



休息日一小时



初一 英语

双休日一小时

初二英语

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内容提要

本书紧扣现行教材；注重对学生进行基础知识和基本技能的训练；注重提高阅读能力，拓宽知识面。本书选编了多篇生动有趣的故事，内容幽默健康，是巩固和扩展知识的极好英语学习图书，有助于培养和训练学生情景语境交际能力。

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Unit 1 (Lesson 1—4)

一、学习要点

I. 交际

1. Welcome back to school!
2. Excuse me.
3. May I come in, please?
4. It doesn't matter.
5. Certainly!
6. Here you are.
7. May I borrow...?

II. 语法

本课出现了现在进行时态。动词用现在进行时的形式来表示现在正在进行或发生的动作。

1. 用法: ... be (not) doing... 表示正在或没有正在做(某事)

2. 结构:

S	is/isn't	doing...
	are/aren't	
	am/am not	

III. 句型

1. May I ..., please?
2. Excuse me, ...?
3. What's ... doing?
4. How many... are there in...?

IV. 词组

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. let me... | 2. next/this time |
| 3. come in | 4. a piece of paper |
| 5. sit down | 6. look at... |
| 7. come to school | 8. You look the same. |

二、难点解释

1. Welcome back to... ; “welcome”在这里是“欢迎”、“迎接”的意思,“welcome back to...”是固定说法,意思是“欢迎回到(某处)”。

Welcome back to school!

欢迎同学们回到学校!

Welcome back to our team!

欢迎回到球队来!

2. I don't know all your names. “I don't know...”表示“我不知道”,“不清楚”,后接词组或从句。“all...”表示“全部”,“所有的”。“not...all”意为“并非所有……”。

I don't know all the news.

我并不是所有的新闻都知道。

I can't answer all the questions.

我回答不了所有的问题。

3. Excuse me. 这一交际用语有多种含义:请原谅,对不起,劳驾,等等。多用于向他人求助的场合,作为开始用语。

Excuse me, does this bus go to the station?

劳驾,请问这辆车到火车站吗?

Excuse me, will you tell me the way to the station?

对不起,您能告诉我去车站的路吗?

4. I'm sorry...

“sorry”在这里作表语,表示难过,抱歉,遗憾,后悔,后面



可以直接跟从句。

I'm sorry I lost your pen.

很抱歉我把你的钢笔弄丢了。

I'm sorry I broke the bottle.

很抱歉我打碎了那个瓶子。



5. It doesn't matter. “matter”在句中用作动词，表示有关系、有严重性、重要、要紧。这句话表示没有关系，不要紧。

A: Sorry, I'm late.

B: It doesn't matter.

A: 对不起，我来晚了。

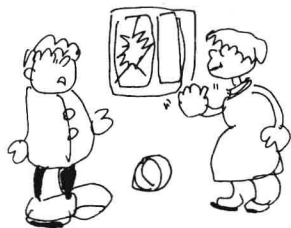
B: 没关系。

A: Sorry, I broke the window.

B: It doesn't matter.

A: 对不起,我把窗户打碎了。

B: 没关系。



6. Come to school earlier next time. 在这里表示下次注意早一点儿到校。

Please go to bed earlier in the evening.

晚上应该早些睡觉。

You should come earlier tomorrow.

明天你应该早点儿回来。

We will have lunch earlier next Sunday.

下星期日我们得早点儿吃午饭。

7. a piece of paper: "paper" 是不可数名词, "a piece of" 通常用来修饰这些不可数名词。

She lent me a small piece of paper.

她借给我一小张纸。

He ate a big piece of bread.

他吃了一大片面包。

He heard a glad piece of news.

他听到了一条令人高兴的消息。

8. Here you are. 这里是交际用语,表示“给你”。



A: Could you lend me a ruler?

B: Certainly! Here you are.

A: 你能借给我一把尺子吗?

B: 当然可以, 给你。

A: May I have that dictionary?

B: Of course, here you are.

A: 我能看看那本字典吗?

B: 当然, 给你。



9. May I ... ? 这里是“可以”的意思, 表示请求。

May I use your basket?

我能用用你的篮子吗?

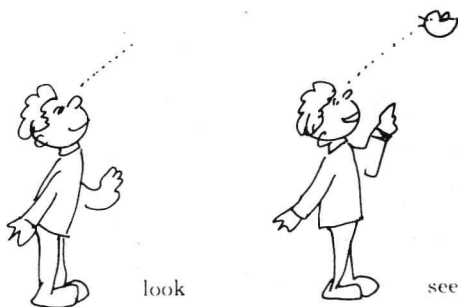
May I come with you?

我可以跟你一起来吗?

10. Look at... “look”作为动词,这里是“看、望、瞧”的意思,它可以单独使用,也可以和 at 连用。

Look at the sky.

看看天空。



Look at the bird in the sky.

看看天上的鸟。

look at... 强调看的动作, see 强调“看到”的效果(见图)。

11. You look the same. “look”在这里有“看起来”的意思,它后面可以直接跟形容词或其它词组。

She looked very tired, but she was still working.

她看起来非常疲劳,但她仍在工作。

He looks stronger than his brother.

他看起来比他哥哥更强壮。

三、句型训练

1.

May I

come in, borrow your pen, have a book, go with you, use your dictionary,
--

 please?

2.

Excuse me,

can I look at the picture? can I use your ruler? can you tell me the answer? can I take the message? can you lend me a piece of paper?
--

3.

What's

the little boy the black cat your brother your father the beautiful girl
--

 doing?

4.

How many

boys long rulers teachers big apples dogs

 are there

in the house? on the table? in the office? on the tree? in the box?

四、同步练习

I. Find out a different word in pronunciation in each group.

- () 1. A. second B. lesson C. welcome D. shop
() 2. A. small B. tall C. half D. call
() 3. A. may B. play C. day D. Saturday
() 4. A. third B. term C. matter D. turn
() 5. A. short B. work C. for D. morning

II. Complete the dialogues.

1. Miss Gao: Good morning, class.

Class: _____, Miss Gao.

Miss Gao: Welcome _____ school.

Class: _____, Miss Gao.

2. Jim: Excuse me.

Mr Wu: Yes?

Jim: May I come _____, please?

I'm sorry. _____ late.

Mr Wu: _____ doesn't matter _____.

Please come and sit down. But _____

_____ earlier next time.

III. Choose the correct words in the blanks according to the meaning of the sentences.

1. May I borrow a big piece of paper?

Sorry I only have a _____ (big, small) piece.

2. Do you have _____ (white, black) coats here, please?

Sorry sir, we don't have _____ (white, black) coats. We have some white coats.

3. This is a short ruler. Who has a _____ (long, short) one?

4. I'm thirteen. My sister is only four.

She is very _____ (tall, short).

IV. Choose the best answers.

() 1. May I borrow a pencil, please?

_____.

A. This one B. Good C. Certainly

() 2. Do you have a big piece of paper, please?

_____.

A. No, I do B. Sorry, I don't C. I'm not

() 3. Lucy: I'm Lucy. I'm not Lily. That's Lily over there.

Mr Wu: Sorry, Lucy. You _____.

A. the same B. look the same

C. are the same

() 4. I'm sorry, my pen is not here.

_____.

A. It doesn't matter B. Thank you

C. Give me my pen

() 5. There is _____ on the desk.

A. a paper B. a piece of paper

C. a piece paper

() 6. May I borrow a book, please?

OK, _____ this one.

A. take B. look C. buy

V. Complete the dialogues according to the pictures.

1.



A: What are they doing?

B: _____.

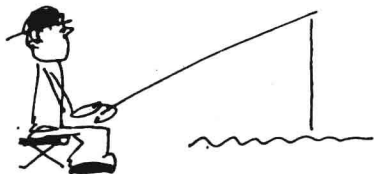
3.



A: _____ she _____?

B: She _____.

2.



A: _____?

B: He is fishing.

4.



A: _____?

B: _____.

Unit 2 (Lesson 5—8)

一、学习要点

1. 交际

1. Morning, Mr. Wu!

2. What about you?

3. That's right.

I. 语法

一般现在时通常表示经常发生的或习惯性的动作或目前的状态。

1. 构成:通常以动词原形表示。主语为第三人称单数时,一般在动词原形后加-s 或-es。例如:

She leaves at seven.

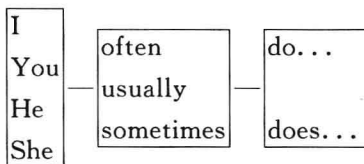
Does she leave at seven?

注意一般疑问句用 do 或 does 的情况,并注意答语用 do/does 的情况:

Do you...? Yes, I do. /No, I don't.

Does he...? Yes, he does. /No, he doesn't.

2. 用法:一般现在时动词表示现状、性质、状态和经常的或习惯性的动作。这些动词可与 often, usually, always, sometimes, every day, once a week, on Sundays, never 等时间状语连用。



III. 句型

1. How many ... can you see?

2. How do you usually...?

3. I usually...

4. What time do you usually...?

5. It's a fine day for...

IV. 词组

1. in the picture
2. come to school
3. come by bus / car / boat / ship / bike / train / plane
4. get to school
5. have one's meals
6. on foot

二、难点解释

1. How do you usually come to school? usually 一词是副词, 作状语, 表示通常, 平常的意思。请看下面的例子:

I often get up at 6 o'clock.

我经常在早晨6点钟起床。

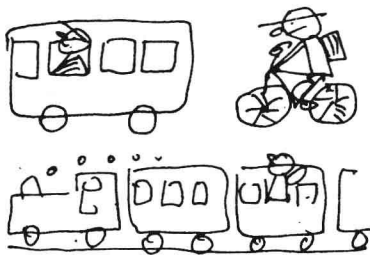
She usually goes to the cinema in the evening.

她通常晚上去电影院。

The old man sometimes goes to the park in the morning.

那位老人有时早晨去公园。

2. by bus / car / train / ... by 一词在这里用作介词, 表示方法、工具, 有“以……为工具”, “乘坐”的意思, 它后面所接的名词用单数, 不加冠词或形容词。请看下面的例子:



Mary comes to school by bus.

玛丽乘公共汽车去学校。