

根据人教版最新教材编写

NEW

1本通
yibentong

初一英语(下)

新

一本通
xinyibentong

试用修订版

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新**一本通**

出版说明
chubanshuoming

打造教辅书精品

重塑《一本通》辉煌

当年我社出版的《一本通》系列丛书曾以丰富的内容，新颖的命题受到广大师生的喜爱，一时间在教辅市场迅速走红，热销全国，九九年《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《中国教育报》等八大媒体纷纷撰文报导这一出版盛事。面对赞誉，我们更加全面剖析了《一本通》的不足，为使该书在质量上更上一个层次，我们的编辑人员深入市场调研，走访老师学生、广泛征求意见。经过一年多的潜心研究和精心策划，我们聘请了山西、吉林两省著名学校的一线优秀老师，根据最新教材对《一本通》进行重新编写。《新一本通》系列丛书又以崭新的面貌与读者见面了。

在编写、出版过程中，我们注意了以下几点：

一、**全新创意，注重讲练结合**

讲、问、练、解、测立体化学习模式，从课内到课外，从讲解到练习，对学习过程中的每个细节都进行优化设计，有利于减轻学习负担。

二、**全新理念，注重提高素质**

“寓学于乐”，把枯燥乏味的知识和小问题、小专题、小实验结合起来，使之趣味化，艺术化。把学生被动学习变为主动参与，让学生切实地掌握知识，提高应用水平，培养学习兴趣，增强整体素质。

三、全新体例，注重本书结构的优化

本套丛书，每单元为五个栏目：

1、问题的提出

此部分内容有重点地提出问题，启动学生思维，使学生抓住学习要点。

2、知识讲解

此部分内容注重知识讲解，真正贯穿知识的连贯性，延续性、完整性，编写时不是简单的述说，而是有针对性地讲解，讲出知识的精华。

3、典例剖析

此部分内容重点指导解题方法与技巧。精选具有代表性、典型性的例题，深入浅出地分析、讲解，并及时总结此类题型的解题规律，传授解决问题的办法。另外，还设有类型题拓展，让学生活学活用，学会迁移。

4、强化训练

此部分内容注重课内知识的训练，略有扩展，通过对“双基”的强化训练，使学生客观地检测自己课堂知识的掌握程度，及时发现问题，巩固所学知识。

5、单元测试

此部分内容对每章、每单元的知识进行系统化、网络化的总结训练，以提高学生的综合能力。题型、题量均按中考、高考标准设置。

四、难易适中，注重设题的三个梯度

该丛书在编写时，层次分明。基础题、提高题、拔高题均按3:5:2的标准编写，无论是一般学生还是优秀学生都能在本书找到符合自己兴趣的新颖题。

尽管我们作了努力，但限于能力和水平，错误与不足之处仍将难免，恳请广大师生批评指教。

吉林人民出版社综合部

2002年11月

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Unit 17

Could you help me, please?

目标要求

语音: 元音字母 a 及含有字母 a 的字母组合的读音

词汇: could, minute, Tuesday, February, eighteen, listen, careful, carefully, draw, has, face, eye, ear, leg, hand, long, short, mouth, say, heavy, empty, full, be full of, certainly, carry, too, so, listen to, all, basket, bottle, a bottle of, head, nose, hair, arm, foot, tick, tape, there, juice, wardrobe, day, from, America, zoo

日常用语:

Could you help me, please?

Sure/Certainly/OK.

Let me help you find it.

Let's play a guessing game.

Let's put these books in the box.

I want to take some books to the classroom.

The box is full.

Can you carry it?

This bag is too big/heavy/full.

Let me put it on.

Today is Tuesday, February 18th.

It's twelve minutes past eleven.

It has a big round face, but it has no eyes or ears.

Listen carefully and guess what it is.

知识讲解

语音

1. 元音字母 a 及字母组合 al, ay 的读音

- a 在重读开音节中读/ei/ cake grade name same Kate
 a 在重读闭音节中读/æ/ map bag black cat that carry
 a 在 ss, th, st, sk 前读/ɑ:/ class glass past ask father
 a 在 w, wh 后读/ɔ/ watch want what
 al 在单词中读/ɔ:/ all wall ball small
 ay 在重读音节中读/ei/ play way say stay today

2. 单词重音

英语单词如果由两个或两个以上的音节组成,就会产生单词重音的问题。在双音节和多音节词中,至少有一个音节读得较重,这种现象称为单词重音。有单词重音的音节称为重读音节,其余的音节相对读得轻而弱,称为非重读音节。音标中的重音符号用“ˈ”表示。如:picture/'pɪktʃə/, banana/bə'nɑ:nə/。单音节词只有一个音节,一般都重读,音标中不标重音符号。如:but/bʌt/, stand/stænd/。

重点词汇、句型

1. Today is Tuesday, February 18th. 今天是二月十八日,星期二。

英语中表示星期、月份的词都是专有名词,单词的首字母必须大写。如:Sunday 星期日, Monday 星期一, Tuesday 星期二, Wednesday 星期三, Thursday 星期四, Friday 星期五, Saturday 星期六; 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。

如果要询问星期几,一般用 what day 来提问;询问日期,用 what is the date 来提问。答语常用 It's ..., it 指日期或时间。如:

—What day is today? = What day is it today?

今天星期几?

—Today is Tuesday. = It's Tuesday today.

今天是星期二。

—What's the date (日期) today?

今天是几号?

—It's February 10th.

二月十日。

2. Please give these new books to your classmates. 请把这些新书发给你的同学们。

give...to...意思是“把某物给某人”,相当于 give sb sth. 若给的东西(物)

是代词(it 或 them),通常用 give sth to sb. 类似的动词还有 pass, show 等。如:

Please give me a long ruler.

= Please give a long ruler to me.

请给我一把长尺子。

Please pass him my pen.

= Please pass my pen to him.

请将我的钢笔递给他。

She usually shows us her photos.

= She usually shows her photos to us.

她经常给我们看她的照片。

Please give them to Jim.

请把他们给吉姆。

3. Now let's play a guessing game. 咱们做个猜迷游戏吧。

(1) let's 是 let us 的缩写形式,后常接动词原形,表示提出建议。

(2) play a game 意为“做游戏”。

(3) guessing 的作用相当于形容词,意思是“推测的”,“猜测的”。

4. Listen carefully and guess what it is. 仔细听,猜猜它是什么。

辨析 careful, carefully

careful 是形容词,意为“小心的”、“仔细的”,常与 be 动词连用构成短语。如:

Be careful!

小心!

He is very careful.

他非常细心。

carefully 是副词,意为“小心地”、“仔细地”,由 careful 词尾加 -ly 构成,常用来修饰动词。如:

Write carefully.

认真写。

Look at the blackboard carefully.

仔细看黑板。

5. It has a big face, but it has no eyes or ears. 它有一张大脸,可是没有眼睛和耳朵。

has 表示“有”,has no 表示“没有”。

has 是动词 have(有)的一般现在时第三人称单数形式。当构成疑问句或

否定句时,需用助动词 does 或 doesn't, has 要还原成 have。have, has 表示“有”, don't have a/any... 相当于 have no..., doesn't have a/any... 相当于 has no...。如:

He has some books, but he has no bags.

他有一些书,可是他没有书包。

Does he have any books?

他有一些书吗?

He doesn't have any boxes.

= He has no boxes.

他没有盒子。

It has no mouth.

= It doesn't have a mouth.

它没有嘴。

6. It's big, but it isn't heavy. It's light. 它很大,但它不重,它很轻。

句中的 big, heavy, light 都是形容词。形容词修饰名词,说明事物或人的性质、特征,在句中作表语、定语等。作表语时经常与 be 动词或其他系动词连用。形容词常有反义词,已经学过的有: big (大的)—small (小的), light (轻的)—heavy (重的), full (满的)—empty (空的), new (新的)—old (旧的), young (年轻的)—old (老的), black (黑的)—white (白的), same (相同的)—different (不同的), wrong (错的)—right (对的), long (长的)—short (短的), tall (高的)—short (矮的)。如:

The box is full now.

现在箱子装满了。

This is an empty box.

这是一个空箱子。

That box is very big and heavy.

那个箱子又大又重。

7. I want to take some books to the classroom. 我想把一些书带到教室里去。

(1) want 意为“想要”, want to do sth 表示“想要做某事”。to do 是不定式短语,作 want 的宾语,其中 to 是不定式符号,不能省略。want 后面还可接名词或代词作宾语,接不定式短语作宾语补足语。如:

We want to play football.

我们想要踢足球。

He wants to come and see you.

他想要来看望你。

I want an English book.

我想要一本英语书。

She wants me to help her.

她想让我帮助她。

(2) take...to...意为“把(某人或某物)带到(某处去)”。take 意为“拿”、“带”,to 是介词,表示方向。如:

Please take the boy to his mother.

请把这个孩子带到他母亲那儿去。

We can't take the toys to our classroom.

我们不能把玩具带到教室去。

Mother often takes me to the park.

妈妈常带我去公园。

8. Let's put these books in the box. 让我们把这些书放进箱子里吧。

put...in...是“把某物放在某物里面”的意思。如:

My sister wants to put the things in the pencil-box.

我姐姐想把这些东西放在铅笔盒里。

We can't put this basket in the car.

我们不能把这个篮子放进车里。

9. Wang Tao, could you help me, please? 王涛,你能帮帮我吗?

这句话相当于:Can you help me, please? 两者在意义上区别不大。could 比 can 显得更委婉、客气、有礼貌。Could you/I...常被用来有礼貌的提出请求或委婉的提出问题。如:

Could you take the book to Jim, please?

请把这本书给吉姆好吗?

Could I put my coat here?

我可以将大衣放在这儿吗?

其肯定回答为: Sure. /OK. /Certainly. 否定回答为: Sorry, I can't. / Sorry. /Oh, please don't.

10. Oh, it's too heavy! 哦,它太重啦!

It's so heavy. 它那么重。

第一句中的 too 是“太”、“过分”的意思，是程度副词，其后常接形容词或副词。too...to...表示“太……以致于不能……”。如：

The table is too heavy.

这张桌子太重了。

This bottle is too small.

这个瓶子太小了。

The boy is too young to carry the heavy box.

这个男孩太小了提不动这个重盒子。

Those shoes are too big for me.

那双鞋我穿太大了。

第二句中的 so 也表示程度，意为“这么”、“那么”，“如此地”。so...that...表示“如此……以致于……”。如：

The bag is so big.

这包这么大。

I'm so glad to see you.

见到你真高兴。

The box is so heavy that he can't carry it.

这个箱子太重了，他搬不动。

11. It's full of books. 它装满了书。

be full of...表示“装满……的”，相当于 be filled with...。如：

The bus is full of people.

公共汽车里挤满了人。

The glass is full of water.

= The glass is filled with water.

玻璃杯里装满了水。

12. Oh, I see. 哦，我明白了。

see 在此相当于 understand，意为“明白”，“懂得”。see 还有“看见”、“看到”的意思。如：

I can see a kite in the sky. What can you see?

我能看见空中有一个风筝。你能看见什么？

He can see a girl in the picture.

他能看见图中有一个女孩。

13. Please take it to the classroom. 请把它拿到教室去。

We can't carry it. 我们搬不动它。

辨析 take, carry, bring

这三个词都是动词。take 指从说话人所在地拿走。如：

Take it away, please.

请把它拿走。

carry 意思是“搬运”、“扛”，包括手提、肩扛、车运等。如：

This bus can carry fifty people.

这辆公共汽车能乘五十人。

bring 是 take 的反义词，意思是“带来”、“拿来”，指从别处带到说话人所在地。如：

I forgot to bring my book with me.

我忘记带书了。

Please bring me some food.

请给我带些吃的。

14. Let me help you. 让我来帮助你。

该句为 let 开头的祈使句，常用来表示建议、请求、命令或警告等。

句中的 me 是 let 的宾语，help you 是省去不定式符号 to 的不定式短语，作 let 的宾语补足语，即 let sb do sth (让某人做某事)。如：

Let me carry the big box.

让我来搬这个大箱子。

Let me have a look.

让我看看。

Let's have a good rest.

让我们好好休息吧。

用法类似于 let 的动词还有 make, have, see, hear 等。

15. There! OK? 你瞧！可以了吗？

there 在此作感叹词，意思是“你瞧”。它随着情景和表达方式的不同，有不同的意思，可译为“好了”、“怎么样”等，主要用于表示安慰或因事情办成后高兴地发出感叹，有时也表示气馁的感叹，要重读。如：

There! There! Don't cry!

好了！好了！别哭了！

There! You see I am right.

瞧！你看我是对的。

16. Are all the things in the car now? 现在所有的东西都在车里了吗?
句中的 all 是形容词,意为“一切的”、“所有的”、“全部的”,在此作定语。如:

All the books are Chinese ones.

所有这些书都是语文书。

All those bottles are empty.

所有那些瓶子都是空的。

另外,all 还可以作主语、表语、同位语、宾语、状语等。如:

All are here now.

现在大家都到齐了。(主语)

That's all for today.

今天就讲这么多。(表语)

Are we all here today?

今天我们大家都来了吗?(同位语)

I know all of you.

我认识你们所有的人。(宾语)

The girl is all in red.

这女孩穿着一身红衣服。(状语)

17. Now give me a bottle of orange juice, please. 请给我一瓶橘子汁。

(1)句中的 orange 表示“橘汁”,是不可数名词。orange 表示“橘子”时,是
可数名词。orange 作形容词时,意为“橘红色的”。如:

I want some oranges.

我想要一些橘子。

I want some orange.

我想要一些橘子汁。

That's an orange orange.

那是一个橘红色的橘子。

(2)英语中的不可数名词可以用适当的普通名词作单位来表示数量,这时
它们的单复数就体现在普通名词上。如:a bottle of milk 一瓶牛奶,three
boxes of apple juice 三箱苹果汁,two kilos of fish 两公斤鱼,five bags of bread
五袋面包,a glass of water 一杯水,six pieces of meat 六块肉。

18. Here's a full one. 这儿有瓶满的。

该句为 here 开头的倒装句。here 置于句首时,若句子的主语为人称代词,
主语和谓语的位置不变;若主语为名词,谓语要放在主语之前。如:

Here he comes.

他来了。

Here comes his father.

他爸爸来了。

19. Well, let me help you find it. 嗯, 让我帮你找到它。

help sb (to) do sth 表示“帮助某人做某事”。help 是及物动词, 意为“帮助”, “援助”, 其后可接名词或代词作宾语, 接带 to 或不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语; 也可接 with 介词短语, 即 help sb with sth。如:

We often help the old woman.

我们经常帮助这位老大娘。

Han Mei helps him with his English.

= Han Mei helps him (to) learn his English.

韩梅帮助他学英语。

20. Ah, here it is. 啊, 给你。

Here you are! 给你!

Here it is 表示所给的某物是问话者所指定的, 单数常用 Here it is, 复数用 Here they are。而 Here you are 表示所给的某物不是特指的, 不论是单数还是复数, 都用 Here you are。如:

—Where's my book?

我的书在哪里?

—Here it is.

在这儿。

—Can you pass me a cup of tea?

你能递给我一杯茶吗?

—OK. Here you are.

好的, 给你。

21. Let me put it on. 让我把它穿上。

put...on 表示“把……穿上或戴上”。put...on...意为“将某物放在某物上”。如:

You'd better put on more clothes.

你最好多穿点儿衣服。

This is your hat. Please put it on.

这是你的帽子, 请戴上它。

Please put the book on the desk.

请把这本书放在书桌上。

22. On Children's Day... 在儿童节那天……

英语中的节日常为固定用法,与专有名词一样,首字母要大写。如:New Year's Day 元旦, the Spring Festival 春节, Christmas Day 圣诞节。

语法

形容词的用法

英语中的形容词常用来说明人或物的性质、特征等。可在句中作表语或定语。如:

This ruler is long.

这把尺子长。

This lesson is different from that one.

这一课与那一课不同。

This box is empty, but it's heavy.

这个箱子是空的,但很重。

She is a good girl.

她是个好女孩。

That's an empty bottle.

那是一个空瓶子。



单元测试

I. 语音

A) 找出划线部分读音不同的选项

() 1. A. all

B. small

C. half

D. ball

() 2. A. want

B. carry

C. watch

D. what

() 3. A. way

B. play

C. today

D. Moday

() 4. A. heavy

B. please

C. bread

D. bed

() 5. A. arm

B. basket

C. has

D. glass

B) 根据音标补全单词

6. /ei/ t __ ke

7. /ai/ l __ __ t

8. /æ/ h __ nd

9. /ɔ:/ t __ l

10. /i/ Tuesd __ __

II. 单项填空

- () 1. I am _____ duty this week.
A. in B. at C. on D. for
- () 2. —What day is it today? —It's _____.
A. fine B. 7:00 C. Monday D. October 2
- () 3. —Can you _____ Chinese, Lily? —Yes, but just a little.
A. tell B. speak C. talk D. say
- () 4. That is _____ ruler.
A. my B. mine C. I D. me
- () 5. This is Miss Smith. She _____ your new teacher.
A. be B. am C. is D. are
- () 6. I want _____ this big table under that tree.
A. take B. takes C. to take D. taking
- () 7. —Whose box is it? —It's _____.
A. Mary B. Mary's C. Marys D. Marys'
- () 8. It's ten o'clock in the evening. Let's _____.
A. go to school B. go to bed
C. get up D. have lunch
- () 9. Hi, Alice! Here's your coat. _____, please.
A. Put it on B. Put it up
C. Take it to D. Take on it
- () 10. The car is full. We can't _____ all the things in it.
A. make B. take C. put D. carry
- () 11. Are _____ in the classroom?
A. all the students B. all students
C. the all students D. all the student
- () 12. I can't find _____ skirt.
A. my red new B. red my new
C. new my red D. my new red
- () 13. Please give us two _____ of _____.
A. bottles, oranges juices B. bottles, orange juices
C. bottle, oranges juice D. bottles, orange juice
- () 14. It has no eyes _____ ears.

- A. and B. but C. or D. too
- () 15. —Is everyone here today? —Let me _____. David isn't here.
- A. look B. look at C. see D. to see

III. 用适当的词填空

- We can go to Shanghai in our Daddy's _____.
- We have our classes in the _____ every day.
- Look, the box is big, _____ it isn't heavy. It's _____.
- Li Lei, you _____ carrying a big basket. Can I _____ you?
- I _____ to take it there. Could you help me, please?
- Today _____ Friday. Who's _____ duty today?
- Where's your dress?
It's _____ there.
- I have an _____ picture, but it's nice.
- Are these your shoes?
Let me have _____ look. Oh, no. I _____ they are Tom's.
- Where's Polly, Jim?
Sorry, I don't _____. Look, it's _____ the tree.

IV. 用所给词的正确形式填空

- Let me _____ (help) you _____ (find) it.
- They have a good time on _____ (child) Day.
- She _____ (go) to the policeman for _____ (help).
- Let's play a _____ (guess) game.
- Listen _____ (careful) and guess what it is.
- I must look after _____ (she).
- Are these _____ (bottle) full?
- There are sixty _____ (minute) in an hour.

V. 连词组句

- the, duty, are, twins, today, on
_____.
- orange, you, me, could, bottle, give, a, of
_____?
- us, the, put, the, desk, let, boxes, under
_____.

4. things, are, in, car, the, now, and, all

_____?

5. want, I, to, the, things, put, these, car, in

_____.

VI. 补全对话

A: I 1 to put this table over there. But it's too 2. Could you 3 me?

B: 4. Where 5 you want to put it?

A: Under the tree.

B: OK.

A: Please have a 6 of apple juice.

B: 7 you. Oh, it's 8 nice.

A: Could you 9 the 10 bottle on the table, please?

B: Certainly.

VII. 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 今天谁值日?

Who is _____ today?

2. 请把那把尺子给我。

Please give the ruler _____.

3. 这箱子太重, 我搬不动。

This box is _____ heavy. I _____ carry it.

4. 这个箱子装满了梨。

This box is _____ pears.

5. 所有的学生都在教室里。

_____ students are in the classroom.

VIII. 完形填空

A

1 name is Jim Green. I'm twelve. I'm 2. 3 is a picture of my 4 at home. You 5 my father, my mother and my sister. I 6 a cat. 7 name is Mimi. 8 a Chinese cat. Oh, 9 is it now? Can you 10 it?

() 1. A. I

B. My

C. Mine

D. Me