



按教育部新大纲新教材同步编写

# 课课练 一点通

KEKELIAN

YIDIANTONG

## 初二英语 (下)

主编 李宝忱



科学技术文献出版社

★ 课课练一点通 ★

# 初二英语

(下)

主 编 李宝忱  
编 著 孟国凯 钱小玲 朱伟芳  
方水蛟 郑 艺

科学技术文献出版社

Scientific and Technical Documents Publishing House

北 京

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

课课练一点通. 初二英语. 下/李宝忱主编. -北京:科学技术文献出版社, 2002. 2

ISBN 7-5023-3938-8

I. 课… II. 李… III. 英语课-初中-教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 091562 号

**出 版 者:** 科学技术文献出版社

**地 址:** 北京市复兴路 15 号(中央电视台西侧)/100038

**图书编辑部电话:** (010)68514027, (010)68537104(传真)

**图书发行部电话:** (010)68514035(传真), (010)68514009

**邮 购 部 电 话:** (010)68515381, (010)68515544-2172

**网 址:** <http://www.stdph.com>

**E-mail:** stdph@istic.ac.cn; stdph@public.sti.ac.cn

**策 划 编 辑:** 科 文

**责 任 编 辑:** 付秋玲

**责 任 校 对:** 赵文珍

**责 任 出 版:** 刘金来

**发 行 者:** 科学技术文献出版社发行 全国各地新华书店经销

**印 刷 者:** 三河市富华印刷包装有限公司

**版 ( 印 ) 次:** 2002 年 2 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

**开 本:** 850 × 1168 32 开

**字 数:** 198 千

**印 张:** 7.375

**印 数:** 1 ~ 15000 册

**定 价:** 14.00 元 (上、下册 28.00 元)

© 版权所有 违法必究

购买本社图书,凡字迹不清、缺页、倒页、脱页者,本社发行部负责调换。

(京)新登字 130 号

## 内 容 简 介

本书详细介绍了初二英语需要掌握的语音、词汇、典型句式等英语语法知识。在每单元还列举了常用的交际用语。本书中课课练的习题,题型包括听力、笔试部分。其中笔试题设计从英语基础知识、阅读提高等各个角度出发,力求知识点丰富,题型新颖,从而在听、说、读、写、译各个方面培养学生英语能力。本书适合初二年级学生、教师、家长及英语初级水平者适用。

**我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干**

---

科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部所属的综合性出版机构,主要出版医药卫生、农业、教学辅导,以及科技政策、科技管理、信息科学、实用技术等各类图书。

## 作者简介

**主编 李宝忱** 全国著名英语教研专家,对新教材的特点、测试改革的题型变化有专门研究。在人民教育出版社和北师大主编的《中小学英语》、《中小学外语教学》、《北京招生通讯》等多种报刊上发有大量文章;并到海南、广州、昆明、西安、沈阳等地介绍教材改革与测试改革。主要著述有《实用英汉同义词、反义词辞典》;《图解英汉、汉英辞典》等。

**编著 孟国凯** 中国外语学习研究会理事,曾任《中学生英语报》主编。著名高级英语教师,在全国多种英语报刊上发有大量文章。主编、编著 50 余部外语工具书、教辅书,由国家级知识出版社、开明出版社、龙门书局出版。其传略已收入《中国当代知名学者辞典》。



## 新、新、新

### 介绍《课课练一点通》丛书

《课课练一点通》丛书是在国际交流日趋频繁、顺利加入 WTO、成功申办 2008 年奥运会、卓有成效地举办 APEC 会议等一系列喜庆活动中,广大青年学生学习英语热、学习英语狂的空前有利形势下出版的。

这套丛书的主要特点是“新”。

#### 一、内容新

全书依据最新英语教材,结合新世纪各省市中考题型,把具有时尚性、思想性、实用性的语言材料,融为一体;把题材广泛、体裁多样、图文并茂的最新资料合为一书。

#### 二、方法新

全书把学与教、学与评密切连接,按课时推进,练中有学,学中有练,对难点、疑点有简而明的剖析。既可用于课前预习,又可用于课后巩固复习使用,是伴你学习的良师益友。

#### 三、形式新

这套丛书采用双色加铺网标记,主要是通过视觉因素,



激励学生学习情趣,把重点、难点标出,从而易于学习,便于  
记牢,用时少,收效大。

最后希望《课课练一点通》伴你行,帮你步入理想高中。

编 者



# 目 录

## ( CONTENTS )

|                  |                                 |         |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Unit 15</b>   | What do people eat? .....       | ( 1 )   |
| <b>Unit 16</b>   | What a good, kind girl! .....   | ( 18 )  |
| <b>Unit 17</b>   | You must be more careful! ..... | ( 36 )  |
| <b>Unit 18</b>   | Seeing the doctor .....         | ( 54 )  |
| <b>Unit 19</b>   | A visit to Monkey Island .....  | ( 71 )  |
| <b>Unit 20</b>   | Mainly revision one .....       | ( 89 )  |
| <b>Unit 21</b>   | She taught herself .....        | ( 108 ) |
| <b>Unit 22</b>   | The sports meeting .....        | ( 127 ) |
| <b>Unit 23</b>   | A famous person .....           | ( 143 ) |
| <b>Unit 24</b>   | What were they doing? .....     | ( 160 ) |
| <b>Unit 25</b>   | The accident .....              | ( 175 ) |
| <b>Unit 26</b>   | Mainly revision two .....       | ( 191 ) |
| 初二第二学期期中试题 ..... |                                 | ( 209 ) |
| 初二第二学期期末试题 ..... |                                 | ( 218 ) |







## Unit 15

### *What do people eat?*

迎奥运,学英语

Warmly celebrate Beijing's winning the Bid for 2008 Olympic Games

热烈庆祝北京申办 2008 年奥运会成功

#### 本单元学习要点

#### I. 词汇

掌握下列词汇的听、说、读、写、译。

kitchen, cupboard, few, a few, salt, sugar, pepper, oil, wine, beer, fork, spoon, chopsticks, cabbage, pea, butter, cheese, soup, Italian, pizza, Indian, kinds of, workplace, seem, even, Italy, chocolate, ice, make, laugh, both, either, either... or..., anything, neither, nor, neither... nor..., a bit of, without, take a seat, take-away, waiter, madam, menu, order, bill

#### II. 句子

1. Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?
2. Could you pass me the cheese?



3. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world.

4. Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays.

5. Neither dad nor my brother helps.

6. It must be more delicious.

### III. 日常交际用语

1. —They eat a lot of potatoes.

— So do we.

2. —Would you like some butter?

— Yes, just a little, please.

3. Help yourself to some soup.

4. —Do you think pizza is very popular in China?

—Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so.

5. —Chocolate is good for your health. Do you agree?

—Yes, I agree. / No, I don't really agree (with you).

6. Here is the menu.

7. —Could I have the bill?

—Certainly. / Of course.

### IV. 语法

常见的五种基本句型:

1. “主语 + 谓语动词”(简称“主谓句”) 该句型的谓语动词一定是不及物动词。

2. “主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语”(简称“主谓宾句”) 该句型的谓语动词必须是及物动词。

3. “主语 + 系动词 + 表语”(简称“主系表句”) 常见的系动词有 be, feel, sound, taste, look, turn, get, smell, become 等。后常接形容词作表语,其中 be 还常接名词或介词短语等作表语, become 还常接名词、过去分词作表语。

4. “主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语” 该句型的谓语



动词必须是及物动词,而且要跟双宾语。一般情况下人是间接宾语,事物则是直接宾语。动词 give、pass、tell 等可跟双宾语,如间接宾语放在后面,要在间接宾语前加介词“to”;动词 buy、get、make 等也可跟双宾语,当间接宾语放在后面时,前面要用介词“for”。

5. “主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语” 该句型中宾语与宾补有逻辑上的主谓关系。

### 课课练



## Lesson 57

### I. 词形转换。

1. a little(同义词组)\_\_\_\_\_
2. many(同义词)\_\_\_\_\_
3. America(形容词)\_\_\_\_\_
4. tomato(复数)\_\_\_\_\_
5. less(反义词)\_\_\_\_\_
6. busy(比较级)\_\_\_\_\_

### II. 单项填空。

- ( ) 1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in the cupboard.  
A. is      B. are      C. have      D. has
- ( ) 2. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ another apple?  
A. have      B. to have      C. has      D. having
- ( ) 3. —Help yourself to some fish!      —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. How kind you are      B. Thank you  
C. OK. I'll eat it      D. Great
- ( ) 4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ peas, let's go and get some.



- A. few      B. a few      C. little      D. a little
- ( ) 5. Don't worry, we have \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish it.  
A. few      B. a few      C. little      D. a little
- ( ) 6. The twins like fruit very much. \_\_\_\_\_ do I.  
A. But      B. And      C. So      D. Like
- ( ) 7. The farmer has \_\_\_\_\_ eggs and beef.  
A. much      B. many      C. a lot of      D. a little
- ( ) 8. —Would you like to come over my home?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd love      B. just a little  
C. I'd love to      D. I can
- ( ) 9. Help yourself \_\_\_\_\_ some cakes, Tom.  
A. to      B. for      C. with      D. eat

### 答案与分析

I. 1. a few    a few 表示“一些”，修饰可数名词；a little 也表示“一些”，修饰不可数名词。

2. much    much 表示“许多”，修饰不可数名词。many 也表示“许多”，修饰可数复数名词。

3. American    4. tomatoes    同类的形式还有 potatoes, heroes。

5. more    6. busier

II. 1. A    该句为“There be”句型，先排除 C、D，sugar 是不可数名词，故选 A。

2. B    would like 后接动词不定式，意为“想要，愿意做某事”。

3. B    当别人盛情款待你时，常用 Thank you 来表达谢意。

4. B    5. D    6. C

句型“so + 助动词 + 主语”意为“……也是”。如：

He is American. So is she. (他是美国人，她也是。)

Bill played football yesterday. So did Mike. (昨天比尔踢过足球，迈克也踢过。)

注意与另一个句型的区别“So + 主语 + 助动词”，意为“是的，的确这样。”如：

—It was very hot yesterday. —So it was. (—昨天很热。—的确如此。)

在这个句型中，两句的主语为同一事物，即指“天气”。



7. C a lot of 既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词,故选 C。

8. C “Would you like to do...?” 是表示征求意见或邀请的句型,肯定回答用: “Yes, I'd love to”; 否定回答可用: “I'd love to, but I'm afraid...”

9. A “Help yourself/yourselves to sth.” (吃点……) 是招待客人时常用的交际用语。

### 一点通



1. —Would you like to have dinner with me? (你愿意同我一起吃饭吗?)

—I'd love to. (我很愿意。)

would like 后接动词时用不定式。当作肯定回答时,我们常用 love 代替 like,即 “I'd love to.” (= I'd like to.)

2. pass v. 意为“传递”。

pass sb. sth. = pass sth. to sb. (把某物传给某人), 其中 sb. 是间接宾语, sth. 是直接宾语。如:

Please pass me a cup of tea. = Please pass a cup of tea to me. (请递给我一杯茶。)

He passed the teacher an eraser. = He passed an eraser to the teacher. (他递给老师一块橡皮。)

但要注意,当所递给的东西是代词时,这个代词应放在 pass 之后,如:

Pass it to the boy. (把这递给那个男孩。)

不能说 Pass the boy it.

类似的动词有: give, show(出示), bring, send(送), lend(借出)等。如:

He showed me his passport. = He showed his passport to me. (他向我出示了他的护照。)



When one is about to act, one  
must reason first.  
凡事应先思而后行





## Lesson 58

### I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) food in China, rice, pizza or fish?
2. Han Mei likes \_\_\_\_\_ (Italy) food a lot.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ (real) is a beautiful picture.
4. You can see lots of elephants in \_\_\_\_\_ (Indian).
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) that it'll be colder tomorrow.
6. Take-away food is very popular in some big \_\_\_\_\_ (city).
7. Listen carefully. You'll hear somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) over there.
8. People in the world speak \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) kinds of languages.

### II. 单项填空。

- (     ) 1. In Italy, people like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A. pizza     B. food     C. fish     D. fast food
- (     ) 2. Spring is good \_\_\_\_\_ flying kites.  
A. at     B. for     C. to     D. with
- (     ) 3. —I think hot food is the most delicious.  
—Yes. I agree \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. to     B. with     C. at     D. like



- ( ) 4. Han Mei likes skating, so \_\_\_\_\_ Ann.  
A. do      B. like      C. does      D. likes
- ( ) 5. Today is \_\_\_\_\_ colder than yesterday.  
A. many      B. more      C. little      D. even
- ( ) 6. You can put fish and chips in \_\_\_\_\_ bags.  
A. papers      B. paper's      C. papers'      D. paper
- ( ) 7. It was cloudy. Mike took an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. to      B. with      C. for      D. /
- ( ) 8. Is \_\_\_\_\_ bad for people to eat hot food?  
A. that      B. this      C. its      D. it

### 答案与分析

- I. 1. the most popular    三者(及三者以上)比较时,用形容词最高级形式。  
2. Italian    修饰名词 food,故用形容词。  
3. really    really 是 real 的副词形式,此处用来修饰系动词 is。  
4. India

seem 是系动词,后可接动词不定式,也可接 that 引导的从句,意为“看来,似乎”。如: The book seems to be quite interesting.

5. seems (这本书看来好像很有趣。)

It seemed that no one knew what had happened. (似乎没有人知道发生过什么事。)

6. cities    7. singing    hear sb. singing 意为“听见某人正在唱歌”。  
8. different

II. 1. A    2. B    “be good for...” 意为“对……有利”, “be good at” 表示“擅长于……”。这句话可译为“春天有利于放风筝”。

3. B    同意某人观点: agree with sb.

4. C    5. D    even 同 much、a little 一样,均可修饰形容词比较级。

6. D    paper bags 意为“纸袋”,此处 paper 作定语。如: bird food 意为“鸟食”。



7. B “take sth. with sb.” (随身带去某物)

8. D 句型 “It's + 形容词 + for sb. + to do sth.”, 此处选 it 为形式主语, 动词不定式 to do 是真实主语。

### 一点通



“find people eating”是一个固定词组, “find + 宾语 + V-ing”, 其中 “V-ing” 是作宾语补足语。意为 “发现……正在……”, 表示发现一个动作正在进行, 如:

I found a boy crying there. (我发现一个男孩正在那儿哭。)

注意和另一个词组 “find + 宾语 + 动词原形” 的区别, 该词组意为 “发现……曾……过”, 强调这个动作的全过程。

与 find 类似用法的词还有 “see”, “watch”, “hear” 等。



Cut your coat according your cloth.

量人为出







## Lesson 59

### I. 同义替换。

- I can speak French. I can speak Japanese, too.  
I can speak \_\_\_\_\_ French \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese.
- Jim may go there, or Kate may go.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jim \_\_\_\_\_ Kate may go there.
- Her father doesn't like to eat fish, and her mother doesn't like it, either.  
\_\_\_\_\_ her father nor her mother \_\_\_\_\_ to eat fish.
- Could you pass me that newspaper?  
Could you \_\_\_\_\_ that newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ me?
- Jim's father bought him a toy car yesterday.  
Jim's father \_\_\_\_\_ a toy car \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday.
- Mr. Turner never does anything at home.  
Mr. Turner \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
- Could you help the granny do the housework?  
Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the granny \_\_\_\_\_ the housework?
- Mum usually cooks meals at weekends.  
Mum usually \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.

### II. 连词成句。

- little, the, felt, cold, girl, very

