

依据新大纲 ● 与新教材同步

2001



双色

大课堂

daketang

马雁 彭丽娟 主编

初二英语

- ✓ 教法方略
- ✓ 疑难指津
- ✓ 融会贯通
- ✓ 跟踪测试
- ✓ 名师精编
- ✓ 一目了然

吉林教育出版社

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前言

在逐步摆脱传统应试教育模式、深化素质教育的今天,广大师生亟需从教学效率不高、苦不堪言的题海战术中解脱出来。“书山有路勤为径,学海有涯巧作舟”。广大学生渴盼的是变苦学为巧学、变苦读为巧读的学习方法,需要的是高标准、高质量、广思路、大视野、新角度、新构思的学习指南,使自己真正成为学习方法得当、思维方法灵巧、应试技能过硬的有信心、有灵气、能创新的人才。为此,根据教育部颁布的最新教学大纲,配合最新教材,我们精心编写了《双色大课堂》系列丛书。

本书特别设计的双色版,使学生对所有核心概念、定律公式、关键词法、重点文法等,都能够一目了然。

配以最新例题,科学辨析,激发学习兴趣,开拓思维,全方位培养应试能力。由于各学科特点不同,本书栏目灵活设置有:

▲**焦点词汇** 对重点词进行具体分析,体现词与词的不同用法。

▲**疑难指津** 重点剖析本章节或单元知识的难点、易混易错点。

▲**融会贯通** 典型例题加简要点拨,帮助学生灵活运用所学知识。

识。

▲**跟踪测试** 体现出少、精、活、新的试题风格,选题紧扣本章节或单元的知识点以便有针对性的巩固练习。

我们希望《双色大课堂》能够给学生以事半功倍的学习效果。

本书编委会

目 录

Unit 1	Welcome back	(1)
Unit 2	What are we going to do?	(15)
Unit 3	Autumn festivals	(27)
Unit 4	On the farm	(42)
Unit 5	Shall we go to the zoo?	(54)
Unit 6	Find the right place	(69)
Unit 7	Mainly revision	(83)
期中测试题		(97)
Unit 8	I was not here yesterday	(106)
Unit 9	The memory robot	(120)
Unit 10	The Swedish rockband	(131)
Unit 11	Dates, months and seasons	(144)
Unit 12	What's the weather like	(159)
Unit 13	Come to the party	(171)
Unit 14	Mainly revision	(185)
期末测试题		(196)

Unit 1 Welcome back

▲ 焦点词汇

[1] 词组和短语

- have fun (in) + 动词-ing 干……很有乐趣
- on time 准时
- be on duty 值日
- Happy Teachers' Day 教师节快乐!
- best wishes! 良好的祝愿!
- talk about 谈论
- give a talk to sb. on sth. 做……报告
- family name 姓 given name 名字
- discuss sth. with sb. 与……一起讨论
- How about / What about + n. / 动词-ing ……怎么样

[2] welcome

感叹词, 如 oh, dear 等词, 表示高兴见到某人到你所在的地方, 可单独使用, 也可接副词或介词 to。

Welcome! 欢迎!

Welcome home! 欢迎回家!

Welcome to England! 欢迎到英国!

注意: 在 you are welcome 中, welcome 是形容词。

44A24/10

3 paper

纸张,是不可数名词,当表示具体的数量时,要用单位词或一个表示数量的词。如:

a piece of paper 一张纸

two pieces of paper 两张纸

如坐这种情况下为可数名词,则要注意修饰词的位置。如: a long *piece* of paper(长纸) 一张长纸
a *piece* of red paper(红纸) 一张红纸

4 good, fine, nice

good, fine 和 nice 作形容词表示“好”,但用法又有所区别:

①good 含义最广,常用来表示好的质量,好的品质等,意为“好的”

Han Mei is a good student.

韩梅是位好学生。

Milk is good for children.

牛奶对儿童有益。

②fine 侧重于“质量的精细”,“身体健康”,还可以表示“天气晴朗”等意思。

—How are you? 你好吗?

—Fine, thank you. 很好,谢谢你。

It's a fine day today. 今天是个好天气。

③nice 指取悦于感觉器官的东西而言,常带有一定的感情色彩,含有“美好的”,“美妙的”,“美味的”,“漂亮的”等意思。也可以表示对人“友好和蔼”的意思。

This is a **nice** pencil-box.

这是一只好看的文具盒。

It's very **nice** of you.

你真好。

What a **nice** room!

多漂亮的房间呀!

注意, **nice and** 加在形容词或副词前面意思是 **very, quite**.

And the air today is **nice and clean**.

今天的空气非常清爽。

5 call; name

name 作动词时和 **call** 一样都有“给……起名”,“称作”的意思。**name** 一般指给人或东西命名以示区别或便于记忆,还可指任命某人担任某种职务;**call** 指给某人起名字或以某人(某物)的特征称呼。

They **named** the child John.

他们给这个孩子取名约翰。

Please don't **call** me Lili.

别叫我李莉。

▲ 疑难指津

☞ We're going to have fun **learning and speaking** English this term.

这学期我们对学说英语会很感兴趣。

have fun (in) doing sth. 做……很有趣

Children have fun (in) **flying** kites.

孩子们对放风筝很有趣。

Do you have fun **playing** football?

你对踢足球感兴趣吗？

Tom has fun playing games.

汤姆对做游戏很感兴趣。

Here is card for you with our best wishes.

这是送给你的卡片，向你致以我们良好的祝愿。

Here are some flowers for you with my best wishes.

这些是送给你的花，向你致以我良好的祝愿。

Here is a rose for you with my thanks.

这朵玫瑰送给你，表达我对你的谢意。

Thank you for making English fun!

很感谢你让我们的英语课充满欢乐。

Thank you for asking me.

谢谢你邀请我。

Thank you for giving us so much help!

谢谢你给我们那么多的帮助！

Thank you for lending your bike to me.

谢谢你把自行车借给我。

Why don't you talk about names?

你何不谈谈名字呢？

Why not come here before eight?

为什么不在 8 点之前来这里呢？

Why not have lunch at school?

为何不在校吃午餐呢？

Why not go with me?

为什么不和我一起去呢？

I think this is different from Chinese names.

我认为这和中国人的名字是不同的。

Chinese food is different from English food.

中国的食物和英国的食物不同。

My bike is different from yours.

我的自行车和你的自行车不一样。

but Jim is short for James. 吉姆是詹姆的简称。

Tom is short for Thomas. 汤姆是托马斯的简称。

Lin is short for Linda. 琳是琳达的简称。

Tomorrow is Teachers' Day. (规则复数名词的所有格只在右上角点点不加“S”; 不规则复数名词的所有格既要点点又要加“S”。)

明天是教师节。

March 8 is Womens' Day.

三月八日是妇女节。

June 1 is Childrens' Day.

六月一日是儿童节。

语法

现在进行时

	I 单主语 am	+ 动词-ing 形式
形式: 肯定式	III 单主语 is	
	其他主语 are	

否定式: 主语 + am(is, are) not + 动词-ing 形式

疑问式: Am(Is, Are) + 主语 + 动词-ing 形式 +?

用法: A. 表示说话时正在进行或发生的动作。

He is / He's driving a car.

B. 表示目前阶段正在进行的动作。动作往往是从某一时刻开始, 持续到说话后的某一时间, 而说话的当时, 动作并不一定在进行。常用的时间状语有 now, these days, this month 等。

We are learning Unit 2 these days.

She is reading a book now.

她现在正在读书。

I'm thinking of this problem these days.

这些日子我正在思考这个问题。

融会贯通

一、单项选择

1 They play _____ basketball on the play ground every day.

- A. a B. the C. / D. an

点拨答案

C. play football play basketball
play volleyball

play + 各种球类, 中间不加任何冠词

2 My father goes to _____ work on foot.

- A. a B. the C. / D. an

点拨答案

C.

英语中某些习惯短	go to work	lie at home
语不加冠词:	go to school class	lie at school
	go to bed	lie in bed

3 Mr. Green _____ his meals at home.

- A. have B. has C. does D. do

点拨答案

Mr. Green 在句中作主语, 是单数名词, 因此动词要用单数形式, A、D 先去掉。have 一词有“吃”的意思。故正确解答是 B。C 项中的 does 是“做”的意思, 不对。

4 There are thirty-six _____ in our school.

- A. lesson B. lessons C. class D. classes

点拨答案

D. class 指全班学生,是集体名词,本身是复数形式。指课时和班级,有单复数形式。

A. B. lesson 指学习的内容,功课。选 C,没弄清句意是班级,而不是学生。故选 D。

5 There _____ two _____ of paper on my desk.

A. is ,piece B. are,piece C. is,pieces D. are,pieces

点拨答案

D. 考查数量词的使用法。

句中量词是复数,谓语应用复数形式 are。

选 A、C,误认为 paper 是不可数名词,谓语用单数。选 B,忽视了 piece 应加 s。故选 D。

二、用所给词的正确形式填空。

1 Lucy often _____ (walk) to school with me. Now, We _____ (walk) to school.

点拨答案

walks;are walking.

此题考查一般现在时和现在进行时的结构,分辨其用法。

often 提示经常性动作,now 提示句子是现在进行时。

2 —There is a _____ (shop). What are the woman doing?
—They _____ (shop) there.

点拨答案

shop;are shopping

考查 shop 兼类词性和词的多意。

shop 作名词,有数的变化;作谓语动词,有词形的变化。

3. "What _____ (be) the matter with your bike?" "It's broken."

点拨答案

is

the matter 在句中意为“麻烦事,毛病”,动词只用单数。

三、下面每个句子有一个错误挑出并改正:

1. This is a first lesson.
A B C D

2. We are studying Lesson first.
A B C D

3. May I watch TV now? No, you may not.
A B C D E

4. Please give me a paper.
A B C D

5. He is coming next day.
A B C D

点拨答案

1. B→the 序数词前要用定冠词 the
2. D→One 数词在 Lesson 后应用基数词
3. E→mustn't May...? 否定回答应为 mustn't
4. C→a piece of 一张纸必须用 a piece of
5. D→tomorrow
我们只能说 next week/month/year/term...
只能说 tomorrow, tomorrow morning/evening...
而不能说 next day, next morning

▲跟踪测试

I. 下列各组单词中,有一个单词划线部分的读音与其他三个单词划线部分的读音不同,请选出。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>s</u> hop | B. <u>c</u> lose | C. <u>o</u> pen | D. <u>cl</u> othes |
| 2. A. <u>p</u> aper | B. <u>m</u> atter | C. <u>c</u> ake | D. <u>g</u> ame |
| 3. A. <u>t</u> all | B. <u>b</u> all | C. <u>t</u> alk | D. <u>h</u> alf |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> ime | B. <u>k</u> ite | C. <u>l</u> ittle | D. <u>l</u> ine |
| 5. A. <u>s</u> hort | B. <u>f</u> orty | C. <u>f</u> or | D. <u>w</u> ork |
| 6. A. <u>c</u> lass | B. <u>g</u> lass | C. <u>h</u> ave | D. <u>b</u> asket |
| 7. A. <u>b</u> louse | B. <u>y</u> oung | C. <u>h</u> ouse | D. <u>a</u> bout |
| 8. A. <u>b</u> orrow | B. <u>n</u> ow | C. <u>k</u> now | D. <u>y</u> ellow |
| 9. A. <u>t</u> erm | B. <u>w</u> orker | C. <u>w</u> ater | D. <u>f</u> lower |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> ome | B. <u>b</u> rother | C. <u>w</u> elcome | D. <u>s</u> on |

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I'm sorry I can't spell the _____ word. (two)
2. Shall we go _____ this afternoon? (shop)
3. Who's _____ that bus, do you know? (drive)
4. We're going to learn the _____ lesson today. (three)
5. I have two _____, but they are too small. (knife).

III. 单项选择。

1. May I have _____?
A. a small piece of paper B. three pieces of papers
C. a paper D. two piece of paper
2. Please come to work earlier _____ the next time.
A. at B. in C. for D. X
3. What time _____ your mother _____ her evening meal?
A. does, have B. does, has C. do, have D. do, has
4. I have three English books and I'm going to buy _____.

- A. the fourth B. a fourth one
C. fourth one D. the four
5. He has no pen to write _____.
A. with B. no C. in D. at
6. There _____ a pen and two pencils in the box.
A. is B. am C. are D. be
7. Are the women _____?
A. shop B. shops C. shopping D. shopping
8. Who has a ruler? I have _____ here.
A. a B. an C. one D. ruler
9. The new teacher doesn't know _____.
A. all the student's B. the all students
C. all the students' names D. the all student's name
10. Lily and Lucy are twins. They _____.
A. look at B. look after
C. look the same D. look like
11. Let me _____ your names.
A. to call B. call C. calls D. calling
12. I have your names _____ the piece of paper.
A. in B. at C. on D. from
13. Are you _____ a book? No, I'm _____ TV.
A. looking at, see B. seeing, watching
C. reading, watching D. read, seeing
14. They are talking about the picture _____.
A. the pairs B. in pairs C. at the pair D. in pair
15. Welcome back _____ home.
A. to B. at C. / D. in
16. I'm not good _____ maths.
A. in B. at C. with D. to

17. She says she's going to help me ____ my English.
A. in B. on C. with D. from
18. May I put my coat ____ there.
A. over B. at C. in D. into
19. There is ____ "L" in the word "Like".
A. the B. a C. an D. /
20. They ____ bananas.
A. likes to eat B. like eat
C. like eatting D. like eating

IV. 补全对话。

- A. It doesn't matter.
B. Certainly.
C. This is too big.
D. May I have an English exercise book?
E. I don't have any now.

A: Excuse me. ____ 1 ____?

B: ____ 2 ____! Take this one.

A: Thanks. Oh, sorry. ____ 3 _____. Do you have a small one?

B: Let me see. Sorry, ____ 4 ____.

A: ____ 5 _____. Thank you.

B: Not at all.

V. 完形填空。

It is the first day of (1) September. School (2). All the students are (3) at school. There are (4) teachers at the school gate. They are (5) their students. The teachers and the students are (6) hello to each other.

Now (7) is 7:30. Classes begin (8) eight. The boys and girls are going into (9) school. All of (10) look very happy.

1. A. / B. an C. the D. a
2. A. open B. begin C. opens D. begins

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 3. A. off | B. out | C. back | D. in |
| 4. A. much | B. out | C. any | D. some |
| 5. A. welcoming | B. looking | C. seeing | D. doing |
| 6. A. calling | B. telling | C. speaking | D. saying |
| 7. A. time | B. it | C. he | D. that |
| 8. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 9. A. the | B. an | C. a | D. / |
| 10. A. they | B. their | C. them | D. theirs |

VI. 阅读理解。

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容,然后从短文后面所给的三个选项中选择最佳的一项。

In the evening Tom's father comes home. Tom is sitting at the table. He is drawing(画画). "What are you drawing, my sonny(儿子)?" asks Tom's father.

"I'm drawing a boat," says Tom.

"Let me have a look," says Tom's father.

Tom gives him the picture. His father looks at it and says, "This is a very good boat." Tom says, "Father, I want to be the captain(船长) of a boat when I grow up(长大)." "

"Good," says Tom's father. "But sorry, we can't be captains. " "Why not(为什么不)?" Tom asks.

"Black people can work on a boat. We can do the heavy work. But all of us have never(从未) become(成为) captains. "

"Why not?" Tom asks again, "Why can't black people be captains?"

Tom's father says, "There is no reason(理由) at all. The white bosses(老板) want to keep us black people down(压迫). That's why. "

() 1. What is Tom doing?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| A. He is reading. | B. He is drawing |
| C. He is making a boat. | |