

● 按教育部新大纲新教材同步编写

龙门 新教案

在线课堂

学生专用版

丛书主编 周益新
本册主编 皮建明

初二英语 (上)



龍門書局

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新龙门教案

初二英语(上)

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在线课堂

龍 門 書 局

北 京

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你会学习吗?

在学习中,你是否存在以下问题:

❧ 你上课会不会经常走神?老师讲课有些内容你没有听懂怎么办?

如果你上课经常走神,或者没有听懂老师的讲解,而你又不喜欢问老师问题,那你学习的过程中就会有很多不懂的问题,一个个不懂的问题积攒在一起,形成一片片知识空白,长此以往,你的成绩能提高吗?

因此,你需要一个能够像播放 VCD 一样将老师讲解再现的“纸上课堂”。

❧ 你在家学习,有问题不会怎么办?

老师不在身边,家长帮不上你的忙,问题不会,无处可问,成绩怎样,可想而知。

所以,你需要一个随时可以提问、不受约束的“便携式纸上教练”。

❧ 你有一套自己的学习方法吗?

教材你理解透彻了吗?你是不是比较喜欢做有难度的题目,而对那些看似简单的问题不屑一顾呢?这是大多数学生的通病——不会走,怎么能够跑呢?即便可以,也肯定会摔跤。

记住,在你开始大量做题之前,别忘了先问自己:教材我理解透了吗?

以上只是你在学习遇到的问题中很小的一部分,但这些都会导致你的成绩老是徘徊不前。我们策划这套书的初衷,就是为了解决大家在学习中的这些问题——你可以在较短的时间内学得更多,记得更牢,练得更精。

如何利用本丛书迅速提高学习成绩?

本套丛书是专门为那些渴望成为优等生的同学设计的,它可以用于预习、上课、课后作业时。栏目设计新颖别致,有自己独特的功能,你在使用时一定要特别注意以下几个栏目:

教材全解

你必须完全掌握教材的重要知识点,这是你解决一切问题的基础,也是前提。千万不要教材知识点还没搞明白就去追难题!

这一部分就像老师上课一样,帮你透彻理解教材知识点,在此基础上匹配典型例题,加深你对该知识点的理解,老师还为你总结了解题规律、方法技巧、易错点、误区等,然后通过

一两个同类变式的练习,检测你是否全面理解与掌握了该知识点。

问题研讨

综合延伸

创新探究

此部分根据重点内容的不同、针对你遇到的问题不同,分为三种情况:

① 你经常容易出错的概念、误区、易错点用“问题研讨”,通过几位同学的讨论让你知道哪里容易出错、为什么会出这样的错,从而避免你在做题的过程中重蹈他们的覆辙。

只要你是聪明人,一定能品味出其中的味道的。

② 对经常会出现综合应用、拓展延伸的重点内容,我们为你设计了“综合延伸”栏目,这部分的例题都有相当的综合性 and 一定的难度。

你一定要特别关注“延伸总结”栏目,因为它将知识点向何处延伸、发散点等内容总结得十分详尽。吃透此栏目,“举一反三”没问题!

③ 最近的中高考考试大纲都明确提出“着重考察学生运用知识分析和解决实际问题的能力”,在高考试题中,研究性学习的内容不仅是考试热点,而且比重在不断增加。

为了从一开始就培养你的创新能力和研究性学习的能力,本书特别设计了“创新探究”这一栏目。你可一定要特别注意哦!

要点记忆

在你身边,肯定有很多同学特别喜欢做题,以为做题是取得好成绩的“法宝”。其实不然!我们老祖宗有句古话“磨刀不误砍柴工”,如果你的刀快,那么砍起柴来肯定既快又多又省劲。“要点记忆”这一栏目就是你的磨刀石,它把你最需要掌握的问题全部归纳在一起,尤其是在期中、期末复习时,只要你完全记在心中,相信你一定会取得满意的成绩!

总而言之,本套丛书是龙门书局两年多来的研究成果,也是黄冈重点中学学科带头人的呕心沥血之作,它既是一本可以随时播放的“纸上课堂”,又是一位可随时交流的“纸上教师”,其中“宝藏多多”,善于发掘者一定会“满载而归”。“世上无难事,只怕有心人。”渴望成为优等生的你,一定要做生活的有心人,那么,开始行动起来吧!

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》

丛书策划组

2004年5月于北京



主编寄语

这种方法最有效

多少年来,许多教育学家一直在探索:老师怎样教,学生怎样学,才最有效果?经过长期探索、实验、比较,结论是——紧扣教材,边讲边练,师生双方交流合作探究,达到融会贯通。通过典型例题的讲解,使学生全面掌握知识要点和解题方法、技巧、规律。通过举一反三的训练和实践、探究、应用活动,加强学生发散性思维的培养。

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》丛书正是这种科学训练方法的结晶。本丛书与同类书相比,其突出的特点是:

一、课堂教学的真实性

丛书将开发学生潜能的“同步学案”融化在“同步教案”之中,像VCD一样再现黄冈重点中学一代名师每一节课的精彩讲解,师生双向交流、合作探究的思路贯穿教师授课的全部过程。

二、教材讲解的细致性

丛书的语文、英语学科对教材逐字逐词、逐句逐段讲解,细致入微;数学、物理、化学学科对教材重点内容采用“一点、一讲、一例、一练”的方法,即每一个重要知识点对应一段解析、一道典型例题,然后总结这类题目的解题规律、方法技巧、警示误区,并进行变式训练,训练题新颖灵活,步步升级。

三、教育理念的超前性

丛书每一节课的创设意境、导入新课,关注学生的学习兴趣和生活经验,师生互动情感交流,体现了以学生为主体的意识。每一课时还根据教材内容,设置对易错点和易混淆点进行思维诊断的“问题研讨”、对知识进行拓展迁移的“综合延伸”、课外开展研究性学习活动的“创新探究”栏目,体现了倡导学生“主动参与、乐于探究、勤于动手、张扬个性、开发潜能”的现代教育理念。

四、教学风格的务实性

丛书按教育部规定的课时进行教学,课外探究、课题案例应有尽有,真正实现了同步配套课堂教学。既符合课堂师生双向交流发现、探究知识的规律,又留足空隙让学生记录课堂笔记。课堂作业适度适量、灵活、新颖;答案另附,并有详细点拨,便于测评,适合全国各地重点中学和普通中学学生课堂和课外集体使用或个人自学使用。

新世纪、新教材、新课堂、新的考试模式,对每一个学生都是一种新的感悟、新的考验。读完这本书,你会对新课程理念有更深的体会,从而在全新教育理念营造的新课堂内焕发新的活力。

丛书主编 周益新

2004年5月



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附赠:答案点拨及听力材料



Unit 1 Welcome back

单元目标

类别	语言项目
词汇	1. lesson, fun, when, bad, matter, September, happy, best, wish, second, idea, last, mean, use, important, Ms, before, never, just, third, afraid 2. traffic, wow, meaning 3. live, sound, time, more, laugh, waste 4. on time, given name = first name 5. have to, not, any more, a waste of time
交际用语	1. Welcome back to school. 2. It doesn't matter. 3. Best wishes! 4. Thank you for... 5. Happy Teachers' Day! 6. Why don't you...? 7. That's a good idea. 8. What are you going to do? We're going to...
语法	1. 一般现在时态: We can never say Mr John. Why do people call me Jim? 2. 现在进行时态: What are the boys doing? They're cleaning the windows.



Lesson 1



重点解读

重点1 ☆

Welcome back to school. 欢迎(同学们)返校。



在线课堂

welcome 用作不同词性时,其用法可归纳如下:

①用作感叹词,常与介词(to)短语或副词连用,也可单独使用。

e.g. Welcome to China! 欢迎来到中国!

②用作形容词,意思是“受欢迎的”。

e.g. She was a welcome visitor.

她是一个受欢迎的来访者。(作定语)

③用作动词,意为“欢迎、迎接”。

e.g. They welcomed me warmly. 他们热情地迎接了我。

I welcome your kind advice. 我对你的忠告表示欢迎。

④用作名词,一般作可数名词。

e.g. They gave us a warm welcome on our arrival.

他们对我们的到来表示了热情的欢迎。

⑤用于固定用语——You're welcome! 意为“不用谢!”、“别客气!”

e.g. —Thank you so much for all your help!

对于你们所有的帮助表示衷心的感谢!

—You're welcome! 别客气!

[例] —Welcome back to school. —

A. Fine

B. Not at all

C. The same

D. Thank you



思路导引

师: Fine 一般用来回答别人对你的问候(How are you?). “Not at all.”用以回答别人的感谢(如 Thanks a lot.), “The same to you.”用于表示给对方以同样的祝贺或问候,如在新年里别人对你说“Happy New Year!”你就可以回答“The same to you!”而题目中上文是对方的热情、友好的接待,那该怎样回应呢?

答案 D

重点2 ☆

Good morning, sir. 老师好!



在线课堂

sir 是英语中对男士的尊称,在这里按汉语习惯译为“老师”。sir 一般单独使用,不能像 Mr 那样用于姓氏前;相反的,Mr 不能单独使用,它必须与姓氏连用。

{ sir Black (×)

{ Thank you, Mr. (×)

{ Mr Black (✓)

{ Thank you, sir. (✓)

练一练

1. At that time a young woman came in and asked, “Excuse me, _____. Is this watch yours?” _____ looked at the watch for a while and said, “Yes, it's mine. Thank you, madam.”

A. Mr, Sir Brown

B. sir, Mr Brown

C. mr, Mr Brown

D. Mr Brown, Sir

重点3 ☆

We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term.

这学期的英语学习和训练一定会给我们带来乐趣。



在线课堂

fun 不可数名词,意为“(玩得)高兴”、“乐趣”或指“有趣的人或事”。

e. g. ① You're sure to have some fun at the party tonight.

今晚的聚会你们肯定会玩得高兴。

② Picnics are fun. 野炊是很有趣的活动。

③ He only did it for fun. 他做这件事只是为了好玩。

④ We had great fun playing in the swimming-pool.

我们在游泳池里玩得很开心。

重点4 ☆

—I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

—It doesn't matter, but...

—对不起,我迟到了。因为路上塞车了。

—没关系,但是.....



在线课堂

It doesn't matter 意为“没关系”,“不要紧”,用以回答对方的致歉。

e. g. ① —I'm sorry. I took your English book by mistake.

—It doesn't matter.

—对不起,我错拿了你的英语书。

—没关系。

② —I am afraid I may be a little late.

—It doesn't matter.

—我恐怕要晚到一会儿。

—不要紧。

练一练

2. —I'm sorry, Mr Zhang. I forgot to bring my English homework to school today.

—_____, but please give it to me tomorrow.

A. You're welcome

B. That's right

C. It doesn't matter

D. I'm sorry

重点5 ☆

It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time.

没关系,但是明天请按时到校。



在线课堂

on time 与 in time 的含义不同:

on time 准时,按时(强调指定的时间)

in time 及时(强调没有误事)

e. g. ① We'll begin the meeting at 10:00, please be on time.

我们十点钟开始开会,请按时到会。

② Luckily, he got to the station in time before the train was starting. 幸运的是就在火车启动前他及时地赶到了车站。

③ He always gets to work on time. 他上班一向很准时。

④ The doctor came in time to save her life.

医生及时地赶来抢救她的生命。

练一练

3. —We are _____ for the train.

—Thank goodness.

—I think we must thank the train. If the train leaves _____, we would miss(错过) it.

A. on time, in time

B. in time, on time

C. on time, on time

D. in time, in time



语言实践

[实践活动1]

假设你是一位英语教师,新到一个班上第一节课,请就师生问候、自我介绍、点名、询问是否有人迟到等活动与你的同伴进行对话。

完成后,就你们的对话内容记录下来。

Teacher: _____

Students: _____

Teacher: _____

Students: _____

Teacher: _____

Students: _____

Teacher: _____

Students: _____

Teacher: _____

[实践活动2]

在讲英语的国家里,名(given name 也称 first name)要放置在姓(family name 也称 last name)的前面。如果某个人的名是 Henry, 他的姓是 Jones, 那么全名就应是 Henry Jones。除了名与姓之外,许多人还有一个居中的名(middle name)。在较为正式的签名中,人们习惯先签自己的名,然后签居中的名字的缩写字母,最后再签自己的姓。比如一个叫 Henry Samue Mason 的人,他的签名常常是 Henry S. Mason, 或是 H. S. Mason。

留意平时见过的英文名字,试举几例。



随堂练习

[基础演练]

I. 根据句意用本课出现过的单词填空

- Be quiet, please. I'll _____ your names.
- _____ to our school, everyone!
- They had a lot of _____ in the park.
- We always begin our new term on _____ 1st.
- Every student should come to school _____ time.
- There are too many cars. The _____ is very busy at this time.
- It doesn't _____ if you can't finish it today. You can do it tomorrow.
- This is the _____ time for him to go to Beijing.
- Happy _____ Day, Miss Xiao.
- I'm on _____ today. I'll give a talk about our class.

[综合测试]

II. 单项选择

- What is _____ first lesson this morning?
A. / B. a C. an D. the
- Thank you for your help.
—_____.
A. No, thanks B. Yes, please
C. Don't say so D. You are welcome
- Welcome back to school.
—_____.
A. OK B. You're welcome
C. Thank you D. All right
- I'm sorry I'm late.
—_____.
A. It doesn't matter B. Not good
C. OK D. You are welcome
- The traffic in this city _____ these years.
A. bad B. busy C. is busy D. is good to bad
- Happy _____ Day, Mother. Let me do the cooking for you today.
A. Womans' B. Woman's
C. Women's D. Womens'
- Do you often have fun _____ English stories in class?
A. to listen B. to listen to
C. listening D. listening to
- We are going to Beijing next week.
—Have _____.
—Thank you.
A. fun B. time C. photos D. wishes
- Thank you _____ our English classes fun.
A. making B. to make
C. for make D. for making

- Welcome back _____ from school, Kate. Today is your birthday.
A. to home B. home
C. for home D. our home

III. 用方框内所给词的适当形式填空

to classroom be stay speak sorry want write on one

- Welcome _____ our school.
- _____ you _____ to play football?
- I have no paper to write _____.
- Now let's begin with _____ lesson.
- You don't look fine. _____ at home this afternoon.
- Fangfang is late for class, so she says _____ to her teacher.
- A _____ is a big room for the students to have lessons in.
- Li Fei _____ English very well.
- Some are reading and some _____.
- There _____ some rice in the box.

[探究升级]

IV. 阅读下面的一篇短文,若有生字,请大胆地猜一猜

It is the last lesson before the holidays. The students are very happy. Their English teacher is very happy, too. She plays some games with them. She sings some nice songs and dances. Then she writes "SMILES" on the blackboard and said "This is the longest word in English," she says to the class. All the students laugh, and one girl stands up and asks, "Why is it the longest word in English?"

The teacher says nothing for a few minutes. Then she smiles and says, "Because there's a mile(英里) between the first letter and the last."

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F):

- It is the first lesson of the term.
- The English teacher is very angry.
- The teacher sings and dances happily.
- The students sing some songs.
- All the students laugh and ask the English teacher, "Why is it the longest word?"



Lesson 2



重点解读

重点1 ☆

Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.
吴老师要我明天在班上发言。



在线课堂

give a talk 意为“发言”、“作报告”。其后常接介词 about。

e. g. Doctor Zhang will give us a talk about how to learn English well. 张博士将给我们作一个关于如何学好英语的报告。

重点2 ☆

I'm thinking about what to say. Do you have any good ideas?

我正在考虑说什么。你有什么好主意吗?



在线课堂

what to say 在句中作 think about 的宾语。这种疑问词加动词不定式的结构在英语中很常见,往往用在 tell, ask, wonder, know, teach, learn 等动词后作宾语。

e. g. I don't know how to answer his question.

我不知道该怎样回答他的问题。

You must tell me where to meet you.

你必须告诉我在哪儿与你会面。

练一练

1. 翻译下列各句:

①他的爸爸想学会如何使用电脑。

②我真的不知道该挑选哪一个。

重点3 ☆

—...Do you have any good ideas?

—Oh, well, let me think. Why don't you talk about names?

——……你有什么好主意吗?

——好的,让我想想看。你为什么不谈谈有关姓名的问题呢?



在线课堂

Why don't you...? 这一句式用于向别人提建议,其简略句型是 Why not + 动词原形?

e. g. Why don't you come a little earlier?

= Why not come a little earlier?

你为什么不早点来呢?

Why don't you make him a card?

= Why not make him a card?

你为什么不用给他做一张贺卡呢?

值得说明的是“Why not + 动词原形?”这一句型暗含的主语有可能是“we”,这时,这一句型相当于:Let's + 动词原形。

重点4 ☆

Yeah, talk about the difference between Chinese and English names.

是的,谈谈中文姓名与英文姓名的差别。

I think this is different from Chinese names.

我想这一点与中文的姓名不同。



在线课堂

difference 名词,差别,不同之处。

different 形容词,不同的。

e. g. Can you find out the difference between A and B?

你能找出 A 与 B 的差别吗?

注意常用结构:the difference between... and...

e. g. Your answer is quite different from his.

你的回答与他的大不相同。

注意常用结构:A is different from B.

[例] English names are _____ Chinese names.

A. difference with B. different with

C. difference from D. different from



思路导引

师:首先要区分 difference 与 different,前者是名词,后者是形容词。然后注意介词,“A 与 B 不同”的句型是:A is different from B.

答案 D

练一练

2. Let's welcome all the friends from different _____.

A. country B. city

C. family D. schools



语言实践

假如你们班来了一位新的英语教师,请以班长的身份向新

老师介绍一下你们班的基本情况,并将文字稿抄写在下面。

C: Thank you.

2. A: Excuse me. May I have a piece _____ paper, please?

B: _____. Here _____.

A: Thank you. Oh, sorry, this is too small. Do you have a _____ piece?

B: Sorry, I don't.

[探究升级]

IV. 阅读短文并完成文后的五个问题。若遇有生词,请大胆地猜一猜

One of Henry's feet is bigger than the other. "I can't find good shoes for my feet," he says to his friend Dick. "Why not go to a shoemaker?" Dick says. "A good one can make you the right shoes." "Good idea!" Henry said. "But where can I find a good shoemaker?" "Oh, there is one in my town," Dick says.

One day Henry goes to the shoemaker in Dick's town and asks the shoemaker to make him right shoes. Henry goes to the shoemaker again a few days later and looks at the shoes. Then he says to the shoemaker angrily, "I tell you to make one bigger than the other. Why do you make one smaller than the other?"

根据短文内容,选择正确答案:

1. Henry's feet are _____. A. very long B. very big

C. the same D. different in size(尺码)

2. His friend Dick _____. A. can make shoes B. has longer feet

C. knows about a shoemaker D. always has a good idea

3. Henry and Dick lives _____. A. in the same town B. in the same building

C. in different towns D. with their parents

4. Why is Henry angry? Because he thinks _____. A. the shoemaker makes the wrong shoes

B. Dick is not happy

C. he has different feet

D. the shoemaker doesn't make any shoes for him

5. Who do you think is wrong?

A. Dick B. Henry

C. The shoemaker D. Henry's friend



随堂练习

[基础演练]

I. 根据句意用本课出现过单词填空

1. My name is Cheng Huilin. Cheng is my _____ name.
2. There are a lot of _____ between English names and Chinese names.
3. Your answer is quite _____ from Jack's.
4. Don't worry. Think it over. I'm sure you'll have an _____.
5. Our headteacher will go to Beijing to attend(出席) an _____ meeting next week.

[综合测试]

II. 选择填空

1. There is a river _____ the two cities.
A. on B. over C. between D. at
2. Most English people _____ three names.
A. have B. has C. had D. will have
3. People _____ use Mr before a man's first name in England.
A. usually B. often C. never D. sometimes
4. English names are quite different _____ Chinese names.
A. to B. as C. from D. with
5. They are talking about _____.
A. when to leave B. when to leaves
C. when leave D. what to leave
6. We call that little girl Kate _____ short.
A. for B. to C. with D. of
7. Today we are going to learn _____ lesson.
A. first B. the second C. two D. the two
8. Why _____ you ask Mr Wang for help?
A. not B. does C. don't D. /
9. Jim's grandpa is ill. His parents are not in. Jim doesn't know _____.
A. how to do B. what to do
C. where to do D. why to do
10. —What do you mean _____ "A piece of cake." here?
—It means "easy".
A. for B. with C. by D. of

III. 补全对话,每空一词

1. A: _____ me. May I _____ your eraser, please?

B: Certainly. _____ you _____.



Lesson 3



重点解读

重点1 ☆

- Is James a boy's name or a girl's name?
—I'm afraid I've no idea.
—詹姆斯是男孩名还是女孩名?
—我不知道。



在线课堂

afraid 形容词, 常有以下几种用法:

- ①害怕(人或物)(多和 of 连用)。
e. g. She is afraid of snakes. 她怕蛇。
Don't be afraid. 别害怕。
- ②不敢(做某事), 害怕(做某事)(跟不定式)。
e. g. I am afraid to tell her. 我不敢告诉她。
- ③恐怕(用来使口气显得婉转一些, 译成汉语时有时被省去)。
e. g. I'm afraid I must go now. 恐怕我得走了。
- ④在回答别人的问题时直接跟 not 或 so。
e. g. —Are we late? 我们迟到了吗?
—I'm afraid not. 我想没有。/ I'm afraid so. 恐怕是的。

练一练

1. 汉译英:
①这个小女孩很害怕我。

- ②明天我恐怕不能参加你的生日聚会。

重点2 ☆

Dave is short for David, isn't it? Dave 是 David 的简称, 是吗?



在线课堂

be short for 意为“是……的简称”。

- e. g. UN is short for the United Nations. UN 是联合国的简称。
试与下句对比:
We can call James Jim for short.
我们可以把詹姆斯昵称(简称)为吉姆。

[例] The Japanese girl's name is very long. She asks us _____.

- A. to short call her Ahdai
- B. to short of Ahdai
- C. to call her Ahdai short for
- D. to call her Ahdai for short



思路导引

师: 题意为: 这位日本女孩的名字太长了, 她让我们简单地叫她阿代。ask sb. to do sth. 意为“让某人干某事”, 而 short 是形容词, 故 A、B 均是错误的。for short 是固定用法, 用于句末, 意思是“简洁地”、“为了简单”。

答案 D

重点3 ☆

- What are they doing? 他们在干什么?
—Jim and Lin Tao are cleaning the windows. Han Mei is drawing a picture. 吉姆和林涛在擦窗户, 韩梅在画画。



在线课堂

表示现在正在发生的动作要用现在进行时。现在进行时的谓语部分的构成是: am/is/are + 动词的-ing 形式。

①一般来讲, 现在进行时表达此时此刻正在进行的动作, 所以常与 now, at the moment(此时)等时间状语连用。

e. g. Don't make any noise. He is sleeping now. 别吵, 他在睡觉。

②通过上下文的交代, 指出某动作正在发生, 常用现在进行时。

e. g. Look! The children are swimming in the river.

瞧! 孩子们正在河里游泳。

③须注意: go, come, leave 等表示位置移动的词的现在进行时, 可以表示即将发生的动作。

e. g. She is leaving for New York next week. 她下周要去纽约。

练一练

2. It's 12 o'clock. The Green family _____ (have) lunch at home.
3. Jack _____ (not listen) to Mr Smith at the moment. He _____ (read) a magazine.
4. Listen! A lot of birds _____ (sing) in the trees.



语言实践

准备一篇发言稿在班上谈一谈英语和汉语人名之间的相同点和不同点。



随堂练习

[基础演练]

I. 用方框所给单词的适当形式填空, 每词只能用一次

have, play, sing, teach, eat, clean, be, wear, may, like

- Listen! Who _____ an English song in the next room?
- Look! The cat _____ its meal.
- Mr Wang _____ English in Beijing.
- Does she _____ a red pencil?
- What is your brother doing?
—He _____ his room.
- Excuse me, _____ I ask you a question?
- _____ this ruler yours?
- Joan always _____ a red blouse and a white skirt.
- Jack looks _____ his father very much.
- We often _____ football after school.

[综合测试]

II. 选择填空

- Happy _____ Day, Mother. Let me do the cooking for you today.
A. Womans B. Woman's
C. Women's D. Womens'
- Thank you very much for your kind help.
—_____.
A. It doesn't matter B. Don't thank me
C. You're welcome D. That's right
- Do you often have fun _____ English stories in class?
A. to listen B. to listen to
C. listening D. listening to
- Welcome back _____ from school, Kate. Today is your birthday.
A. to home B. home C. our home D. for home
- My name is William Evan Bush.
—Hello, _____, nice to meet you.
A. Mr William B. Mrs William
C. Mr Bush D. Mrs Bush
- Thank you _____ our English classes fun.
A. for making B. making C. to make D. for make
- He's just thinking about _____ at the class meeting.
A. how to say B. what to say
C. how he says D. what is he going to say
- This word is quite out of use. We don't use it _____ in everyday English.
A. very well B. very much
C. very hard D. very many
- She sings quite a few songs at the party and this song _____

second.

- A. goes B. comes C. runs D. walks
- _____ students of English, morning reading aloud is very important.
A. For B. With C. To D. About
- We are going to the Great Wall tomorrow.
—Have _____.
—Thank you.
A. fun B. time C. wishes D. photos
- I don't like to have meat, fish _____ eggs for breakfast. I just have milk and bread.
A. or B. and C. but D. with
- You know something about the Chinese food, don't you?
—Yes, but only _____.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- Traffic is usually very _____ between eight to nine in the morning.
A. much B. full C. bad D. hard
- Does he often get to school _____ you?
A. before B. behind
C. in front of D. at the back of
- His father _____ shoes in a shoe factory.
A. does B. work C. makes D. wears
- My brother Jack often _____ games on TV.
A. looks B. sees C. watches D. looks at
- This ruler is too short. Here's _____.
A. a long one B. long on C. a long D. one long
- _____ let him _____ about me, please.
A. Not, to know B. Don't, know
C. Don't, to know D. Not, knowing
- Who's going to teach _____ Chinese next term?
A. us B. our C. ours D. we

[探究升级]

III. 阅读理解

In England people do not usually talk very much. You can go on a bus or a train, and everyone sits looking out of the window. Often they read. They read books or papers. But they do not talk much.

When you meet English people, they often talk about one thing—the weather. So when you meet someone in England, you can say, "Nice weather for the time of the year."

"But it was a little cold yesterday," someone may answer.

"But it got a bit warmer later!" you can say.

Talk like this, and the English may think, "How friendly you are."

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F):

- People don't like talking at all in England.
- On a bus or in a train, they sit looking out of the window.
- English people like to talk about the food.
- When you talk about the weather with them, English people will think you are friendly.
- When you meet English people, you must say, "How old are you?"



重点解读



明天是教师节,我打算给吴老师买点什么。



e. g. Mum buys a new skirt for me. = Mum buys me a new skirt.
妈妈给我买了一条新裙子。

菲力普·贝克曼现在住在中国。



We are not living here now. 我们现在不住这儿。

C. live in D. stay in



答案 D

Philip tells them "ph" sounds like an "f". 菲力普告诉他们"ph"的发音听起来像"f"。



e.g. Your idea sounds like a good one.

此外,类似的连系动词还有:look(听起来)、smell(闻起来)、feel(摸起来)、taste(尝起来)等。

He doesn't want to spell it any more. 他再也不想拼写它了。



我今天必须(不得不)完成它。(是客观上的要求,自己不一定愿意这么做)



语言实践

调查一下你班有多少同学有英文名字,把他们的名字抄在下面。

[illegible]