

GOLD CROWN



金皇冠

根据“英语课程标准”编写

初二年级
全一册

英语语法 单元练

主编：卢汉梅



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编写说明

随着国际交流日益发展扩大,英语作为一种语言的交际功能越来越凸现出来,近年来对英语教材的修改及英语教学的改革都是为了使学生更好地学习语言技能,增强语言交际能力,而不仅仅是学习一门语言知识。但是,这一切并不意味着学习一门外语时,语法知识无关紧要。由于我国的国情和客观条件有限,绝大多数学生在学习英语时没有合适的语言环境。学好基本语法知识则有利于学习语言技能,使语言交际更规范,更容易达到所预期的效果。基于这种认识,我们编写了这套《英语语法单元练》,从初一到高三,每个年级为一册,共六册,旨在帮助中学生更好地掌握并运用英语交际的技能。

这套丛书以讲解语法规则为主。每个单元包括三个部分。第一部分为“本单元语法项目”。第二部分为“语法精讲”,此部分详尽地讲解了本单元的语法现象及要点。为避免同一语法现象在一本书里重复讲解,我们根据教材中语法侧重点的不同进行编写。初三年级一册和高三年级一册对所学过的语法项目进行了总结、归纳,以利于学生学习、复习、备考。第三部分为“语法精练”。编者根据各单元的语法要点,有针对性地设计了一些语法练习题,让同学们对语法条例、规则有一些感性认识,继而能作到熟能生巧。

这套丛书的作者均为长期从事中学英语教学、经验丰富的教师。在编写过程中他们充分利用自己的教学经验和对学生的了解,对重点难点讲解清晰、到位,语言浅显易懂。我们相信这套书会给同学们学习带来便利和帮助。由于编写时间仓促,错误或不当之处,敬请读者指正。

编者

2002年8月

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Unit 1

Welcome back!

一、本单元语法项目

1. 掌握一般现在时的用法;
2. 巩固现在进行时的用法;
3. 复习和对比一般现在时与现在进行时。

二、语法精讲

一般现在时。

一般现在时表示经常发生的动作及目前的身份、特征和存在的状态。表示行为与动作的动词叫做行为动词(常与 always, usually, often, sometimes, every day, every month 等时间状语连用);行为动词有人称和数的变化。第一人称,第二人称及所有复数均为原形,用于第三人称单数时,动词词尾有变化,以动词 go 为例:

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句
I We } go ... You } They }	I We } don't go ... You } They }	I we } go ...? Do you } they }
He She } goes ... It }	He She } doesn't go ... It }	he Does she } go ...? it }

回答一般疑问句时分肯定回答和否定回答:

肯定回答

I }
we }
Yes, you } do.
they }
he }
Yes, she } does.
it }

否定回答

I }
we }
No, you } don't.
they }
he }
No, she } doesn't.
it }

I usually get up early every day.

我通常起床很早。

—Do you usually get up early every day?

你通常起床很早吗?

—Yes, I do.

是的,我起得很早。

—No, I don't.

不,我起得不早。

—Does she go to school on Sunday?

她星期天上学吗?

—No, she doesn't.

不,她不上学。

—Does it sing every morning?

它每天早晨唱歌吗?

—Yes, it does.

是的,它唱歌。

—No, it doesn't.

不,它不唱歌。

在一般现在时中,常用 be 动词来表示目前的身份、特征及存在的状态, be 动词的现在式有 am, is, are 三种,分别用于不同的人称和数。其句型有肯定句,否定句,疑问句。

第一人称	单数	I	am
	复数	we	are
第二人称	单数	you	are
	复数	you	are
第三人称	单数	he	is
		she	
		it	
	复数	they	are

—Are you a student?

你是个学生吗?

—Yes, I am.

是的,我是。

—Is your book on the table?

你的书在桌上吗?

—No, it isn't.

不,它不在。

—Is John a teacher?

约翰是个老师吗?

—Yes, he is.

是的,他是的。

—Is Mary a nurse?

玛丽是个护士吗?

—No, she isn't.

不,她不是。

一般现在时与现在进行时的区别。

一般现在时表示经常发生的动作,常与 always, usually, often, sometimes, every day, every month, on Sunday 等时间状语连用。现在进行时则表示说话时或现阶段正在进行的动作。常与 now(现在), at present(目前), this week(本周), these days(这几天)连用。有时也用 一个动词如 look(看), listen(听)来表示现在这一时间概念。

He walks to school every day. 他每天步行上学。(习惯,经常性的动作)

Where does Mary live? 玛丽住在哪里?

She lives in America. 她住在美国。(询问常住情况)

Where is she living now? 她现在住在哪里?

She is living in Wuhan. 她住在武汉。(询问目前情况)

He's walking to school because his bike is broken.

他现在走着上学,因为他的自行车坏了。(现阶段进行的动作)

当主语含将来的动作时,表示时间或条件的状语从句用一般现在时代替

将来时。

When he gets to Beijing, he will write to me.

当他到达北京时,他会给我写信。

有时现在进行时可用来代替一般将来时,表示一个最近按计划或安排要进行的动作,但此时,一般要与表示将来的时间状语连用。而且仅限于少量动词,如 go(去), come(来), leave(离开), start(开始), sleep(睡觉), arrive(到达), return(返回)等。

Are you going to play basketball with me this afternoon?

你今天下午和我一起去打球吗?

How many students are coming to the party next week?

下周聚会会有多少学生参加?

三、语法精练

I. 写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式及现在分词。

see	_____	teach	_____
come	_____	wish	_____
leave	_____	study	_____
have	_____	buy	_____
give	_____	worry	_____
use	_____	borrow	_____
take	_____	be	_____
begin	_____	go	_____
eat	_____	do	_____
catch	_____	say	_____

II. 用括号中的动词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____ (be) from Hubei.
2. She _____ (be) a college student.
3. Mike and John _____ (be) my friends.
4. Li Lei always _____ (go) to school at 7:30 every morning.
5. — _____ (be) there a Chinese school in New York?
— Yes, there is.

6. _____ they _____ (speak) English?
7. _____ Kate _____ (go) to the park every day?
8. _____ Li Wei's mother _____ (have) her lunch at home every noon?
9. My uncle _____ (live) in Wuhan now.
10. These days Brown _____ (learn) Chinese in Beijing.
11. _____ Lily _____ (read) a story this week?
12. Listen, who _____ (sing) in the next room?

III. 按括号中要求变换下列句型。

1. Philip Beckman likes the Chinese people and Chinese food. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ Philip Beckman _____ the Chinese people and Chinese food?
2. Tom can help to clean the house. (改为否定句)
 Tom _____ to clean the house.
3. They're cleaning the windows now.
 _____ they _____? (对画线部分提问)
4. Tom can't buy something for Mr Wu on Teacher's Day because he doesn't have much money. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ Tom buy something for Mr Wu on Teacher's Day?
5. A lot of English people have three names. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ names _____ a lot of English people _____?
6. I think this is different from Chinese names. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ you _____ this is different from Chinese names?
7. Jim is thinking about what to say. (改为否定句)
 Jim _____ about what to say.
8. We can help Philip find a Chinese name. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ you _____ Philip _____ a Chinese name?

IV. 根据汉语完成句子。

1. 同学们暑假玩得很开心。
 The students _____ during the summer holidays.
2. —他们在干什么?
 —他们在唱歌跳舞。
 — _____ they _____?

—They _____ and _____.

3. 吉姆经常迟到吗?

_____ Jim often _____ school?

4. 9月10号是教师节,同学们经常给老师送贺卡,并写有最美好的祝愿。

It is Teacher's Day on September 10th, the students often _____ the teachers cards _____ their _____.

5. 大卫正在课堂上谈论英语名字与中文名字的不同。

David _____ the difference _____ Chinese and English names.

6. 王叔叔今天没在工厂上班。

Uncle Wang _____ at this factory today.

7. 迈克是不是在自己的房间里做作业?

_____ Mike _____ his _____ in his room?

8. 她正在洗衣服。她常常洗自己的衣服。

She _____ clothes. She often _____ her own clothes.

9. 谁在教室里唱歌?

Who _____ in the classroom?

10. 一看! 你的衬衣破了。

—没有关系。我能把它补好。

—Look! Your shirt _____.

—_____. I can _____ it.

V. 阅读理解填词,根据短文内容在空白处填写一个完整正确的单词,单词的第一个字母已写出。

James l_____ to play football. He often p_____ football after school with his friends. They c_____ him Wang Guohua. Susan likes to play basketball. She is t_____ her friends how to play it. They call h_____ Sun Ximei. Han Lin is very good with the c_____. She likes to use it to draw pictures, and email her friends. She is e_____ her American friend Lucy right now. She uses English to write her emails. She also u_____ her English name, Liz. Lin Tao is good at d_____ pictures, but he never uses the computer to draw. He likes to write his English name on the picture. He is w_____ the name Paul.

Unit 2

What are you going to do?

一、本单元语法项目

be going to 的用法

二、语法精讲

对于将要发生的事或打算、计划、决定要做的事时常以“be going to + 动词原形”的形式表示。因为此句型含有 be 动词,其形式有 am, is, are, 所以选用哪个 be 动词,决定于主语。如:

I am going to watch the game tomorrow.

明天我要去看比赛。

We are going to do some shopping next Sunday.

下个星期天我们要去买东西。

You are going to visit the new factory this Saturday.

本周六你们将去参观新工厂。

He is going on the field trip the day after tomorrow.

后天他要去郊游。

She is going to look after her mother tonight.

她今天晚上要去照顾她妈妈。

“be going to + 动词原形 + 其他”的结构中,也分肯定句、否定句及疑问句,其中疑问句又分为一般疑问句及以疑问词为首的特殊疑问句。

肯定句:主语 + be (am, are, is) going to + 动词原形。

I'm going to play basketball tomorrow afternoon.

明天下午我将去打篮球。

He is going to meet his friend after school.

他放学以后将去见他的朋友。

It is going to rain tonight.

今晚要下雨。

否定句:主语 + be (am, are, is) not going to + 动词原形 + 其他,如:

We are not going to have any classes next week.

我们下星期没课了。

They are not going to do some shopping next Friday.

下星期五他们不去买东西。

疑问句(一般疑问句):be (am, is, are) + 主语 + going to + 动词原形 + 其他,如:

Are you going to see Uncle Wang next Tuesday?

下星期二你去看王叔叔吗?

Are they going to have a picnic on Tuesday?

星期二他们要去野炊吗?

特殊疑问句:以疑问词如 who, when, what 等形式提问的疑问句被称做特殊疑问句。其句型如下:疑问词 + be (am, is, are) + 主语 + going to + 动词原形 + 其他,根据提问内容作答。如:

What are you going to do next week?

下周你们将干什么?

I'm going to go fishing.

我要去钓鱼。

Who is going to play football with you?

谁将和你踢足球?

Where are you going to do your homework?

你将在哪里做作业?

How many students are going to a party?

有多少学生将去参加晚会?

—How is he going there?

—By bus.

—他怎么去那儿?

—坐车去。

在使用本结构时,请记住以下几点:

1) be going to do 的结构表示其主语现在打算在最近或将来要做某事。这种

打算往往是事先考虑好的。

He is not going there.

他不会到那儿去。

- 2) be going to do 还可以表示说话人根据某种迹象认为非常可能将会发生某事。

I think it is going to rain.

我想要下雨了。

- 3) be going to 后面的动词一定要用原形。但在有些情况下,也可以直接在 going 后面跟一介词短语。

I'm going on a picnic.

我要去野炊。

Your class is going on a field trip near your hometown.

你们班将去你家乡附近郊游。

He is going to the bus stop.

他将去车站。

- 4) be going to 表示要发生的事,因此常与表示将来的时间状语连用。如 tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, tonight, this evening 等。

- 5) 在特殊疑问词中,如果对主语提问,则直接用疑问词代替主语,后面不可能再出现主语,如果是对其他成分提问,必须是“疑问词+一般疑问句”语序,省去被提问部分。

Who is going to be a doctor?

谁会当医生?

Why are you going to be a doctor?

你为什么要当医生?

When are they going to play?

他们什么时候去玩?

- 6) 除 be going 表示即将要发生的动作外, be coming, be leaving, be starting 等也可表示此类用法。

—Jim, it's time for supper now.

吉姆,吃晚饭。

—OK, mum, I'm coming.

好的,妈妈,我就来。

They are leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

他们明天将去北京。

三、语法精练

I. 用 be going to 形式填空。

1. I have (have) a meeting in the afternoon.
2. He is going (go hiking) on his field trip next Sunday.
3. They are going (watch) a football match tomorrow afternoon.
4. Lin Tao is going to (study) Japanese next term.
5. Are you going (have) a dinner together?
6. Will Han Mei do (do) her homework with the twins?
7. Will Wang Fang and her mother sing (sing) an English song in the coming party?
8. Where are they buying (buy) some fruit?
9. When will the children meet (meet) at the school gate?
10. What are you doing (do) next Friday?

II. 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. The students of Class Two are going to (swim) this afternoon.
2. Lucy and Lily are playing (play) outside now.
3. He often finishes (finish) his homework before 5 on Sunday.
4. Will he study (study) in Beijing next year?
5. I won't go (not go) to the farm with you tomorrow.
6. Don't swim (not swim) in the river. It's dangerous.
7. —Where are Mike and Ann?
—They are in the classroom. They are cleaning (clean) the classroom.
8. The teacher usually comes (come) to school earlier than the students.
9. I don't like to eat (eat) meat at all.
10. What about meeting (meet) at the school gate?

III. 连词成句: 用所给的词或词组组成一个意义和结构都正确的句子。

1. Friday, what, is, do, going, to, next, he

_____?

2. have, are, going to, not, we, any, the day after tomorrow, classes
_____.
3. your, what's, class, do, to, going, coming, the, for, field, trip
_____?
4. a picnic, a mountain, the children, on the top of, are, have, going to
_____.
5. fun, fruit, are going to, hiking and eating, lots of, a new kind of, we, have
_____.

IV. 按括号中要求改写句子。

1. They are going to meet outside the school gate. (改为一般疑问句)
Will you go to meet outside the school gate?
2. He is going there by plane. (改为一般疑问句)
Is he going there by plane?
3. The foreigners are going to leave at ten o'clock. (对画线部分提问)
When will the foreigners go to leave?
4. We are going to see the Terra Cotta Warriors next vacation. (改为否定句)
We aren't going to see the Terra Cotta Warriors next vacation.
5. Twenty-five students are going to do some shopping this Sunday. (对画线部分提问)
How many students are going to do some shopping this Sunday?
6. I agree with what you say. (改为一般疑问句)
Do you agree with what I say?
7. Mr Li is going to get his friends to the top. (对画线部分提问)
Where is Mr Li going to go?
8. Next Friday I am going to go hiking. (对画线部分提问)
When are you going to go hiking?
9. Tom feels very tired after a long walk. (对画线部分提问)
How does Tom feel after a long walk?
10. They have some problems getting there. (改为否定句)
They don't have any problems getting there.

V. 根据汉语完成句子。

1. 我和我的同学们将一起在学校吃午饭。

My classmates and I will go back to school at school.

2. 他们什么时候回来?

— 今天晚上。

— When will they come to come back?

— This evening.

3. 我太累了,我不打算走这么快。

I feel very tired. I am not going to walk so fast.

4. 我们走这条道吧,这将更有趣。

Let's go this way. It is going to be more fun.

5. 你们将怎么去北京? 乘飞机。

How are you going to Beijing?

— By plane.

6. 星期六下午,我们要举行一次英语聚会。

We're going to have an English party on Saturday afternoon.

7. 你的生日马上要到了。妈妈为你的生日买什么?

Your birthday is coming. What is your mother going to buy for your birthday?

8. 我今天下午没事,打算去游泳。

I'm free this afternoon. I'm going to go swimming.

9. 明早和我们一起打篮球吗?

Are you going to play basketball with us tomorrow morning?

10. 在周日,我们将去爬山。那会是非常有趣的事。

We're going to go climbing on the mountains this Sunday. That's cool.

VI. 认真阅读下列对话,然后完成对话后的短文。

Mr Zhang: Let's go fishing sometime next week, shall we?

Mr Wang: That's a good idea! I'm not going to do much work next week because my boss is on holiday in San Diego.

Mr Zhang: What are you going to do on Monday morning?

Mr Wang: Let me see. Well, a friend of mine is coming from Shanghai and I am going to meet him at the airport. In the afternoon, we're going to have dinner together, so I am afraid I can't go fishing with you on Monday.

How about Tuesday?

Mr Zhang: Let me see. I'm going to have a meeting in the afternoon at two. How about in the morning on Tuesday?

Mr Wang: Isn't the time too short for us? It will take us an hour to drive there and at noon we're going to drive back.

Mr Zhang: You are right. But I don't think I can go on Wednesday because I am going to help my dad clean the house. But I'm going to be free on Thursday.

Mr Wang: I'm going to have a meeting. Friday is OK with me. What are you going to do on Friday?

Mr Zhang: Friday is OK with me. Let's make it Friday.

Mr Wang: Good!

Mr Zhang and Mr Wang _____ fish sometime next week. But they don't know which day they can go together. Mr Zhang is going to _____ on Monday morning, but Mr Wang _____ meet his friend at the airport and in the afternoon, they are going to _____. On Tuesday, Mr Zhang _____ have a meeting on Wednesday. He is going to _____ clean the house. So he _____ to be free that day. At last, they decide they _____ on Friday.