与人教版九年义务教育初级中学教科书(最新修订本)同步

新教材课题研究中心

# 新材解读

新思路 新理念 新方法 新题型

初中二年级上册

主编: 杜效明



陕西师范大学出版社

### 新教材课题研究中心

## 新教材解读

初中二年级上尉

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## 前言學

《新教材解读》系列丛书与其他同类书相比,最突出的特点是新。

#### 第一,教材新

丛书以人民教育出版社九年义务教育最新教材为蓝本编写,以国家 教育部最新教学大纲为依据。

#### 第二,理念新

首先突出新形势下新的教育理念。丛书从特色栏目"点燃思维火花"和"优生兴趣乐园"中渗透了北京市、湖北省、江苏省、天津市、安徽省一代名师教育理念的变化,在学生生活经验基础上构建知识,让学生自己去寻找真理,从"学生身边的例事"展开课程,让课堂教学在师生互动中产生新知识。

#### 第三.思路新

"掌握一种方法比做一百道题更有用。"丛书突出教给学生学习方法和新的思路。从特色栏目"重点难点解读"和"拓展延伸探究"中详细介绍各种类型的解题方法,思维受阻突破方法,知识灵活应用方法,思维拓展方法,研究性学习培养发散思维能力的方法,让学生在快乐轻松的学习中掌握全新的自主学习模式和方法。

#### 第四,题目新

新型的活题训练是有效地培养学生思维的深刻性、灵活性、独创性、敏感性的重要手段之一。丛书大量题目是一代名师近期原创的新题、活题,注重知识"点"与"面"的联系、课堂内与课堂外的渗透,例题讲解透彻、独到、一题多问、一题多解,培养学生新的思路、新的想象、新的发现。

这套丛书尽管从策划、编写,再到出版精心设计,细致操作,可谓尽心尽力;尽管书中许多内容是作者长期教学实践和潜心研究的成果,但仍需要不断完善。不当之处,诚望广大读者指正。



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#### Welcome back!



#### **欧**河语探究

first, this term, on time, wish, be short for, not... any more, mean, meaning, never

#### **欧** 句子分析

- 1. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term.
- 2. Thank you for making English fun.
- 3. Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.
- 4. I'm thinking about what to say.
- 5. I think this is different from Chinese names.
- 6. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is, and what school he goes to.
  - 7. He's asking his friends to help him think of a name.

#### **眨** 口语交际

- 1. Welcome back to school.
- 2. It doesn't matter.
- 3. Happy Teachers' Day.
- 4. Why don't you ...?
- 5. That's a good idea.

#### **医** 语法详释

一般现在时和现在进行时。

#### 医写作

英语贺卡的写法

#### **医** 探究性学习

你能列出世界上一些名人的全名吗?如:华盛顿、林肯、爱迪生、布什、邱吉尔等。



#### Part One 词语探究

#### 1. first num. 第一

英语中数词主要有两种:表示数目的叫基数词,如 one, two, three 等;表示顺序的叫序数词,如 first, second, third 等。书籍的部册、单元、课次、页码等的编号,常用基数词代替序数表示顺序。如:

The first lesson=Lesson 1/Lesson One

The second unit=Unit 2/Unit Two

The fifth page=Page 5/Page five

【注意】序数词常与定冠词 the 连用。

#### 2. this term 这学期,本学期

类似短语还有 this week, this time, this month, this year 等等,应该注意这类短语在句子中独立作状语,前面不需其他介词,具有同样用法的还有本课的 next time 及其类似的短语如 next week/next month/next term 等。

#### 3. on time 意为"准时,按时"

Don't worry. I think I can come/be on time.

别担心,我想我能准时到。

The trains run on time.

火车很准时。

#### 4. wish v. n. 想要,希望,祝愿

We wish you to have a happy Teachers' Day.

祝你教师节快乐。

I wish I could fly to the moon one day.

我希望有一天能飞上月球。

【注意】wish 后面跟宾语从句时,从句的谓语动词就用过去时,这是虚拟语气,表示一种愿望,实现的可能性不大。

【短语】with our best wishes 致以我们良好的祝愿, wish to do sth. 想要做某事, wish sb. /to do sth. 想要某人做某事, wish sb. +n. 祝愿某人。如:

I wish you success.

我祝你成功。

We wish him all the best.

我们祝他一切顺利。

#### 5. be short for 是……的简略形式

The word "phone" is short for "telephone". phone 是 telephone 的简略形式。

Jim is short for James.

吉姆是詹姆斯的简称。

#### 6. not ... any more 不再

He doesn't want to spell the word any more.

他不想再拼写这个单词了。

She cannot see her mother any more.

她再也见不到她的妈妈了。

#### 7. mean υ. 意思是

What does panda mean in Chinese?

在汉语中, panda 是什么意思?

mean 的名词形式是 meaning, 上面的句子也可写成:

What's the meaning of panda in Chinese?

#### 8. never adv. 从来不,永不

She never goes to the cinema.

她从来不去看电影。

I shall never forget it,

我将永远不忘。

Never mind. = It doesn't matter. 没关系。如:

Sorry I kept you waiting.

---Never mind,

对不起,让你久候了。

——没关系。

【谚语】It is never too late to learn, 活到老,学到老。

#### Part Two 句子分析

#### 1. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term,

这学期我们学说英语将会很有乐趣。

(1) 这里 have fun 的意思是 have a good time/enjoy ourselves. 过得痛快/快乐。如:

We're sure to have some fun at the party this evening.

在今晚的聚会上我们肯定会玩得痛快。

(2) "be going to do"表示"将,打算"。如:

We are going to have a new subject this term.

这学期我们将要学一门新功课。

#### 2. Thank you for making English fun!

您上英语课很有趣,我们很感谢。

(1) make 在这里是"使……成为"的意思。如:

We're going to plant some trees to make our school more beautiful.

我们将种一些树使我们的学校更美丽。

(2) Thank you for 后面跟名词或动词 ing 形式。如:

Thank you for your help/helping me.

感谢你的帮助/帮助我。

#### 3. Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.

吴老师要我明天在班上作一次演讲。

(1) give a talk 作演讲,作报告。如:

Miss Green will give us a talk about English names.

格林女士将给我们作一次关于英国人名的演讲。

(2) want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事。如:

My father wants me to be a doctor.

爸爸要我当个医生。

#### 4. I'm thinking about what to say.

我在考虑谈些什么。

(1) think about 思考,考虑。如:

What are you thinking about?

你在考虑什么?

(2) What to say 是"疑问词+to do"结构,构成不定式短语,在句中作主语、宾语或表语等。如:

Tell me how to do it.

告诉我怎样做这件事。

Can you tell me how to get to your school?

你能告诉我你们学校怎么走吗?

I don't know what to say.

我不知道说些什么。

Do you know when to start?

你知道什么时候出发吗?

#### 5. I think this different from Chinese names.

我认为这与中国名字不一样。

- (1) this 是代词,在这里指代的是英美人的起名方式。
- (2) be different from 与……不一样。如:

Our school is different from yours.

我们的学校与你们学校不同。

This book is a little different from that one.

**这本书与那本书有点不同。** 

6. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is, and what school he goes to. 他们经常问他来自什么地方,有多大年龄,在哪里上学。

"where he is from"、"how old he is"和"what school he goes to "是三个宾语从句,做 ask 的宾语。注意细心观察会发现这几个句子与特殊疑问语序不同。如:

Where does he live?

他住在哪里?

They often ask him where he lives.

他们经常问他住在哪里。

7. He is asking his friends to help him think of a name.

他正在请求他的朋友们为他想个名字。

(1) 在这个句子中, ask 的意思是"请求,要求",常用的句型为 ask sb. to do sth. 如:

I often ask my uncle to help me with my maths.

我常请我叔叔帮我学数学。

(2) think of 在此句意为"提出;建议"。如:

Can you think of another name for him?

你能为他想出另一个名字吗?

(3) help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事。如:

Will you please help me (to) move this table to the window?

你能帮助我把这桌子移到窗子那边去吗?

#### Part Three 口语交际

1. Welcome back to school. 欢迎返校。

welcome 在这里是动词,意思是"欢迎"。可以单独使用,也可接介词短语。如:

Welcome to our school.

欢迎光临我们学校。

【注意】在翻译"欢迎你"这句口号时,一般不能说 Welcome you. 而且说 Welcome!

#### 或 You are welcome. 如:

You're welcome to China,

欢迎你到中国来。

也可说成 Welcome to China.

#### 2. It doesn't matter 没关系/不要紧。

这个句子是当对方向你表示道歉时的答语。如:

A: I'm sorry I'm late.

B: It doesn't matter.

A:对不起,我迟到了。

B:没关系。

#### 【注意】当对方向你表示道歉时,还可以这样回答。

That's all right.

That's OK.

Not at all.

Never mind.

#### 3. Happy Teachers' Day.

祝教师节快乐。

这是表示祝愿的用语。如:

- -Happy Birthday to you. -Thank you.
- ——祝你生日快乐!——谢谢。

#### 4. Why don't you...?

在英语中,常用这种否定形式来表示建议的一种提问方式,语气较委婉,后跟动词原形。如:

Why don't you come a little earlier?

为何不早一点来呢?

这个句子也可以写成: Why not come a little earlier?

Why don't you take a walk with me? = Why not take a walk with me?

为何不和我去散步呢?

5. That's a good idea. 这是个好主意。这个句子常用来回答对方提出的建议。在口语中,常省略成 Good idea. 如:

Why don't you go fishing with us?

That's a good idea. /Good idea.

为何不和我们一块去钓鱼呢?这是个好主意。

#### Part Four 语法详释

#### 1. 一般现在时

它表示经常、反复发生的动作或存在的状态,客观事实或真理,常与 often, usually, sometimes 等副词连用,也可与 every day, on Sundays in the evening 等时间状语连用。它的谓语动词都用动词原形,但当主语是第三人称单数时,谓语动词加"s"或"es"。如:

I usually get to school on time.

我经常准时到校。

She studies English very hard.

她非常努力学英语。

Where do you live? I live in Shanghai.

你住在哪里? 我住在上海。

#### 2. 现在进行时

表示现在正在进行或发生的动作,常与 now 等时间状语连用,由助动词 be(am, is, are) +v, -ing,如:

I'm reading a newspaper now.

我正在看报。

He's watching TV 他在看电视。

What are you doing? We're playing football.

你们在干什么?我们在踢足球。

What are they doing? They aren't cleaning the classroom.

他们在干什么?他们不在打扫教室。

#### Part Five 写作

#### 英语贺卡的写法

- (1) 称呼:指祝贺人对受贺的人称呼,如 To Mr Smith, To Mum and Dad 等。但前面也有不加 to 的,如 Mr and Mrs Read (里德先生、夫人)。称呼一般写在卡片的左上方。
  - (2) 贺词:通常写一些固定的贺节用语,如

Happy Teachers' Day, With Best Wishes for a Happy New Year (敬祝新年快乐!),这一部分内容也可根据实际情况写一些简短的表示感谢和良好祝愿的话。

(3) 祝贺人签名:写在卡片的右下方。姓名前常加 from,如 From Li Lei, From Bill and Jenny,但前面也有不加 from 的。



#### (4) 格式

To my best friend Zhao Qiang,

May this year bring many good things and rich blessings to you and all those you love.

From Li Ping

#### 赵强好友:

愿新年带给你和你所爱的人许多美好的事物的祝福!

李平 上

#### Part Six 探究性学习

Can you list some famous men's full names in the world? For example, Washington, Lincon, Edison, Bush, Churchill, etc.



#### Lesson 1

2 1. September 1 2. Mr Wu. 3. They're going to study English and many other subjects (科目). 4. Here 5. Jim Green. The traffic is bad. 6. "It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time." 7. September 10, David 8. It's Teachers' Day. 9. A card 10. Students own answers.

#### Lesson 2

- 1 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A
- 3 1. Students own answers 2. Students own answers 3. don't you 4. good idea 5. dogs, cats, birds, fish

#### Lesson 3

- 1 see, good/nice, This is, name, Hi/Hello, meet, you, Sandy, matter, Sandy, there, He's, him, Sure, meet, you, see, you
- 2 begins beginning, eats eating, wishes wishing, takes taking, catches catching, sees seeing, uses using, worries worrying, comes coming, has having, gives giving, borrows borrowing, means meaning, teaches teaching, studies studying, buys buying

#### Lesson 4

- 2 families, clocks, friends, men, women, children, factories, classes, pieces, boxes, watches, oranges, ideas, fish/fishes, grades, boys, lights, knives
  - 4 all, a, an, ball, call, man, pan, hill, men, ban, back, make, be, lip
- 5 bad, safe, far, funny, afraid, sweet, good, fast, important, different, happy, light, early
- 6 Hi/Hello, Hi/Hello, doing, many, have, how, you, only, other, maths, book, I, don't, matter, can, one, a lot, now, play, good, idea
  - 7 Picture 1: Han Mei, Liz Picture 2: Philip Grow, Wei Yangping Picture 3: Lin Tao, Paul Picture 4: Sandy, Sun Ximei
  - 8 Sample writing

This is my first week of the new term. My new English teacher is Mr Wu. I like him very much. Linda is my partner. She speaks English very well. After school we often do our homework.

Sometimes I help her and sometimes she helps me. We also like to play and speak English. I like learning English because it's fun. This is going to be a good year!

11 Sample dialogue

Picture 1

A: Good morning, Miss Wang. Please have these flowers. Happy Teachers' Day! B: Thank you, Lu Jun. Oh, flowers, I love flowers. It's very nice of you. Picture 2

A: What do you have for lunch?

B: I have, let me see, a banana, some milk and some bread. What about you? A: I have an apple and a sandwich. Can I have your banana? I can give you my apple. B: OK . . .



#### **Listening Test Part**

Ⅰ. 听句子,选出你所听到的单词。(5分)

1. A. first

B. last

C. second

D. forth



C. his

B. he

4. This jacket is different \_\_\_\_that one.

D. it

A. him



		~ .	a 1	<b>7</b> 0 11	
	A. for	B. from	C. about	D. with	
5.	Shall we go skating to	omorrow?			
	A. Please don't		B. It's very kind of y	you	
	C. You are all right		D. That's good idea		
6.	Children play	in the street. It's d	angerous.		
	A. hadn't better to		B. had better not		
	C. had better not to		D. not had better		
7.	We should call David	Bruce Clarke	_•		
	A. Mr David	B. Mr Bruce	C. Mr Clarke	D. Clarke	
8.	Sorry, this is a short	ruler. Who has	?		
	A. a long	B. the long one	C. a long one	D. long one	
9.	Here's a card	youour best	wishes.		
	A. to; of	B. to; with	C. for; by	D. for; with	
10	. The teacher doesn't	know			
	A. every student's n	ames	B. all students name	es	
	C. all the students'	names	D. all the student's	names	
11	. Thank you for	English fun.			
	A. making	B to make	C. makes	D. make	
12	2. Who is your new E	nglish teacher	_this term?		
	A. in	B. at	C. on	D. /	
13	3. Can youTot	m the house	?		
	A. help; cleans		B. helps; clean		
	C. help; clean		D. help; cleaning		
14	4. English names	from Chinese nat	mes.		
	A. are different		B. are difference		
	C. are the same		D. don't different		
1.	5. He doesn't like it_	•			
	A. no long	B. not longer	C. any longer	D. no more	
I	[. <b>完形填空。</b> (10 分)	)			
	Lucy is a student a	and 16 is thirte	en. Today <u>17</u> he	r birthday. This morn-	
ir	ng <u>18</u> mother giv	e her a nice present	-a new red19_	, Lucy is very happy.	
_	20 breakfast, she	goes to school 21	her bike.		
	Her classmates al	ll say, "What a nic	ce bike!" Lucy smile	es. "Thank you! The	
_	can save (节省	) <u>23</u> the half	time on the way."C	one of her friends say,	
"	That's good, Happy	birthday, Lucy. Bu	t when you <u>24</u> t	wo bikes one day, they	
c	an save you the whole	e(全部) <u>25</u> on	the way, is that righ	nt?"	

16. A. her	B. she	C. it	D. he
17. A. be	B. is	C. are	D. has
18. A. she	B. his	C. its	D. her
19. A. presents	B. time	C. bike	D. way
20. A. After	B. Before	C. When	D. Over
21. A. by	B. on	C. with	D. for
22. A. presents	B. way	C. bike	D. ways
23. A. she	B. my	C. me	D. her
24. A. have	B are	C. has	D. buy
25. A. a time	B. times	C. time	D. some time
TIT AND 1:1 TO AND	(20 1)		

#### Ⅲ. 阅读理解。(20分)

#### A

Peter is a small boy. He lives with his parents in a small house near some hills. The people there are all poor (穷).

One night it is very dry windy. When everybody is asleep, Peter hears some noise. It comes out from the kitchen (厨房). He gets up and walks to the kitchen. He finds that the wood beside the stove (炉子) is burning (燃烧). There is no water tap (水龙头) in the house, so he can not put out (灭) the fire. He shouts loudly to wake up everyone in the house. Then he runs out of his house and knocks on the doors of many houses to wake the people up. They all leave their houses quickly.

۷٥٠	Peter lives with his				
	A. sisters	B. brothers	C. uncles	D. parents	
27.	One night he	finds that	beside the stove is	burning.	
	A. the table	B. the wood	C. the door	D. the window	
28.	, so he can not put out the fire.				
	A. Everybody is asleep				
	B. He can't shout loudly				
	C. The kitchen is very big				
	D. There is no water tap in the house				
29.	Peter knocks on the doors of many houses				
	A. to wake th	e people up	B to get some	water	
	C. to find his	classmates	D. to visit then	n	
30.	hurt i	in the fire.			
	A. People in	other houses are	B. Peter's pare	nts are	
	C. Nobody is		D. Peter is		

