

最新修订版

随堂金四导

◆ 初一英语(下)

吉林教育出版社



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“金四导”丛书
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总主编 何舟
主 编 董正璟

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中国名校特级教师·导教·导学·导练·导考

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随堂导教·导学·导练·导考

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(最新修订版)

董正璟(特级教师) 主 编

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向课堂要效益 倡导教学新理念

——关于《“金四导”丛书》的审读报告

出版缘起:应培养中小学生学习创新意识与实践能力的急切呼唤之运而生

新世纪的考试制度、考试形式和内容,必将与素质教育相适应,更加注重考查学生的能力、观点和方法。尤其是创新意识和实践能力的考查,将在考试中逐步占有重要的位置。提供一套教辅读物,它能与素质教育、考试改革同步,与课堂教学的进程同步,与学生的能力、观点、方法培养的需求同步,成为当务之急。为此,北京、天津及华东六省近百位著名特级教师精心策划、编写了这套《中国名校特级教师随堂导教·导学·导练·导考》丛书。

栏目分工:凸现随堂理念,权威批示“五点”——知识点、重、难、疑点与考点间的关联

丛书各分册均以相配套的教材的单元(章)、课(节)为序,并设有如下栏目:

单元(本章)目标 根据各学科主要应培养的能力,提出本单元(章)应培养和考查的具体能力,以及用一定的思想、观点、方法去分析和解决问题的能力,能反映创新意识和实践能力的体现。体现由单纯的知识目标向能力目标的转变,由知识的继承向知识的创新转变。

单元(本章)小结 在学完某一单元(章)的基础上,围绕各能力目标的达成,总结出能力形成的主要途径,应注意的问题和关键,以及如何克服各种失误等。

梳理知识 罗列、梳理本课(节)关键的、重点的知识、规律、技能、观点、方法,进行精析,对达成某些能力的相应知识点进行指点。



表解重点 对容易混淆的内容,利用表或图的形式进行精析;将易混淆的知识、技能、观点、方法、能力之间的本质区别与联系揭示出来,避免在应用时出现错误。

讨论难点 围绕某课(节)确有难度的课后习题进行讨论,指出解题思路、关键,以及如何避免错误,帮助学生提高分析、解决问题的能力。

创制考点 通过对历年中考相关热点考题的回顾,使学生对能力考查的形式及其变化,对解题思路及其关键,有个整体的、连续性的思考和把握,形成能力,以便从容应对。本栏目还是全国各地历届中考典型题荟萃。

精解名题 通过对具有前瞻性、典型性的名题进行精析,使学生对学科考试形式和内容改革的思路,有一个超前性的了解,以培养学生的创新精神和实践能力。

关注考试:以题、以练为主,发挥学生主体性作用

单元(本章)能力验收卷 用来检测各单元(章)综合能力的达成情况。

为了配合期中、期末自测,丛书按照正常的教学进度,以模拟测试形式,分别安排了“期中测试”和“期末测试”,以便学生做针对性练习。

本丛书力求以学生发展为本,以学生为主体,精讲多练,以练、以题为主,通过学生自主练习、体验、综合与发散,培养创新意识和实践能力。

欢迎关注并参与“金四导”“纠错臻优”20万元大行动

围绕素质教育和能力培养编写教辅读物,本身就充满了探索性,出现某些问题在所难免。一切不足,希望在“纠错臻优”大行动中得以弥补。





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Unit 17 Could you help me, please?

单元目标

1. 语音

(1) 识记元音字母 a 的拼读规则 [ei][æ][ɑ:][e]。

如: has[hæz] leg[leg] face[feis] basket['bɑ:skit]

(2) 听录音识记字母组合 al[ɔ:], ay[ei] 的拼读规则。

(3) 初步了解元音字母在开音节和闭音节中的发音, 元音字母在开音节中多发其字母音, 在闭音节中多发“短音”。

例:	开音节	闭音节
a	face[ei]	am[æ]
e	me[i:]	let[e]
i	hi[ai]	it[i]
o	no[əu]	not[ɔ]
u	use[ju:]	put/but[u/ʌ]

2. 词汇

在交际中掌握如下单词、词组, 能根据语音识别单词所表达的不同的意义, 特别是表示人体器官的名词。正确说出单词或短语, 发音基本正确, 能认读单词、词组并运用其进行交际。

(1) could, big, small, heavy, light, full, empty, bottle, help, want, take, to, certainly, draw, has, face, eye, ear, leg, hand, head, nose, hair, mouth, arm, foot, long, short, say, heavy, too, bottle(大纲要求); wardrobe, day, from, America, zoo

(2) full of listen to a bottle of put sth. in... take... to...

3. 日常交际用语

学会运用以下用语, 能根据语调变化识别句子所表达的不同意思, 在非语言提示帮助下听懂清晰的话语和录音, 能识别话语中的关键词, 能在特定



的情境下用这些用语进行交际。

I want to take... to...

We can't put... in... / put... over there.

Can you...?

Could you...?

Certainly.

Sure.

Let me...

Give me..., please.

4. 课堂用语

能够听懂下列课堂活动中的简单的指令和要求,并能对其作出反应。

Try to read these new words.

Look at the picture.

What can you see (in it)?

Put the body words in the right place of the picture.

Can you guess?

5. 语法

(1)掌握形容词: big, small, heavy, light, long, short, full, empty, new, old

This box is heavy.

It's too heavy.

It's light.

The car is too full.

(2)提供、请求帮助。

Let me help you.

Could/Can you help me, please?

Let me carry it.

Certainly. / Sure.

梳理知识

1. I must go to the classroom.

must 是情态动词,表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度,译为“必须”。例如:



It's five o'clock now. I must go home.

动词 go 是个不及物动词, 当它后面要跟宾语时通常要加一个介词。如:
go to school/hospital

情态动词除“must”外, 还有 can, could。

could 是 can 的过去式, 在此没有过去时这一概念, 只表示有礼貌地请求或委婉地提出问题。例如:

Could you come here at 8 o'clock tomorrow? 你明天 8 点能到这儿吗?

对这种问题的肯定回答通常是“Sure”或“Certainly”; 否定回答通常是“Sorry, I can't”或“Sorry”, 然后陈述理由。

2. Who's on duty?

“on duty”是个固定词组, 译为“值班、值日”。例如:

(1) —Are you on duty, Kate?

—Yes, I am.

(2) I am on duty today, so I can't go with you.

3. Oh, it's too heavy.

too 在这里是个副词, 修饰形容词 heavy, 译为“太、过分”。

例如: It's too hot! 天气真热!

This shirt is too big. I don't want it. 这件衬衫太大了, 我不想买了。

4. It's full of books. 它(指箱子)装满了书。

形容词 full 与 of 连用, 译为“充满、装满、挤满、有很多的……”等。

例如: (1) The room is full of people. 房间里挤满了人

(2) His bag is full of books. 他的书包里装满了书。

5. I want to put these things in the car. 我想把这些东西放进小汽车里。

put... in... 译为“把……放进……”。例如:

I want to put these apples in the box.

6. OK. Let me help you. There. OK.

那么就让我来帮帮你们吧, (你看)放好啦!

(1) there 在这里作感叹词, 用来安慰对方, 常译成“好啦”。

(2) Let me help you. 让我来帮帮你。

Let me help you find it. 我来帮你找。

这两句都是表达提供帮助的人际用语, 具体的用法请看“精解名题”。



7. Here's a full one. 这儿有瓶满的。

one 在此是不定代词,指代上文出现的名词 bottle,以避免重复。但它一般指代可数名词的单数,复数用 ones。例如:

(1) I have no dictionary, but Li Lei has one. 我没有词典,但李磊有一本。

(2) This skirt is too small. I want another one. 这条裙子太小了,我想要另外一条。

表解重点

形容词(意义相反)

big	small
heavy	light
full	empty
new	old / young
long	short / tall

提供帮助	请求帮助
Let me help you.	—Could you help me, please?
Let me carry it.	—Certainly. / Sure.

讨论难点

题1 I want _____ some books _____ the classroom.

- A. to take; to B. take; out
C. to take; down D. take; to

讨论: 本题重点考查动词 take 和某些介、副词搭配构成固定的词组。

take...to... 把……带/搬/拿到……

take out 拿出

例如: Take out your books, and turn to page 18.

take down 取下

例如: Take down the old pictures. 把这些旧画取下来。

另外还涉及到动词 want 之后要跟动词不定式作宾语。

答案: A。



剥示考点

询问时间、节日与日期的题在中考中也常常出现。

例1 —_____ is it today? —今天是什么节日?

—It's Children's Day. —是儿童节。

A. What's day

B. What day

C. What's date

D. What's the date

精析:What day 用于询问星期几固然正确,如:

—What day is today? —今天星期几?

—Today is Tuesday. —今天星期二。

但它也可以用来询问某天是什么“节日”。显然本题不是询问日期,而是询问节日。

答案:B。

精解名题

例1 Let me help you carry the box.

精析:这是一个提供帮助的日常交际用语,在这个句子里应注意两点:

(1)let + 名词/代词 + 动词原形,译为“让……做/干……”。

(2)当动词不定式to do 在 help 后充当宾语补足语时,动词不定式符号to 可有,也可省略。

例2 将下列句子译成英文。

1. 让我们去问问老师。

2. 让他来帮你做这件事。

单元小结

1. 本单元的交际功能句的重点是提供帮助。应注意同已经学过的请求别人帮助的交际功能句的比较,并能正确应答。

2. 本单元的语法重点是掌握几组意义相反的形容词及 “This box is heavy.” “It's too heavy.” 等句型。



单元能力检测卷

I. 听力部分

一、选出你所听到的单词。(听一遍)

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. short | B. draw | C. door |
| 2. A. hair | B. careful | C. their |
| 3. A. foot | B. full | C. good |
| 4. A. head | B. heavy | C. hand |
| 5. A. class | B. glass | C. car |

二、根据对话后的问题选择正确答案。(听两遍)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. I can see five. | B. Sorry. I can't. | C. I can see trees. |
| 2. A. Yes, please. | B. I'd like oranges. | C. That's all right. |
| 3. A. It's mine. | B. It's me. | C. It's you. |
| 4. A. 6:15. | B. 6:05. | C. 6:50. |
| 5. A. Kate. | B. Jim. | C. Li Lei. |

三、听短文判断正误,正确的写 T,错误的写 F。(听两遍)

- Kate is from America.
- Kate doesn't have a brother.
- Tom is Kate's brother.
- Her kite is on the floor.
- Her kite is broken.

II. 笔试部分

一、语音。指出各组单词中画线部分与所给单词发音相同的单词。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <u>near</u> | A. <u>their</u> | B. <u>here</u> | C. <u>pear</u> | D. <u>there</u> |
| 2. <u>heavy</u> | A. <u>team</u> | B. <u>teacher</u> | C. <u>head</u> | D. <u>see</u> |
| 3. <u>you</u> | A. <u>yellow</u> | B. <u>duty</u> | C. <u>family</u> | D. <u>heavy</u> |
| 4. <u>good</u> | A. <u>soon</u> | B. <u>room</u> | C. <u>ruler</u> | D. <u>foot</u> |



5. desks A. chairs B. books C. ears D. cars

二、词汇。

1. 将下列词组译成英语或汉语。

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) 现在几点了? _____ | (6) on duty _____ |
| (2) 3月5日 _____ | (7) full of _____ |
| (3) 把箱子放进小车里 _____ | (8) listen to _____ |
| (4) 一瓶橘子汁 _____ | (9) for help _____ |
| (5) 儿童节 _____ | (10) put on _____ |

2. 按要求完成下列各题。

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) empty(反义词) _____ | (2) certainly(近义词) _____ |
| (3) zoo(复数) _____ | (4) their(同音词) _____ |
| (5) me(主格) _____ | |

三、选择填空。

- The bottle is empty. Could you _____ me a full me?
A. give B. eat C. carry D. do
- It's nine o'clock in the evening. It's time for us _____.
A. to go to school B. go to the park
C. go home D. to go to bed
- I want to _____ these books to the classroom.
A. give B. take C. put D. do
- _____ computer is this?
— It's mine.
A. Who B. Which C. What D. Whose
- There are _____ in the box.
A. ten bottle of oranges B. ten bottles of oranges
C. ten bottles of orange D. ten orange
- There. _____ me help you.
A. Let's B. Would C. Can D. Let
- There are sixty minutes in _____ hour.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- What's the time, please? It's _____.



A. six sixty B. four twenty C. seven forty D. fifty two

四、句型转换, 根据要求完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. I want to take these books to the classroom. (对画线部分提问)

_____ want to take these books?

2. Today is February 10. (同上)

_____ today?

3. There are a lot of books in the box. (改写句子使句意不变)

The box is _____ books.

4. Kate's trousers are new. (加 old 改为选择疑问句)

_____ Kate's trousers new _____?

5. I can carry the box. (改为否定句)

I _____ carry the box.

五、完成对话, 每空填一个词。

Dad: Let's _____ these boxes to the room.

Mum: OK.

Kate: OK.

Kate: Mum this _____ is too _____. I can't carry _____. _____ you help me, please?

Mum: _____. Let _____ you. _____ OK now.

Kate: Thanks Mum.

Mum: That's _____.

六、下列各句均有一处错误, 请将错误处的字母标号写在括号内, 并在横线上改正。

- () 1. Today is Monday, Feburary 18. _____

A B C D

- () 2. Are everyone here today? _____

A B C D

- () 3. Give these apples in your classmates. _____

A B C D

- () 4. The bottle is an empty now. _____

A B C D





Could you help me, please?



() 5. Your shirt is here. Put on it, please. _____

A B C D

七、阅读理解。阅读下列短文,根据短文内容判断正误,正写 T, 误写 F。

This is a classroom. It's nice and big. The blackboard is big and the walls are white. The blackboard is on the front(前面) wall. In front of the blackboard there is a big desk. It's for our teacher. There are forty small desks and chairs in the room. They are for students.

There are some flowers on the big desk. They are for our teachers. Our English teacher is Miss Wang. She is a good teacher. We like her very much.

1. Our classroom is nice and small.
2. The blackboard is on the front wall.
3. There are forty desks and chairs for the students and the teacher.
4. On the big desk, there are some pictures for our teachers.
5. The students like their English teacher.



Unit 18 Put them away, please!

单元目标

1. 语音

- (1) 听录音,模仿、认读辅音音标[s][k][dʒ][g][tʃ]。
- (2) 识记字母 c 的两种不同发音[s][k]。如 face[s]; come[k]
- (3) 识记字母 g 的两种不同发音[dʒ][g]。如 orange[dʒ]; big[g]
- (4) 熟记字母组合 ck[k]和 ch[tʃ]的读音。如 black[k]; chair[tʃ]
- (5) 识记不发音字母 k 和 w

例如: knife (kn 读[n]) write (wr 读[r])

2. 词汇

在交际中掌握下列单词、词组。

(1) away, out, sock, other, wrong, broken, catch, him, so right, plane, mend, knife, with, robot, body, broke (大纲要求); lost, tell, round, mummy, pleasure

(2) put away come out get down look after one of my shoes
have a look

3. 日常交际用语

学会运用如下用语,能根据语调变化识别句子所表达的不同意思。

Put it/them away.

What's wrong?

Don't worry.

I don't think so.

I can get it.

Thanks very much.

What's wrong with...?

Do you have a knife?



Oh, dear!

Thank goodness.

Hmm!

4. 课堂用语

能够听懂下列课堂活动中的简单的指令和要求,并能够对其做出反应。

How many things can you see in Jim's room?

Listen to the dialogue and find the answer to this question. What does Jim's mother ask him to do?

Listen to the tape and repeat it.

Open your books on page 9. Here is a robot but it loses some parts. Can you draw the missing parts of it according to the passage?

5. 语法

学习掌握人称代词。

梳理知识

1. What else can you see? 你还能看见什么别的东西?

else 在此是形容词,译为“别的、其他的”,通常跟在疑问代词之后。例如:

What else do you want?

What else do you know?

另外它还可以跟在不定代词如 something, anything, nothing 之后。如: Do you have anything else to do? 你还有什么别的事要做?

2. I'm coming, Mum. 妈妈,我就来。

这里 I'm coming 尽管是现在进行时,但在此表达将来概念。例如:

The bus is coming. 汽车来了。

3. What's wrong? 怎么啦?

用于询问对方发生了什么事或遇到了什么困难。在其后还可以加上介词 with + 名词、代词。例如:

—What's wrong with your bike?

—It's broken.

4. Come this way, please.

way 在此表示“方向”。例如:

