

3H

双色英语学习效率手典

双色标记 重点提示
紧随教材 快捷学习

初中一年级（下）



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3H 双色英语学习效率手典（初中一年级）

名 誉 主 编：王春景

主 编：臧丽丽 雪 莉

下 册 编 委：（按编写单元顺序）

付春冰 程玉璟 侯宪霞 贾春琳 侯锐楠 臧丽丽 丁 可 孔 莉
段耀国 魏 琳 冯相红 刘 敏

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Unit 17

Could

you help me, please?

Lesson 65



Focus 要点聚焦

1. the parts of the body 身体各部位
2. Could you help me, please? 你能帮帮我吗?
3. Listen carefully and guess what it is. 仔细听, 猜猜它是什么。
4. It has no eyes or ears. 它没有眼睛, 也没有耳朵。

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

Words and Expressions 词汇

1. could / kʊd / v. aux. (口语) (表示许可或请求) 可以; 行

Could you pass me the salt, please? 请把盐递给我好吗?

特别提醒

- 1) could 是 can 的过去式形式, 但在此表示许可或请求, 没有过去时的意思;
- 2) 注意 oul 的发音是 / u /。类似情况的单词还有两个:

would / wʊd / (will 的过去式) 和 should / ʃʊd / (shall 的过去式)

2. minute / 'minit / n. one of the 60 parts into which an hour is divided 分钟; 一会儿

Just a minute. 稍等一会儿。

同类联想

hour / aʊə / 小时 second / 'sekənd / 秒 an hour 1 个小时

— There are sixty minutes in an hour. How many seconds are there in a minute?

1 个小时有 60 分钟, 1 分钟有多少秒呢?

— There are sixty. 60 秒。

1

UNIT 17

3. Tuesday /'tʃu:zdi/ *n.* the third day of the week 星期二
 4. February /'februəri/ *n.* the second month of the year 二月
 5. eighteenth /eɪ'ti:ntθ/ *num.* 第十八

My brother will have his eighteenth birthday. 我弟弟要过18岁生日了。

6. listen /'lɪsn/ *v.* know with your ears 听

listen to... 听……

7. careful /'keəfəl/ *adj.* taking care, done with care 小心的; 仔细的
 a careful girl 一个细心的女孩 Be careful. 当心/小心!

CC 一石多鸟

carefully /'keəfəli/ *adv.* 小心地; 仔细地 care /keə/ *n.* 小心; 细心; 关心

1) Uncle Wang is a _____ worker. He always makes things _____.

2) The girl is very _____. She often does things with _____.

Look! She is doing her homework _____.

(答案: 1) careful, carefully 2) careful, care, carefully)

CC 同类联想

quick-quickly / easy-easily / beautiful-beautifully

CC 触类旁通 (你知道如何把下列形容词变成副词吗?)

1) slow — 2) bad — 3) bright — 4) graceful —

(答案: 1) slowly 2) badly 3) brightly 4) gracefully)

CC 探索升华 (你发现它们的规律了吗?)

在有些形容词末尾加后缀ly, 可变成副词。

8. draw /drɔ:/ *v.* make a picture with a pencil

draw a picture 画画 draw a straight line 画一条直线

9. has /hæz/ (动词have的单数第三人称) 有

My sister has big bright eyes. 我妹妹有一双又大又亮的眼睛。

10. the parts of the body 身体各部位

face /feɪs/ *n.* 脸 eye /aɪ/ *n.* 眼睛 ear /ɪə/ *n.* 耳朵

leg /leg/ *n.* 腿 hand /hænd/ *n.* 手 mouth /maʊθ/ *n.* 嘴

CC 同类联想

other parts 其他部位

head /hed/ 头 nose /naʊz/ 鼻子 hair /heə/ 头发

arm /ɑ:m/ 手臂; 胳膊 foot /fʊt/ 脚 toe /təʊ/ 脚趾

11. long /lɒŋ/ *adj.* 长的

Do you have long black hair? 你有又黑又长的头发吗?

12. short / ʃɔ:t / *adj.* 短的; 矮的

Is the ruler long or short? 这把尺子长还是短?

Are you tall or short? 你个子高还是矮?

13. say / sei / *v.* 说; 讲

say to sb. 对某人说

注意单词 say 中 ay 发双元音 / ei /。

同类联想

play, day, pay, lay, today 等单词中 ay 也发双元音 / ei /。

特别提醒

say 第三人称的单数 says 发 / sez / 音, 要特别注意。

14. tick / tik / *n.* (钟表等的) 滴答声

New Grammar 语法



情态动词 could 的用法

B: Help in class



课堂在线帮你学



Notes 要点注释

1. Today is Tuesday, February 18th. 今天是二月十八日, 星期二。

几个表示时间的词语同时出现在句中时, 英语顺序如下:

星期 + 月 + 日 (the + 序数词)

注意: 写法和读法不同。

写 法	读 法
Tuesday, February 18th	Tuesday, February (the) eighteenth

2. It has no eyes or ears. = It has no eyes and no ears. 它既没有眼睛也没有耳朵。

1) 在否定句中, 并列成分的列举通常用 or 连接, 若使用 and, 必须重复使用 no。

2) no=not a 或 not any

It has no mouth. = It doesn't have a mouth. 它没有嘴巴。

There are no trees in front of the house.

= There are not any trees in front of the house. 房子前面没有树。

3. ...but it has three hands — two long ones and a short one.

但是它有三只手——两只长的和一只短的。

one/ones 用来承接前面提到过的同一种类可数名词的单 / 复数形式。如:

Which man? The one in the car. 哪个男人? 坐在小汽车里的那个。

The white hats are better than the blue ones. 白色的帽子比蓝色的好。

Grammar on Line 语法在线

情态动词 could

— Could you help me, please? 你能帮帮我吗?

— Sure. 当然。

could 在这里为情态动词, 不是 can 的过去式, 表示有礼貌的请求或委婉地提出问题。

经典例句

This box is too heavy. I can't carry it. Could you help me, please?

这个箱子太重了, 我搬不动它。你帮帮我好吗?



C: Help after class

温故知新帮到底

4 你能在5分钟内完成下列练习吗?

I. 根据句意及所给部分汉语注释, 在句中横线上写出正确的单词

1. Please look at the blackboard _____ (认真地).

2. There are sixty _____ (分钟) in an hour.

3. It is _____ (星期二) today.

II. 选择最佳答案

() 1. — Who's _____ duty today? — Li Lei is.

A. at B. on C. in D. is

() 2. — Could you help me, please? — _____.

A. Yes B. No C. Certainly D. I'm not

() 3. Now _____, please.

A. give the book to me B. give me to the book

C. give to me the book D. give book to me

() 4. _____ you help me, please?

A. Are B. Do C. Could D. Must

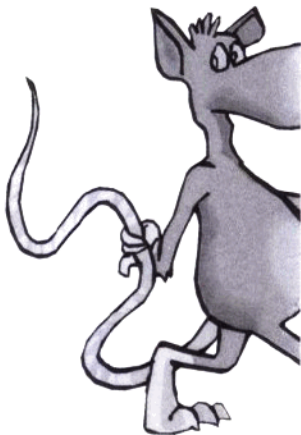
() 5. These boxes are empty. They are not full _____.

A. box B. one C. ones D. of

() 6. — _____ bike is this? — I _____ it's my brother's.

A. Who's, know B. Whose, think C. Which, think D. What's, know

() 7. This is my new bike. My old _____ is over there.



A. one B. it C. that D. ones

(答案: I. 1. carefully 2. minutes 3. Tuesday

II. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A)

Lesson 66



Focus 要点聚焦

1. Let me help you. 我来帮你。
2. want to do sth. 想做某事
3. too/very 太/很; 非常
4. be full of 充满……的
5. carry/take/put 搬运; 运送/拿到; 带到/放

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

Words and Expressions 词汇

1. heavy /'hevi/ *adj.* 重的

a heavy box 一个很重的箱子 / a heavy rain 一场大雨

反义词: light /laɪt/ *adj.* 轻的

The box isn't light for me. 这个箱子对我来说不轻。

☛ 一石多鸟

heavily /'hevili/ *adv.*

It is raining heavily. 雨下得正大。

2. empty /'empti/ *adj.* containing nothing 空的

an empty basket 一个空篮子

☛ 特别提醒

empty 修饰单数可数名词时, 其前要使用冠词 an。

3. full /fʊl/ *adj.* 满的

The bottle is full. 瓶子满了。 / I'm full. 我吃饱了。

☛ 触类旁通 (你知道如何翻译下列句子吗?)

1) 我的毛衣是新的。 2) 箱子现在满了。 3) 我爷爷年纪很大了。

(答案: 1) My sweater is new. 2) The box is full now.

3) My grandfather is very old.)

CC 探索升华 (你发现它们的规律了吗?)

形容词要与系动词 be 连用, 不可丢掉 be。

CC 一石多鸟

fully /'fʊli/ *adv.* 完全地; 充分地; 彻底地

He works fully eight hours every day. 他每天工作整整 8 小时。

CC 拓宽延伸 (成对的反义词)

full — empty heavy — light long — short tall — short

new — old big — small white — black full (饱的) — hungry (饥饿的)

4. carry /'kæri/ *v.*

1) act as the means by which (a person or thing) is moved from one place to another 搬运; 运送

2) bear (someone or something) in one's arm's, on one's back, etc., while moving 携带

carry something heavy to a place 搬运重物去某地

5. too /tu:/ *adv.*

1) very 太

too much homework 太多的作业 / get up too late 起得太晚

2) also 也

You can swim. I can swim, too. 你会游泳, 我也会游泳。

6. so /sə:/ *adv.* 这么; 那么

I am so happy to meet my good friends. 见到我的好朋友, 我多么高兴呀。

7. tape /teip/ *n.* 磁带

Listen to the tape carefully. 仔细听磁带。

New Grammar 语法

Offering help 主动提供帮助

Let me help you. 我来帮你。



B: Help in class

课堂在线帮你学



Notes 要点注释

1. want to do sth. 想做某事 / want sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事

I want to clean the room. 我想打扫房间。

Mum wants me to help her with the housework. 妈妈想让我帮她做家务。

2. It's full of books. 它装满了书。

be full of 形容词 full + of + 人 / 物 充满; 装满了……

The truck is full of boxes. The boxes are full of empty bottles.

卡车上装满了箱子, 箱子里装满了空瓶子。

— Is the cup full or empty? 这个茶杯是满的还是空的?

— It's full. 满的。

— What's the cup full of? 杯子里装满了什么?

— It's full of tea. 茶。



3. 比较 carry, take, put 三个动词的用法:

carry 指“搬、扛”比较重的物体, 无方向性。

The box is too heavy. I can't carry it. 这个箱子太重了, 我搬不动它。

take 指“带、拿”, 有方向性, 表示带某人/拿某物去别处。

I want to take the apples to Lily's room. 我想把这些苹果拿到莉莉的房间里去。

put 指“放置”, 接介词 on, in, near 等。

Let's put the apples in the basket now. 现在我们把苹果装到筐子里吧。

4. 区别使用 too 与 very:

too 表示超出需要允许的程度, very 意为“很”, 多用于肯定语气。

I can't carry the box. It's too heavy. 我搬不动这个箱子, 它太重了。

The box is very heavy, but I can carry it. 这个箱子很重, 但我能搬得动它。

Grammar on Line 语法在线

Offering help 主动提供帮助

主动提供帮助时常用的句型:

Let me... 请让我……如:

Let me carry it. 我来搬它吧。

Can I help you? 可以为你效劳吗?

What can I do for you? 我能为您做些什么呢?

C: Help after class



温故知新帮到底

你能在 5 分钟内完成下列练习吗?

I. 用句中画线部分的反义词填空, 使句子通顺, 意思完整

1. This desk is too small, please give me a one.
2. There are two bottles on the table. One is full, and the other is .
3. Tom's mother looks young, but his father looks .
4. I like dark blue, but Kate likes blue.

II. 选择最佳答案

- () 1. The table is . Could you help me carry it?
A. big B. new C. small D. light
- () 2. We want our bikes here.
A. putting B. to put C. puts D. put
- () 3. There is empty bottle on the table.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
- () 4. It's time to go to school. I must my books to the classroom.
A. let B. take C. have D. carry
- () 5. Can I them the bag?
A. carry, in B. take, at C. put, in D. have, of
- () 6. Your shoes are not clean. Take to the washroom, please.
A. them B. us C. her D. it

(答案: I. 1. big 2. empty 3. old 4. light

II. 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A)

Lesson 67



Focus 要点聚焦

1. There! 好啦.
2. a bottle of orange juice 一瓶橙汁
3. Are all the things in the car now? 现在所有的东西都放汽车里了吗?

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

Words and Expressions 词汇

1. all / ɔ:l /

1) *adj.* every one of 所有的; 整个

Are all the students in the classroom? 所有的学生都在教室里了吗?

2) *adv.* completely 全部

We all like watching TV. 我们都喜欢看电视。

3) *pron.* everybody, everything or everyone 每人; 每物

All of us like English very much. 我们都非常喜欢英语。

2. basket / 'bɑ:skɪt / *n.* a light container which is made of bent sticks or other such material and used for carrying things 篮子

There are some eggs in the basket. 篮子里有一些鸡蛋。

basketball / 'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l / *n.* 篮球

3. bottle / 'bɒt / *n.* 瓶

a bottle of 一瓶…… / some bottles of orange 几瓶橙汁

4. juice / dʒʊ:s / *n.* the liquid part of fruit, vegetables, and meat (水果、蔬菜、肉等的) 汁; 果汁 为不可数名词

a bottle of juice 一瓶果汁

two boxes of juice 两盒果汁

●● 一石多鸟

juice / dʒʊ:s / *v.* get the juice out of 榨汁

juicy / 'dʒʊ:si / *adj.* having a lot of juice 多汁的

The oranges are very _____. It's easy to _____ them. Look, there's some _____ out of them.

(答案: juicy, juice, juice)

●● 同类联想

water (水) / rice (大米; 米饭) / bread (面包) / orange (橙汁) 等也是不可数名词

●● 触类旁通 (你知道如何翻译下列词组吗?)

1) 一瓶橘汁 2) 一杯水 3) 两袋大米 4) 五袋面包

(答案: 1) a bottle of orange juice 2) a glass of water

3) two bags of rice 4) five bags of bread)

●● 探索升华 (你发现它们的规律了吗?)

不可数名词通常是不能用数目来计算的物质名词或抽象名词, 要用“数词 + 量词

+of”来表示量，若数词大于1时，量词应用复数形式。

B: Help in class



课堂在线帮你学



Notes 要点注释

1. Are all the things in the car now? 现在所有的东西都放在汽车里了吗?

1) all 在此句中是形容词“所有的”，all 和它所修饰的名词之间往往还有其他修饰词，修饰词可以是定冠词，物主代词或指示代词。如：

all the schools 所有的学校 / all his pens 他所有的钢笔

/all these chairs 所有这些椅子

2) all 作副词时意思是“全；都”，位于系动词、助动词或情态动词之后，行为动词之前。如：

They are all at school. 他们都在上学。

They all like playing football. 他们都喜欢踢足球。

试一试

请翻译下列句子：

1) 今天我们大家都到齐了。 2) 我们都喜欢看电视。

(答案：1) We are all here today. 2) We all like watching TV.)

2. There! OK? 好啦！好啦！

There! *interj.* 表示安慰，意为“好啦”。如：

There! There! Don't worry. Let me help you find it.

好啦！好啦！别着急，我来帮你找到它。

C: Help after class



温故知新帮到底

你能在5分钟内完成下列练习吗？

I. 找出每组单词中画线部分读音不同的词

() 1. A. from B. bottle C. nose D. long

() 2. A. face B. hand C. tap D. name

() 3. A. could B. about C. mouth D. count

() 4. A. cups B. cakes C. maps D. apples

II. 选择最佳答案

() 1. _____ are here.

A. The all things B. Our all things C. All the things D. These all things

() 2. My friends _____ English.

A. are all like B. all like C. like all D. all are like

III. 句型转换

1. The wardrobe is full. There are many clothes in them. (改为同义句)

The wardrobe is _____ clothes.

2. A bottle of orange is on the table. (改为复数句型)

_____ of _____ on the table.

IV. 根据汉语完成英语句子

1. 袋子里装满了什么? What _____ the bag _____?

2. 我们都在教室里。We _____ in the classroom.

(答案: I. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D

II. 1. C 2. B

III. 1. full of 2. Some bottles, orange are

IV. 1. is, full of 2. are all)

Lesson 68



Focus 要点聚焦

- Here it is. 它在这。 2. That's it. 就是它。
- She goes to the policeman for help. 她去向警察求助。

A: Help before class



预习帮你办

Words and Expressions 词汇

1. the parts of body 身体各部位

head / hed / n. 头; 头部 nose / nəʊz / n. 鼻子

hair / heə / n. 头发 arm / ɑ:m / n. 手臂; 胳膊

2. foot / fʊt / *n.* (pl. feet / fi:t /) the movable part of the body at the end of the leg, below the ankle, on which a man or an animal stands 脚

同类联想

foot-feet child-children man-men woman-women
policeman-policemen tooth-teeth(牙齿)

3. wardrobe / 'wɔ:drəʊb / *n.* a room, cupboard, or large upright box, with a door, in which one hangs up clothes 衣柜
4. day / dei / *n.* a period of 24 hours 一天
Children's Day 六一儿童节

同类联想

Women's Day 妇女节 / Christmas Day 圣诞节 / Thanksgiving Day 感恩节
/ May Day 五一国际劳动节 / April Fool's Day 愚人节

5. from / frɒm / *prep.* (of past time) beginning at, since 从; 从……起
a girl from England 一个来自英国的女孩
6. America / ə'merikə / *n.* the United States of America 美国

同类联想

England 英格兰 / Japan 日本 / Australia 澳大利亚 / France 法国

7. zoo / zu: / *n.*
a park where many kinds of living animals are kept for show 动物园
go to the zoo 去动物园 at / in the zoo 在动物园

B: Help in class



课堂在线帮你学

Notes 要点注释

1. Let me help you find it. = Let me help you to find it. 让我来帮你找到它。
help 后跟动词不定式, 动词不定式符号 to 可带也可不带。
2. Here it is. 它在这。
此句为倒装句, 因其主语是代词, 所以主谓不倒装。再如:
Here you are. 给你。
Here we are. 我们到了。
There he is. 他在那里。
3. That's it. 就是它。



4. On Children's Day 在儿童节那天

on用于具体的某一天之前。如:

on Teachers' Day 在教师节 / on Tuesday 在星期二 / on February 18th 在二月十八日

5. There are too many people in the zoo. 动物园有太多的人。

too many / too much 太多(超出所需)

too many buses 太多的公交车 / too many books 太多的书 /

too much water 太多的水 / too much orange juice 太多的橙汁

●● 探索升华 (你发现它们的规律了吗?)

too many 修饰可数名词, too much 修饰不可数名词

●● 考考你

1) 商店里有太多的人。2) 街上有太多的冰和雪。

(答案: 1. There are too many people in the shop.

2. There is too much snow and ice in the street.)

C: Help after class



温故知新帮到底

你能在5分钟内完成下列练习吗?

I. 找出每组单词中画线部分读音不同的词

- () 1. A. havy B. speak C. please D. seat
 () 2. A. blouse B. about C. could D. trousers
 () 3. A. dress B. help C. empy D. excuse
 () 4. A. basket B. ask C. want D. answer
 () 5. A. today B. play C. Monday D. they

II. 根据汉语完成英语句子

1. 我来帮你找吧! _____ me _____ you _____ it.

2. — 哪辆自行车是你的? — _____ bike is _____?

— 那辆旧的。 — The _____.

3. 这个杯子是空的。我能要个满的吗?

The cup is empty. _____ I _____ a _____?

4. — 要帮忙吗? — _____ help you?

— 是的, 请给我杯苹果汁。

— Yes, _____ a glass _____ apple _____, please.

5. 我想捉那只鸟。 I want _____ that bird.