



初二英语

HAI DIAN MING SHI DIAN JI

海淀名师点击

考必胜



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吉林教育出版社



双色版

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经各家名师苦心构思和精心编写，与中学最新现行教材同步配套并紧靠新的《课程标准》的新型教学辅导丛书《考必胜》终于与广大师生见面了。

该丛书体现了近年教学改革与中高考的最新特点，遵循教、学、练、考的整体原则，使学生循序渐进的掌握所学知识，各学科各分册内容结构设计以下几个板块：

1 知识体系

对本章（单元）的知识进行系统的梳理，精要的提炼，让学生高层建筑构建知识网络。

2 重点、难点、考点、热点

将本课（节）的重点、难点、考点、热点进行简明扼要的阐述和讲解，突破要点，不求大而全，只求少而精，具有针对性、时效性、可读性。

3 例题点悟

结合本课（节）的“四点突破”，设置中高考回顾或具有前瞻性的典型例题，对典型例题作精要的分析，给学生以解题的方法与技巧，形成规律上的认识，达到举一反三，触类旁通的目的。

4 挑战名题

设计一组具有代表性、新颖性、综合性和备考性的试题，注意试题的梯度、广度和深度。

5 综合能力测试

每章（单元）后均附一套检测学生发散思维的能力、综合思维能力的习题，题型全而新，知识覆盖面广。

6 参考答案

对所有习题均给出准确答案，对部分易错、难度较大试题进行简要分析。

丛 书 特 点

第一科学性：与国家新颁布的新课程标准一致。

第二同步性：与现行教材配套，学生可以同步学习和训练，夯实基础，理科同步到节，文科同步到课。

第三启迪性：培养学生的思维能力，使学生很好地领悟、归纳、概括和运用知识要点和方法，切实掌握解题思路和方法。

第四综合性：既突出学科知识的衔接，又注重学科间的贯通，在切实提高学生智能素质基础上做到合理的拓展，有效地提高应试能力。

尽管我们在议书过程中，题题推敲，层层把关，力求能够帮助读者更好地把握本书的脉络和精华，但书中仍难免有疏忽之处，在期盼它的社会效益的同时，也诚挚地希望广大师生的批评指正。在金秋丰收的季节，我们期盼掌声响起！

编者

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第一册

Unit 1 Welcome back

知识体系

本单元的核心话题是西方人名、贺卡的写法及复习一般现在时和现在进行时的用法。同学们在学习中应该重点掌握以下内容：

1. 交际用语

(1) Welcome back to school!

(2) —I'm sorry I'm late.

—It doesn't matter.

(3) Who's on duty today?

(4) —Is everyone here?

—Yes, everyone is here. /No, ...is not here.

(5) Happy Teachers' Day!

Here is a card for you with our best wishes.

Thank you for...

(6) —Why don't you...?

—That's a good idea.

这是一种表示建议的疑问句，意思是“你为什么不……呢?”。

(7) —What are you going to do?

—We're going to...

2. 词语

(1) have fun (2) on time (3) on duty (4) Teachers' Day (5) best wishes (6) think about (7) be different from (8) for example (9) be short for (10) thank you for... (11) any more (12) ask...to do... (13) think of

3. 语音

概括所学过的一些字母组合的读音。

- (1) 在重读 r 音节中, ir, er, ur 发 [ɜ:], 如 first, term 等。
- (2) 字母组合 or 在 [w] 之后发 [ɜ:], 如 work, word 等。
- (3) 字母组合 ear 发 [ɜ:], 如 learn, early 等, 但 ear [iə] 例外。
- (4) half, calf 中 al 发 [ɑ:], 发音特殊。
- (5) 字母组合 ow 发 [au] 或 [əu], 如 how [au], flower [au], yellow [əu] 等。

4. 语法

复习初一所学过的时态:

The Simple Present Tense 一般现在时态

The Present Continuous Tense 现在进行时态

(1) 一般现在时常用于表示经常性或习惯性的动作。常与 always, often, usually, sometimes, in the morning, on Sunday, every day 等副词连用。具体构成句型为 (以实义动词 come 为例):

肯定句:

We come from China. She comes from China.

否定句:

We don't come from China. She doesn't come from China.

一般疑问句:

—Do you come from China?

—Yes, we do. /No, we don't.

—Does she come from China?

—Yes, she does. /No, she doesn't.

特殊疑问句:

Where do you come from?

Where does she come from?

(2) 现在进行时用来表示正在进行或正在发生的动作, 常与 now 连用。具体构成句型为 (以实义动词 read 为例):

肯定句:

We are reading now.

否定句:

We aren't reading now.

一般疑问句:

—Are you reading now?

—Yes, we are. /No, we aren't.

特殊疑问句:

What are you reading now?

注意点:

(1) 使用一般现在时态时,若主语是第三人称单数,谓语动词要变化,一般加-s 或-es。

(2) 现在进行时中的 be 动词是助动词,要随着主语而变化。

Lesson 1

重点难点

1. 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

如果这种情况下再加上修饰词,则要注意修饰词的位置。如: a big piece of paper (big 修饰 paper) 一张大纸。a piece of red paper (red 修饰 paper) 一张红纸。

2. 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.

孩子们在兴致勃勃地放风筝。

Do you have fun playing football?

3. Tomorrow is Teachers' Day. (规则复数名词的所有格只在右上角加“'”不加“s”;不规则复数名词的所有格既要加“'”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 Children's Day.

六月一日是儿童节。

4. 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!

例题点悟

【例1】 Lesson One is _____ of this term.

- A. a first lesson
- B. Lesson first
- C. the first lesson
- D. Lesson First

命题目的: 考查序数词的用法

解题关键: ①序数词用在名词前作定语, 要与 the 连用

②此时不是专有名词, 不需大写首字母

错解剖析: 不能正确排列词序, 与专有名词 Lesson One 混淆

答案 [C]

【例2】 We're going to have _____.

- A. a great fun
- B. great fun
- C. some funny
- D. full fun

命题目的: fun 为不可数名词。除 have fun 之外, 表示很有兴趣做某事为 have fun doing sth. 如: We have great fun learning and speaking English. 还可以说 make...fun

例: Thank you for making English fun.

此外 funny 作为形容词, 意思是“滑稽的”。如 a funny boy.

答案 [B]

挑战名题

选择填空

- () 1. I want to see _____ English teacher. I miss her very much.
A. the first B. my first
C. a my first D. my the first
- () 2. Please say "here" _____ the teacher _____ your name.
A. when, calls B. before, calls
C. after, call D. when, say
- () 3. I want to give Lucy _____ best _____.
A. her, wishes B. my, wishes
C. her, wishing D. my, a wish
- () 4. We have great fun _____ boating in the park.
A. goes B. go
C. going D. to go
- () 5. —Where are you going?
—I'm going to have a meeting. I must _____ on time.
A. am B. be
C. is D. are

Lesson 2

重点难点考点热点

1. James means daiti and Allan means hexie. 詹姆斯的意思是“代替”，艾伦的意思是“和谐”。mean 作“意思是……”讲，是及物动词。

The green light means "go". 绿灯的意思是“走”。

"WTO" means "Shimaozuzhi". "WTO" 的意思是 "世贸组织".

2. I think this is different from Chinese names. 我认为这有别于中国人的名字。

be different from 意思是 "与……不同" 例如

he climate (气候) in China is quite different from that in Australia. 中国的气候和澳洲的气候大不相同。注: be quite different from 意为 "与……有很大不同".

Chinese names are different from English names. 汉语人名与英文人名有所不同。

3. ..., but Jim is short for James. Jim 是 James 的缩写。

be short for 意思是 "……是……的缩写" 例如:

"Al" is short for "aluminium". "Al" 是 "aluminium" 的缩写。

"WTO" is short for "World Trade Organization". "WTO" 是 "World Trade Organization" 的缩写。

4. Why don't you talk about names? 你为什么不谈谈名字呢?

Why don't you make him a card? 你为什么不给他做张卡片呢?

Why don't you + v 原形? = Why not + v 原形?

通常用来提出建议

例题点悟

【例1】 Why _____ you talk about names?

A. do B. are C. aren't D. don't

解答 当表示某种建议时, 用 Why + don't + 主语 + do (动词原形) + ...? 例:

Why don't you come and do some shopping with me?

答案 [D]

【例2】 Chinese is different _____ English. There's difference _____ them.

A. between, from B. from, between
C. for, from D. from, to

解答 "A 与 B 不同" 为 be different from, 而强调两者之间不同时, 用 (the)

difference between A and B.

答案 [B]

挑战名题

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. The _____ name in "Zhou Jian" is "Jian". (give)
2. What's the _____ between the two words? (different)
3. What's the Chinese _____ for "bird"?
Oh, it _____ "鸟". (mean)

II. 句型转换

1. I'm thinking about the talk. (对划线部分提问)
_____ are you _____ about?
2. People don't use their middle names very much. (同义句)
People _____ use their middle names.

Lesson 3

重点难点考点热点

1. Liz is a girl's name, isn't it?

丽姿是个女孩名, 是不是?

isn't it 表示反问, 这种由一个陈述句后接一个简单的一般疑问句构成的句子叫反意疑问句。

结构:

肯定陈述句 + 否定疑问 He likes football, doesn't he?

否定陈述句 + 肯定疑问 She can't go with us, can she?

2. You know a lot about English name.

你了解很多英文名的情况。

know a lot about 了解很多有关……的情况

a lot 也可用其他词代替表示程度不同

如 much, a little, little

He doesn't know much about me.

他不太了解我。

I only know a little.

我只知道一些。

例题点悟

【例1】 Kate is very young, _____?

- A. is Kate
- B. does she
- C. isn't she
- D. isn't Kate

解析 反意疑问句中前面句子为肯定式, 后面用否定词, 再加上主语相应的代词形式。

答案 [C]

【例2】 —When can he come, do you know? .

- A. Yes, I can.
- B. I'm sure.
- C. I'm afraid I've no idea.
- D. I'm afraid I do.

解析 A 应为 Yes, I do. C 中 I'm afraid 翻译为恐怕。用英语可解释为 I'm sorry to say. 此外 be afraid 意为“害怕”。如 I am a little afraid. Don't be afraid.

答案 [C]

挑战名题

选择填空

- () 1. May I give a talk in class?
 A. Yes, you must. B. I'm afraid.
 C. Sure. D. Well.
- () 2. Is Dave a boy's name or a girl's name?
 A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
 C. That's OK. D. I'm not sure.
- () 3. Is Liz a girl's name?
 A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
 C. Yes, it isn't. D. No, it is.
- () 4. Sandy is a girl's name, _____?
 A. isn't she B. isn't it
 C. is she D. is it
- () 5. _____ I go to school on Saturday morning.
 A. Sometime B. Sometimes
 C. Some time D. Some times
- () 6. That is a nice computer, _____?
 A. isn't that B. is that
 C. isn't it D. is it

Lesson 4

重点难点考点热点

1. I'm going to buy something for Mr Wu.

我打算给吴老师买点东西。

buy 可直接接宾语、间接宾语: buy sb. sth.

也可说成 buy sth. for sb.

类似的词还有 make him a card = make a card for him

get, sing, draw 等词也是同样的用法

但有些后接双宾语的词如: give, take, pass 等在转换时不能用 for, 只能用 to。

give him a book = give a book to him

2. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is and what school he goes to.

他们经常问他是哪的人, 多大了, 在哪所学校学习。

宾语从句即使具有疑问意思, 也须用陈述语序。

不能说成 They often ask him where is he from...

3. "Ph" sounds like an "f". "ph" 听起来像 "f".

sound 半系语, 后可接形容词, 如 sound good 听起来不错, 也可接 like 构成的介词短语。

类似的还有 look。

look young 看起来年轻 look like a school 看起来像个学校。

例题点悟

【例】 I want to know where _____ from.

- A. you are come
B. do you come
C. are you

D. you come

☞ 当一个句子的宾语为一句话时，如果有特殊疑问词，只在其后加上主谓动词陈述形式，而不用一般问句形式，不需要加助动词。

They often ask him how old he is.

New comers often ask what school he goes to.

答案 [D]

挑战名题

I. 用所给词的正确形式填空

1. Phillip is _____ in China. (live)
2. Mr. Wu often tells me how _____ English well. (speak)
3. "Ph" _____ like an "f". (sound)
4. All of _____ friends come here. (Jim)
5. I'd like a Chinese name like _____. (you)

II. 单项选择

- () 1. Can you help _____ the house?
A. cleaning B. the cleaning C. to cleaning D. clean
- () 2. Please _____ to get there early.
A. try B. want C. take D. go
- () 3. They asked me _____.
A. where I go B. where am I going
C. where to D. where I going
- () 4. There is _____ "a" in "fat", and there is _____
"P" in "pen"
A. a, a B. a, an
C. an, a D. an, an
- () 5. "How interesting!" he said _____ laugh.
A. with B. with a
C. to D. for

综合能力测试

(时间 45 分钟 满分 100 分)

1. 单项选择 (20 分)

- () 1. Jim is short for James, so _____ call me Jim.
A. you B. do C. don't D. just
- () 2. _____ he got up late, _____ he forgot to bring his books to school.
A. Because, / B. Because, so
C. /, and D. When, so
- () 3. Don't _____ your hands _____ you. Behind your backs, please.
A. take, before B. put, before
C. put, after D. get, after
- () 4. When the _____ is moving, you _____ wait.
A. cars, must B. people, can't
C. traffic, must D. girl, has to
- () 5. It's fine today, she _____ much fun _____ outside.
A. have, play B. is having, to play
C. has, playing D. is going to have, play
- () 6. Please _____ here when the teacher _____ your name.
A. speak, call B. say, calls
C. call, says D. tell, say
- () 7. He's new here, so he doesn't know _____ names.
A. their all B. all their
C. all of them D. all his
- () 8. He often _____ a pen to write.
A. uses B. use C. using D. used