

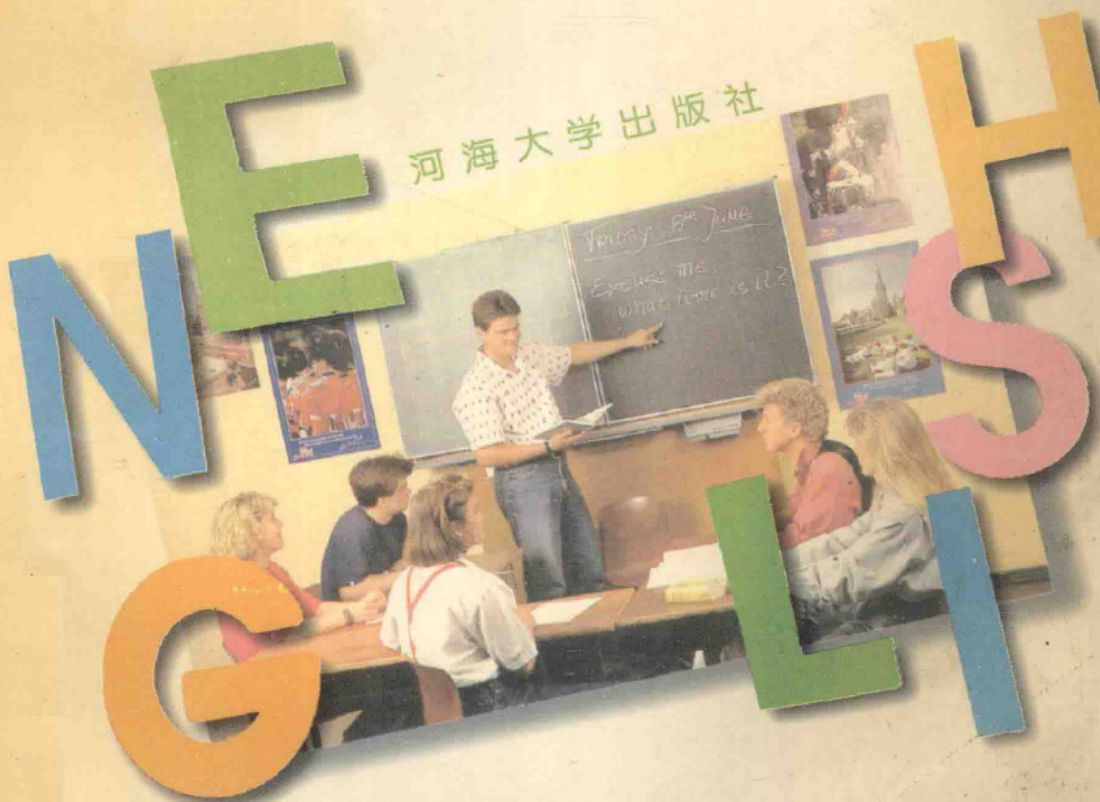
初级英语辅导教程

初中英语第二册(人教版)同步辅导与训练

初二年级用

2

河海大学出版社



初级英语辅导教程（二）

初中英语第2册（人教版）同步辅导与训练

武珊珊 蔡金英

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Unit 1 Welcome back!

(Lesson 1—Lesson 4)

I. 学习目标

一、语音

1. 掌握下列字母和字母组合的读音:

er, ir, ur, or, ear 发 [ɜ:]; ar, a (ss), al 发 [ɑ:]; ou, ow 发 [au]。

2. 能用正确的语音语调朗读本单元对话。

二、词汇

1. 掌握本单元“四会”单词 15 个;“三会”单词 5 个。

2. 学习掌握 one 的用法;不可数名词 paper 的用法。

3. 掌握下列词组:

Welcome back (to) ... 欢迎回到……,

a big piece of paper 一张大纸

this/next time 这(下)次

our first lesson 我们的第一堂课

It doesn't matter. 没关系

Let...do... 让...做……

a third boy 另一个男孩, 第三个男孩

三、日常交际用语

1. May I come in, please? 我能进来吗?

2. Do you have a big piece of paper? 你有一张大纸吗?

3. A: ——I'm sorry. 对不起。

B: ——It doesn't matter. 没关系。

四、句型

1. A: ——I'm sorry. B: ——It doesn't matter.

2. A: ——May I borrow a pencil?

B: ——Certainly. Here you are. (Sorry, you can't.)

五、语法

1. 简述序数词及用法。

2. 复习并掌握现在进行时。

II. 学习辅导

一、语音

1. 字母组合 ear 除发 [ɜ:] 外, 还发 [iə] [eə]。如: near [iə], dear [iə], pear [eə]; wear [eə]。

2. 字母组合 ou 在重读音节中常发 [au] 或 [ʌ]。如: house [au]; count [au]; young [ʌ]; doubt [ʌ]。

3. 字母组合 ow 在重读音节中常发 [au], 在非重读音节中常发 [əu]。如: how [au]; flower [au]; borrow [əu]; tomorrow [əu]

二、词汇

1. short (adj.)

(1) short 作“短”的讲时, 反义词为 long “长的”。

如: This ruler is too short. Do you have a long one?

(2) short 作“矮的”讲时, 反义词为 tall “高的”。

如: Li Lei is short, but Jim is tall.

2. time (名词)

(1) time 作“时间”解时, 为不可数名词。

例如: What's the time? It's seven o'clock. 几点啦? 七点了。

(2) time 作“次数”讲时, 为可数名词。

例如: Read this dialogue three times, please! 请把这段对话读三遍。

3. paper 纸 (不可数名词)

paper 当作“纸”讲时, 与 water 一样皆为不可数名词。不可数名词没有复数形式, 前面也不能直接用 a/an 来修饰。这些 (物质) 名词在表示数量时, 常用表示数量的 of 词组来表示。

例如: a piece of paper 一张纸, a cup of water 一杯水

two pieces of paper 两张纸, two cups of water 两杯水

(注意, -s 应加在表示数量的 piece, cup 上。)

如需要, 我们还可以在量词前加上合适的形容词。

例如: Give me a big piece of paper, please! 请给我一张大纸。

4. one 一, 一个

(1) one 是个基数词, 表示“一”。如: one, two, three...

(2) one 作代词用时, 可用来代替前面刚提及的东西或人, 以免重复。

例如: A: —Excuse me. May I borrow a pencil?

B: —Certainly. Take this one. (one 指 a pencil)

one 还可有自己的定语和冠词来修饰, 如: This bottle is empty. Could I have a full one, please? (这瓶空了, 能要一瓶满的吗?) one 的复数形式为 ones, 如: But I think the ones with nuts in them are nicer. (但我觉得带果仁的月饼更好吃。)(ones 代替前文所提及的月饼) L11 B2。

三、句型

1. It doesn't matter. 没关系。

当别人向你表示歉意时, 你可以用 It doesn't matter 来回答。

试比较:

(1) { A: —Thank you! 谢谢你!
B: —You're welcome. 没关系 (不客气)。

(2) { —I'm sorry. 对不起。
—It doesn't matter. 没关系。

You're welcome 和 It doesn't matter 译成中文皆有“没关系”之意, 但用法不同, 要注意。

2. May I borrow a pencil, please?

这是一句以情态动词 may 开头的问句, 用来请求别人的允许, may 也可以用 can 来代替, 表

示：“……可以吗？”

肯定回答：Certainly. /Sure.

否定回答：Sorry, you can't. (注意：表示不同意，用 can't)

四、语法

1. 关于序数词

本单元我们学习了 first, second, third, fourth 这四个序数词。在英语中，表示数目顺序的词叫序数词。序数词一般由基数词加-th 构成的，-th 读 [θ]，一般来说，序数词前要加定冠词 the，如 the fourth Lesson。但如果序数词前已有形容词性物主代词修饰时就不能再有定冠词了。如：This is our first lesson. 另外，序数词前还可加不定冠词 a/an，表示：“又一”，“另一”。如：There is a third boy. (还有一个男孩。) 序数词“第一，第二，第三”的变化是不规则的，要注意。

one—first, two—second, three—third.

(序数词的变化情况我们将在后面单元中介绍)

2. 现在进行时

现在进行时动词表示说话时正在发生或进行着的动作。

构成：助动词 “be” + v. -ing (动词现在分词)

例如：I'm writing a letter now.

Is he playing basketball? Yes, he is. /No, he isn't.

They aren't reading books.

What are they doing?

在现在进行时句子中，经常可见 now, look, listen 等字样。如：

Listen, the girls are singing.

附：现在分词构成：

类 型	构 成 方 法	例 词
一般情况	直接加-ing	study—studying work—working
以不发音的 e 收尾	先去 e，再加-ing	write—writing live—living
以重读闭音节结尾，末尾又只有一个辅音字母的	先双写末尾的辅音字母，然后再加-ing	shop—shopping begin—beginning

III. 同步训练

Lesson 1

一、听写句子中所缺单词，每空一词 (听一遍)

1. Mr Wu _____ us English this term.

2. This is our _____ lesson.

3. Let me call _____ names.

4. _____ back to school!

5. Please give me a _____ of _____.

二、划出划线部分读音与众不同的词

	A	B	C
() 1.	<u>term</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>father</u>
() 2.	<u>know</u>	<u>now</u>	<u>flower</u>
() 3.	<u>half</u>	<u>small</u>	<u>call</u>
() 4.	<u>lesson</u>	<u>so</u>	<u>hello</u>
() 5.	<u>paper</u>	<u>table</u>	<u>bag</u>
() 6.	<u>may</u>	<u>today</u>	<u>says</u>
() 7.	<u>some</u>	<u>welcome</u>	<u>come</u>
() 8.	<u>short</u>	<u>work</u>	<u>morning</u>

三、连词成句

- welcome, to, China, back!
- I, them, on, have, this, paper, piece, of.
- please, to, school, come, earlier, next, time.
- the, teacher's, desk, can, see, you.
- I, late, am, sorry, I, am.

四、补全对话

1. A—Welcome back to Nanjing!

B—_____, sir.

2. A—I'm sorry. I'm late.

B—_____. But please come to school earlier next time.

3. A—Thank you.

B—_____.

4. A—_____.

B—They're singing in the classroom.

5. A—Nice to meet you.

B—_____, too.

6. A—_____?

B—Fine, thanks.

7. A—_____?

B—It's seven o'clock.

Lesson 2

一、选择你所听到的单词

	A	B	C	D
() 1.	first	skirt	last	next
() 2.	team	turn	term	learn
() 3.	call	small	long	tall
() 4.	desk	make	take	paper
() 5.	now	young	brown	down
() 6.	cold	old	third	coat
() 7.	may	day	my	mine
() 8.	who	whose	room	food

二、词形变化

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. one (序) _____ | 2. third (基) _____ |
| 3. long (反) _____ | 4. early (反) _____ |
| 5. piece (复) _____ | 6. heavy (反) _____ |
| 7. young (反) _____ | 8. watch (现在时第三人称单数) _____ |
| 9. begin (现在分词) _____ | 10. they (宾) _____ |

三、词组互译

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. it doesn't matter _____ | 2. this term _____ |
| 3. look the same _____ | 4. the teacher of Class 6 _____ |
| 5. 劳驾, 请问 _____ | 6. 欢迎 (回) 到 _____ |
| 7. 五张纸 _____ | 8. 我们的新老师 _____ |
| 9. 一瓶桔子汁 _____ | 10. ……怎么样? _____ |

四、按实际情况回答下列问题

- Are you a student?
- Do you like English?
- How many people are there in your family?
- Is your mother a teacher or a worker?

五、阅读短文, 根据内容判断正误

It's six o'clock. The children usually do their homework in the evening. But this evening, they aren't doing their homework. They're playing basketball in the garden. There is a big tree in the garden. The children's parents are sitting under the tree. They're looking at their children happily (开心地).

判断以下句子, 对的写 T, 错的写 F:

- () 1. It's six o'clock in the evening.
- () 2. The children are doing their homework in the garden.
- () 3. Their parents are in the garden, too.
- () 4. The parents are doing the housework in the garden.

Lesson 3

一、听句子，选择你认为正确的答句

- A. Fine, thank you. B. Thank you.
C. How are you. D. I'm twelve.
- A. Two big piece of paper. B. Two big piece of papers.
C. Two pieces of big papers. D. Two big pieces of paper.
- A. 50 B. 40 C. 14 D. 15
- A. Yes, they are. B. No, they aren't.
C. They're teachers. D. Yes.
- A. He's come from Shanghai. B. He come from Shanghai.
C. He is from Shanghai. D. He is come Shanghai.

二、选择填空

- Let me _____ you James.
A. to call B. call C. calls D. calling
- Look! They're playing _____ basketball.
A. the B. a C. / D. an
- Welcome back _____ home!
A. to B. at C. in D. /
- You look _____ Li Lei's brother.
A. at B. after C. like D. for
- _____ are these shoes?
A. Whose B. What C. Which D. Who
- There is _____ old woman under the tree.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- Linda is _____ American. Jim is _____ English.
A. an, an B. an, / C. a, an D. /, an
- Where are the balls?
—There are _____ the floor.
A. in B. under C. on D. behind

三、连词成句

- Please, me, don't, call, Lily.
- in, shop, the, people, the, very, are, friendly.
- he, taking, off, his, and, clothes, going, bed, to, is.
- who, the, of, is, teacher, class, 2, ?

5. buy, them, in, can, not, you, the, before, o'clock, 8, shop

四、仿照例句改写下列句子

Model: Li Lei cleans his bike on Sundays.

Li Lei is cleaning his bike now.

1. My parents watch TV after supper.

2. Miss Yang does her homework in the evening.

3. I often write to my mother.

4. The little girl flies a kite.

Lesson 4

一、根据所听内容填空，每空一词

Today is the _____ day of the new term. We are all _____ at school. It's good to see all my teachers and _____ again. They all look _____. Mr Wu is our English teacher. He is _____. He _____ very good English. We _____ him very much.

二、词形变化

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. four (序) _____ | 2. shop (现在分词) _____ |
| 3. begin (现在时第三人称单数) _____ | 4. close (现在分词) _____ |
| 5. carry (现在时第三人称单数) _____ | 6. knife (复) _____ |
| 7. friend (形) _____ | 8. short (反) _____ |
| 9. woman (复) _____ | 10. I (名词性物主代词) _____ |

三、按读音归类

certainly farm class about third work car count like fine
flower find

[ə:] _____ [ɑ:] _____
[əu] _____ [ai] _____

四、改写句子

1. Miss Yang is writing on the blackboard. (改否定句)

2. Is Jim watching TV? (否定回答)

3. Lin Feng is not short. (同义句)

4. Lucy is from England. (对划线提问)

5. There are some eggs on the table. (改成单数句)

6. Lin Tao plays football after school. (用 now 替换 after school)

7. Mr Wu teaches us English this term. (对划线部分提问)

8. The students are having an English class now. (同上)

五、补全对话

1. A: _____. May I borrow a pen, please?

B: _____. Here you are.

2. A: —Excuse me. _____?

B: —Yes. _____. Here you are.

A: —Thanks.

B: —_____.

Unit 2 How do you come to school?

(Lesson 5—Lesson 8)

I. 学习目标

一、语音

1. 掌握下列字母或字母组合的读音:

e, ee, ea, i 发 [i:]; i 发 [i]; e, a, o, er, o(u)r 发 [ə]。

2. 用正确的语音语调朗读本单元的对话。

二、词汇

1. 掌握本单元“四会”单词 12 个, “三会”单词 4 个。

2. 掌握下列词组

in the picture 在画上; the sun 太阳; the moon 月亮;

by bike/bus/train/plane; 骑自行车 (乘汽车, 火车, 飞机); like walking 喜欢散步

三、日常用语

1. How do you come to school?

2. How many of you come on foot?

3. Morning! (= Good morning!)

4. It's a fine day for a walk.

四、句型

How do you come to school?

五、语法

1. 复习并掌握一般现在时

I usually come to school on foot.

He gets up at six every day.

We don't have lessons on Sundays.

Do you live apples? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Where do you live?

2. 定冠词 the 的基本用法。

II. 学习辅导

一、语音

元音字母 e 和字母组合 ee 在重读音节中一般发 [i:], 如: jeep [i:]; tree [i:]; she [i:]; 字母组合 ea 在单词中常发 [i:] 或 [e]; 如: teach [i:]; bread [e]; sweater [e]; 字母组合 ea 间或也发 [ei] 和 [io]; idea [io]; great [ei]。

二、词汇

1. clean (1) 打扫 (*vt.*) (2) 干净的 (*adj.*)

如: (1) The students are cleaning the classroom. 同学们正在打扫教室。

(2) The air today is clean and nice. 今天的空气很清新。

2. the sun 和 the moon

sun 和 moon 为世界上独一无二之物, 故前面要加定冠词 the。如:

(1) The sun is round. 太阳是圆形的。

(2) The moon moves round the earth. 月亮绕着地球转。

3. by bus (乘公共汽车) 和 on foot (步行)

by bus 是一个固定词组, bus 前不加任何冠词, by 在此表示方法或方式。类似的还有: by bike (骑自行车), by train (乘火车); by ship (乘轮船); by plane/air (乘火车、飞机) 等等。在以上词组中, 名词也不需用复数形式。

on foot (步行), foot 前不加任何冠词, foot 也不能用复数形式。

三、句型

How do you usually come to school?

你平时如何来上学的?

(1) 疑问副词 how 通常用来引导一个特殊疑问句, 对句子中动词所表示的方式或程度进行提问, 表示“怎么样……”,

如: —How does Mr Wu usually come to school? 吴先生通常是如何来学校的?

—He usually comes by bus. 乘公共汽车来的。

(2) how 表示程度, 意思是“多么”、“何等”, 常与 many (后跟可数名词), much (后跟不可数名词), old 等连用。

如: How old are you? 你多大啦?

How many ships can you see? 你能看见多少轮船?

How much (meat) do you want? 你需要多少 (肉)?

如: A: —How much is the pen? 这钢笔多少钱?

B: —It's seven yuan. 7 块钱。

(3) how 还可用来询问某人健康情形如何:

如: How are you? 你好吗?

How's your father? 你爸爸身体怎么样?

(4) How 可用来引导感叹句 (How 后跟形容词或副词)。

How tall the boy is! 这男孩真高啊!

四、语法

一般现在时

1. 用法: 表示目前所处状态或经常的习惯性的动作。(常与 often, usually, sometimes, every day, in the evening, on Sundays 等连用)

2. 结构: 谓语动词用原形。(如果主语为第三人称单数, 谓语动词要加词尾-s, 变化规则同名词复数词尾-s 的加法相同)

如: I like English. He likes Chinese.

3. 否定式: don't + 动词原形 (主语为第三人称单数时, 用 doesn't)

如: I don't go to school every day.

She doesn't have lunch at school.

4. 一般问句及回答: Do/Does (主语为“三单”) + 主 + 动词原形?

如: —Do they like Chinese food?

—Yes, they do. /No, they don't.

—Does Miss Cao teach you English?

—Yes, she does. /No, she doesn't.

5. 特殊疑问句: 疑问词 + 一般问句?

如: Where do they work on Sunday?

How do your parents go to work?

6. 动词一般现在时第三人称单数变化规则:

类 型	构 成 方 法	例 词
一般情况	直接加-s 读 [s] 或 [z]	work—work s [s] live—live s [z]
以 s, x, o, ch, sh 收尾	加-es 读 [iz]	go—go es [z] watch—watch es [iz]
以辅音字母 + y	先变 y 为 i, 然后再加-es, 读 [iz]	study—studies (但: play—plays)

五、定冠词 the 的基本用法

1. 用在世上独一无二之物前 (如世界、太阳、地球、天空等)。

The sky is quite blue. 天空一片蔚蓝。

2. 特指某人或某物时, 用定冠词。

Give me the book on the desk, please! 请把桌上的那本书给我。(特指桌上的书)

3. 指上文提过的人或物时, 要用定冠词。

There is a little boy under the tree. The boy is my son.

那棵树下有一个小男孩, 那男孩是我的儿子。

4. 在说话人与听话人都知道的东西或人物前用定冠词。

Look at the blackboard, boys and girls! 同学们, 请看着黑板。

5. 序数词和形容词最高级前要用定冠词。

Li Lei is the tallest of the three. 李雷是三人中最高的。

I live on the second floor. 我住在二楼。

6. 在一些习惯用语中。

in the morning, on the right, ...

同步训练

Lesson 5

一、选择你所听到的单词 (听一遍)

	A	B	C	D
() 1.	moon	room	long	morning
() 2.	ship	shirt	shop	she
() 3.	another	second	other	mother
() 4.	five	fine	knife	fourth
() 5.	boats	coat	kites	words
() 6.	forty	friend	great	fifteen
() 7.	milk	mend	meet	make
() 8.	map	must	may	much

二、词形变化

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. sun (同音) _____ | 2. five (序) _____ |
| 3. sea (同音) _____ | 4. tall (反) _____ |
| 5. next (反) _____ | 6. pair (同音) _____ |
| 7. ship (复) _____ | 8. third (基) _____ |

三、划出划线部分读音与众不同的词

	A	B	C
() 1.	s <u>ea</u>	l <u>ea</u> ve	br <u>ea</u> d
() 2.	m <u>uch</u>	min <u>u</u> te	m <u>u</u> st
() 3.	an <u>o</u> ther	g <u>o</u>	s <u>o</u>
() 4.	m <u>i</u> ne	m <u>i</u> lk	m <u>i</u> ddle
() 5.	s <u>o</u> n	s <u>o</u> metime	s <u>o</u> rry
() 6.	st <u>ay</u> s	pl <u>ay</u> s	s <u>ay</u> s
() 7.	m <u>oo</u> n	f <u>oo</u> d	bedr <u>oo</u> m
() 8.	sh <u>i</u> p	f <u>i</u> th	mach <u>i</u> ne

四、将下列句子改成否定句及一般疑问句

1. I can see some ships on the river.

否: _____

问: _____

2. Meimei has a red skirt.

否: _____

问: _____

3. There is some water in the bottle.

否: _____

问: _____

4. The shop opens at 8:00 in the morning.

否: _____

问: _____

5. We are having breakfast now.

否: _____

问: _____

6. Fang Fang does her homework in the evening.

否: _____

问: _____

五、中译英

1. 一谁有尺子?

—我这儿有一根。

2. 一那个高个男孩在干什么? 他在吃香蕉吗?

—是的。

3. 他每年都和他的父母亲一起回家去。

4. 一从画上你能看见什么?

—我能看见两条船三个人四棵树。

Lesson 6

一、听短文, 填上所缺单词

1. It's eight _____ in the morning. The _____ go to school by bike every day. But today they're going to school on _____.

2. Mr Smith usually _____ books in the evening. But now he is _____

TV.

二、看音标, 写单词、词义及词性

1. ['mætə] _____ 2. [fəst] _____

3. [wɜ:k] _____ 4. [treɪn] _____

5. [lənd] _____ 6. [lesn] _____

7. [sekənd] _____ 8. [meɪ] _____

三、词组汉译英

1. 乘飞机 _____ 2. 在画上 _____

3. 五张大纸 _____ 4. 六班的老师 _____

5. 听... (说) _____ 6. 成对 _____