. In fact mr Jones hoped that the person who would pick up the bag and the hat _____ .
A . would know where and who to send them back to
B . would find the name and address on the bag
C . would find out whose they were
D . All the answers are right

(二)

If you have never lived on a farm, you have missed some interesting experiences(经历)with cats, A farm is a place where there are always plenty of cats . There are two reasons for this: firstly, there is plenty of milk for the cats to drink, and secondly, there are plenty of rats for them to kill . So farmyard(农舍)cats are working animals quite as much as the farmers' dogs and a good farmer is careful to treat(对待)his cats well . Both cats and rats carry on their business mostly by night . So it is from time to time at night that cries are heard as one of the long-tailed fellows(家伙)meets his end .

根据短文内容选择答案：

6. From this passage we know_____.
A . there are a good many cats on a farm
B . rats are eaten by cats on a farm
C . there are a large number of rats on a farm
D . all the above
7. There are a lot of cats on a farm because _____ .
A . the farm is a milk farm and many rats are kept there
B . they like the milk on the farm, and the rats there kill themselves
C . they can drink much milk on the farm and catch many rats there
D . there are a lot of rats, too
8. The reason why a good farmer treats his cats well is that _____ .

- A . cats are looked upon as useful animals
 - B . people like to hear the cats' cries at night
 - C . people like to have interesting experiences with cats
 - D . people have plenty of milk to feed cats
- 9 . " Long-tailed fellows " means _____ .
- A . cats B . rats C . dogs D . snakes
- 10 . Which of the following is NOT true? _____ .
- A . All farmers treat cats well'
 - B . Both cats and rats are active at night
 - C . The writer thinks that experiences with cats are interesting
 - D . Cats like to catch rats

(三)

in the past all letters were sent by train or ship . Now most letters still go by train, but some are sent by air . You send a letter by air so that your friend may receive it sooner . A letter takes about twelve days to go from England to India by train and by ship . A letter can get to India by air in five days now, but soon the time may be made shorter .

At first people were afraid to send letters by air . They thought that the plane may fall and their friends may not receive the letters . So they sent two letters, one letter by air and the other by train or ship . They wanted to make sure that the letter would be received . Planes are now almost as safe and sure as trains or ships . More and more letters are sent by air .

根据短文内容选择答案 :

- 11 . Many years ago, People sent all letters ____ .
- A . by train B . by train or ship
 - C . by ship D . by air and by ship
- 12 . A letter by air is ____ a letter by ship .
- A . as fast as B . not as fast as
 - C . safer than D . faster than
- 13 . If you send a letter from England by train, it can get to India in ____ days .
- A . twelve B . five C . seventeen D . twenty
- 14 . A long time ago people sometimes sent ____ by air and by train or by ship to be safe .
- A . two same letters B . one letter
 - C . many letters D . two different letters
- 15 . Which of the following sentence is true? ____ .
- A . People are still afraid to send letters by air
 - B . Planes are faster than ships but are not as safe as ships now
 - C . Planes are faster than trains and are as safe as trains
 - D . All letters are sent by air now .

五、阅读下列对话，从 A—G 七项中选出五项填入相应空白处：

——Good morning!

——Good morning! Did you pass the English exam?

——No, I didn't. 1

——I got an "A" in the exam.

——2 Will you please tell me how to learn English well?

——3 If you want to do well in English, you must speak, read and write more English. By the way, would you talk with me in English every day?

——4 Thank you very much.

——5

A. I'm very sorry. B. Certainly.

C. What about you? D. I have to do so.

E. Not at all. F. Oh, wonderful.

G. I'd love to.

六、书面表达：

Mr Black 打电话给 Mr White, 但 Mr White 不在办公室。Mr Black 让对方带口信，内容如下，下午五点钟在 Mr Black 家有个聚会 (get-together)，请了一些朋友。其中一位是 Mr White 多年未见的老友。所以特请 Mr White 前去一叙。(开头和结尾如下：)

A: Good morning. This is Mr White's office.

B: This is Black speaking. Is Mr White in?

A: Oh, but Mr White has a business appointment (约会) this afternoon, I'm afraid he can't be back till 5:30 p.m..

B: It doesn't matter. Please tell him to wait for me at the gate of your building. I'll drive over to pick him up.

请完成这段电话对话的中间部分。字数 50-80 之间。

参考答案：

(一)

一、(I) 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B

(II) 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. B

二、(I) 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A

5. C 6. C 7. C 8. A

(II) 9. classes 10. families 11. come

12. there 13. know 14. two(to)

15. Chinese 16. mine 17. them 18. her

三、1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D

6. B 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A

11. B 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. B

16. A 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. C

四、1. They're 2. yours 3. are 4. old 5. like

6. Thanks 7. too 8. boxes 9. find 10. Give

五、1. What's this, It's an 2. Are those boys

3. Can, your 4. isn't Lucy's
 5. What row 6. Which girl
 7. Whose 8. Who's
 9. Where are 10. Is, or his

- 六、 1. in English 2. How old, in 3. This way
 4. Look at, over there, look the same
 5. What's the time, It's, go to school
 6. It's your turn, you are

- 七、 1. 2. ×3. 4. ×5. ×6.

(二)

- 一、 (I) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

- (II) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

- (III) 1. 2.

- 二、 1. where 2. cloudy
 3. farther/further 4. thimmest
 5. stopping 6. happily
 7. enjoyed 8. themselves
 9. rich 10. worried

- 三、 1. What a wet day 2. too, to go
 3. is nobody 4. harder than
 5. instead of 6. take care of

- 四、 1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C
 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. C
 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. A
 16. B 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. B

- 五、 1. How interesting 2. too, to carry
 3. is watching 4. doesn't have much
 5. did, leave, left 6. are, to do
 7. will come, have 8. help

- 七、 1. stopped talking 2. doesn't do, any more
 3. What a clever 4. taller than any other
 5. too old to 6. and so did
 7. Don't enjoy themselves

- 八、 1. 2. × 3. × 4. × 5. × 6. ×

(三)

- 一、 (I) 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A
 (II) 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. D

- 二、 (I) 1. angril 2. sheep
 3. better 4. much
 5. full 6. winner
 7. first 8. working
 9. yourself 10. shopping
 (II) 11. mooncakes 12. late
 13. market 14. same

- 15 . bad 16 . England
 17 . late 18 . pay
 19 . spring 20 . stop

- 三、 1 . What, do 2 . Both, and
 3 . was cleaned 4 . does well
 5 . does, cost

- 四、 1 . D 2 . D 3 . C 4 . B 5 . C
 6 . C 7 . A 8 . B 9 . A 10 . D
 11 . A 12 . C 13 . D 14 . B 15 . C
 16 . B 17 . C 18 . C 19 . C 20 . A

- 五、 1 . D 2 . C 3 . A 4 . C 5 . C
 6 . D 7 . C 8 . B 9 . D 10 . C

- 六、 1 . 2 . × 3 . 4 . 5 . ×
 七、 (I) 1 . B 2 . C 3 . D 4 . C 5 . C

- (II) 6 . Excuse me, which is the way to
 7 . How many people are there in your family
 8 . Would you like to have a cup of
 9 . What's wrong with you 10 . Can I borrow

(四)

- 一、 (I) 1 . A 2 . C 3 . C 4 . D 5 . B
 (II) 6 . invention

- 7 . windy
 8 . angrily
 9 . lost
 10 . death

- (III) 11 . C 12 . B 13 . B 14 . C 15 . A

- 二、 1 . D 2 . C 3 . A 4 . B 5 . C
 6 . C 7 . B 8 . C 9 . C 10 . D
 11 . A 12 . C 13 . D 14 . B 15 . C
 16 . B 17 . C 18 . C 19 . C 20 . A

- 三、 1 . C 2 . B 3 . B 4 . D 5 . C
 6 . D 7 . D 8 . A 9 . B 10 . D

- 四、 (一) 1 . A 2 . C 3 . C 4 . D 5 . D
 (二) 6 . D 7 . C 8 . A 9 . B 10 . A
 (三) 11 . B 12 . D 13 . A 14 . A 15 . C

- 五、 1 . C 2 . F 3 . B 4 . G 5 . E

六 A : sorry, but he's been out . Is there anything I can do for you?

B : I've something to tell him .Would you please take a message for him?

A : Of course . What is it?

B : There'll be a get-together at my home this afternoon, to be sure, at five o'clock . I've invited some friends, Mr White hasn't seen one of them for a long time . So I'm sure

Mr White would be glad to come .

PART SEVEN

知识乐园

(一) 英美人姓名的来源

英美人的姓名是先名后姓，这恰同我们的习惯相反。不少同学问“英美人姓名的来源同我们中国人的一样吗？”今天我就来谈谈这个问题。

首先，我按照英美人的习惯，先说一下名字的来源：

一、带有宗教色彩的名字，如：Jack，意为“上帝赐给的礼物”；Elizabeth（伊利莎白），意为“上帝的誓言”；Vanice 意为“司管美丽的天神”；Samuel，意为“上帝的名字”。

二、对子女的希望或祝愿。这同我们中国人的命名法相似。Otto“掌握财宝的”；Karl“男子汉气概”。

三、用动植物的名字命名，如：Rose“玫瑰花”；Susan“茉莉花”；Adolf“狼”；Barrett“熊”等。

四、用优美动听而又富有含义的词、地理名称和表示颜色的词来命名，这也同我们中国人的习惯相似。

五、有一定身份和社会地位的人，希望用幽默怪诞和与战争或重大的历史事件有关的词来命名。如：Barbara, Lssac, Frederick 等。

其次，再说一下英美人的姓的来源：众所周知，我们中国人的姓是世代相传的，不能随便更改，而英美人却不然。

一、常在父亲名字前加前缀 Mc 或 Mac, O' 其含义为“……的后代或子孙。”

二、在父亲名字后面加后缀-son 或-s，其含义为“儿子或家族的”。

三、由父母姓氏组成的双姓氏，其中前者为母姓，后者为父姓。这种姓氏于父母两家都中名门贵族或豪贾巨商。在我国提倡男女平等的今天，这种姓氏也普遍存在，只是父姓在前，母姓在后而已。

四、用祖先从事过的职业名称或祖先居住地的名称为姓氏。如：Tailor“裁缝师”，Baker“面包师”，Carpenter“木匠”，Cook“厨师”，London, Washington 等等。

五、借用山川湖泊、田林桥路等名称为姓氏，这同日人的姓氏差不多。如 Bridge“桥”，River“江、河”，Wood“森林”，Forest“森林”等。

此外，英美人还特别喜爱用颜色和动植物的名称作为姓氏。

据统计，英美人常见的名字约千余条，其中男子名约五百多条，女子名约四百多条；至于姓氏，几乎是因人而异，姓氏比名字要多得多。

(二) 话说“十三”

在欧美等西方国家，“十三”被认为是一个不吉祥的数字。请人作客，不会十三人同席；出门玩耍，不会十三人同行；飞机船只，不会十

三日启程；修建楼房，不能恰好十三层。他们为什么如此忌讳“十三”呢？原来北欧有一神话。据说，有一天，天国里举行了一次盛大宴会突然闯进来一位不速之客——凶神洛基（Loki）。这下便成了十三人的聚会。在座的众神之领奥丁（Odin）的儿子——光神鲍尔德（Balder）因此而遇难。后来，圣经中“最后的晚餐”这个传说，使北欧的这一古老迷信更为广泛地传了下来。圣经里说，在最后的晚的餐桌上，刚好十三人：耶稣及其十二门徒。耶稣因此而遇难：被钉死在十字架上。从此，“十三”这个数字便成了不吉祥的预兆。

（三）爱迪生与 Hello

Hello 一词对学生们来说已非常熟悉了，但谁是第一个在打电话时使用 Hello 的人？恐怕知道的就不多了。

我们知道电话（telephone）是美国大发明家爱迪生发明的。在他发明电话之后不久，人们使用电话时，拿起电话往往问：Are you there? 那时，还有人对他发明的电话能够传声持怀疑态度。

爱迪生是个寡言的人，同时也非常珍惜时间。他第一次拿起电话的时候，并不问 Are you there?（你在那儿吗？）。爱迪生认为接电话时那里肯定有人。因此，为了简单明了，他只说 Hello。爱迪生被认为是电话上最早使用 Hello 的人。自那时起，人们在打电话时经常能听到或使用 Hello。后记

《当代中国少年儿童报刊百卷文库》由中国少年儿童报刊工作者协会主持编选。在协会的倡议下，会员单位中有 100 家自愿参加了编选工作。名家自编一卷，全套文库共 100 卷。

名家在编辑过程中，本着导向正确、思想健康、文字规范、格调高雅、贴近少儿、体现物色的原则，筛选了九十年代以来的代表作品，其中不乏精品之作，因此各卷都有一定的质量。当然，由于各个报刊的主客观条件不尽相同，质量上也就难免存在差距，但是总体看来，这套《文库》仍然真实地反映了改革开放以来我国少年儿童报刊事业的发展，在中国文化史上留下了少年儿童报刊二十世纪九十年代的足迹。

编辑这样一套《文库》在我国还是第一次。由于经验不足，可能有不少谬误，敬请各方人士和小读者指正。

《文库》卷目中，各卷的顺序是按以下原则排列的：按报刊的性质分为 8 类；同一类中，中央单位主办的在先，地方单位主办的在后；同是地方单位的，按所在行政区划的顺序排列；同在一地的，按创刊时间的先后排列。

《文库》的出版得到了同心出版社的支持，在编辑过程中，一批少年儿童报刊界的老编辑审读了各卷文稿，特此致谢。

1997 年 3 月

