



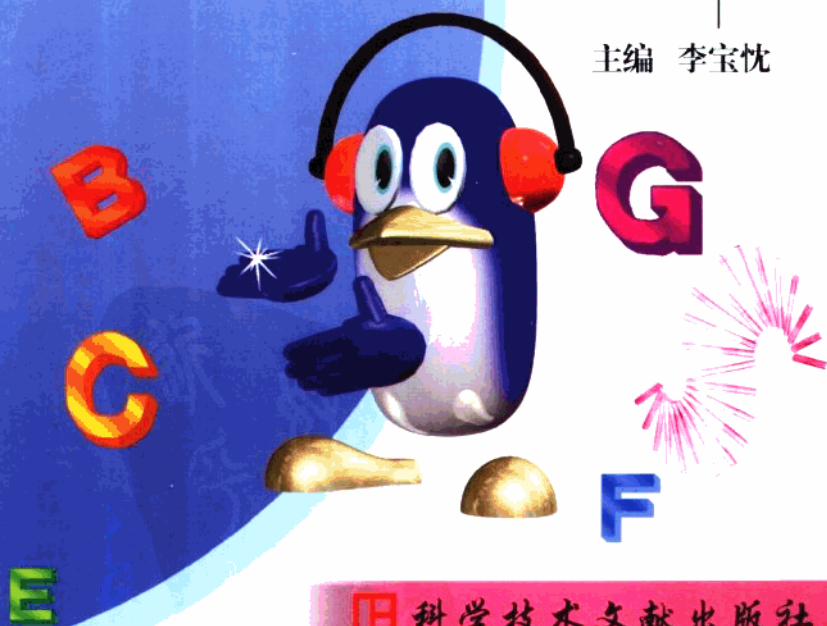
按教育部新大纲新教材同步编写

课课练 一点通

KEKELIAN YIDIANTONG

初一英语 (下)

主编 李宝忱



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内 容 简 介

本书紧扣初中英语教材,重在素质教育和综合素质的提高,以一课一练的方式,帮助初一学生巩固课本知识,拓宽知识面,提高英语的实际应用能力。编者皆为名校多年从事英语教学的一线教师,具有丰富的教学经验。

我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干

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政策、科技管理、信息科学、实用技术等各类图书。

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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。

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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,便于记帐,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



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Unit 17

*Could you help
me, please?*

迎奥运,学英语

Build New Beijing, Hold Great Olympics!

建设新北京,举办新奥运!

本单元学习要点

I. 语音

1. 掌握拼读规则: a [ei] [ɑ:] [æ] [ɔ] al [ɔ:] ay [ei]
2. 学习单词重音。

II. 词汇

掌握本单元单词的听、说、读、写、译。

III. 句子

1. Today is Tuesday, February 18th.
2. This bag is too big. Give me... , please.
3. I want to take... to....



4. Let's put... in....
5. Let me help you find it.
6. Are all the things in the car now?

IV. 日常交际用语

1. Let me help you.
2. —Could you help me, please?
—Certainly. / Sure.
3. Excuse me. What time is it now?
4. Oh, it's too heavy!
5. Here it is!

V. 语法

1. 形容词: big, small, heavy, light, full, empty, new, old, long, short

This box is heavy. It's too heavy. It's not light.

2. 用于提供帮助和请求帮助: — Could you help me please? —
Certainly. / Sure.

课课练



Lesson 65

I. 根据句子, 填入所缺的词。(首字母已给出)

1. T _____ comes after Monday.
2. Don't d _____ on the wall, It's not good.



3. There are sixty m _____ in one hour.
 4. Many students listen to the teacher c _____ in class.
 5. What has no L _____? But it can walk.

II. 单项填空。

- () 1. It's time _____ clean the classroom. It's not time _____ break.
 A. for; for B. for; to C. to ;to D. to; for
 () 2. This line is short. Give me a _____ one.
 A. long B. tall C. big D. small
 () 3. _____! Can you _____ the bird in the tree?
 A. Look, look B. See, look
 C. See, see D. Look, see
 () 4. The girl is too young to _____ the heavy bag.
 A. carry B. take C. put D. have
 () 5. "Could you help me please?" " _____".
 A. Right B. That's all right
 C. Yes, please D. Certainly

III. 填空并完成对话。

A: Good morning, everyone. Nice to see _____.

B: _____, Miss Gao. Nice to see you, too.

A: Who's _____ duty today? B: I _____.

A: _____ everyone here today? B: No.

A: _____ is not here? B: Li Lei and Han Mei.

A: _____ they? _____ you know? B: I think _____ at home.

A: Thank _____. Sit _____, please.



答案与分析

I. 1. Tuesday 2. draw 3. minutes 4. carefully 5. legs

II. 1. D “It's time for + 名词”/ “It's time to + 动词”

2. A

3. D “look”通常用来提醒某人注意(看)某一情况,强调看这个动作,而 see 则表示“看”的结果,意为“看见”。

4. A “carry”作“扛”“提”解,“负重”意味较强,与句中 heavy 一致,动词 “take”作“拿去”解,没有“负重”意味,不合句意,C、D 两项与句意不符。

5. D 当对方向你请求帮助,你表示同意时,应说 Certainly, Sure 或 Of course。当认为对方“说得对”时,可说 Right。当对方向你表示道歉或感谢时,你可说 That's all right。当对方问你是否需要什么东西或帮助时,你可说 Yes, please。

III. you; Good morning; on; am; Is; Who; Where're; Do; they are; you; down.

一点通



在英语中表达日期和星期时,通常先说星期,然后再说日期,这与中文表达习惯有所不同。如:Today is Tuesday, February 18th. 一个星期七天的名称,与一年十二个月的名称都是专有名词,单词的第一个字母必须大写。如:Monday(星期一),Tuesday(星期二),Wednesday(星期三),Thursday(星期四),Friday(星期五),Saturday(星期六),Sunday(星期日),January(一月),February(二月),March(三月),April(四月),May(五月),June(六月),July(七月),August(八月),September(九月),October(十月),November(十一月),December(十二月)。



Practise what you preach .

言出必行





Lesson 66

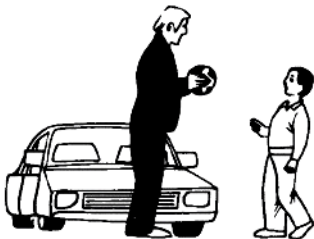
I. 写出下列词的反义词。

long _____ small _____ light _____ full _____
 new _____ young _____ go _____ here _____
 on _____ black _____

II. 连词成句。

1. this, big, small, or, box, is. _____?
2. you, to, could, the, classroom. take, pictures, the _____?
3. you, me, let, please, help _____.
4. to, want, they, look, a, have _____.
5. Let's, these, put, apples, the, into, basket _____.

III. 看图回答。



Is the man tall or short?



1. _____

What's in his hands?

2. _____

3. _____?

I think it is the boy's football.

Is there a bus behind the man?

4. _____.

5. Is the car _____?

It's empty.

答案与分析

I. short big heavy empty old
old come there under white

II. 1. Is this box big or small?

2. Could you take the pictures to the classroom?

3. Please let me help you.

4. They want to have a look.

5. Let's put these apples into the basket.

III. 1. He is tall. ⇐ 指人的个子高不可用 high。

2. There is a football.

3. Whose football?

4. No, there is a car. ⇐ car 指(小)汽车;而 bus 指公共汽车。

5. empty or full. ⇐ 此句为选择疑问句。



一点通



carry 和 take

carry 和 take 意思接近,但用法不同。take 是“带”或“拿”的意思,表示把某物或某人带到某处,具有很强的方向性。但 carry 主要表示用力地“提”、“扛”、“肩挑”、“搬”、“载”较重的物体等意思。强调负重,不强调方向。试比较:

- ① Let me carry the box for you . 让我替你搬这只箱子吧。
- ② Buses carry people. 公共汽车载运乘客。
- ③ The bag of rice is too heavy, I can't carry it. 这袋米太重,我搬不动。
- ④ They often help the old man carry water. 他们经常帮那位老大爷提水。
- ⑤ Could you take the books to my office? 请你把这些书拿到办公室好吗?
- ⑥ Please take these food to him please. 请把这些食物带给他。



Never do things by halves.

凡事不要半途而废





Lesson 67

I. 选词填空。

1. The basket is full _____ flowers. (from, of)
2. The car is _____ full. They can't put the basket in the car.
(two, to, too)
3. These desks are too big. We can't carry _____. (them, they)
4. _____ you, Mum. (Thank, Thanks)
5. Let _____ help you. (he, him)

II. 填空并完成对话。

A: I want _____ the things in the car. _____ you help _____, please?

B: _____.

A: This basket is _____ heavy. I can't _____ it.

B: OK. Let _____ help you.

A: You can't put these eggs in the basket. It's too _____.

B: Oh, yes. Now give me two _____ of orange juice, please.

A: _____.

III. 单项填空。

() 1. _____ I put my bike here?

A. Do B. Am C. Would D. Could

() 2. Excuse me, Jim. I'd like to _____ your bike for a



A. have B. take C. carry D. put

- ### 答案与分析

2. too 3. them 动词后跟宾格,不能用主格。

II. to; put Could; me; Certainly; too; carry; me; full; bottles;

III. 1. D 向对方提出请求时,常用 could we /you /I...? 当然也可说 Can we /you /I...? 但用 could 要比用 can 显得更有礼貌。语气更委婉。表示请求时

