



# 英语

初中二年级英语

中国教育电视台讲座用书

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北京名师导学

九洲图书出版社

中国教育电视台讲座用书  
北京艺豪语言教育中心资料

# 北京名师导学

初中二年级英语

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九洲图书出版社

·北 京·

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## 北 京 名 师 导 学

### 初中二年级英语

刘 强 主 编

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## 编写说明

《北京名师导学》丛书由北京市一帮一助教协会和北京艺豪语言教育中心组织编写,由九洲图书出版社出版,由中国教育电视台面向全国播放。

这套丛书共计 64 册,参与编写、审定的教师达 200 余人,经过一年的讨论、编写、修改,把各位特级教师、高级教师的一生心血、经验体会都渗透到丛书中,这是一套加强素质教育颇佳的丛书。

这套书主要内容有:学习方法介绍、知识要点提炼、重点难点讲解、解题思路分析、巩固提高练习(A、B 卷)、期中期末测试。

各年级各册均以大纲为主,与人民教育出版社最新教材同步,抓住基础,培养能力,搞好测试。使丛书成为广大师生的良师益友,具有开卷有益、初读有趣、复读启迪、教学参考、学习助手的作用。

本册供初中二年级学生全学年使用。

《北京名师导学》编委会

1996 年 6 月

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# Unit 1 Welcome back!

## 【知识要点】

### 1. 重点词汇

(1) welcome *interj. & vt.* 欢迎

Welcome back to school!

(2) paper *n.* 纸; 报纸

Give me some paper, please.

### 2. 重点词组

(1) a piece of 一张(片, 块……)

(2) next time 下次

### 3. 重点句型

(1) It doesn't matter. 没关系。

(2) May I borrow your...? 我可以借用你的……吗?

### 4. 重点语法

现在进行时

动词的现在进行时用来表示现在正在进行或正在发生的动作。例如:

I'm reading a book now.

I'm not reading a book now.

Are you reading a book?

Yes, I am No, I'm not.

## 【学习指导】

### 1. Welcome back to school! 欢迎返校!

(1) 句中的 welcome 是感叹词, 多用于标语、口语中, 是主人对客人表示欢迎的用语。例如:

① Welcome to China! 欢迎你到中国来。

②Welcome home! 欢迎你回家!

(2)welcome 也可当动词用,作“欢迎”、“迎接”讲。例如:

①They welcome me to their class.

他们欢迎我来到他们班。

②I opened the door and welcomed him in to my house.

我打开门,把他迎进家中。

(3)welcome 作形容词时,表示“受欢迎的”。例如:

①You are welcome at my house. 欢迎你到我家来。

②A: Thank you very much. 非常感谢。

B: You're welcome. 别客气,不用谢。

(4)welcome 还可以作名词用,例如:

All the students gave Mr Hu a warm welcome.

所有的学生给予胡老师以热烈的欢迎。

【例题】( )Welcome back \_\_\_\_ home.

A. to      B. /      C. at

【讲解】home 是副词,前边介词 to 应省略。故本题选 B。

2. This is our first lesson, so I don't know all your names.

这是我们的第一课,因此我并不知道你们的姓名。

(1)first 第一,是序数词。英语中数词分成基数词和序数词。表示数目的词称基数词,如 one, two, three, four ...;表示次序的词称序数词,其构成方法如下:

①一般在其相应的基数词尾加 th, 如 ten→tenth。

②ty 结尾的基数词,去 y 变 i 再加 eth, 如 twenty→twentieth。

③特殊形式的序数词:one→first, two→second, three→third, five→fifth 等等。

④多位基数词,将最后一位基数词变为序数词,如 fifty-four→fifty-fourth, a hundred and twenty-two→a hundred and twenty-second。

(2)序数词前面常和 the 连用,若没有 the,就要和形容词性的物主代词连用。例如:

①the first lesson 第一课

our first term 我们的第一个学期

②the second book 第二本书

her second skirt 她的第二条裙子

(3)so 在句中是连词,连接上下句,表示因果关系。例如:

- ① You are too young, so you cannot go to school.  
你太小了,所以你不能去上学。
- ② I am busy so I cannot go with you.  
我太忙了,所以我不能和你一起去。

3. I have them on a piece of paper.

在这张纸上有你们的姓名。

(1) a piece of 这个词组常用来表示不可数名词的量。

如: a piece of (bread, meat, paper...)

其复数形式在 piece 上表示, 如: three pieces of paper  
三张纸

(2) paper 作“纸”讲是不可数名词, 表示“报纸”、“考卷”、“书面作业”、“论文”等意思时是可数名词, 如:

- ① We have many papers on Sundays.  
每星期天我们有许多作业。
- ② He is writing on a piece of paper.  
他正在一张纸上写字。

4. Now let me call your names. 让我来点名。

call 是动词, 有三个意思

(1) 叫、喊, 例如:

- ① Please call me at seven. 请在七点钟叫我。
- ② Don't call me Lucy, I'm Lily.  
别叫我露茜, 我是莉莉。

(2) 打电话给…… 例如:

- ① Does Jim often call you? 吉姆经常给你打电话吗?
- ② Who called you yesterday? 昨天谁给你打的电话?

(3) 拜访, 访问。例如:

- ① I called on Miss Zhao. 我拜访赵小姐。
- ② I'm sorry to call so late. 对不起, 这么晚来拜访您。

5. May I come in, please? 我可以进来吗?

(1) May I...? 用来询问一件事可不可以做, 是较客气的说法。例如: May I borrow your...? 向别人借东西时, 常用该句型, 对方如果表示同意, 可用 certainly 来答。

(2) 回答“May I...”句型时, 肯定回答可以用 Yes, you may. 或 Yes, please. 否定回答则避免说 No, you may not. 而用其他方式, 以表示“客气”。可用 No, you



mustn't. 或 Please don't. 例如:

- ①—May I sit here? 我可以坐在这里吗?  
—Yes, please. /Certainly. 请坐吧。  
②—May I open the door? 我可以开门吗?  
—Please don't. 请不要开。

6. It doesn't matter this time. 这次没关系。

(1)当有人向你表示歉意时,你可用 It doesn't matter. 来回答。例如:

- ①—I'm sorry I am late. 对不起,我迟到了。  
—It doesn't matter. 没关系。

(2)matter 作不及物动词时,表示“要紧”,有重大关系(主要用于否定句或疑问句中)。例如:

What does it matter? 这有什么关系?

(3)time 的用法。

①在第一册中我们学过这个词,它的意思是“时间”,是不可数名词,而且不能用复数形式。例如:

—What's the time? 几点了?

—It's five o'clock. 五点了。

②在本单元中,它的意思是“次数”,是可数名词,而且有复数形式。例如:

Come here earlier next time. 下次早点儿来。

this time 这次      that time 那次

another time 另一次      three times a day 一天三次

【注意】表示“一次”不能说 one time, 而是 once;“两次”也不说 two times, 而是 twice;三次以上则用 times。

7. { look at 注意看(不见得看见)  
see 看见,看到。例如:

He's looking at the blackboard, but he can't see the word. 他正看着黑板,但是他看不见那个单词。

8. 语法:现在进行时态。

动词的现在进行时态用来表示现在或目前一段时间正在进行或发生的动作。常与 now 等时间状语连用。其谓语结构是 am, is, are + 现在分词。例如:

I am/ I'm writing on the blackboard.

I'm not writing on a piece of paper.

Are you writing now?  
 Yes, I am. /No, I'm not.  
 What is/ What's he doing?  
 He is/ He's driving a car.  
 What are/ What're you doing?  
 We are/ We're playing basketball.

## 综合训练

I. 语音: 从四个选项中选出一个发音不同的词。

- ( ) 1. A. back      B. have      C. class      D. cat  
 ( ) 2. A. flower      B. paper      C. term      D. water  
 ( ) 3. A. evening      B. next      C. mend      D. welcome  
 ( ) 4. A. Thursday      B. turn      C. nurse      D. Saturday  
 ( ) 5. A. morning      B. work      C. short      D. forty  
 ( ) 6. A. dear      B. hear      C. near      D. early  
 ( ) 7. A. close      B. those      C. come      D. nose  
 ( ) 8. A. teacher      B. head      C. eat      D. meat

II. 在下列划线的词语中找出一个贴近的解释。

1. I don't know the names of the students.  
 A. the students's names      B. the students' names  
 C. the student's names      D. the students of names
2. Let's read Lesson One.  
 A. One Lesson      B. Lesson First.  
 C. the First Lesson      D. First Lesson.
3. The boys and girls are singing.  
 A. student      B. children  
 C. childrens      D. men and women
4. —Here's your pen. Thank you.  
 —Not at all.  
 A. It doesn't matter      B. That's all right.  
 B. OK.      D. All right.
5. —Who has a long ruler?  
 —Jim has a long ruler.  
 A. one      B. a one  
 C. they      D. an one

Ⅲ. 选择填空。

- ( ) 1. Welcome back \_\_\_\_ school!  
A. at B. to C. into D. for
- ( ) 2. —What does she have? —He has a \_\_\_\_.  
A. big paper B. small paper  
C. big piece of paper D. piece paper
- ( ) 3. Today we are going to learn \_\_\_\_ lesson  
A. second B. the second C. the two D. next
- ( ) 4. There are six \_\_\_\_ on the table.  
A. cup tea B. cups of teas  
C. cups of tea D. cup of tea
- ( ) 5. Do you like \_\_\_\_?  
A. swim B. swimming C. swiming D. swims
- ( ) 6. Look! They \_\_\_\_ now.  
A. play football B. playing football  
C. plays football D. are playing football
- ( ) 7. Can we put the basket \_\_\_\_ there?  
A. over B. on C. at D. into
- ( ) 8. Mike isn't short. He is \_\_\_\_.  
A. big B. long C. tall D. old
- ( ) 9. Please don't call me Lily, I \_\_\_\_ Lucy.  
A. call B. am C. am not D. name
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_ are green.  
A. The doors of our classroom  
B. Our classroom of doors  
C. The door of our classroom  
D. Our classroom doors

Ⅳ. 阅读理解, 根据短文内容, 判断句子的正误。

Miss Wang teaches us English this term. She is a short woman. She is about thirty. But she looks very young. She speaks very good English. She often talks with us after class. We all like talking with her.

1. Miss Wang is our Chinese teacher. ( )  
2. Our English teacher is not tall. ( )  
3. The students like her very much. ( )  
4. Miss Wang is not a good teacher. ( )

Ⅴ. 从 B 栏找出 A 栏的相应答语。

## A

- ( )1 May I borrow a pen please?  
 ( )2 Do you have a black one?  
 ( )3 Sorry, I can't help you.  
 ( )4 Whose coat is this?  
 ( )5 What's your father doing?  
 ( )6 Is the bird singing?  
 ( )7 Who has a long ruler?  
 ( )8 How many sisters do you have?

## B

- A. No, I don't.  
 B. Certainly. Here, take this one.  
 C. He is reading.  
 D. No, it isn't.  
 E. Han Meimei.  
 F. Two.  
 G. It doesn't matter.  
 H. It's Kate's.

VI. 按语言要求, 将下列所给的词变成相应形式。

- He usually        to school at 7:30 in the morning. (come)
- Tom likes        TV in the evening. (watch)
- May I have two        of fish, please? (kilo)
- Mr Wu is our new English teacher,        English is very good. (He)
- The boy is        in the river. (swim)
- May I        your eraser? (borrow)
- Tuesday is the        day of the week. (two)
- The students are        an English class now. (have)
- Does the teacher        your name? (know)
- Where        your mother work? (do)

VII. 按句意和音标填入所缺单词。

- Who is your English teacher this        [tə:m] ?
- Please come to school earlier next        [taim] .
- I sit in the        [fə:st] row.
- They are        ['ʃɒpiŋ]
- The teacher has the students' names on that        [pi:s] of paper.
- Mr. Wu is a        [tɔ:l] man.
- How        ['meni] lessons are there in a unit?
- Oh, sorry. You look the        [seim]
- It doesn't        ['mætə] .
- We have        [lʌnf] at home every day.

VIII. 选词填空。

How old, What, How many, Who, Whose
-------------------------------------

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ are you?  
B: I'm fourteen.
  2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ clothes do you like wearing?  
B: I like wearing a white shirt and a blue skirt.
  3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ is late for class this morning?  
B: Li Lei.
  4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ units are there in Book Two?  
B: There are twenty-eight.
  5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ watch is it?  
B: It's Mike's.
- IX. 完成对话(每空只填一个词)。
1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ me! May I have a piece of paper, please?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_! Here you are.  
A: Thank \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ at all.
  2. A: Excuse me, Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ borrow it?  
B: Certainly! \_\_\_\_\_ this one.  
A: Thanks a lot. Oh, it's a red pen.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you have a blue one?  
B: Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. A: Please listen to me, everyone. Who has a ruler?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ one here, Miss Gao, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Thanks, oh, it's too short. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a long one?  
B: Yes, I do. Take this one.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ you, Lucy.  
B: Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ me Lucy. I'm Lily, Lucy is my sister.  
A: Sorry, You \_\_\_\_\_ the same.  
B: It \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit 2 How do you come to school?

### 【知识要点】

#### 1. 重点词汇

- (1) *by prep.* 乘(车, 船, 飞机等)  
—Do you usually come to school by bus?  
—No, I don't. I come by bike.
- (2) *usually adv.* 通常  
How do you usually go to work?
- (3) *fine adj.* 好的; (天气) 晴朗的  
It's a fine day today.  
—How are you?  
—Fine, thank you.

#### 2. 重点词组

- (1) *by bus (car, bike, train, plane...)*  
乘公共汽车 (小汽车, 〈骑〉车, 火车, 〈坐〉飞机)
- (2) *on foot* 步行
- (3) *the sun (moon)*

#### 3. 重点句型

- (1) How do you usually come to school?
- (2) How does she come to school?

#### 4. 重点语法

一般现在时

动词的一般现在时常用来表示经常性或习惯性的动作, 所以常与 *often, usually, sometimes* 等副词或 *every* 引导的短语连用。例如:

- Do you usually come to school by car?
- No, I don't. I come by bus.

## 【学习指导】

### 1. How do you usually come to school? 你通常怎样上学?

本句使用的是一般现在时。动词的一般现在时态用来表示经常的、习惯性的动作,常与 *often*, *usually*, *sometimes* 等副词连用,也可以与 *every day*, *on Sundays* 等时间状语连用。例如:

① *She often stays at home on Sundays.*

星期天她经常呆在家里。

② *—Does he go to school at six every day?*

他每天是六点钟去上学吗?

*—Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.* 是的,他是。 不,不是。

③ *—Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?*

*—I live in Beijing. 我住在北京。*

### 2. I usually come by bus. 我通常乘公共汽车来。

(1) *by* 该介词常和 *plane*, *bus*, *bike* 等表示交通工具的名词连用,构成介词短语,用来表示交通方式,一般放在句尾做状语。注意应与介词 *on(foot)* 区分开。例如:

① *I usually go by car.* 我通常坐小汽车去。

② *I want to go to America by sea.* 我想由海路去美国。

③ *My mother often goes to the park on foot.*

我母亲经常步行去公园。

(2) 使用 *on foot* 时,应注意两点:

① 只能做状语,而不能做谓语。如:

*I on foot to school.* (×)

*I come to school on foot.* (✓)

或: *I walk to school.* (✓)

② 在这个词组里, *foot* 只能用作单数形式。

(3) *usually adv.* 通常

该词是一个频率副词。类似的词还有 *sometimes*, *often*, *always*, 它们常和一般现在时连用。注意它的形容词形式为 *usual*。

### 3. 冠词分定冠词和不定冠词两种。*the* 是定冠词,一般读 [ðə], 在元音前读 [ði]。*a* 是不定冠词,在元音前改用 *an*。例如:

a book, a pen, an apple, an egg.

- (1) 单数可数名词前必须有冠词(或其他定语如 my, his, this 等)。例如:

I have a pen. The pen is good. This pen is mine.

- (2) 泛指某一个时用不定冠词 a(an), 第二次提到时则要改用定冠词。例如:

① I can see a boy under the tree.

The boy is tall and thin.

② There is an apple on the table.

The apple is big and red.

- (3) 世界上独一无二的东西(如本单元出现的太阳、月亮、天空、海洋、陆地等), 前面只能用定冠词。例如:

① Can you see the moon?

② The Sun is red.

- (4) 指双方都知道的人或东西时也用定冠词。例如:

① Open the door, please.

② Please look after the new student.

- (5) 在序数词前要用定冠词。例如:

① The first lesson is easy.

② The third one is mine.

4. {another, 再一个, 另一个(三者或三者以上)=an other.  
other. 另外的, 别的。 例如:

① I don't like this book. Please give me another.

我不喜欢这本书, 请给我另一本。

② Jim, Where are the other boys? 吉姆, 其他的男孩呢?

③ one...the other... 一个.....另一个.....

Here are two boys. One is tall, the other is short.

这儿两个男孩, 一个高, 一个矮。

5. Don't you usually come to school by bike?

难道你通常不骑自行车上学吗?

一般疑问句有时可用否定形式, 其形式是将否定词连同助动词(连系动词)一起放到句首, 这种否定疑问句常含有惊异、赞叹等情绪。例如:

① Can't you see? 你难道没看见吗?

② Don't you want to go with us?

难道你不想同我们一道去吗?



③Doesn't she want a go?她难道不想试试?

6. I like walking. 我喜欢散步。

(1)like 在这里是动词,“喜欢”,动词 like 后经常接-ing 形式的词,表示“习惯”、“爱好”。例如:

①He likes playing football. 他喜欢踢足球。

②I like watching TV. 我喜欢看电视。

(2)like 后边也可以接不定式,表示某个特定或具体的行为。例如:

Tom likes swimming, but he doesn't like to swim this afternoon. 汤姆喜欢游泳,但今天下午却不愿游。

(3)like 还可作介词,意思是“像”。例如:

Don't throw it like that. 别像那样扔它。

7. It's a fine day for a walk. 今天是散步的好天气。

(1)it 常用来指代天气、时间、距离等。例如:

①It's cold. 天气冷。

②It's time to get up. 该起床了。

③It is not far. 不远。

(2)fine 该词既可表示某人身体好,用来回答 How are you? 也可指天气好。

(3)It's a fine day for+a+与动词同形的动作名词,表示“今天是做某事的好天气。”例如:

①It's a fine day for a swim. 今天是游泳的好天气。

②It's a fine day for a drive. 今天是乘车的好天气。

8. The air today is nice and clean. 今天的空气很干净。

(1)nice and...与形容词连用,表示“很,挺”。例如:

①The bus is running nice and fast.

这辆公共汽车跑得挺快。

②It's nice and warm. 今天很暖和。

(2)clean 既可作动词,又可作形容词,用作动词时,意思是“打扫”。用作形容词时,意思是“干净的、清洁的”。例如:

①Every day we clean the room. 我们每天打扫房间。

②The blackboard is very clean. 黑板很干净。

9. meal 一餐(顿)饭,是可数名词,复数是 meals。例如:

What time do you usually have your meals?