

九州名导



难点重点 课课精讲
考纲考点 章节通练

特级教师

精讲通练

初一英语

下

北师大附中
湖南师大附中
陕西师大附中
东北师大附中
华东师大附中
华中师大附中
南京师大附中
广西师大附中

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汪运喜 主编

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Unit 17

Could you help me, please?



大纲要求总揽

1 语音:听读辨认

1. 拼读规则: a/ei/ /æ/ /ɑ:/ /ɔ/ ; al/ɔ:/; ay/ei/
2. 单词重音

2 单词

could; minute; Tuesday, February, full; eighteenth; listen, tick; carefully; draw;
has, tape, face, hand, carry, basket; eye; ear; leg, America, empty; long, from;
short; mouth; say; day; heavy, head; certainly; too; so; all; bottle, nose; hair;
arm, wardrobe; there; juice; foot, zoo;

3 词组

be full of, listen to , a bottle of

4 用语

Today is Tuesday, February 18th.
Could you help me, please? Sure. Certainly.
Let me help you. I want to take...to...
Let's put...in...Can you...?
This bag is too big. Give me..., please.
Let me help you find it. Let me put it on.
Here it is.

5 语法

掌握以下形容词:





big	heavy	full	new	long
small	light	empty	old	short

This box is heavy. It's too heavy. It's not light.



知识要点精析

1 Could you help me?

这是一个请求帮助或请人做某事时常用的句式,句中 could 可用 can 替换, could 要比 can 更客气、更委婉。当对方用 Could you...? 礼貌地请你做某事时,如果你愿意做,通常用 Sure, Certainly, All right, OK 作肯定回答;如果你不愿意或由于某种原因不能做时,通常用 Sorry 或 Sorry, I can't. 等作否定回答。如:

—Could you look after my child? 你能照看一下我的孩子吗?

—Sure. 当然啦。

—Could I put my clothes here? 我能把衣服放在这儿吗?

—Sorry, you can't. 对不起,不行。

2 ...but it has no eyes or ears.

or 是并列连词,意为“和……”,用在否定句中,连接两个并列成分,此处不能用 and。如: I have no brothers or sisters. 我没有兄弟姐妹。

但用 and 连接时可这样说: I have no brothers and no sisters.

3 I want to take some books to the classroom.

1. want 意为“要,想”,后面可以直接跟宾语,也可跟 to do sth., 表示“想要干某事”。如:

I want a new bike. 我想要一辆新自行车。

The children want to play games. 孩子们想做游戏。

2. take...to 作“把……拿(带)到……”解,其中 to 是介词,其后常跟表示地点的名词。take 与 carry 的区别在于, take 含有“拿走,带走”的意思,不强调用多大的力, carry 则表示用力,“搬运、肩挑、扛”的意思, take 是从说话者所在的地方“拿走、带走、随身携带”,而 carry 不太强调方向。它可与介词 for 连用,也可与表示方向的介词 to 连用,表示“搬到……地方。”如:



They want to take the flowers to the bedroom. 他们想把鲜花拿到卧室去。

The Young Pioneers often carry water for the old people.

少先队员们经常为老人们提水。

Please carry the books to the classroom. 请把这些书搬到教室去。

4 Oh, it's too heavy! It's so heavy.

too, so 都是表示程度的副词。

1. too... 有“过分、不恰当、太”之意, 表示在某种程度上超过了需要或允许的范围, 隐含一定程度的否定意味。如:

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

2. so 常用在口语中, 相当于 very, 表示“很、非常”, 但没有“过分、不恰当”的含义。

比较: The shoes are so(very) big. 这鞋太大了。(暗示可以穿)

The shoes are too big. 这鞋太大了。(暗示大得不能穿)

5 The box is full now. It's full of books.

1. full 是形容词, 常用在系动词 be 后作表语, 也可用在名词和代词前作定语。

如: The bottle is full. 瓶子是满的。

Could I have a full one? 我可以要一瓶满的吗?

2. full of 则表示“装满了……”。如:

The room is full of people. 房间里挤满了人。

The bottle is full of water. 瓶子里装满了水。

6 Well, let me help you find it.

1. let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事。

Let me have a break, please. 请让我休息一下。

2. help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事。

They often help me (to) learn English. 他们经常帮我学英语。





背景知识拾贝

怎样拨打国际长途电话?

在日常生活中,电话变得越来越重要。世界各地热线电话的开通,给现代人带来了新的生活天地。如果同国外联系,你会拨打国际长途吗?

打国际长途必须知道:选取码(The access code),国家代码(the country code),地区代码(the area code)和当地电话号码(the local telephone number)。如:

你从广州打到悉尼,你朋友的电话号码是 24661923。你首先应拨打 China's code—00,然后拨打 Australia's country code—61,然后拨打 Sydney's area code—2,最后拨打 local telephone number—24661923。整个号码应是 0061224661923。



中考考点引探

- The room is full _____ smoke(烟)after the big fire(火).(河北 1999)
A. of B. with C. in D. for
- I'd like some water, but he wants _____. (福州 1999)
A. two bottle orange B. two bottles of orange
C. two bottles oranges D. two bottles of oranges
- June 1(6月1日)is _____ Day.(四川 1999)
A. Child's B. Childrens' C. Children's
- It's cold outside(外面冷). Alice, here's your hat. _____, please.(上海 2000)
A. Put it on B. Put it up
C. Take it off D. Take it away
- Let me _____ you.(潍坊 2000)
A. help B. to help C. helping D. helps
- It's time for Meimei and _____ to work.(黑龙江 2001)
A. I going B. I to go C. me going D. me to go
- This bottle is _____. There's no water in it.(厦门 2000)
A. empty B. full C. big D. small
- Let me help you carry the box, Miss Shute.
—_____. (湖北荆州 2001)
A. Thank you B. That's right





我们永远坚信名师出高徒

- C. Not at all D. You're welcome
9. This is _____ empty bottle. Could you give me _____ full one? (济南 2002)
- A. a, a B. an, a C. the, the D. /, a
10. The boy has breakfast _____ home. (南宁 2002)
- A. on B. from C. in D. at
11. David has _____ cat. It's very nice. (四川 2003)
- A. a B. an C. the
12. —Can you play football?
—Yes, I can, _____ I can't play it very well. (北京海淀 2003)
- A. or B. and C. so D. but
13. Lucy and Lily are twins. Lucy likes playing basketball, _____ Lily doesn't. (重庆 2003)
- A. and B. as C. but D. or
14. —What's the date today?
—It's _____. (甘肃 2003)
- A. Thursday B. June the sixteenth
C. the best day D. June fifteen
15. —Could you look after my garden while I'm away?
—_____. (宜昌 2003)
- A. With pleasure B. Hold on please
C. I agree with you D. That's a good idea
16. I'm looking for a house. I'd like _____ with a garden. (安徽 2003)
- A. one B. it C. that D. this
17. This is _____ song I've told you about. Isn't it _____ beautiful one? (江西 2004)
- A. the, the B. a, a C. the, a D. a, the
18. —Can I get you something to drink, Mr Smith?
—_____, I am thirsty. (威海 2004)
- A. Here you are B. No, thank you
C. You're welcome D. Yes, please
19. A: What's this _____ English?



B: It's called keyboard. (宁夏 2004)

A. by B. in C. on D. with

20. Where are the _____ bags? (湖南益阳 2004)

A. childrens' B. children's C. children of D. of children

21. — What can I do for you, sir?

— I'd like two _____. (湖南常德 2004)

A. bottle of orange B. bottle of oranges

C. bottles of orange D. bottles of orange



课时达标训练

Lesson 65

一、找出画线部分读音不同的选项。

1. A. could B. about C. blouse D. mouth

2. A. Tuesday B. today C. play D. say

3. A. listen B. ten C. help D. guess

4. A. has B. face C. hand D. man

5. A. mouth B. eighteenth C. clothes D. think

二、按要求完成改写后的句子。

1. It's six twenty now. (就画线部分提问)

_____ the _____ now?

_____ is it now?

2. It's eleven twenty. (改为同义句)

It's _____.

3. Are we all here? (改为同义句)

_____ here?

三、根据所给汉语完成英语句子。

1. 你可以帮助汤姆吗? 当然可以。

_____ help Tom? _____.

2. 请把这些花给你的老师们。

Please _____ these _____ your teachers.



3. 今天是二月十八号, 星期二吗?

Is today _____, _____ 18th?

4. 该到上课时间了。请认真听。

_____ class. Please _____.

Lesson 66

一、根据句意和所给词首字母完成单词。

1. "Can you help me?" "C _____."
2. This box is light, but that one is h _____.
3. His bag is full, but mine is e _____.
4. Can you help me c _____ the box?
5. Please l _____ to the teacher carefully.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Let's _____ (put) them on the desk.
2. I want _____ (take) my bag to the classroom.
3. It _____ (be) full of apples.
4. Could you _____ (help) me, please?
5. Let _____ (I) clean the blackboard.

三、按要求完成改写后的句子。

1. I can carry it. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ it?
2. Take the box to the classroom. (改为否定句)
_____ the box to the classroom.
3. —Could you help me? —Sure. (改为同义句)
—Could you help me? —_____.

四、根据所给汉语完成英语句子。

1. 这个铅笔盒装满了钢笔。
The pencil-box _____ pens.
2. 请把球拿到房间里去。
Please _____ the ball _____ the room.
3. 我的箱子太重了, 它是一个大箱子。



My box _____. It's _____.

Lesson 67

一、英汉互译。

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 在那边 _____ | 2. 所有的东西 _____ |
| 3. 一瓶桔汁 _____ | 4. 给你! _____ |
| 5. be full(of) _____ | 6. listen to _____ |
| 7. an empty box _____ | 8. too heavy _____ |

二、按要求完成改写后的句子。

1. We can put it in the car. (改为否定句)

We _____ it in the car.

2. Put it here. (改为否定句)

_____ it here.

3. All the things are in the box now. (改为一般疑问句并作肯定回答)

_____ in the box now?

_____, _____.

4. Please give me those books. (改为同义句)

Please _____.

三、根据所给汉语完成英语句子。

1. 我想和你一起做游戏。

I _____ with you.

2. 请把这瓶桔汁放在书包里。

Please _____ this _____ juice _____ the bag.

3. 不要把鞋子放在那边。

_____ the shoes _____.

4. 我们不能把所有的东西都放在车里。

We can't _____ in the car.

5. 这是一个空瓶子。

This is _____.





Lesson 68

一、找出画线部分读音不同的选项。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> ame | B. <u>g</u> rade | C. <u>cl</u> ass | D. <u>f</u> ace |
| 2. A. <u>c</u> arry | B. <u>h</u> and | C. <u>m</u> any | D. <u>th</u> anks |
| 3. A. <u>w</u> ant | B. <u>b</u> asket | C. <u>f</u> ather | D. <u>a</u> sk |
| 4. A. <u>fo</u> ot | B. <u>g</u> ood | C. <u>to</u> o | D. <u>fo</u> otball |
| 5. A. <u>l</u> ong | B. <u>n</u> ose | C. <u>n</u> o | D. <u>s</u> o |

二、根据句意和词首字母完成单词。

1. This bag is so h _____. I can't carry it.
2. Could you t _____ the books to the classroom?
3. My classroom is big. Yours is s _____.
4. Lucy's hair is long, but Lily's hair is s _____.
5. This bottle is empty. I want a f _____ one.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Everyone has two _____ (foot).
2. _____ you _____ (know) the girl?
3. Let me help you _____ (find) it.
4. Let's _____ (go) to school.
5. I can't _____ (give) it to you.

四、根据所给汉语完成英语句子。

1. 我们有两只眼睛, 两只耳朵, 一个鼻子和一张嘴。

We have _____, _____, one _____ and one _____.

2. 我想要一件新衬衫。这是一件旧的。

I want a new shirt. This is _____.

3. 让我们把它们穿上吧。

Let's _____.





单元综合测试

I. 找出画线部分读音不同的选项。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>could</u> | B. <u>count</u> | C. <u>trousers</u> | D. <u>about</u> |
| 2. A. <u>seat</u> | B. <u>speak</u> | C. <u>heavy</u> | D. <u>clean</u> |
| 3. A. <u>long</u> | B. <u>bottle</u> | C. <u>nose</u> | D. <u>orange</u> |
| 4. A. <u>full</u> | B. <u>mum</u> | C. <u>bus</u> | D. <u>must</u> |
| 5. A. <u>carry</u> | B. <u>face</u> | C. <u>hand</u> | D. <u>thank</u> |

II. 选出可以填入各句空白处的最佳答案。

- The basket is too heavy. She can't _____ it.
A. take B. have C. put D. carry
 - The bag is big, but it is _____. I can carry _____.
A. light; them B. heavy; them C. light; it D. heavy; it
 - Please give me a cup of tea.
— _____.
A. Thank you B. Here you are C. Certainly D. Give you
 - _____ woman is Tom's sister?
—The one in the purple coat.
A. Which B. What C. Who D. Whose
 - Dad, please give us _____.
A. two bottle of orange juice B. two bottle of oranges juice
C. two bottles of oranges juice D. two bottles of orange juice
 - Could you help me, please?
— _____.
A. No, thanks B. Yes, please
C. Sure D. Yes, here you are
 - The clock has _____ legs _____ feet, but it can walk.
A. no; and B. not; or C. not; and D. no; or
- ### III. 用画线部分单词的反义词填空。
- Sam's bag is heavy, but mine is _____.
 - This bottle is _____. Could you give me a full one?
 - The blue bike is new, but the yellow one is _____.



4. His chair is small, but hers is _____.

5. I have a long ruler, but she has a _____ one.

IV. 根据句意和词首字母完成单词。

1. The box is f _____ of books. It's not empty.

2. Where's my pen? I can't f _____ it.

3. The bag is heavy. Can you c _____ it?

4. —What's the time?

—It's ten m _____ past ten.

5. —Could you help me, please?

—C _____.

V. 按要求完成改写后的句子。

1. This bottle is full. (改为同义句)

This is not an _____.

2. He has a small box. (改为复数句)

_____ small _____.

3. We can put the apples in the basket. (改为否定句)

We _____ the apples in the basket.

4. Lucy and Lily are on duty today. (就画线部分提问)

_____ on duty today?

5. Are we all here today? (改为同义句)

_____ here today?

VI. 根据所给汉语完成英语句子。

1. 今天是星期二, 二月十八号。

Today is _____, _____ 18th.

2. 仔细听猜猜它是什么。

_____ and guess what it is.

3. 把所有东西都放进包里。

_____ the things _____ the bag.

4. 请把双胞胎带到教室去。

Please _____ the twins _____ the classroom.

5. 篮子里装满了鲜花。

The basket is _____ flowers.



Ⅶ. 补全对话, 每空一词。

Tom: Whose is the bag over there behind the chair? Is it yours, Sam?

Sam: No, my bag is light, but this one is 1 . I think 2 Tim's.

Tom: 3 me, Tim. Is this bag 4 ?

Tim: Oh, yes, it's mine.

Tom: You 5 put it here. You must put it 6 your room.

Tim: You're 7 . But it's 8 heavy. I can't carry it.

Tom: Let me 9 you.

Tim: Thanks very much.

Tom: You're 10 .

Ⅷ. 书面表达。

根据汉语提示, 用英语编写一段对话。

提示: Jack 找不到自己的钢笔, 问同桌的 Mary 是否知道钢笔在哪儿。Mary 说书桌下面有一支钢笔, Jack 说不是他的, 最后在 Jack 的书桌里找到了钢笔。

要求: 1. 条理清楚, 意思连贯, 语句通顺, 标点正确;

2. 要将提示内容全部体现在对话中;

3. 不少于 50 个单词。

