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百思英语
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外研版 初中英语 **初二年级（上册）**

辅导与训练

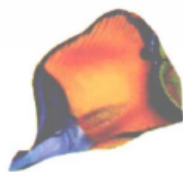
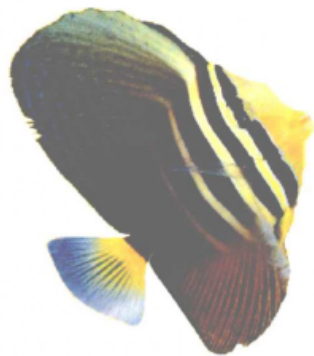
（衔接小学版）

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高效训练——夯实基础 提升能力

知识拓展——发展思维 开阔视野



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前 言

百思英语丛书“辅导与训练”系列随着新课改的铺开,受到越来越多师生的欢迎。

“辅导与训练”系列与“新课标”、新课程接轨,体现着创新、开放的编写思想,主张“自主、合作、探究”的学习模式,强调深入浅出地读懂教材以获新知,循序渐进地科学训练以求夯实基础、提高能力,立足课本拓展课外知识以求发展思维、培养创新的能力。

“辅导与训练”系列中每个分册都以新颖的栏目、精心的设计体现着上述要点,努力帮助同学们学好英语。

本分册与“外研版”初中英语(初二级上册)配套使用。书中的体例设计科学,讲解简明易懂,练习量充足,练习题型多样——包括语法填空、信息匹配、短文填空、任务型阅读、任务型写作等新题型。相信本书能给同学们学好初二英语带来切实有效的帮助。

书中的主要栏目及其特点:

- 新课导读——胸有成竹** 准确分析每个单元,要点一目了然,学习目标更明确。
- 学海泛舟——广闻博见** 引导同学们了解更多与单元内容相关的课外知识、课文的背景知识,拓展与单元话题相关的词汇,开阔同学们的视野。
- 名师家教——全程辅导** 对每个单元的要点词、短语、句型、语法和交际用语等作深入浅出的讲解,全程辅导同学们学好每个单元。
- 活学活用——立竿见影** 重点内容着重练、专题专练;由词、短语、句型到专题,即学即练,力求帮助同学们巩固所学知识;所设计的练习由易到难、循序渐进。
- 达标评价——全面提升** 通过“语言知识应用——篇章理解——写作运用”的方式,科学全面地训练,切实提升同学们的英语水平。

本分册由一批对“外研版”初中英语有丰富教学经验的骨干教师编写。书中内容虽经反复推敲,但仍需不断完善,恳请广大师生指正!

百思英语丛书编委

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Module 1

How to learn English



新课导读——胸有成竹

主要词汇 短语	translate, translation, correct, number, write down, mistake, else, try, each other, improve, remember, forget, wish, enjoy oneself, take a deep breath, smile, place, borrow, say hello to sb., hear, make friends
主要句型	Why don't you...? You should/shouldn't... It's a good idea to... How about...? Try to/not to...
语音知识	连读
主要语法	一般现在时, 一般过去时, 一般将来时, 现在进行时
单元难点	四种时态的区别



学海泛舟——广闻博见

背景知识

英式英语和美式英语有什么区别呢？一起来了解一下吧！

There are some differences between British and American English. For example, speakers of British English say "Have you got a pen?" while Americans say "Do you have a pen?"

Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the "r" in words like "bird" and "hurt". Some speakers of British English do not sound the "r" in these words.

There are differences in spelling and vocabulary, too. For example, "colour" and "favourite" are British, while "color" and "favorite" are American.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are not important, however. For the most part, British and American English are the same language.

名人谈学英语

学英语就要无法无天, 要天不怕地不怕。学外语, 要眼尖, 耳明, 嘴勤, 手快。只要多读, 多记, 多讲, 多写, 自有水到渠成之日。学习外语, 从事语言学研究的人不要把自己圈在只读洋文的狭小天地里, 一定要具备良好的国学基础。——许国璋: 语言学家、外语教育家

词汇拓展

major 主修; scholar 学者; abroad student 留学生; "Three Goods" student 三好学生



要点精解

Unit 1

- ① **translate** *v.* 翻译(常指笔译),通常作及物动词,后面接名词。

I can't translate this word. 我不知道怎么翻译这个词。

Can you translate the book for me? 你能帮我翻译这本书吗?

【搭配】translate A into B 把 A 翻译成 B

He translated the passage into Chinese. 他把这篇短文翻译成中文。

【拓展】translation *n.* 翻译

- ② **correct** *v.* 纠正;改正

Please correct the mistakes in the letter. 请改正这封信中的错误。

correct *adj.* 正确的;对的

He gave me three correct answers. 他给了我三个正确的答案。

【拓展】right *adj.* 正确的; wrong *adj.* 错误的

- ③ **number** *v.* 给……标号码,作及物动词

They number her house two. 他们把她家编为 2 号。

Please number the pictures from 1 to 10. 请把这些图片从一号编到十号。

number *n.* 数字;号码

Would you tell me your telephone number? 能告诉我你的电话号码吗?

【拓展】有关 number 的短语有:

page number 页数; phone number 电话号码; room number 房间号码

- ④ **advice** *n.* 建议;忠告;不可数名词

【搭配】ask (sb.) for advice 请(某人)给建议; give sb. some advice on/about sth. 关于某事给某人建议; a piece of advice 一条建议(十条建议 ten pieces of advice)

She gave me some good advice on my English study.

她给我的英语学习提了一些好的建议。

- ⑤ **Why don't you write it down?** 你为什么 not 不把它写下来呢?

“Why don't you do sth.?”可翻译为“你为什么不做某事?”,相当于“Why not do sth.?”

Why don't you give me a call? = Why not give me a call? 你为什么 not 不给我打电话呢?

write down 是一个动词短语,意思是写下;记下

Please write down your names. 请写下你们的名字。

【拓展】put down 也可表示“写下”的意思。

- ⑥ **mistake** *n.* 错误,可数名词

I found some mistakes in the notes. 我在笔记里发现了一些错误。

【拓展】make mistakes 犯错误; correct a mistake 改正错误

- ⑦ **else** 可作形容词和副词,意思是“其他(的),还”,常位于特殊疑问词之后。修饰 something, anything, nothing 或 somebody, anybody, nobody 等不定代词时,通常位于这些词之后。

What else did he say? 他还说了些什么?

Have you got anything else to do? 你还有别的事要做吗?

- ⑧ **But try not to translate every word.** 但是别试图翻译出每个单词。

try to do sth. 试图做某事;努力做某事,其否定形式为 try not to do sth.。

Alan, try not to watch TV every night! 艾伦,尽量不要每晚都看电视!

【辨析】try to do 和 try doing

try to do 表示“试图、设法”，强调要作一番努力，尽力做某件有一定困难的事；**try doing** 意思是“试一试、试验”，表示做一做看结果怎么样。

She tried to climb the tree. 她设法爬上那棵树。

She tried climbing the tree. 她试着爬上那棵树。

⑨ **each other** 互相；彼此；指两个人或两件事，一般不分开使用。

We should help each other. 我们应该互相帮助。

The boys wore each other's coats. 男孩们互相穿对方的外套。

【拓展】近义词：one another 互相，多指两个以上的人或两件以上的事。

Unit 2

① **send** v. (sent, sent) 发送；寄；作及物动词，其后可跟双宾语。

He sent letters to all his friends. 他发信给他所有的朋友。

② **language** n. 语言

How many languages can you speak? 你会说几种语言？

【拓展】native language 母语；written language 书面语；foreign language 外语

③ **improve** v. 提高，可作及物动词，也可作不及物动词。

Do you want to improve your oral English? 你想提高你的英语口语吗？

④ **enjoy oneself** 过得快乐，oneself 为反身代词，与主语相对应。

Did you enjoy yourselves? 你们玩得开心吗？

【拓展】同义短语为 have a good time, have fun

⑤ **conversation** n. 谈话

I had an interesting conversation with my neighbour.

我和我的邻居进行了有趣的谈话。

【拓展】make a conversation 对话；谈话；start a conversation 开始谈话；

continue a conversation 继续谈话

⑥ **take a deep breath** 深呼吸

【用法】deep 为形容词，修饰 breath。

The teacher asked me to take a deep breath and relax. 老师要我深呼吸并放松。

【拓展】同义短语为 have a deep breath

⑦ **Smiling** always helps. 微笑往往能够对你有所帮助。

本句属于动名词作主语的情形，这时候句子的谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。

Visiting Beijing is my dream. 游览北京是我的梦想。

smile 微笑，在这里作动词，它也可作名词。

Lisa smiled because she was pleased to see us. 见到我们高兴所以 Lisa 笑了。

She answered with a smile. 她以微笑来回答。

【辨析】**smile** 多指“微笑”，指面部露出高兴的表情，多指友善、开心的笑。而 **laugh** 多表示出声的笑，有时是大笑。

She smiled when she saw me. 她看见我时露出了微笑。

The children are jumping and laughing. 孩子们又跳又笑。

⑧ **remember** v. 想起；记着；作及物动词。

I remember his telephone number. 我记得他的电话号码。

【辨析】**remember doing sth.** 记得曾经做过某事；**remember to do sth.** 记得要做某事。

Do you remember seeing him this morning? 你还记得今天早上见过他吗？

Remember to bring the book next time. 下次记得把书带来。

⑨ **forget** v. 忘记，作及物动词。

I'm sorry, I have forgotten your name. 对不起，我忘记你的名字了。

【拓展】**forget to do sth.** 指忘记去做某事；**forget doing sth.** 指忘记曾经做过某事。

He forgot to turn the light off. 他忘记了关灯。(灯没关)

He forgot turning the light off. 他忘记他已经关了灯。(灯已关了)

⑩ **place** *v.* 放置, 作及物动词。

I placed them in order. 我把他们按顺序放好了。

【拓展】**place** *n.* 地方; 地区

What's the name of this place? 这地方叫什么?

⑪ **wish** *n.* 祝愿

Please send her my good wishes when you write to her.

你给她写信时, 请代我向她致意。

wish *v.* 祝愿; 希望; 常用于表示难以实现的愿望。

【用法 1】**wish+to do** 希望做某事

We wish to go to Australia. 我们希望(有一天)能去澳大利亚。

【用法 2】**wish+ 名 +to do** 希望某人做某事

What do you wish me to do? 你想要我做什么?

【用法 3】**wish+ 名(人)+ 名 =wish+ 名 +to 名(人)**

We wish you good luck. = We wish good luck to you. 祝你好运。

Unit 3

① **information** *n.* 信息; 消息; 作不可数名词; 一则消息说成: a piece of information

There is much useful information in this book. 这本书里面有许多有用的资料。

② **start** *v.* 创办; 开办; 发动; 作及物动词。

He started a newspaper. 他创办了一份报纸。

Do you know how to start the car? 你知道怎样发动小汽车吗?

【拓展】**start** 还表示“开始”, 和 **begin** 同义。

Classes started / began in May. 五月份开始上课。

语法专讲

复习一般现在时, 一般过去时, 一般将来时和现在进行时

我们可以从谓语动词形式, 时间状语等方面对这四种时态加以区别。如下表:

时态	谓语动词形式	举例	时间状语
一般现在时	动词原形 (主语是单数的用单数形式)	be (is, am, are), do (does)	every day/morning, in the afternoon, ect.
一般过去时	过去式(V-ed)	was/were, did	yesterday, last week / year, etc.
一般将来时	will/be going to + 动词原形	will do is/am/are going to do	tomorrow, next week this year, ect.
现在进行时	be+V-ing	is/am/are doing	now, these days, etc.

注意: 在实际应用中, 不可能每个句子都有与其时态相对应的时间状语, 同学们要注意通过理解句子意思, 通过上下文去把握该用什么时态。如句子中出现“Look!”“Listen”等词, 表示接着的动作“正在进行”。

He rides to school every day. 他每天都骑车去上学。

Li Lei saw the film yesterday. 李磊昨天看过这部电影了。

I will give it to you tomorrow. 明天我会把它给你的。

Look! She is swimming in the river. 看! 她正在河中游泳。

Unit 2

I 单词填空

- 1 Why don't you s_____ a postcard to your grandma.
- 2 Do you often w_____ TV at home?
- 3 She wants to find some good ways to i_____ her listening.
- 4 —How old are you?
—Can you g_____?
- 5 It's time to start a new _____ (谈话).
- 6 You can write the new words on a piece of paper and _____ (放置) them in your bedroom.
- 7 Can you tell me your name again? I am sorry I can't _____ (想起)it.
- 8 He can speak four _____ (语言).

II 翻译句子

- 1 昨天他们在公园里玩得很开心。
They _____ in the park yesterday.
- 2 我们花了半个小时时间读完了这本书。
It _____ half an hour to read the book.
- 3 你应该深呼吸并保持微笑。
You should _____ and smile.
- 4 别忘了给玛丽打电话。 _____ call Mary.
- 5 请给我几张纸。 Please give me some _____.
- 6 微笑总能起到作用。 _____ always _____.
- 7 她只是个害羞的女孩。 She is _____ a _____ girl.
- 8 婴儿一直在哭。 The baby is crying _____.

Unit 3

I 单词填空

1-4 题根据首字母填空; 5-8 题重新调整所给字母的位置以组成合适的单词。

- 1 I left my ruler at home. Can I b_____ yours?
- 2 We listened carefully, but we couldn't h_____ anything.
- 3 I want to find some i_____ about Shanghai.
- 4 My mother was very happy because I got a good m_____ in the exam.
- 5 I can see a _____ (oprgu) of people dancing there.
- 6 Let's _____ (sratt) a new conversation.
- 7 They often study _____ (tteohgr) after class.
- 8 He said it _____ (gimth)rain in the afternoon.

II 从方框中选出对应的短语完成句子。

look for, for example, make friends, say hello to

- 1 —What are you doing?
—I am _____ my keys.
- 2 Remember to _____ our new friends.
- 3 She wants to _____ with foreigners.
- 4 There are lots of clubs, _____, English club, sports club and chess club.



语法专练

I 用所给词的适当形式填空

- 1 She _____ (listen) to music every day.
- 2 Listen, who _____ (call) for help?
- 3 She _____ (begin) to study French last year.
- 4 She _____ (buy) a new book tomorrow.
- 5 I _____ (hear) something strange just now.
- 6 —What are you doing?
—I _____ (wait) for the bus.

II 句型转换

- 1 My sister did her homework last night. (变为否定句)

- 2 We are going to meet Mary next week. (对划线部分提问)

- 3 I found my book under the bed. (对划线部分提问)

- 4 They are listening to the radio. (对划线部分提问)

- 5 She bought a new CD. (变一般疑问句)



达标评价——全面提升

夯实基础

第一节 语言知识理解

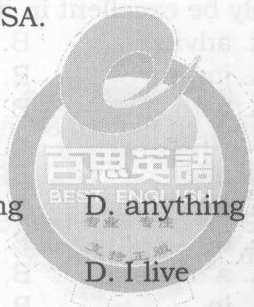
I 词汇专练

1-5 题按首字母提示填空;6-10 题按中文提示填空。

- 1 She often reads news in the n_____.
- 2 Thank you for i_____ me to your birthday party.
- 3 Don't make such m_____ again.
- 4 Can you help me t_____ this article into English?
- 5 It's a good idea to i_____ my listening.
- 6 My brother gave me some _____ (建议).
- 7 I can't _____ (记得) these new words.
- 8 I am looking for some _____ (信息) about the USA.
- 9 Why not _____ (深呼吸) and calm down?
- 10 I am _____ (寻找) my new pen.

II 单项选择

- 11 I didn't see _____ in my room.
A. else something B. something else C. else anything D. anything else
- 12 Nobody knows _____.
A. I live where B. where do I live C. where I live D. I live
- 13 Don't shout out. We are _____ the writer.
A. listening B. listening to C. hearing D. hearing to



- 14 I like _____ English films.
A. watch B. watching C. look D. looking
- 15 It _____ me half an hour to read the text.
A. takes B. spends C. costs D. pays
- 16 How about _____ the books in the bag?
A. count B. counting C. counts D. to count
- 17 Please give me three _____.
A. piece of paper B. pieces of paper C. papers D. paper
- 18 Can you _____ English?
A. say B. tell C. speak D. talk
- 19 She is lonely because she has _____ friends.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- 20 He is trying to find a good way to learn English _____.
A. all time B. all the time C. all times D. all of the time
- 21 I want to know _____.
A. you like B. you like what C. what do you like D. what you like
- 22 You can find some good websites _____ the internet.
A. on B. in C. with D. at
- 23 I wish _____ Beijing in 2008.
A. to go to B. go to C. going to D. to going to
- 24 Don't _____ to buy some chocolate for me.
A. forget B. remember C. borrow D. repeat
- 25 You should _____ the mistakes in your notebook.
A. make B. write C. correct D. count

第二节 语言知识应用

I 完形填空

There is some ① for you to follow in order to learn English well. Firstly, it's a good way ② your English ③ reading, so do more reading every day, but try not to ④ every word when you read an English article. Secondly, do more listening exercise. You should repeat the sentences ⑤ you hear them. It's good ⑥ your pronunciation. Sometimes, we offer exercises for you to number the pictures in the order you hear them, or find the mistakes in the sentences and then correct ⑦. Thirdly, try to speak to foreigners. Don't be afraid of making ⑧. Take a deep breath and start a conversation with them. Always remember to enjoy yourself ⑨ English learning, ⑩ you will surely be excellent in it sooner or later.

- 1 A. advice B. advices C. information D. ways
2 A. improve B. to improve C. improves D. improving
3 A. with B. in C. by D. at
4 A. write B. repeat C. translate D. speak
5 A. after B. before C. by D. since
6 A. to B. with C. for D. at
7 A. it B. them C. her D. his
8 A. a mistake B. mistakes C. wrong D. friends
9 A. in B. at C. with D. by
10 A. and B. or C. but D. finally

II 按要求完成句子

- ① Don't forget to read an English newspaper. (改同义句)
 _____ read an English newspaper.
- ② He practised his speaking by talking with foreigners. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ he _____ his speaking?
- ③ I think it is a good idea. (改否定句)
 I _____ it _____ a good idea.
- ④ She wants to know. What does your father do? (合为一句)
 She wants to know _____.
- ⑤ She should read more English magazines. (改一般疑问句)
 _____ read more English magazines?
- ⑥ 你应该向你的父母寻求帮助。
 You _____ your parents _____ help.
- ⑦ 他从来不向别人借钱。
 He never _____ money _____ others.
- ⑧ 读英文报纸是个提高阅读能力的好方法。
 It's _____ to read English newspapers
 _____ your reading.
- ⑨ 我们可以通过网络交朋友。
 We can _____ the internet.
- ⑩ 我有许多事要做。
 I have lots of things _____.

III 短文填空

根据所给的首字母提示在横线上填入适当的词。

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. The children in English-speaking countries first l 21 to others. Then they try to imitate and s 22. We can listen to English programs o 23 the radio. You may just u 24 a few words. It doesn't m 25. Just be relaxed, and try to catch every word.

Somebody may be a good listener but not a good speaker, because he or she is afraid of m 26 mistakes. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak Chinese. Don't be a 27. We must be brave. If you really want to learn English w 28, you must try to speak with everyone who knows English. It is i 29 to open your mouth and speak. If there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to y 30 in English. It's interesting and also a good way to practise your spoken English.

阅读提升

第一节 阅读理解

A

I often hear some students say English is difficult, and it gives them a headache. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think interest is very important. When I began to learn English as a young girl, it was fresh for me. I was interested in it, so I worked hard on it. Soon we had an English exam and I got a very good mark. Our English teacher often teaches us some nice English songs.

Second, English is a foreign language, I think we should learn it well in the following ways: listen to the teacher carefully, speak bravely, read aloud and have

a large vocabulary. Then practice again and again, never be tired. And I also have a good habit: asking whenever I have a question. I can make it clear by asking our English teacher. How happy I am when I understand!

Besides, I often read English stories, jokes and easy novels. From these I know English is not only interesting, but also useful. They help me understand a lot of things. So to do more reading is also an important way to learn English well.

根据短文内容判断下面句子的正(T)误(F)。

- ① Some students often “have a headache” because they are easy to catch a cold.
- ② The writer tells us that we should be interested in English if we want to learn it well.
- ③ The sentence “I got a very good mark” means I did well in the exam.
- ④ The writer never asks the teacher any questions.
- ⑤ The writer thinks English is not only interesting but also useful.

根据短文内容回答问题。

- ⑥ How can the writer make the question clear?

- ⑦ Does the writer often read novels?

- ⑧ Is reading an important way to learn English well?

B

Many students in China are learning English. Some of these students are small children. Others are teenagers (十几岁的青少年). Many are adults (成年人). Some study at school, others learn by themselves. A few learn English language over the radio, on television, or in the films. One must work hard to learn another language.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own(自己的) language and math and English...Some people learn English because it is useful for their work. Many people often learn English for their higher studies, because at college or university (大学) some of their books are in English. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers and magazines in English.

- ⑨ Are there many adults learning English in China? _____.
A. No, they aren't B. No, they are
C. Yes, there are D. Yes, there aren't
- ⑩ _____ learn English.
A. Only teenagers B. Only adults
C. Small children, teenagers and adults D. Only small children
- ⑪ Which of the following is true?
A. Most people learn English over the radio.
B. All the people learn English at school.
C. Students only learn their own language at school.
D. Different people have different reasons for learning English.
- ⑫ “Their own language” means _____.
A. Chinese B. English C. French D. Japanese
- ⑬ What's the Chinese of “study by themselves”?
A. 和他们一起学习 B. 自学 C. 向他们学习 D. 通过学习



第二节 新题探究

C 信息匹配

下面是 5 个中学生遇到的难题和某报专栏编辑给他们的建议。请将问题与建议配对。

I

14 _____ Sometimes I get angry easily and shout at my friends. That makes them think I'm not being friendly to them.

15 _____ My teachers think that I am a good student. My classmates and my parents also think so. No one knows what my problem is. I often feel worried about my school work.

16 _____ My parents never allow me to play computer games. They want me to study all day and do well in my exams. I feel unhappy.

17 _____ I want to join in some after-school activities, but my parents think they are too dangerous and don't allow me to go out alone.

18 _____ My mother gets me to take piano lessons. She makes it a rule that I must practice two hours a day. I have really tried my best, but I just can't play well.

II

A. Let your parents know you will not be alone. Also, you can ask a teacher to talk to your parents about the after-school activities.

B. Don't worry. You can still have some indoor sports. They are also fun.

C. Don't worry, even great piano players also have to practise. Hard work and a lot of practice are the only ways to become a good piano player.

D. When you feel angry you should stop talking and count to ten or walk away until you can keep quiet.

E. Don't worry. Everybody worries about their school work, even those students like you who study well. Find a hobby or a sport to help you relax for a while.

F. Tell your parents that many kids play computer games and do well at school, too. Ask them to let you play computer games for a short time on weekends.

写作运用

第一节 写前热身

翻译下列短语。

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| ① 谈论 _____ | ② 学英语 _____ |
| ③ 英文歌曲 _____ | ④ 不但……而且 _____ |
| ⑤ useful _____ | ⑥ make it easy _____ |
| ⑦ a better way to do _____ | ⑧ a lot of fun _____ |

第二节 任务型写作

你的英语非常优秀,学校邀请你和初一年级的同学们做一次英语学习经验交流。请你根据下列提示,为这次交流会准备一份不少于 60 词的发言稿。

Please tell them ● when you began to learn English.

● why you like English.

● how you study English now.

百思英语
BEST ENGLISH

专业 专注
坚持 正路