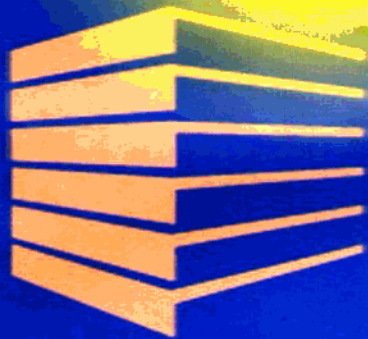




九年义务教育 **初中英语**

第二册 (下)

# 新视



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## 前 言

21 世纪到来了！我们以这套《初中英语新视窗》奉献给广大的初中同学，祝愿同学们透过“视窗”看世界，欣赏美妙的故事，学习地道精彩的语言。

英语已成为举世公认的“国际语言”，在全世界使用范围最广，国际交流中最常用。然而，由于汉语属于汉藏语系，而英语则属于印欧语系日耳曼分支，两种语言之间差异太大，使我国的青少年学习英语时，在发音、拼写、词汇、语法等诸多方面碰到不少困难，因此，编写一本生动、有趣的辅导读物，唤起他们学习英语的激情，同时又对他们的学习方法加以点拨，指点迷津，便是我们外语教育工作者的一大任务。

我们认为，编写出一套科学性和实用性有机结合，学生自己喜欢读而不是教师强迫他们看的辅导读物，其实正是在“减负”中我们应该做的事，这便是《初中英语新视窗》诞生的缘由。

为方便同学们系统学习，使同学们在课堂以外能够活化“九义”英语教材，《初中英语新视窗》采用了单元同步形式。可以说，这套书立足于“九义”教材，但绝非简单的重复，而是教材的拓展和延伸。我们不妨看看这套书的主要板块吧。

**活用重点** 夯实语言基础。针对单元中语言的重点、难点、疑点逐一解析，例句简洁、地道、实用。学习这部分的关键是活用，旨在刺激与促使学生大胆地去读、去想、去写，让知识的每一道闸门都向他们打开，鼓励他们冲向知识的海洋。

**基础训练** 知识与方法互补。形式多样的练习来源于课文，又在课文的基础上有所变通。我们的目的是不但要帮助同学们巩固课堂上所学的知识，还要帮助同学们逐步提高判断识别能力，对学过的知识真正做到举一反三，活学活用。

**发展训练** 加大力度，关注提高。这一部分的习题从题型设计到练习内容都侧重于读、写、译综合能力的培养，适当加深加宽语言基础知识。其中“阅读小点拨”侧重于传授方法，文后的点评简明精当，对提高阅读实效大有裨益。要学好英语，阅读能力的培养和训练是重中

之重。一个不会读、读不会的学生是写不好英语作文的,也是说不出地道的英语的,听的能力也会大打折扣。至于会读、读会,对一个初中学生来说,一是要从阅读各种文体的短文,尤其是从阅读生动、形象、趣味浓厚的小故事开始;二是要有得当的方法指导。毕竟“授人以鱼”只能解一时之困,而“授人以渔”才能让人享用终生。由于“发展训练”部分难度加大,同学们可以根据自己的情况对习题作取舍。

**单元加油站** 关注学习反馈。每个“单元加油站”都是围绕学过的两个单元内容展开的,通过自测题,同学们可以自己找出学习上的薄弱环节,从而及时加以弥补。“加油站”的自测题形式多样,与中考题型相辅相成,内容丰富而又与教学大纲环环相扣。它既是对所学过的前两个单元知识的总结,也是即将开始学习的下两个单元的前奏,是“温故而知新”的最好体现。

**期中/期末测试题** 为同学们准备段考或期考而设,测试题的题型与中考题型基本一致。我们并非对同学们施加压力,让同学们逐步养成一个良好的学习习惯才是我们的初衷。充足的心理准备和模拟的实战演习有助于同学们的正常发挥和出色表现。

好了,祝同学们学习英语成功!

广西教育出版社的编辑同志为这套书的出版做了许多工作,我们在此表示感谢。限于编者的水平,加上编写时间仓促,缺点和错误在所难免,敬请各方面专家、学者以及中学英语教师和学生不吝指正。

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# Unit 15

## What do people eat?

### 人们都吃些什么?

#### 活用重点



1. They eat a lot of potatoes in England. So do we.  
在英国,他们吃很多马铃薯。我们也是。  
So do we. 是个倒装句,so 概括前面所说的人或事。其句型是:so + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语。如: They watched TV last night. So did we. (他们昨晚看电视,我们也是。)
2. Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?  
你愿意今晚和我一起吃饭吗?  
Would you like to do sth.? 用以询问或征求对方的意见,表示“你愿意……吗?”而 Would you like sth.? 是用来招呼客人的礼貌用语,意为“你想要吃/喝……吗?”
3. Could you pass me the cheese, please?  
请你把奶酪递给我好吗?  
pass sb. sth. /pass sth. to sb. 均为“把某物传递给某人”之意。如: Pass me the newspaper. (把报纸递给我。)
4. The cakes taste good.  
这蛋糕真好吃。  
taste“尝”、“品尝”,常用作系动词,其后接形容词作表语。类似用法的还有 look (看), sound (听), smell (闻), feel (摸) 等表示感觉的动词。如: The flower smells nice. (这花很香。)
5. Either my father or my mother cooks dinner  
either...or...用于表示在两者中任选一个,意为“或者……或者……”。当连接两个

on weekdays.

在工作日,要么是我父亲做饭,要么是我母亲做饭。

主语时,谓语应与后面的那个主语在人称和数上保持一致。如: Either you or I am right. (要是你对,要是我对。)

6. Neither dad nor my brother helps.  
爸爸和哥哥都不帮忙。

neither...nor...意为“既不……也不……”,有“两者都不……”的含义。当连接两个主语时,谓语应与后面的那个主语在人称和数上保持一致。如: She can neither sing nor dance. (她不会唱歌,也不会跳舞。)

7. I like Chinese tea without anything in it.  
我喜欢中国清茶,里面什么也不放。

without anything in it = with nothing in it 意为“里面什么也不放”。“with + 名词 + 介词短语”结构在句中可作定语或状语。如: She left home with tears in her eyes. (她眼含泪水离开了家。)另: Chinese tea (中国茉莉花茶), English tea (英国红茶), green tea (绿茶) 和 black tea (红茶)。

8. May I take your order now?  
您现在可以点菜了吗?

这句话是饭店服务员招呼客人时的礼貌用语。order 有“订货”、“订购”之意。如: We gave our order to the waiter. (我们把点的东西告诉服务员了。)

9. China is very famous for its food in the world.  
中国食品在世界上很有名。

形容词短语 be famous for 意为“因……而出名”。如: China is famous for its china. (中国的瓷器很有名。)而 be famous as 指“作为……而得名”。如: Lu Xun was famous as a writer. (鲁迅是一位著名的作家。)

## 基础训练



一、从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏意思相同或相近的项。

## A

- ( ) 1. take a seat  
 ( ) 2. different  
 ( ) 3. agree  
 ( ) 4. a few  
 ( ) 5. something else  
 ( ) 6. favorite  
 ( ) 7. a bit of  
 ( ) 8. home making  
 ( ) 9. prefer...to...  
 ( ) 10. hamburger

## B

- a. a little  
 b. a kind of American fast food  
 c. say yes  
 d. like...better than...  
 e. sit down  
 f. not many  
 g. best liked or enjoyed  
 h. not the same  
 i. another/other thing(s)  
 j. food cooked at home

## 二、选择填空。

- ( ) 1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in the bag.  
 A. are                      B. is                      C. have                      D. has
- ( ) 2. What's the \_\_\_\_\_ food in China?  
 A. popular                      B. most popular  
 C. favorite                      D. most favorite
- ( ) 3. —Do you think every child likes ice cream?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Yes, I think so                      B. Yes, I agree with you  
 C. Yes, I am afraid so                      D. All the above
- ( ) 4. Either my father or my mother \_\_\_\_\_ come to the school meeting.  
 A. shall                      B. is going to  
 C. are going to                      D. /
- ( ) 5. We would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner.  
 A. something English                      B. English something  
 C. anything English                      D. English anything
- ( ) 6. Can you see the man \_\_\_\_\_ a funny hat on his head?  
 A. has                      B. have                      C. wear                      D. with
- ( ) 7. I often help my mother \_\_\_\_\_ the room on Sundays.  
 A. clean                      B. cleans                      C. cleaning                      D. to cleaning



( ) 8. —I am going to do some shopping for supper. Where can I get my things?

—In \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a food shop

B. a book shop

C. a fruit shop

D. a clothes shop

( ) 9. He has few pens in his bag, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. does he

B. doesn't he

C. has he

D. hasn't he

( ) 10. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

A. over

B. above

C. on

D. next

### 三、用适当的介词填空。

1. I'm hungry. I would like some bread \_\_\_\_\_ butter.

2. Help yourself \_\_\_\_\_ some fish, please.

3. Do you often help your parents \_\_\_\_\_ housework?

4. Can I sit \_\_\_\_\_ the window? I want to look at the cloud.

5. —What is Guilin famous \_\_\_\_\_?

—Oh, its beautiful Li River.

6. Do you agree \_\_\_\_\_ what I say?

7. I was worried \_\_\_\_\_ my examination.

### 四、完成含有 take 的动词短语,使句子意思完整。

1. Take the second \_\_\_\_\_ on the right and you can see the book shop.

2. The bell rings. Let's take a \_\_\_\_\_ now.

3. May I take your \_\_\_\_\_ now, gentleman?

4. The meeting will begin soon. Please take your \_\_\_\_\_ and be quiet.

5. I often take a \_\_\_\_\_ after supper.

## 发展训练



### 一、同义句转换。

1. You are not a teacher. You are not a student.

- You are \_\_\_\_\_ a student \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
2. Lucy can speak French. Kate can speak French, too.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ Kate can speak French.
3. John does well in math.  
John is \_\_\_\_\_ math.
4. We have lunch in the middle of the day.  
We have lunch \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I like Chinese food best of all.  
Chinese food is my \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. You must do your homework more \_\_\_\_\_ (care) than before.
2. Neither of us \_\_\_\_\_ (have) this kind of fish.
3. Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ (something) else?
4. This dictionary is very \_\_\_\_\_ (use) for you to learn Chinese.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (ten) month of a year is October.
6. Help \_\_\_\_\_ (you) to some fish, Dick.
7. Tom left us at the first \_\_\_\_\_ (cross).

## 三、根据所给汉语完成句子。

1. 世界上哪种食物最受欢迎?  
Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ food in the world?
2. ——我最喜欢吃中国菜。  
——我也是。  
——Chinese food is my favorite.  
——So \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 请把胡椒递给我。  
Please \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 父亲或母亲在星期天带我去麦当劳。  
Either father \_\_\_\_\_ mother \_\_\_\_\_ me to the McDonald's on Sundays.
5. 这首乐曲听起来很美。  
This tune \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 四、阅读理解。

Very few people were coming to eat at the White Rose Restaurant (餐厅), and its owner didn't know what to do. The food in his restaurant was cheap and good, but nobody seemed to want to eat there.

Then the owner did something. It changed all that, and in a few weeks his restaurant was always full of men with their lady friends. Whenever a gentleman came in with a lady, a smiling waiter gave each of them a beautiful menu. The menus looked exactly(正好) the same on the outside. The menu in the man's hand gave the correct price for each dish and each bottle of wine, while the menu in the lady's hand gave a much higher price. So when the man calmly(平静地) ordered dish after dish, the woman thought that the price was so high, but her friend was really generous(慷慨).

Judge if the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

- ( ) 1. The food in the White Rose Restaurant was delicious but expensive.
- ( ) 2. In a few weeks the restaurant was full of old men and children.
- ( ) 3. The food in this restaurant changed.
- ( ) 4. Gentlemen always came to eat in this restaurant with their girl friends.
- ( ) 5. The price of the dish was much lower than the woman thought.

**阅读小点拨:**一个创新的思想火花有时会照亮通向成功的道路。饭菜美、价格低本是白玫瑰餐厅的一大优点,但却客人稀少,怎么办?聪明的老板在菜单上做文章,使女士产生错觉,觉得男士很慷慨大方;而男士又因付钱少,捡了个便宜,还讨得女士的欢心。于是餐厅生意火爆,青年男女蜂拥而至,好不热闹!如果你细读短文中有“The menu in the man's hand”与“the menu in the lady's hand”那个较长的句子,对文后的5个判断题也就胸有成竹了。

**五、连句:**用 either...or, neither...nor 和 both...and 分别完成下列句子。

1. Mary, Mike, study German at school.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ German at school.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ German at school.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ German at school.

2. a bus, a van, take the sportsmen to the stadium.

\_\_\_\_\_ a bus \_\_\_\_\_ a van \_\_\_\_\_ the sportsmen to the stadium.

\_\_\_\_\_ a bus \_\_\_\_\_ a van \_\_\_\_\_ the sportsmen to the stadium.

\_\_\_\_\_ a bus \_\_\_\_\_ a van \_\_\_\_\_ the sportsmen to the stadium.

3. You, I, be going to do some drawings for the wall newspaper.

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ going to do some drawings for the wall newspaper.

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ going to do some drawings for the wall newspaper.

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ going to do some drawings for the wall newspaper.

4. Father, Mother, go to the party, last Saturday.

\_\_\_\_\_ Father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last Saturday.

\_\_\_\_\_ Father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last Saturday.

\_\_\_\_\_ Father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last Saturday.

5. Wang, Zhang, clean the classroom on Fridays.

\_\_\_\_\_ Wang \_\_\_\_\_ Zhang \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom on Fridays.

\_\_\_\_\_ Wang \_\_\_\_\_ Zhang \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom on Fridays.

\_\_\_\_\_ Wang \_\_\_\_\_ Zhang \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom on Fridays.

# 知识小百科



## 你爱吃的蔬菜水果

我们的生活离不开蔬菜和水果。可是,你知道多少它们的英文名称呢? 现在我们把常见的蔬菜和水果的中英文汇总如下,希望对同学们学习英语有所帮助。

cabbage(卷心菜)	apple(苹果)
carrot(胡萝卜)	banana(香蕉)
celery(芹菜)	cherry(樱桃)
Chinese cabbage(白菜)	date(枣)
green onion(小葱)	grape(葡萄)
green pepper(青辣椒)	grapefruit(柚子)
leek(韭菜)	lemon(柠檬)
tomato(西红柿)	lichee/litchi(荔枝)
mushroom(蘑菇)	longan(龙眼)
onion(洋葱)	mango(芒果)
pea(豌豆)	orange(橘)
pepper(胡椒)	peach(桃子)
potato(土豆)	pear(梨)
pumpkin(南瓜)	pineapple(菠萝)
white gourd(冬瓜)	plum(李子)
bitter gourd(苦瓜)	melon(甜瓜)
cucumber(黄瓜)	watermelon(西瓜)

# Unit 16

What a good, kind girl!

多么善良的好姑娘!

## 活用重点



1. You can't miss it.

你不会找不到的。

miss 在句中的意思是“未能看见(听见/明白)”。如: I'm sorry. I miss what you said. (对不起,我没听懂你的话。)此外,miss 还有“想念”之意。

2. Go on until you reach the end.

一直走到尽头。

go on (继续走,一直往前走), on 是副词,意为“继续”。如: read on (继续读), work on (继续工作), walk on (继续走)。until 是连词,也可用作介词,其后可接表示时间的从句或某一具体时间,意为“直到……”、“直到……为止”。如: I waited until they came. (我一直等到他们来。)

3. What a good, kind girl!

多么善良的好姑娘啊!

kind 作形容词时意思是“友好的”、“亲切的”。如: be kind to sb. (对某人友善)。另外,它还可用作名词,表示“种类”,常用搭配有 a kind of (一种), all kinds of (各种各样的)。

4. What's the matter?

您怎么了?

这是一句礼貌用语,用来询问对方碰到什么麻烦或者身体哪里不舒服,与 What's wrong with you? 意思相似。

5. He's sick in hospital.

be in hospital 表示“(生病)住院”,而

他生病住院了。

be in a/the hospital 指的是“住在医院”或“在医院工作”, go to hospital 指“去医院看病”。如: I go to the hospital to see him. (我去医院看望他。)

6. At the end of the road you'll see the hospital.

在路的尽头,你就能看见医院。

at the end of... (在……的末端/结尾)既可表示时间的终点,也可表示某物如道路的尽头。如: At the end of this year my sister will be ten years old. (到今年年底我妹妹就满 10 岁了。)

7. It may be in your desk.

它可能在你的书桌里。

情态动词 may 在此句中表示猜测,有“可能”、“或许”之意。它与 maybe 的意思相近,在同义句中可互换,但应注意结构上的差异。如: Maybe it is in your room. / It may be in your room. (它可能在你的房里。)

8. She... started to make her way back to the restaurant.

她……开始返回餐馆。

make one's way to 意为“往……走”、“朝……前进”。如: I want to make my way back home now. (我现在想回家了。)而 make way for sb. 则表示“给某人让路”。

## 基础训练



### 一、根据句意,补全单词。

1. I enjoy watching football games on TV very much. What is your f \_\_\_\_\_ television program?
2. Go a \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge, you'll find a shop.
3. Amy was too short to r \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the shelf.
4. You can drink all kinds of coffee in this c \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I borrowed some books from the l \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The teacher will wait for us at the c \_\_\_\_\_ of the street.

7. Lily often helps others, what a k \_\_\_\_\_ girl she is!

## 二、选择填空。

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the street, there is a toy shop.  
A. At the end of                      B. In the end of  
C. On the end of                      D. By the end of
- ( ) 2. You \_\_\_\_\_ take my seat. I am leaving now.  
A. will                      B. can                      C. must                      D. should
- ( ) 3. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the No. 6 bus to the zoo.  
A. take                      B. get                      C. by                      D. go
- ( ) 4. The post office is one hundred meters away on the right. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. see                      B. notice                      C. miss                      D. find
- ( ) 5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ from our school to the park.  
A. ten minutes' walk                      B. ten minute's walk  
C. ten minutes' walks                      D. ten minutes walk
- ( ) 6. It \_\_\_\_\_ you ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus stop.  
A. takes; walk                      B. to take; walks  
C. takes; to walk                      D. takes; walking
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the matter with your foot? Can you stand up?  
A. Where's                      B. Who's                      C. What's                      D. When's
- ( ) 8. It was a fine day today. Jenny was on her way \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to the cinema                      B. to the home  
C. to the cinemas                      D. to the film
- ( ) 9. We heard the girl \_\_\_\_\_ in the next door.  
A. singing                      B. sings                      C. sang                      D. singed
- ( ) 10. If you want that book, you must get there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in time                      B. at time  
C. by the time                      D. at some time

## 三、用正确的情态动词填空。

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ thank your parents for their love.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you, sir?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you sing English songs?



4. Li Hua isn't in the classroom. He \_\_\_\_\_ go to the library.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ I use your bike?

6. I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ be a little late.

#### 四、用句中画线单词的反义词填空。

1. I'm not free this weekend. Instead, I'm quite \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The church is not on the right, but on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the building.

3. People in different countries don't have the \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of food.

4. This bottle is empty. Can you give me a \_\_\_\_\_ one?

5. The girl is not strong. In fact, she is quite \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Please don't be late for the meeting, get to the meeting room \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Cheng Hong is a country girl while Han Meimei is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl.

## 发展训练

#### 一、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. It's easy to get \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) in a big city like Shanghai.

2. Liu Yang reads most \_\_\_\_\_ (care) in our class.

3. Mr Brown lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ (two) floor of this building.

4. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) hard now. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) home right now.

5. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) next Sunday, we will go for a picnic.

6. They are talking \_\_\_\_\_ (happy).

7. I would like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) skating with you tomorrow.

#### 二、同义句转换。

1. The rain was very heavy yesterday.

It \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

2. Turn left at the second turning.