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创新设计

于艳秀 编著

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人 生 抢 滩

初中阶段的学习对于学生们来说是非常重要的,这个阶段的学习好坏,将关系到以后高中、大学的学习,甚至于影响一个人的一生。所以,对这一阶段的学习,必须予以充分的重视,清醒地认识初中阶段学习的重要性。

为了帮助学生学好初中课程,为下一阶段的学习打下坚实的基础,并在有限的时间内熟练掌握教材知识,我们组织工作在教育一线、具有丰富教学经验的教师及教研人员编写了本套丛书。在帮助学生熟悉教材内容的基础上,教给学生们学习的方法,提高学生认识问题与解决问题的能力。以适应素质教育发展的需要,全面提高学生的综合能力,培养新世纪的一代新人。

本丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学,五个科目共计 12 本。每种书的体例如下:

□□□◇ 考点聚焦

归纳每单元的知识点、重点、难点及最近三年的考试点。

□□□◇ 思维启迪

根据教育部新大纲的要求,在题型设计上,突出了阅读能力、写作能力、听说能力、动手能力和综合解决问题能力的训练。例题既突出同步特点,又建立题型框架;涵盖近三年的中考题型。

□□□◇ 思维迁移

对各种题型进行原型训练和变式强化,巩固题型框架。

□□□◇ 能力拓展

在基本题型框架的基础上,用同类或相近题型进行统觉训练。用题型的伸延和一题多解进行综合解题能力的培养。

□□□◇新难题型

对易错、易混的典型例题加以分析,尤其注重对中考热点题、压轴题的剖析,从而培养学生思维向广度和深度拓展,提高学生的应变能力。

最后附有参考答案,便于学生自检自测。

本套丛书由于学科不同,故在体例上也略有差异,但基本没有违背编写宗旨。

由于编著者水平有限,书中难免存在不足,欢迎广大读者批评指正,我们将根据您的建议予以修订,使之更具有实用性。

文 峰



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Unit15 What do people eat?

☞ 考点聚焦

【知识点】

一、四会 掌握单词表中黑体字部分生词
认读其他生词

二、词组

in the cupboard	在碗橱里	on the table	在桌子上
pass sb. sth.	递给某人某物	just a little	只是一点点
in the world	在世界上	fast food	快餐
hot food	辣的食物	fish and chips	鱼和薯条
paper bags	纸袋	on the road	在路上
different tastes	不同的口味	be good for	对……有益
feed tired	感到疲倦	keep...clean	保持……干净
make sb. laugh	让某人发笑	on weekdays	在工作日里
at the weekend	在周末	do some housework	做家务
feed animals	喂动物	do farm work	干农活
agree with	同意某人的看法	be ready	准备好了
take a seat	坐下	take away food	可带走的熟食
home cooking	家常做法	by the window	在窗户旁边
take your order	听您的吩咐	be famous for	因……而闻名

三、句型及交际用语

So do we. 我们也是。

Help oneself to... 随便吃……,请自用……

Do you agree? 你同意吗?

No, I don't really agree. 不,我实在不能同意。

Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays.

在平日里不是我爸爸就是我妈妈做饭。

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

Why don't men do a bit of housework? 男人们为什么不做点儿家务呢?



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With sugar and milk? 加牛奶和糖吗?

I like Chinese tea without anything in it. 我喜欢中国清茶。

【重难点】

1. 简单句的五种基本句型

- ① Subject + Intransitive Verb (主语 + 不及物动词)
- ② Subject + Transitive Verb + Object (主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语)
- ③ Subject + Link Verb + Predicative (主语 + 连系动词 + 表语)
- ④ Subject + Transitive Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语)
- ⑤ Subject + Transitive Verb + Object + Complement (主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语)

2. 邀请及应答

Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't.

3. 同意与不同意

Yes, I think so. No, I don't think so.

Yes, I agree. No, I don't really agree.

I really can't agree.

【考试点】

- 1. —They eat a lot of potatoes. 他们吃大量的土豆。
—So do we. 我们也是。

①为了避免和前一句话的内容重复,英语中习惯用一种倒装的省略句即:“So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”用于肯定句。其中So为副词,意思是“也是如此”即表示某人也有前边说的情况。So后边的be, have等助动词或情态动词则代替前一句话的全部内容,而不再重复,人称和数与省略句的主语一致,时态与前一句相同,主语要重复。

例如:a. Mr Green is an English teacher. So am I.

格林先生是一位英语教师。我也是。

b. My brother likes swimming. So do I.

我哥哥喜欢游泳。我也是。

②注意此句型与非倒装句式So + 主语 + 谓语的差别。

在陈述句式中so表示“于是,果然”

例如:I want to sing loudly. So I do.

我想大声地唱出来。于是我就唱了。

Is your pen on the floor? So it is.

你的钢笔在地板上吗?它果然在这儿。

2. Help yourself to some soup. 请随便喝点儿汤吧。此处 to 为介词,后面接食物名称,表示随便吃/用……,to 前用反身代词。

例如: Help yourselves to some cakes, children.

孩子们,自己拿点点心吃吧。

3. People usually buy it in a fish and chip shop.

人们通常到鱼和薯条店去买。

fish and chips 是一种流行的快餐名称, chips 始终用复数形式。但此处这一名词词组做了 shop 的定语,所以用了单数形式,而它直接做店名时仍然用复数。

例如: Can you see the sign of "Fish and Chips"?

I think it's a fish and chip shop.

你看见那块“鱼和炸薯条”的招牌了吗?我想那是一家鱼和薯条店。

4. Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays. 在平日里,不是我爸爸就是我妈妈做饭。

此处 either 做连词与 or 连用表示“不是…就是”,“或者…或者……”。连接主语时,谓语动词应与 or 后面的主语保持一致。

例如: Either he or I am wrong. 要么他要么我是错的。

另外, either 还有其他的词性和用法。

如①作副词,用于否定句的句尾加强语气,作“也”讲。

I don't know him, either. 我也不认识他。

②作形容词,指两者中任一。

Sit on either side. 随便坐哪一边都可以。

修饰名词时,前面不用物主代词,指示代词或定冠词。

可以说 either pen,但不能说 the either pen 或 either my pen.

③作代词,指两者中任何一个,作主语、宾语等。作主语时谓语动词用单数,可以单独使用,也可以和 of 连用,of 后接复数名词,名词前要用一个物主代词,指示代词或定冠词。

Either (of the answers) is right. 两个答案都是对的。

He knows Tom and Jim, but he doesn't like either (of the two boys).

他认识汤姆和吉姆,但他不喜欢任何一个。

5. Neither dad nor my brother helps.



爸爸和哥哥都不帮忙。

- ①neither 为 either 的反义词,意为“(两者)都不”。与 nor 连用,表示“既不……也不……”。连接主语时,动词和靠近它的主语,即 nor 后的主语在人称和数上保持一致。

例如:Neither Lucy nor Lily is going to play basketball.

露西和莉莉都不打算去打篮球。

He likes neither apples nor pears.

他既不喜欢苹果也不喜欢梨。

(苹果和梨他都不喜欢。)

- ②neither 作代词,“两者都不”在句中作主语或作形容词修饰主语的名词时,谓语动词用单数形式。

例如:Neither sentence is correct.

两个句子哪个都不对。

Neither of them was in good health.

他们两人身体的都不好。

- ③neither 作连词,“也不”放在句首,表示前面否定内容也适用于另一个人(或事物),句子要倒装,其句型为:neither + be/have/情态动词… + 主语。

例如:I didn't go home;neither did he.

我没回家,他也没回。

I wasn't in Paris;neither were they.

我没在巴黎,他们也没在。

6. With sugar and milk? 加糖和牛奶吗?

with 表示“加入…,含有…,带有…”的意思,如:

mooncakes with nuts in them 里面带果仁的月饼

Chinese tea with nothing in it 中国清茶

with + 名词 + 介词短语这种结构在句中既可作定语,也可以作状语。

例如:You can see a hill with many trees on it.

你能看见一座长着很多树的小山。

思维启迪

例 1 —1. Mary and her parents went to Beijing last summer.

A. So does Jim.

B. So was Jim.



- C. So did Jim. D. So Jim did.

【评析】答案 C

命题目的:考查 So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语句式。

解题关键:正确判断谓语动词的词性,并注意时态。

错解剖析:对助动词和 be 的应用场合不明确,或未考虑时态。

【同类变式】

—Li Mu was ill yesterday.

- A. So did Susan. B. So was the twins.
C. So does Susan. D. So were the twins.

(D)

例 2 —Maybe Li Ping was in the office.

- A. So did he. B. So he was.
C. So was he. D. So he did.

【评析】答案 B

命题目的:考查 So 引导的两种句式的区分。

解题关键:正确掌握两种句式的区别,见考试点 1。

错解剖析:错误理解运用两种句式。

【同类变式】

—I think he may know.

- A. So may he. B. So he may.
C. So he does. D. So he knows.

(C)

例 3 —If you don't go, I shall not, _____.

- A. too B. either C. also D. neither

【评析】答案 B

命题目的:考查 either 用法的掌握。

解题关键:全面了解和掌握 either 的用法,见考试点 4。

错解剖析:未考虑到肯定句与否定句的差别,或把 either, neither 混淆。

【同类变式】

① He sat in the car with a policeman on _____ side of him.

- A. each a B. both C. either D. neither

(C)

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Unit 15

② Either my father or my brothers _____ coming.

A. is B. are C. will D. was (B)

③ 改错—Do you speak either English nor French?

A B

—I'm sorry, I don't speak either.

C D

(B, or)

思维迁移

I 语音

(A) 找出划线部分的读音不同的选项

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>k</u> itchen | B. <u>p</u> epper | C. <u>c</u> inema | D. <u>c</u> ollege |
| () 2. A. <u>e</u> ither | B. <u>n</u> either | C. <u>t</u> ie | D. <u>f</u> ield |
| () 3. A. <u>s</u> poon | B. <u>u</u> nderstood | C. <u>b</u> edroom | D. <u>c</u> ook |
| () 4. A. <u>p</u> ea | B. <u>s</u> eem | C. <u>c</u> heese | D. <u>h</u> ealth |
| () 5. A. <u>w</u> orkplace | B. <u>o</u> rd <u>r</u> | C. <u>f</u> ork | D. <u>n</u> or |
| () 6. A. <u>f</u> amous | B. <u>d</u> elicious | C. <u>d</u> angerous | D. <u>m</u> outh |
| () 7. A. <u>I</u> taly | B. <u>p</u> izza | C. <u>c</u> abbage | D. <u>I</u> ndian |
| () 8. A. <u>l</u> arge | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>p</u> opular | D. <u>s</u> imilar |
| () 9. A. <u>b</u> eer | B. <u>n</u> ear | C. <u>d</u> eer | D. <u>b</u> ear |
| () 10. A. <u>b</u> utter | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>c</u> upboard | D. <u>b</u> ut |

(B) 根据所给音标及句意填入所缺的词

1. Could you show me the _____, Bill? /bil/
2. _____ are from Italy. /i' tæliənz/
3. It _____ that basketball is more popular. /si:mz/
4. Please don't _____ at others. /la:f/
5. We can't live _____ water. /wi'ðaut/
6. You mustn't put the soap into your _____. /su:p/
7. Chinese food has different _____. /'teists/
8. _____ he nor I am a teacher. /'naidə/
9. May I take your _____ now? /'ɔ:də/
10. I like _____ better than butter. /tʃi:z/

II 词汇

(A) 英汉词组互译

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. home cooking | 6. 因...而有名的 |
| 2. agree with | 7. 各种各样的 |
| 3. different tastes | 8. 坐下,就座 |
| 4. on weekdays | 9. 快餐 |
| 5. fish and chips | 10. 既不……也不…… |

(B) 用所给词的正确形式填空

- Dumplings are _____ food in China. (popular)
- John is a _____ in this restaurant. (wait)
- I often hear her _____ in the room. (laugh)
- I _____ some fish and chips by myself yesterday. (make)
- There is a _____. Please _____ down. (sit)
- You can find people _____ hamburgers everywhere. (eat)
- I _____ don't agree with you. (real)
- Talk about the _____ questions in small groups. (follow)
- Either my father or my mother _____ dinner. (cook)
- My mother is _____ in my family. (busy)

(C) 用适当的介词、副词、连词填空

- We _____ often went to the Great Wall when we were in Beijing.
- They put the food _____ paper bags, and take it home, _____ to their work-place.
- You can play _____ the park, but can't _____ the road.
- I'd like a glass of milk _____ sugar.
- He wasn't at school yesterday, _____.
- We won't leave _____ nine.
- I'll often write to you _____ you leave.
- I'll call him up _____ the phone.
- Chinese take-away food is _____ popular.
- I told my parents _____ last night.

III 选择填空

- () 1. There is _____ potato and _____ apple on the desk.
 A. a, a B. an, an C. a, an D. an, a



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- () 2. —Which do you like _____, peas, fish or eggs?
—Of course, eggs. (1997年吉林省中考试题)
A. well B. good C. best D. better
- () 3. —In England, people eat a lot of “take-away” food. What about people in your country?
—_____. (1996年河南省中考试题)
A. So we do B. We do so C. So do we D. We so do
- () 4. _____ everyone eat take-away food in work place in England?
A. Is B. Do C. Did D. Does
- () 5. I'd love to. But I have a lot of clothes _____ this Sunday.
A. washed B. to wash C. washing D. wash
- () 6. OK, we'll wait _____ the school gate at nine.
A. for B. outside C. out D. in
- () 7. You also can find _____ “Chinese take-aways” in England.
A. much B. a little C. many D. little
- () 8. My mother often cooks _____ for us.
A. something delicious B. delicious something
C. anything delicious D. delicious anything
- () 9. I like the drink _____ ice in it better.
A. has B. with C. of D. have
- () 10. —What would you like, Madam?
—Give me a _____ egg, please.
A. frying B. fry C. fried D. fries
- () 11. There are trees on _____ sides of the street.
(2000年厦门市中考试题)
A. both B. either C. neither D. each
- () 12. —Tom likes playing football.
—_____. (2000年厦门市中考试题)
A. So am I B. So does I C. So do I D. So I do
- () 13. Families often stay _____ the open air on summer evenings.
A. at B. on C. from D. in
- () 14. The most popular take-away food in the USA is _____.

- A. fish and chips B. fried chicken
C. Chinese take - aways D. chips
- () 15. They had fish and chips _____ supper yesterday.
A. for B. as C. at D. in
- () 16. Do you enjoy _____ music?
A. more popular B. the most popular
C. the popular D. popularer
- () 17. —Which of these two sweaters will you take?
—I'll take _____. They look nearly the same, and I just need one.
(2000年江西省中考试题)
A. both B. either C. none D. all
- () 18. Miss Zhao is one of _____ in our school. (2000年安徽省中考试题)
A. the popular teacher B. the most popular teachers
C. popular teacher D. more popular teachers
- () 19. Many English people like having fish and chips _____ lunch time.
A. for B. in C. at D. on
- () 20. —Thank you for supper last night. —It _____ a pleasure.
A. is B. my C. / D. was

IV 情景反应

从对话下面的选项中挑出能填入空格中的选项 (2000年厦门市中考试题)

Boy: Hi, Kate! It's a fine day, isn't it?

Girl: 1

Boy: The twins and I want to go out for a picnic. Will you go with us?

Girl: 2

Boy: Shall we go to the Great Wall?

Girl: 3

Boy: We would like to go there by bike. We can see much on the way.

Girl: I agree with you. 4

Boy: What about some drinks, meat and some vegetable?

Girl: OK. Shall we start off at 9 o'clock.

Boy: OK. Let's make it 9 o'clock.

A: Good idea. How shall we go there?

B: What shall we take with us?



C: Dinner 3 ready. Please come here and 4 a seat.

B: Thank you very much.

A: Today we're going to have something English.

B: 5? What is it?

A: It's my 6. Fish and chips.

B: Oh, good! But where are the 7 bags?

A: Ha. This is not 8 food! This is home 9.

B: Mmm, it 10 be more delicious.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____

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Unit 15

III 完型填空

(2001年福州市中考试题)

Food is very important. Everyone needs to 1 well if he or she wants to have a strong body. Our minds also need a kind of food. This kind of food is 2. We begin to get knowledge even when we are very young. Small children are 3 in everything around them. They learn 4 while they are watching and listening. When they are getting older, they begin to 5 story books, science books... , anything they like. When they find something new, they love to ask questions and 6 to find out the answers.

What is the best 7 to get knowledge? If we learn 8 ourselves, we will get the most knowledge. If we are 9 getting answers from others and do not ask why, we will never learn well. When we study in the right way, we will learn more and understand 10.

- ()1. A. sleep B. read C. drink D. eat
- ()2. A. sport B. exercise C. knowledge D. meat
- ()3. A. interested B. interesting C. weak D. better
- ()4. A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything
- ()5. A. lend B. read C. learn D. write
- ()6. A. try B. have C. think D. wait
- ()7. A. place B. school C. way D. road
- ()8. A. on B. with C. to D. by
- ()9. A. often B. always C. usually D. sometimes
- ()10. A. harder B. much C. better D. well