

英语之路丛书

九年制义务教育初二年级适用

通晓初级英语

第二册

朱义国 主编



河海大学出版社

通 晓 初 级 英 语

第 二 册

(九年制义务教育初二年级适用)

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河 海 大 学 出 版 社

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出版发行:河海大学出版社

(地址:南京西康路1号 邮政编码:210098)

经 销:江苏省新华书店

印 刷:扬中市印刷厂

(地址:前进北路22号 邮政编码:212200)

开本 787×1092毫米 1/16 印张 13.5 字数 352千字

1997年8月第1版 1997年8月第1次印刷

印数 1—15000册

ISBN 7-5630-1142-0

H·154

定价:13.00元

河海大学版图书若有印刷装订错误,可向承印厂调换

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编写说明

英语作为一种语言工具,其重要性不言而喻。长期以来,中国学生从初一(文化发达地区则更早)即开始接受英语教育。然而,最终能把英语作为工具熟练加以运用的中国学生却凤毛麟角,英语学习之难由此可见一斑。

那么,怎样才能学好英语呢?《通晓英语之路》丛书试图作些有益的尝试。本丛书由《通晓初级英语》、《通晓中级英语》、《通晓大学英语》三部分组成,每部分又分若干册。各部分之间、各册之间具有较强的逻辑性和连续性,从而构成了一个有机整体。

《通晓初级英语》是按照九年义务教育初中英语教学大纲的要求,以人教社新编初中英语教材为蓝本,遵循由浅入深、循序渐进的教学规律编写的,它具有以下几大特征:

1. 同步。它与初中英语新教材完全配套,初一、初二、初三每个年级一册,供各年级一学年使用。

2. 实用。它的作者大多是来自教学第一线的特级教师和高级教师,他们教学经验丰富,非常了解学生,因而这套集他们数十年教学经验之大成、针对学生特点而编写的丛书,具有很强的实用性。

3. 讲练结合。它吸取了同类初级英语教辅导和练习册、测试卷的优点,把讲与练有机结合在一起。精讲部分栏目多样,语言精辟,例句新颖,重点难点突出;练习部分包含了基础练习与提高练习,且习题量大,既兼顾到了不同层次学生的要求,又体现了多练的原则。讲练结合、精讲多练是学好英语行之有效的办法,这一方法在本丛书中体现得尤为突出;试卷部分共设计了八套试卷,即上学期期中试卷、期末试卷各两套和下学期期中试卷、期末试卷各两套,供学生测试之用。

本丛书是老师教学、家长辅导的好帮手、学生自学的良师益友。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错漏之处在所难免,敬请专家、读者多提宝贵意见,以便再版时修正。

编者

1997.8

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Unit 1 Welcome back!

[教学要点]

1. 词组

- (1) the first lesson (第一课) (2) on this piece of paper (在这张纸上)
(3) call one's names (点名) (4) next time (下一次)

2. 语法

复习现在进行时态。

3. 日常交际用语

- (1) Welcome back to school! 欢迎回校!
(2) May I come in, please? 请问,我可以进来吗?
(3) I'm sorry. I'm late. 抱歉,我迟到了。
(4) It doesn't matter. 没关系;不要紧。
(5) May I have /borrow...please? 我可以有/借……吗?
(6) Here, take this one. 给你,拿这个去。
(7) Please don't call me Lily. 请不要叫我莉莉。
(8) Who has a piece of chalk? 谁有一支粉笔?

[词语解释]

1. so

我们以前学到 so 这个词时,so 是副词,代替前面提到的情况,意思是“这样,这么”。如:

A: Is the kite broken? A: 风筝坏了吗?

B: I don't think so. B: 我认为不是这样的。

在本单元里,so 的意思是“因此,所以”,是连词,把两个句子连接起来,表示前一句是原因,后一句是结果。如:

This is our first lesson, so I don't know all your names.

这是我们的第一节课,因此,我不知道你们所有人的名字。

2. the first lesson

英语里的数词分为基数词和序数词两类,初一学了基数词 one, two, three, ... hundred.

基数词表示数量,主要用法有:

- (1) 用在复数名词前(one 除外)。如: two apples, three pieces of paper.
(2) 也可用来表示时间。如: nine twenty-five (9:25), seven O five (7:05).

序数词是表示顺序的数词,如 first, second, third, fourth 等。序数词前还需加 the, “第一课”用基数词表达是 Lesson One, 用序数词表达是 the first lesson.

3. a piece of paper

paper 是不可数名词,不可数名词前不能用 a/an, 也没有复数形式。表达不可数名词的数量时,用可以表示数量的可数名词 + of 来表示,如需要还可在表示数量的可数名词前加

形容词。例如:a piece of paper,two pieces of paper, three full bottles of orange.

[句型辨析]

1. { Welcome back to school! 欢迎回校!
We are back at school. 我们又回到学校。

Welcome to...意为“欢迎到……来”,to 是介词,后面如果接的是副词,to 必须去掉。如:
Welcome here. Welcome back home.

welcome 还可用作形容词,意为“受欢迎的”。如:You are welcome.

be back at...意为“回到了……地方”,强调状态。at 是介词,后面如果接的是副词,at 必须去掉,如 be back here, be back home. back 是副词作表语,前面必须有 be 动词。

2. { Excuse me.
I'm sorry.

Excuse me. 是一句客套话,表示打搅别人,求助于别人,可译为“打搅了”、“劳驾”。如:
Excuse me, where's the zoo?

I'm sorry. 表示歉意,可译为“对不起”、“抱歉”。如:I'm sorry. I'm late. 还可表示“不安”、“难过”、“遗憾”。如:

A:I'm a little ill. 我有点不舒服。

B:I'm sorry to hear that. 听到这我很不安。

3. { May I borrow... ,please?
May I have... ,please?

borrow 意为“借”,have 意为“有”、“得到”。May I borrow... ,please? 我可以借……吗?(强调以后要“归还”)May I have... ,please? 我可以有(得到)……吗?(不强调以后“归还”)用情态动词 may(可以),比用 can(能)更客气。

[语法讲解]

现在进行时

动词的现在进行时表示现在或当前一段时间正在进行或发生的动作,常与 now 等时间状语连用。现在进行时的构成:动词 be + 动词 ing 形式。如:

be
/ | \
am is are

A:Is he playing football now?

B:No,he isn't. He is playing basketball.

[课文注释]

1. Good mornring, sir. 先生,早晨好。

sir 是对男士的尊称,学生对男教师的尊敬称呼,sir 后不带姓氏。对女士或女教师尊称是 madam,口语中人们常用 ma'am. 而 Mr(先生)、Mrs(夫人、太太)、Miss(女士、小姐)Ms(女士)均用于姓名或姓之前。注意:Miss 是对未婚妇女的称呼,Ms 用于婚姻状况不明的女子姓名之前。

2. term 的词组:this term(这学期)和 next term(下学期),前面不加介词。

类似的如:this week/month /year/time,next week/month/year/time.

类似的还有:every week,every day,all day……等。

3. It doesn't matter. 不要紧,没关系。

这是回答对方道歉时的用语,matter 是动词“至关重要”,常用于否定句和疑问句,对别人的道歉还可以这样回答:

That's all right. 没关系。

It's nothing. 没什么。

Not at all. 一点也不。

Don't let it worry you. 不要为此不安。

[基础练习]

I. 找出划线部分读音不同的单词

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. <u>certainly</u> | B. <u>third</u> | C. <u>learn</u> | D. <u>ruler</u> |
| () 2. A. <u>half</u> | B. <u>house</u> | C. <u>down</u> | D. <u>about</u> |
| () 3. A. <u>piece</u> | B. <u>friend</u> | C. <u>easy</u> | D. <u>feet</u> |
| () 4. A. <u>with</u> | B. <u>fourth</u> | C. <u>third</u> | D. <u>think</u> |
| () 5. A. <u>stay</u> | B. <u>says</u> | C. <u>may</u> | D. <u>way</u> |

II. 英汉词组互译

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the first lesson _____ | 2. call your names _____ |
| 3. listen to me _____ | 4. a little earlier _____ |
| 5. 一大张纸 _____ | 6. 看上去一样 _____ |
| 7. 下一次 _____ | 8. 欢迎回到……地方 _____ |

III. 按要求写出下列各词

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. have(第三人称单数) _____ | 2. put(现在分词) _____ |
| 3. two(序数词) _____ | 4. long(反义词) _____ |
| 5. shop(现在分词) _____ | 6. he(宾格) _____ |
| 7. I(名词性物主代词) _____ | 8. child(复数) _____ |

IV. 选择填空

- () 1. They will go _____, would you like to go with _____?
A. shop, them B. shopping, they C. shopping, them D. to shop, theirs
- () 2. What _____ your brother doing there?
A. are B. does C. is D. do
- () 3. Please look _____ this picture, boys and girls.
A. in B. to C. out D. at
- () 4. Sunday is _____ day of a week.
A. one B. first C. the first D. the one
- () 5. A: _____ I borrow your bike? B: _____.
A. Can, Thank you B. May, Certainly C. Am, All right D. Do, I'm OK.

[提高练习]

I. 用括号中动词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ (not know) her name.
2. Look! Lucy _____ (wear) a red blouse.

3. Where _____ you usually _____ (have) lunch?
4. Do you like _____ (swim)?
5. It's eight fifteen now. They _____ (listen) to the teacher.

I. 完型填空

It 1 a new term. We 2 back at school. It's good 3 all my teachers and friends again. 4 all look fine.

We are 5 Grade Two this year. We 6 a new teacher. 7 name is Mr Wang. He is 8.

He is 9. He likes 10. He likes 11, too. He is a good teacher. We all like 12.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. are | B. is | C. be | D. am |
| () 2. A. are | B. do | C. is | D. does |
| () 3. A. see | B. to see | C. seeing | D. to look |
| () 4. A. They | B. Their | C. Them | D. Theirs |
| () 5. A. at | B. in | C. to | D. for |
| () 6. A. have | B. has | C. are | D. to have |
| () 7. A. Her | B. He | C. His | D. Their |
| () 8. A. a young | B. an old | C. long | D. young |
| () 9. A. a tall man | B. tall man | C. a long man | D. long man |
| () 10. A. teach | B. teaching | C. teaches | D. to teaching |
| () 11. A. we | B. our | C. us | D. ours |
| () 12. A. her | B. he | C. his | D. him |

II. 阅读理解

Mrs Green is going to (将要) give a birthday party for Mary. Mary is her daughter. Mary is going to be thirteen years old. A lot of friends of Mary's are going to come to the party. They are all girls and there are twenty of them.

Mrs Green is going to get ready for the party. Mrs White is helping her.

"That's a pretty cake." Mrs White says to Mrs Green.

"Thank you very much."

Mrs Green is going shopping now. She's buying fruit for the party.

She buys a lot of apples, pears, oranges and bananas. Then she goes home.

It's three o'clock in the afternoon. Everything is ready. Now the first girl is arriving. The party is going to start in thirty minutes.

- () 1. _____ is going to give a birthday party for Mary.
A. Mrs White B. Mrs Green C. Mary D. Mary's friends
- () 2. Mary is going to be _____ years old.
A. twenty B. ten C. twelve D. thirteen
- () 3. _____ are going to come to the party.
A. Thirty boys B. Twenty girls
C. Forty children D. Mrs Green and Mrs White

- () 4. Mrs Green is buying _____ for the party.
A. a cake B. some fruit
C. some bananas and apples D. a lot of oranges
- () 5. The party is going to begin at _____ in the afternoon.
A. two thirty B. three C. four D. three thirty

Unit 2 How do you come to school?

[教学要点]

1. 词组

(1) the sun / moon 太阳/月亮

(2) on foot 步行

(3) by bus / bike 乘汽车/骑自行车

2. 日常交际用语

(1) How do you usually come to school? 你通常怎样来上学?

I usually come to school by bike. But I walk sometimes.

我通常骑自行车来上学,但有时步行。

(2) Does she leave home at six? 她六点钟离开家吗?

Yes, she does. (No, she doesn't) 是的,她是。(不,她不是的。)

(3) It's a fine day for a walk. 今天是散步的好天气。

[词语解释]

1. by bus

表示乘某种交通工具时,by 后直接跟交通工具,交通工具前不用任何词。如果交通工具前有冠词、物主代词、名词所有格等修饰时,则用 in 或 on。如:

(1) I usually go there in my car / on my bike.

(2) We go to school by bike / by ship / by boat.

2. the sun 太阳

在英语中,世上独一无二的事物(如太阳、月亮、天空、海洋、陆地等)前面要用定冠词 the,如 the sun, the moon。

[句型辨析]

I go to school on foot every day.

I walk to school every day.

walk 与 on foot 的汉语意思都是“步行”,但它们在用法上有区别。walk 是动词,在句中作谓语,而 on foot 是一个表示方式、方法的介词短语,在句中只能作状语。

walk to sp. (某地) = go to sp. on foot

[语法讲解]

现在进行时与一般现在时的区别

1. 现在进行时表示现在或目前一段时间正在进行或发生的动作,强调的是正在进行。一般现在时则表示经常的、习惯性的动作或状态,强调的是经常性、习惯性。如:

She is reading English now. 她现在正在读英语。

She often reads English. 她经常读英语。

2. 现在进行时态的构成是: be + 动词-ing 形式。be 是总称, 包括 am, is, are 具体形式。一般现在时态的构成是: 动词用原形; 当主语是第三人称单数时, 在动词原形后加 s。(具体变化参见语法表)
3. 现在进行时常与 now, at this time 等时间状语连用。一般现在时常与 often, usually, always, sometimes, every day 等时间状语连用。
4. 现在进行时的否定句和疑问句就在 be 上变化, 而一般现在时的否定句和疑问句借助于助动词 do, 第三人称单数用 does, 后面动词用原形。如:

Is he sleeping now? No, he isn't. He is reading.

Does he often read? Yes, he does.

[课文注释]

1. Morning, Mr Wu! 吴老师, 您早!

Morning, 是招呼用语, 意思与 Good morning 相同。

Morning 语气较为轻松、随和, 而 Good morning 用于比较正式的场合。

2. Don't you usually come to school by bike? 你平常上学不是骑自行车吗?

这是一个否定疑问句, 常用于表示惊奇、责难、建议或看法等。在实际运用中, 一般都用简略形式, 即把 isn't, haven't, don't 等词放在句首。

在回答这类疑问句时, 英语用 Yes 或 No, 与汉语用法相反。试比较:

A: Don't you know Jim? A: 你不认识吉姆吗?

B: Yes, I do. B: 不, 我认识。

(No, I don't.) (是的, 我不认识。)

[基础练习]

I. 找出划线部分读音不同的单词

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>w</u> orker | B. <u>f</u> orty | C. <u>m</u> orning | D. <u>o</u> r |
| () 2. A. <u>b</u> ooks | B. <u>c</u> ars | C. <u>s</u> chools | D. <u>p</u> ens |
| () 3. A. <u>h</u> ome | B. <u>a</u> nother | C. <u>o</u> nly | D. <u>s</u> o |
| () 4. A. <u>s</u> ea | B. <u>c</u> lean | C. <u>e</u> asy | D. <u>h</u> eavy |
| () 5. A. <u>f</u> ifth | B. <u>e</u> ighth | C. <u>t</u> hird | D. <u>t</u> hree |
| () 6. A. <u>e</u> arly | B. <u>n</u> ear | C. <u>h</u> ere | D. <u>h</u> ear |
| () 7. A. <u>c</u> hair | B. <u>c</u> hildren | C. <u>s</u> chool | D. <u>c</u> hick |
| () 8. A. <u>w</u> hat | B. <u>w</u> hich | C. <u>w</u> hose | D. <u>w</u> here |
| () 9. A. <u>t</u> ime | B. <u>s</u> wim | C. <u>b</u> ig | D. <u>l</u> ittle |
| () 10. A. <u>l</u> and | B. <u>p</u> age | C. <u>p</u> aper | D. <u>s</u> ame |

II. 按要求写出下列各词

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. five(序数词) _____ | 2. long(反义词) _____ |
| 3. run(现在分词) _____ | 4. leave(现在分词) _____ |
| 5. stay(第三人称单数) _____ | 6. carry(第三人称单数) _____ |
| 7. sun(同音词) _____ | 8. see(同音词) _____ |
| 9. family(复数) _____ | 10. China(形容词) _____ |

III. 英汉词组互译

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. on foot _____ | 2. the third row _____ |
| 3. like walking _____ | 4. by train _____ |
| 5. get to school _____ | 6. 三张纸 _____ |
| 7. 坐飞机 _____ | 8. 出去散步 _____ |
| 9. 吃午饭 _____ | 10. 第二个女孩 _____ |

IV. 选择填空

- () 1. _____ he usually go to work by train?
A. Do B. Is C. Does D. Am
- () 2. Does he often _____ to work by car?
A. go B. goes C. going D. to go
- () 3. They _____ English every morning.
A. read B. look at C. listen D. watch
- () 4. What _____ she _____ in the picture?
A. are, see B. can, see C. does, sees D. can, sees
- () 5. The students _____ their kites now.
A. does B. are making C. are makeing D. make
- () 6. Look _____ the moon. How beautiful it is!
A. on B. at C. for D. up
- () 7. It's a fine day _____ a walk.
A. to B. in C. by D. for
- () 8. _____ does he go to work?
A. What B. How C. Which D. Who
- () 9. Give me two _____.
A. pieces of bread B. breads C. piece of bread D. bread
- () 10. I go to school _____ every day.
A. on foot B. by feet C. on feet D. by foot

[提高练习]

I. 下列每句各有一处错误, 请指出

- () 1. My teacher sometimes walks to school on foot.
A B C D
- () 2. Let me to help you to fly the kite over there.
A B C D
- () 3. Does your brother has lunch at school?
A B C D
- () 4. What's the men doing near the truck over?
A B C D
- () 5. I like to read English in the morning outside.
A B C D
- () 6. May I to borrow your eraser?
A B C D

- () 7. How many peoples can you see in the picture?
A B C D
- () 8. I very like to go swimming this afternoon.
A B C D
- () 9. How is your mother go to work every morning?
A B C D
- () 10. I and my brother are in the same grade, but in different classes.
A B C D

II. 完成下列对话

- A: 1 2 . May I borrow a ruler, please?
B: Certainly! Here 3 4 .
A: Oh! It's 5 long. I 6 a short one. Do you have 7 ?
B: 8 . It's 9 home.
A: It 10 11 . Look! The shop is 12 . I 13 14 one.
B: 15 there 16 rulers in the shop?
A: Yes. There are 17 18 19 school things in it.
B: OK! Let me go 20 you.
A: All right! Let's go.

III. 阅读理解

A mother and her young son get into a bus in a small city and sit down. The bus conductor (售票员) comes to them for their money (钱). The mother says, "I want one ticket (票) to Oxford." and gives her a shilling (先令).

The conductor looks at the small boy for a few seconds and then says to him, "How old are you, young man?"

The mother begins speaking, but the conductor stops her, and the boy says, "I'm four years old at home, and two and a half in buses and trains."

The mother takes sixpence (便士) out of her bag and gives it to the conductor. She gives her one and a half tickets.

- () 1. The mother and her son want to _____.
A. go home B. go to school C. go to Oxford D. go shopping
- () 2. They go there _____.
A. by bus B. by train C. by car D. on foot
- () 3. —How old is the young man now?
—He is _____.
A. two and a half B. four years old C. three D. three and a half
- () 4. _____ doesn't want to buy two tickets.
A. The boy B. The conductor C. Bill D. The mother
- () 5. From the story we know _____ pence is one shilling.
A. six B. four C. twelve D. ten

Unit 3 Mid-Autumn Day

[教学要点]

1. 词组

(1) on that day 在那天

(2) in the open air 在露天, 在户外

(3) at night 在夜晚

(4) come over to... 顺便来访

(5) different kinds of... 不同种类的……

(6) a little 一点, 少量

2. 语法

形容词的比较等级。

3. 日常交际用语

(1) Are you free tomorrow? 明天你有空吗?

(2) Would you like one of these ... (another one)? 你(还)想吃一块……吗?

(3) I'd like you to meet my parents. 我想让你见见我的父母。

(4) I think the ones with nuts in them are nicer.

我认为里面有果仁的月饼好一些。

[词语解释]

1. in, on 与 at 表示时间

at 常用在几点钟前或 time 与 moment 前, 如 at ten forty-five, at that time, at the moment. 习惯用法有 at night, at noon 等。

on 用在某日或星期几前, 如 on Sunday, on October 1st; 也可用在某天上、下午或晚上之前, 如 on Monday morning, on the afternoon of May 2nd.

in 的用法较普遍, 常用在表示一段时间的名词前, 如 in the morning, in a week, in the year.

2. a few, a little

a few 意思是“一些”、“几个”, 后面跟可数名词的复数形式, 如 a few books, a few pens.

a little 意思是“一点”、“少量”, 后面跟不可数名词, 如 a little water, a little time.

而 some 后既可跟复数名词, 又可跟不可数名词, 如 some buses, some meat.

[句型辨析]

How delicious they are! 它们多么可口啊!

What delicious mooncakes these are! 这些是多么可口的月饼!

这是英语中的感叹句, 用来表示喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情色彩的句子, 一般由 how 或 what 引导。how 修饰形容词或副词, what 修饰名词(名词前面可以有其它定语), 单数名词前要加 a / an。如“这块手表多好啊!”的英文是:

How nice the watch is!

What a nice watch it is!