

二年级

新编初中英语手册



ENGLISH
HANDBOOK

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文凡 辰月等编写

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前 言

本手册是根据人民教育出版社出版的《九年义务教育三、四年制初级中学英语》而编写的参考资料，旨在为中学英语教师、在读的中学生及社会上广大的英语爱好者服务。

本手册根据新大纲要求对每一单元里出现的词汇、语法、句型、语音等方面要点逐个加以解释、分析、举例说明、对照并附有中文翻译。内容由浅入深，并对课文中出现的英美习惯表达，尤其是口语的习惯表达加以详细解释介绍，意图帮助英语初学者扩大知识面并较好地掌握英语在交际中的运用。

本手册还配备了大量的有针对性的练习，分听力和书面两大部分。题型丰富多样，针对性强。除此而外，还编写了四个单元测试题，其目的是检测学生学习和掌握英语的情况。

参加编写的人员有：文凡，辰月，高大千，顾庆生，董启梅，刘冰，张伟梁，徐惠芳。

一九九四年五月十日

MY BOY!

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Unit One

注 释

1. **Welcome back to school!** 欢迎回校!

welcome 可用作感叹词、动词和名词,意思是“欢迎”;也可用作形容词,意思是“受欢迎的”。例如:

Welcome to Beijing! 欢迎到北京来!(感叹词)

The students welcomed him with flowers. 学生们手捧鲜花欢迎他。(动词)

Mrs Brown gave us a warm welcome. 布朗太太热烈欢迎我们。(名词)

You are welcome. 别客气。(回答对方道谢时的用语)(形容词)

2. **I have them on this piece of paper.** 所有你们的名字都在这张纸上。

them 在这里指 all your names。

3. **Now let me call your names.** 现在我点名。

4. **It doesn't matter this time.** 这次没有关系。

句中的 time 作“次”、“次数”解。又如:that time(那一次),next time(下一次),another time(另一次);three times a day(一天三次),several times a month(一月几次)等。

要注意:“一次”要用 once,“两次”用 twice,“三次”以上则用 times。

5. **Please come in and sit down.** 请进来坐下。

英语口语中，在 come, go, run, wait, stay, stop 和 try 等动词后面常用 and 连接另一个动词，以表示目的。而汉语则不用连词。又如：

Let's go and ask him. 我们去问问他。

Please come and see us often. 请常来看我们。

6. May I have a piece of paper, please? 给我一张纸好吗？

1) may 在疑问句中用来询问对方是否许可。作肯定回答时，可用 Please. 或 Yes, please. 也可以用 Certainly. 作否定回答时，可用 No, you can't. 或 Sorry, you can't. 一般不说 No, you may not.

2) paper, water, tea, bread, ink 等词是不可数名词，没有复数形式，前面也不能用不定冠词 a (an)。在表示数量时，可以和一些表示单位的词组连用。例如：

a piece of bread 一片面包

two cups of tea 两杯茶

three glasses of water 三杯水

four bottles of ink 四瓶墨水

7. Thanks. 谢谢。

thanks 在这里用作名词，也可以说 Many thanks. 意思与 Thank you. 相同。从语气上来说，thanks 比 thank you 要随便一些。

8. Excuse me! 对不起！

1) 这是一句客套话，常用于要离去、打搅别人或表示异议等场合。例如：

Excuse me, Mr Smith. May I ask you a question? 对不起，史密斯先生。我可以问你一个问题吗？（打搅别人）

Excuse me, but I don't think you're right. 对不起, 我认为你不对。(表示异议)

2) I'm sorry. 也可以表示“对不起, 请原谅”的意思, 但在用法上跟 Excuse me 有所区别。I'm sorry 常用于表示遗憾或做错事情后的歉意。例如:

Sorry, Mr Robert. I can't go to the office today. 对不起, 罗伯特先生。今天我不能去上班。

I'm sorry I'm late. 对不起, 我迟到了。

9. There's a third boy. 还有第三个男孩。

在序数词前一般要加定冠词 the, 但有时可加不定冠词 a (an), 表示“再一”或“又一”的意思。例如:

Let me read the text a second time. 让我再读一遍课文。

10. Oh, this is too small. 啊, 这太小了!

too 在此句中是“太”的意思。可以跟下面的说法作比较。

This is so small. 这真小。

This is very small. 这很小。

练 习

一、听力部分

1. 根据听到的内容, 选择正确答案:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| () 1) A. glass | B. guess | C. class |
| () 2) A. team | B. term | C. them |
| () 3) A. tall | B. ball | C. call |
| () 4) A. big | B. bad | C. bed |
| () 5) A. look | B. book | C. cook |
| () 6) A. short | B. sit | C. skirt |

() 7) A. same

B. game

C. him

() 8) A. late

B. let

C. little

2. 听写对话:

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

二、书面部分

1. 看图回答下列问题:

A. 1) How many people
can you see in the
picture?



2) What are they do-
ing now?

B. 1) Does Li Ming go to
school on foot?



2) Does Wang Ying go
to school on foot?



2. 选择正确答案:

- () 1) Our teacher has our names _____ a piece of paper.
A. over B. with C. of D. on
- () 2) Two boys are doing their homework. _____ boy is playing.
A. One third B. A three
C. An third D. The third
- () 3) Now let _____ open the window.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- () 4) --- May I borrow a ruler ?
--- Certainly. _____.
A. You are here B. Here are you
C. Here you are D. You are there
- () 5) I don't like this bike. I like a red _____.
A. bikes B. one bike C. ones D. one
- () 6) Lucy and Lily _____.
A. look like same B. like same
C. look the same D. look same
- () 7) Mr Green is their new teacher _____.
A. in this term B. on this term
C. the term D. this term
- () 8) Would you like _____?
A. to have piece of paper
B. have some pieces of paper
C. to have a piece of paper
D. have a piece of paper

3. 看图完成对话:



Jim: Who is the woman over _____?

Sue: That's Bill's mother.

Jim: And who is that man behind her?

Sue: That's Bill's brother. His _____ is Mike.

Jim: And who _____ those people over there?

Sue: _____ are Bill's friends.

Jim: _____ you know Bill's uncle?

Sue: No, I don't. I know his mother and his _____.

But I don't know his uncle.

Jim: His uncle's name is Sam. He's an English
_____. He teaches us _____.

4. 用所给单词的适当形式填空:

1) This is your ruler. That is _____. (I)

2) I'm just going out to do some _____. (shop)

3) Our teacher asks us to come to school _____ next
time. (early)

4) Do you have two _____ of paper in your desk?
(piece)

5) He studies English, but I study _____. (Japan)

6) He is making some _____. (cake)

His mother is making some _____. (bread)

5. 将下列句子译成英语:

1) 你迟到了, 下次早一点来。

2) 对不起, 我可以借你的钢笔吗?

3) 这把尺太短了。谁有一把长点儿的?

4) ——你叫什么名字?

——我叫王芳。

5) 那位新来的老师正在黑板上写字。

6) 你们班有多少学生?

6. 阅读下面的短文并做后面的题目, 在四个答案中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案:

My name is Tom Read and I'm an English teacher. I have a brother. His name is Mike Read. He's a policeman. I have a sister. She is a driver. We call her Ann.

We have breakfast at home. Usually, I have a light breakfast, but my brother has a big breakfast. Ann has only

a glass of milk.

I usually leave the house at eight fifty in the morning and go to work at nine o'clock. I work at school. I work hard all morning and go for lunch at about twelve thirty. I come back home at five forty five. My sister comes back earlier. My brother is often late. He's too busy.

() 1) What am I?

- A. I am a student. B. I am a Tom Read.
C. I am a teacher. D. I am a worker.

() 2) What is my sister's name?

- A. Her name is Mike.
B. Her name is Tom.
C. Her name is Read.
D. Her name is Ann Read.

() 3) Where do we usually have our breakfast?

- A. At school. B. At home.
C. Under the tree. D. Outside.

() 4) I go to work ____.

- A. at school B. in the factory
C. in the shop D. in a hospital

() 5) My brother often comes back late because

- ____.
A. he is lazy(懒)
B. he works hard
C. he often does some shopping
D. he likes to stay at school

Unit Two

注 释

1. How do you come to school? 你是怎样上学的?

1) how 是疑问副词, 作“怎样”、“怎么”解, 表示方式或方法。又如:

How does he do it? 他是怎样做的?

2) come (go) to school 是“来(去)学校上课”或“来(去)上学”。它与 be at school 的区别是: be at school 是表示某某“在上学”或某某“是学生了”。前者指动作, 而后者则是指一种状态。例如:

She is at school. 她在上学。

Let's go to school. 让我们去上学吧。

2. I usually come by bus. What about you? 我平常乘公共汽车上学, 你呢?

What about...? 是“……怎么样?”的意思, 主要用于征求意见或询问消息、情况等。例如:

I'm twelve years old. What about you? 我十二岁, 你呢?

Your brother is a doctor. What about your sister? 你哥哥是医生, 你姐姐呢?

3. Morning, Mr Wu! 吴先生, 你早!

1) Morning 是招呼用语。这里省略了 good, 意思与 Good

morning 相同。用 Morning 时语气较为随便，而 Good morning 则用于比较客气的场合。

2) 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。要注意: Miss 是对未婚妇女的称呼, Ms 用于对婚姻状况不明的女子姓名前。

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

这是一个否定疑问句, 常用于表示惊异、责难、建议或看法等。这类疑问句有下面两种形式:

Isn't she a teacher? } 她不是教师吗?
Is she not a teacher? }

Haven't you any sisters? } 你没有姐妹吗?
Have you not any sisters? }

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。

在回答这类问句时, 英语用 Yes 或 No 与汉语用肯定词或否定词的习惯不同。试比较:

——Don't you know English? 你不懂英语吗?

——Yes, I do. 不, 我懂。

(——No, I don't. 是的, 我不懂。)

5. Oh dear! 哎呀!(天哪!)

这个感叹词主要表示惊奇、伤心、焦急等感情。常用的感叹词还有:

Oh 哦, 啊 (表示惊奇、痛苦等)

ah 啊, 呀 (表示惊奇、高兴等)

hello(hallo, hullo) 喂 (表示问候或引起注意)

hey 嘿, 喂 (表示惊奇或引起注意)

hi 喂 (表示问候或引起注意)

well 喔, 好吧 (表示惊奇、慰藉等)

there 好啦, 你瞧 (表示安慰或引起注意)

6. And the air today is nice and clean. 今天的空气爽快而洁净。

and 放在句首的作用是承上启下, 使上下文的联系更紧密。

7. What time do you usually have your meals? 你通常什么时候吃饭?

meal 是“一餐(顿)饭”的意思。如要说得具体一些, 可用 breakfast (早餐), lunch (中餐), supper (晚餐)。另一个词 dinner 是指“正餐”或“宴会”, 可以在中午吃, 也可以在晚上吃。“吃饭”的“吃”, 在口语中常用 have 或 take; 也可以用 eat, 但不普遍。

练 习

一、听力部分

1. 根据听到的内容, 选择正确答案:

() 1) We can see _____ ships in the river.

A. eighty B. eighteen C. eight

() 2) The old man has a nice _____.

A. bird B. boat C. bed

() 3) Do you like _____?

A. talking B. walking C. watching

() 4) In this shop, you can buy _____.

A. rulers, pencils and knives