

ENGLISH WEEKLY COLLECTION 2002-2003

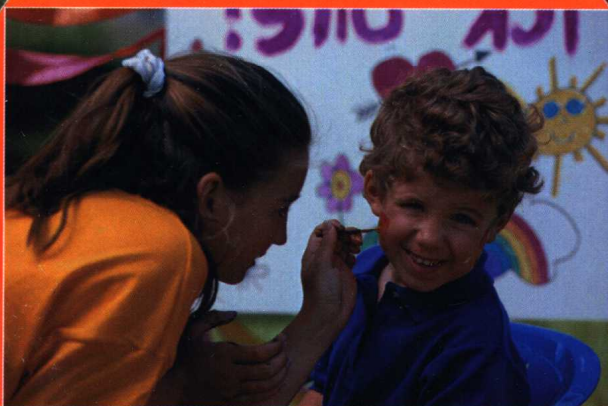
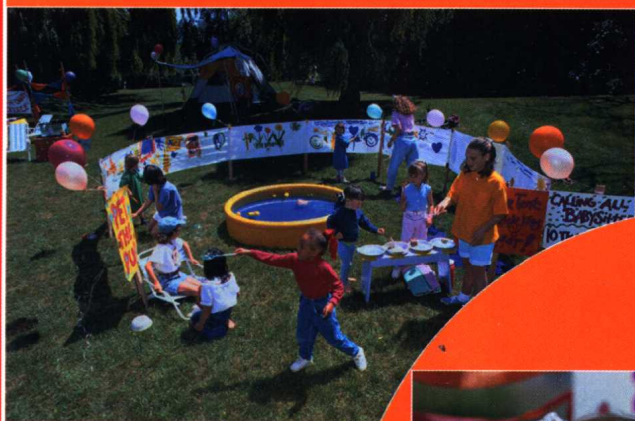
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英语周报

ENGLISH WEEKLY

初二上



机械工业出版社
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英语周报[®]

 **ENGLISH WEEKLY**

2002-2003 学年合订本

初二·上

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机械工业出版社

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前言

《英语周报》创刊于1982年5月,是一份面向全国大中小学师生的英语教学辅导类报纸。

《英语周报》自创刊起就坚持“求高、求准、求实、求新,为中小学外语教学服务”的办报宗旨,坚持“紧扣大纲、同步辅导”的办报指导方针;编辑出版了小学三年级版、小学四年级版、小学五六年级版、初一版、初二版、初三版、初中听说读写版、高一版、高二版、高三版及高一、高二、高三听说读写版,对学生进行同步、及时有效的辅导,具有很强的针对性;同时编辑出版了小学、初中、高中教师版,为全国英语教师和教研员提供最新的教学方法和教改信息,并为广大教师提供发表作品的园地;此外还编辑出版了《特级教师》杂志、《英语教学通讯》杂志及适合外语教师及大学生阅读的《英语周报·大学综合版》。

《英语周报》初二版集图文之大成,知天下之大事,开启心智之窗口,搭起人生之平台;弥补课堂之不足,拓展教材之延伸,解答学生之疑惑,提供难点之诀窍;它注重实践,注重能力,强化素质,抓好双基。单元同步评估自测试题重在对学生学习能力、学习态度、参与程度和综合能力的落实,终结性评价及阶段、期中、期末检测试题,既是对学生所学知识和能力的考查,也是对教师教学的总结。

由于时间仓促,在编辑、整理过程中难免会出现一些错误或遗漏之处,望广大读者给予批评指正。

《英语周报》初中版编辑部

2003年5月

目录

Contents

前言

Culture Gap

姓名的表达及互译	1
美国的自助餐厅	58
美国人的穿着	69
礼仪中的忌讳	81
美国人的体态语	130

China Wide Watch

华山	1
桂林	12
长江	25
云岗石窟	36
东方明珠塔	45
西湖	58
长白山	69
井冈山	81
天涯海角	93
大雁塔	105
武陵园	118
七星公园	130
中山陵	140

World Wide Watch

土耳其人和茶	6
日本的樱花节	18
狮头鱼尾像	30
神奇的有声建筑	43
加拿大的旅游胜地	52
埃菲尔铁塔	63
泰晤士河	75
美国大峡谷	87
花瓶树	99
圣保罗大教堂	123
特拉法尔加广场	136

唐宁街十号	144
-------------	-----

背景知识

Thanksgiving Day	12
西方迷信中的猫	30
足球与世界杯	45

Word Collections

旅游景点小辑	6
足球词汇	45
重点词组归纳	54
四季短语	99
气象词汇集锦	124
英语数词与汉语成语	140

Proverb Collections

第 8 期	43
赏颜语 记单词	75
第 21 期	118

百科小知识

FIFA	47
有趣的英语专用名词	63
“大片”片名知多少	136

Weekly English

.....	1, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 37, 43, 45, 52,
	58, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 94, 99, 105,
	112, 118, 124, 129, 135, 140, 144

Humour

第 14 期	77
Getting into the Role	113
The Doctor and the Patient/An Appointment	130

语法在线

一般现在时和现在进行时	2
“焦点访谈” be going to 结构	7
形容词比较等级的用法	13
more 用法小结	26
巧提建议	31
动词 be 的一般过去时	78
实义动词的一般过去时	83

there be 句型的一般过去时	88
四种时态“一表通”	95
反问有“理”	100
一般将来时的表达形式	108
“邀请和请求”老外这么说	114
英语惯用法一句通	137

Follow Me

阶段复习多总结	18
初二学生如何学英语	24
浅谈写“英语日记”	93
如何写电话留言条	112
期末复习三步法	123
“提问”解题口诀	129
妙法巧解完形填空题	135
如何进行快速阅读	140
参加考试八注意	144

阶段小结

Units1—3 重点词组、句型归纳	19
Units4—7 重点句型回头看	53
Units1—7 重点句型回顾	59
Units8—10 重点词组归纳	95
Units11—14 重点句型回放	124
Units11—14 重点短语回放	125
Units8—14 知识要点回顾	132

Special Exercise

第一单元介词验收站	3
相似词语、句型练习与解析	15
做中考试题 练比较等级	27
同义句转换	32
巧填介词	39
汉译英/动词填空/巧填反义词	61
掌握重点 体验中考	64
易混词语专练	70
习语巧搭配	70
反义词“单元赴约”	77
一般过去时专练	83
巧变单词	89
近义词专练	94
反意疑问句专练	102
做中考试题 练感叹句型	105
同义句转换	112

走进中考	125
“动词填空”练与析	131
同义句转换 / 词汇练习	133
中考前沿	134

短语一点通

.....	32
词汇一点通	46

疑难解析

.....	2, 8, 14, 25, 32, 38, 46, 76, 82, 87, 101, 107, 113, 119
-------	---

口语导学

.....	3, 7, 13, 26, 33, 37, 47, 76, 82, 89, 100, 107, 114, 120
-------	---

病句诊所

巧用序数词	20
第 7 期	38
第 9 期	47
第 11 期	60
第 15 期	82

词语辨析

class 与 lesson	19
“路”有不同	44
look for, find, find out / too, also	48
slow, slowly / center, middle	52
“拿、带”有别	77
pass, past, passed / go on doing sth., go on to do sth.	88
how 同胞四人齐“亮相”	120

我想多学一点

a little 如何用?	20
had better 用法要点	38
out 及其词组搭配	59
编顺口溜 辨单词义	119

巧学妙记

巧记时间介词 at, in, on	101
别看字母小, 构词本领高	105
感叹句歌诀	106

ENGLISH WEEKLY

On Words

需要之时用 “need”	36
welcome 用法种种	44
活跃的 moment	44

Talk ! Talk! Talk!

.....	9, 39, 65, 89, 94
-------	-------------------

Fast Reading

What' s Your Name?	3
I' m the Best in Our Class	15
The Laziest Boy in the World	27
School Basketball Team	48
Ants	62
Does Anyone Want a Nice and Clean Plate?	70
The Weather in Siberia	102
Weather Report	106
A Thank-you Letter	131

单元及综合能力检测题

Unit1 Welcome back!	4
Unit2 What are we going to do?	10
Unit3 Autumn festivals	16
Unit4 On the farm	28
Unit5 Shall we go to the zoo?	34
Unit6 Find the right place!	40
Unit7 Mainly revision	49
Unit8 I was not here yesterday.	79
Unit9 The memory robot	84
Unit10 The Swedish rock band	90
Unit11 Dates, months and seasons	103
Unit12 What's the weather like?	109
Unit13 Come to the party!	115
Unit14 Mainly revision	121
Units1—3	21
Units4—7	55
Units8—10	96
Units11—14	126
初二英语上学期期中综合能力检测题(I)	66
初二英语上学期期中综合能力检测题(II)	71
初二英语(上)中考题大练兵	138
初二英语上学期期末综合能力检测题(I)	141
初二英语上学期期末综合能力检测题(II)	145

参考答案

.....	149
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Culture Gap

一、中文姓名的表达结构是:姓氏+名字

将中文姓名译为英语的方法很简单,只需直接将汉字转化为汉语拼音且不需标声调,如:将“李雷”译为“Li Lei”。但在姓名汉译英时需要注意以下几点:

- 1.其翻译顺序是先姓后名;
- 2.姓与名各自的首字母均需大写,如:将“李雷”译为“Li Lei”则错;
- 3.姓与名要分开拼写,如:将“李雷”译为“Lilei”则错;
- 4.如遇复姓或双名,则应分别将复姓或双名连在一起拼写,如:“司马光”译为“Sima Guang”,“欧阳奋强”译为“Ouyang Fenqiang”。

二、英文姓名的表达结构一般分为三部分:

First name + Middle name + Family name

名字

中间名

姓氏

(多由父母或牧师 (除签署法律文件 (代表家族的称谓,故又叫教名; 外,一般均略;故 谓;放在最后。)
放在最前面。) 在名和姓之间。)

如:英文姓名“Jim Thomas Smith”译成汉语则为

“吉姆·托马斯·史密斯”。由此例可以看出:

1.英文姓名的表达也应注意以下几点:

- ①表达顺序是先名后姓(与汉语正好相反);
- ②名与姓分开拼写;
- ③名与姓各自首字母均需大写。

2.如需将英文姓名译为汉语,则用音译方式将名、姓依次译为汉语;名、姓之间用“·”隔开。

3.若知对方姓名,英语国家的人们常

用“Mr+ 姓氏”来称呼成年男性,

如 Happy Teachers' Day, Mr Wu!

用“Mrs 或 Miss+ 姓氏”来称呼成

年女性;对未成年者,人们则直呼

其名。如:

“Hello, Jim.”

“Hello, Liu Ying.”

4.如果不知对方的姓名,英国人、美国人常礼貌地称男士为 Sir(先生)、女士为 Madam(夫人、女士)。

如:

①Excuse me, Sir? Is this your car?

②Can I help you, Madam?

四川 张新华

Mt. Huashan

Mt. Huashan, also called “The Great West Mountain” in the past, is one of China's five sacred mountains. It is in the south of Huayin City, 120 kilometres east of Xi'an City, Shanxi Province. The mountain overlooks the Huanghe River and the Weishui River to the north and links with the Qinling Mountains to the south. It is one of the famous mountains as well as a very beautiful scenic spot of China.

华 山

华山,古称“西岳”,是我国著名的五岳之一。位于陕西省西安市东 120 公里的华阴城以南,北瞰黄河、渭水,南接秦岭,是我国的名山和游览胜地之一。

China Wide Watch

from Tourist
Guidebook of China

Weekly English

Ed: John, I'd like you to
meet our President(总裁),
Tom Farrow.

John: (shaking hands) Hello, sir. It's
a pleasure to meet you.

Tom: Welcome to our group, John.
We're expecting great things from
you(我们可对你抱有很大希望)。

John: I'll try my best, Mr Farrow.

Tom: We don't run a tight ship here(我
们的工作氛围并不是很紧张), John.
So please call me Tom.

from Modern English





1. I don't know all your names. 我并不知道你们所有人的名字。

这是一个不完全否定句。在英语中,否定词 not 与 every, every-body, everything, all 等表总括的词连用时,整个句子表部分否定,通常理解为“并非……都……”。如:

Not all the farmers are picking apples.

并不是所有的农民都在摘苹果。

Not every student can speak English.

并非每个学生都能说英语。

2. Happy Teachers' Day, Mr Wu!

吴老师,教师节快乐!

Teachers' Day 意为“教师节”,是节日的专有名词。其特点是:名词前不需要定冠词 the, 每个单词的首字母应大写,名词 teacher 应用复数形式。类似词组如: Children's Day 儿童节, Women's Day 妇女节。

3. Here is a card for you with our best wishes. 这是给您的贺卡,致以我们最美好的祝福。

介词 with 在此表示“带着”,“具有”。如:

She is a girl with big eyes. 她长着一双大眼睛。

4. Thank you for making English fun! 你的英语课很有趣,我们很感谢。

Thank you for..., 意为“因为……而感谢您”, for 是介词,后面跟名词,代词或 V-ing 作宾语。此句型在日常交际语中常常用到。如:

Thank you for your flowers.

谢谢您给我的花。

Thank you for helping me.

谢谢您帮助了我。

5. Why don't you talk about names? 为什么你不说说名字呢?

这是一个特殊疑问句,用否定的形式来表达肯定的意义,在提建议时常常用到,口语中常用其省略形式: Why not + 动词原形? 如:

Why don't you make him a card?

= Why not make him a card?

为什么不给他做一张贺卡呢?

6. Dave is short for David, isn't it? Dave 是 David 的简称,不是吗?

short for 常与 be 连用,意为“……是……的缩写”,介词 for 后面跟名词作宾语。for short 为介词词组,意为“简略地”,在句中作状语,放在句尾。如:

TV is short for television.

TV 是 (television) 电视的缩写。

We call James Jim for short.

我们简称詹姆斯为吉姆。

7. I'm thinking about what to say. 我在考虑谈些什么。

to 加动词原形称作动词不定式,可以和疑问词 what, who, which, when, how 等连用,在句中作主语、宾语或表语等。如:

Tell her how to do it.

告诉她如何做这件事。

We don't know when to meet him.

我们不知道什么时候会见到他。

河北 孟祥慧



一般现在时和现在进行时



[焦点一]概念不同

1. 一般现在时表示经常的、习惯性的动作或存在的状态,也表示说话者的态度、能力或自然现象等等。如:

He often helps others.

I can sing in English.

The earth goes round the sun.

2. 现在进行时表示说话时(瞬间)正在进行的动作,或现阶段一直进行的动作。如:

He is listening to the teacher.

He is getting taller and taller (越来越高)。

[焦点二]构成不同

1. 一般现在时有以下几种结构(以肯定句为标准,下同):

① be 型。谓语动词只有 am, is 或 are。be 作连系动词。如:

They are in the same class.

② 实义(行为)动词型。谓语动词由实义动词的原形或第三人称单数形式构成。如:

I usually get up at half past five in the morning.

He works in a TV factory.

③ 情态动词型。谓语动词由“情态动词 can/may/must + 动词原形”构成。如:

You must be here tomorrow.

I can take it to the classroom.

④ 祈使句型。祈使句开头的动词一律用动词原形。如:

Run with it like this.

Be careful, please.

2. 现在进行时由“be 动词 am/is/are



+v-ing”构成。如:

I am writing.

We are cleaning the classroom.

[焦点三]时间状语不同

1. 与一般现在时连用的时间状语有: often, usually, sometimes, always, at eight (o'clock), in the morning/afternoon/evening, on Sunday(s), every day/ week/ month/ year/..., 等等。如:

We always walk to school.

The shop closes at seven in the evening.

She washes her clothes on Saturdays.

2. 与现在进行时连用的时间状语有: now, these days, this week 等等。如:

She is studying English now.

These days they are flying kites.

[焦点四]两种时态“冲突”之处

1. Look, Listen 等开头的祈使句,既能引出现在进行时的句子,也能引出一般现在时的句子。区别的方法要看谓语动词中是否有实义动词。有实义动词时只能用现在进行时,否则用一般现在时。如:

Look! Who is over there? (一般现在时)

Look! Who is sitting over there? (现在进行时)

2. 两种时态都能与副词 now 连用,区别的方法同上。如:

He is in the room now. (一般现在时)

He is standing in the room now. (现在进行时)

3. 两种时态都能与 always 连用,区别的方法为:看是否表示感情色彩,表示赞扬、厌烦、责怪等感情色彩时用现在进行时,无感情色彩时则用一般现在时。试比较:

He always helps others. (一般现在时)

He is always helping others. (现在进行时,表赞扬)

[练习]用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. Mr Green (be) a worker. Now he (work) in the field.

2. Listen! Who (sing) in the next room?

3. What time (leave) your brother usually school?

4. You (can, come) here by bus.

5. (be) quiet, please. It (be) time to begin our class.

6. Tom and I (read) English now.

7. Who (have) a ruler?

8. Classes (begin) at eight every morning.

河北 陈忠富



1. It doesn't matter. 没关系。

[语境]这句话常用于当别人表示歉意时我们所做出的礼貌回答,译为“没关系”、“没问题”。

[实例]—I'm sorry I'm late. 很抱歉,我迟到了。

—It doesn't matter this time. 这次没关系。

[导思]与 It doesn't matter 用法相同,我们学过的还有 That's OK. / That's all right.

值得注意的是 It doesn't matter 不能用来回答 Thanks 或 Thank you 之类的话,而 That's all right 则可以。

2. That's a good idea. 这是个好主意。

[语境]当别人提出一个建议或意见,你对此表示肯定或赞赏时,常说这句话。

[实例]—What about playing football now?

现在踢足球怎样?

—That's a good idea. 这是个好主意。

[导思]此外,我们还可以说: Good idea! / It's a good idea! / What a good idea! 等。

3. I'm not sure. 我不太清楚。

[语境]当对方询问某一情况,而我们不清楚时,常常这样说。

[实例]—Linda is a girl's name, isn't it?

琳达是个女孩的名字,是不是?

—I'm not sure. 我不太清楚。

[导思]另外,我们还可以说 I'm afraid I've no idea. (恐怕我不知道。) 其实它们都相当于 I don't know, 只是语气更加委婉。

山东 张新峰

Special Exercise

根据句意,用适当的介词填空。

1. Welcome back _____ school.
2. You must go to school _____ time.
3. Here is a card _____ you _____ our best wishes.
4. Thank you _____ making English fun.
5. Students don't go to school _____ Saturdays and Sundays.
6. Mr Wu wants me _____ give a talk in class tomorrow.
7. They're thinking _____ having a meeting.
8. Why don't you talk _____ names?
9. Please tell us the difference _____ Chinese and English names.
10. _____ example, he is a good student.
11. _____ many people, the meaning _____ a name is important.
12. Jim is short _____ James.
13. "Zhou Jian" puts his family name _____ his given name.
14. I'm going to buy something _____ you.
15. The teacher says to us _____ a smile (微笑).
16. I can see a lot of birds _____ the picture.
17. There are a lot of pictures _____ the wall.
18. I have your names _____ this piece of paper.
19. He is watching TV _____ this time _____ day.
20. —Who is _____ duty today? —I am.

河南 常厚峰

第一單元介词用法

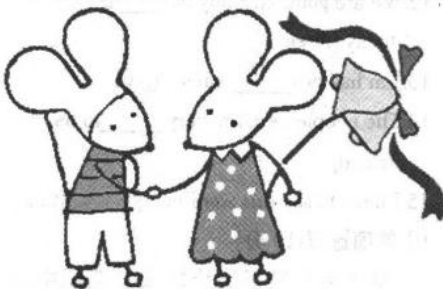
Fast Reading

What Is Your Name?

Everything has a name. All people, places and things have names. For example, Hue Truong is the name of a student from Vietnam (越南). Vietnam is the name of her country. Cities and towns have names, too. Schools and office buildings also have names. All things have names. For example, tomato, potato and bean are names of vegetables. Apple, orange and banana are names of fruit. Names are important.

We use names every day. When we meet a new person, we usually ask "What's your name?" It is important to learn a person's name. Most people have two names. Some people have more names. Names are different all over the world. In Hue's class, Hue must learn the names of students all over the world. This is very difficult because the names are very different.

In the United States, most people have a first name, a middle name and a last name. Parents choose the first and middle names for their baby. There are names for boys and names for girls. For example, John, Peter, Tom and Mike are all names for boys.



Elizabeth, Bonnie, Susan and Mary are all names for girls. The last name is the family name. Usually it is the father's family name. In a family, the mother, the father and the children usually have the same last name.

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

() 1. Why does everything have a name?

- A. It is very interesting to have a name.
- B. It is very easy to be remembered.
- C. It is very easy to be told from others.
- D. Both B and C.

() 2. Why is it difficult to learn names all over the world?

- A. There are many many names all over the world.
- B. The names in different countries are

different.

C. Some names are very long, some are very short.

D. Some people have nicknames.

() 3. Which of the following is true?

- A. Chinese people find it very easy to learn the names of English people.
- B. English people find it very easy to learn the names of American people.
- C. English people find it very difficult to learn the names of American people.
- D. Any name is very difficult to learn.

() 4. What names are for girls?

- A. George, Linda, Susan.
- B. Tom, Bill, Cathy.
- C. Elizabeth, Lisa, Mary.
- D. Peter, James, Jack.

() 5. Usually the last name is _____ family name.

- A. the father's
- B. the mother's
- C. the parent's
- D. the grandmother's

湖北 姚守忠



(Test of Teaching & Learning)



1

Welcome back!

Class _____ Name _____ Marks _____

Listening Test Part (20 分)

I. 请听句子, 选出与其意思相同或相近的选项。(5 分)

- () 1. A. Li Fen is a teacher of Chinese.
B. Li Fen is a teacher from America.
C. Li Fen teaches English.
- () 2. A. She has a ball in her hand.
B. There's a book in her hand.
C. There's a box in her hand.
- () 3. A. I can carry the big stone.
B. The big stone is too heavy for me.
C. The big box is too heavy for me.
- () 4. A. Meimei is a student.
B. Meimei is a friend of mine.
C. Meimei works hard.
- () 5. A. Li Hong is in Class 4.
B. The twins are in different classes.
C. Li Ming is in Class 5.

II. 请听对话及问题, 选择正确答案。

(5 分)

- () 6. A. One. B. Four. C. Three.
- () 7. A. Seven thirty. B. Six thirty.
C. Seven.
- () 8. A. Some apples. B. A box.
C. Some bananas.
- () 9. A. 4:15. B. 4:50. C. 5:50.
- () 10. A. At school. B. At home.
C. In a book shop.

III. 请听短文, 判断句子正(T)误(F)。

(10 分)

- () 11. Phillip is a middle school student.
- () 12. Phillip has no classes on Sundays.
- () 13. Phillip can't speak Chinese.
- () 14. His classmates can't spell his name right.
- () 15. He wants to have a Chinese name.

Written Test Part(80 分)

I. 单词辨音(5 分)

从下列各组单词中找出其划线部分的读音与其它三个不同的单词。

- () 1. A. meaning B. idea
C. sea D. leave

- () 2. A. never B. lesson
C. second D. September
- () 3. A. work B. important
C. sport D. morning
- () 4. A. matter B. last
C. family D. bad
- () 5. A. fourth B. throw
C. with D. third

II. 词汇(10 分)

A) 根据句意补全单词中所缺字母, 使补全后的句子意思完整通顺。

6. "W _____ back to school!" "Thank you."
7. Do you know the d _____ between the two words?
8. The meaning of a name is i _____ to many people.
9. There's a lot of t _____ on the road.
10. Sunday is the f _____ day of a week.

B) 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成句子。

11. June 1st is _____ Day. (child)
12. We are going to study the _____ lesson today. (three)
13. Jim has two _____ names. (give)
14. The people here are very _____ to us. (friend)
15. I have to say this word many _____. (time)

III. 单项选择(10 分)

从下列各题后所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

- () 16. He knows the men, but he doesn't know _____ names.
A. them all B. their all
C. all them D. all their
- () 17. It's _____ six thirty. Kate is _____ her clothes and going to school.
A. at, putting on
B. about, putting on
C. at, taking off
D. about, taking off
- () 18. I'm thinking about _____.
A. what to say it B. how to say

C. what to say D. how I to say

- () 19. Do you often have fun _____ English stories in class?

A. to listen B. to listen to
C. listening D. listening to

- () 20. —My name is William Evan Bush.
—Hello, _____, nice to meet you.
A. Mr William B. Mrs William
C. Mr Bush D. Mrs Evan

- () 21. These books are _____ Jim. Please give _____.
A. to, them to him
B. for, he them
C. to, him them
D. for, them to him

- () 22. Thank you _____ our English classes fun.
A. for making B. to make
C. making D. for make

- () 23. I don't like to have meat, fish _____ eggs for breakfast. I just have milk and bread.
A. or B. and
C. but D. with

- () 24. English people _____ use Mrs before a woman's first name.
A. usually B. often
C. never D. sometimes

- () 25. —Why not _____ an English name, Li Hong?

—I have one.

A. to find B. to see
C. find D. see

IV. 完成对话(10 分)

根据对话内容, 写出所缺的单词。

Tom: Hi, Linda! Glad to see you again.

Linda: Hi, Tom! Glad to see you, _____ (26).

_____ (27) _____ (28) my friend.

Her _____ (29) is Catherine Green.

Tom: Hello, Catherine! My name is Tomas.

You can call me _____ (30).

Cathy: Nice _____ (31) meet you.

Tom: Hmm, shall I call you Catherine
or _____ (32)?

Cathy: It doesn't _____ (33). It's not _____ (34).
You may call me _____ (35) for short.

V. 汉译英(10分)

根据汉语意思完成下列各句, 每空一词。

36. 我每天按时上学。

I go to school _____ every day.

37. 我们的学校很美丽, 我想你将会喜欢这里的。

Our school is very beautiful. I think
you're going to _____ it _____.

38. 我们正在学第一课。

We are studying _____ lesson.

39. 向母亲致以母亲节最美好的祝愿。

Best wishes to Mother for _____.

40. 下学期谁教我们英语?

Who's going to teach _____ next
term?

VI. 单句改错(10分)

下面各题划线部分均有一处错误, 请指出并改正。

() 41. My all books are in the schoolbag.
A B C D

() 42. Everyone in our class like watching
A B C D

TV.

() 43. There are three peoples in my family.
A B C D

() 44. "Bai Feili means waste of time," says
A B C
the girl with a laugh.
D

() 45. This is my the first English class.
A B C D

VII. 完形填空(10分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后选出最佳答案, 完成短文。

In China, most people's names have
46 parts, the family name and the given
name. A man may have 47 names. 48
example, when they are very young 49
home, they usually have informal (非正式的)
names. If someone is a writer, he or she
may have a 50 name. Now young couple

(夫妇) become very careful when they 51
their child. Most of the names have special
(特殊的) 52. Some show their parents'
53. Girls' names often show that their
parents want them 54 nice. Boys' names
often show that their parents want them to
be useful 55 the country.

() 46. A. one B. two

C. three D. four

() 47. A. many B. much

C. a lot D. lots

() 48. A. Of B. With

C. For D. To

() 49. A. in B. on

C. for D. at

() 50. A. pen B. pencil

C. ruler D. knife

() 51. A. names B. name

C. named D. to name

() 52. A. mean B. meaning

C. means D. to mean

() 53. A. idea B. think

C. ideas D. think about

() 54. A. be B. being

C. are D. to be

() 55. A. to B. with

C. for D. about

VIII. 阅读理解(10分)

根据短文内容选择正确答案。

The English name includes (包括) the
first name, the middle name and the last
name. When someone asks you "What's
your name, please?" he usually wants to
know your full name. For example, Thomas
Johnson or Elizabeth Williams.

The first name is the given name. This
means the name is given (被给予) to you by
your parents or someone else. The last name
is the family name. When a woman gets mar-
ried (结婚), she takes her husband's family
name. The English may have their middle
names, but they don't often use them.

Thomas's father is called (被称为) Mr
Johnson, and Elizabeth's mother is called
Mrs Williams. We use "Mr" and "Mrs" before
the full name or the last name. If you don't

use the person's last name, you may say
"Sir" or "Madam". For example, "Yes, Sir" or
"Excuse me, Madam". You may call your
friend by his or her first name. Thomas' par-
ents or friends can call him Tom or Tommy.
Tom and Tommy are his nicknames (昵称).

() 56. When someone asks you, "What's
your name, please?" you may say
_____.

A. Thomas B. Tommy

C. Williams

D. Elizabeth Williams

() 57. Jim's parents give him _____.

A. his last name

B. his family name

C. his pen name

D. his first name

() 58. Which of the following is not true?

A. The English often use their
middle name.

B. When a woman gets married,
she will take her husband's
family name.

C. We use "Mr" before a man's full
name.

D. We can call our friends by their
first names.

() 59. Which of the following can't you say?

A. Mrs Elizabeth.

B. Mr Thomas Johnson.

C. Mrs Johnson.

D. Mrs Elizabeth Williams.

() 60. If you don't know a man's name in
England, you can call him _____.

A. Madam B. Sir

C. Mr D. Mrs

IX. 书面表达(5分)

假如你是贺楠。今天是2002年9月
10日。你给你的英语老师送了一张贺卡,
祝她教师节快乐。

要求: 贺卡格式正确, 无语法错误。
词数: 20字左右。

安徽 王雪峰 江苏 黄继飞
江西 江川 河南 范子久
浙江 沈伟鑫

英语周报

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Word Collections

旅游景点小辑

Beihai Park	北海公园	Hukou Waterfall	壶口瀑布
Palace Museum	故宫	Stone Forest, Yunnan	云南石林
Yueyang Tower	岳阳楼	Mountain City	重庆山城
Yungang Grottoes	云岗石窟	Jiuzhaigou, Sichuan	四川九寨沟
The Oriental Pearl Tower	东方明珠塔	Potala Palace	布达拉宫
China Folk Culture Village	中国民族文化村	Old Silk Road	古丝绸之路
The Bund	上海外滩	Inner-Mongolian Grassland	内蒙古大草原
Zhuozheng Garden, Suzhou	苏州拙政园	Shuangta Temple, Taiyuan	太原双塔寺
Lake Boyang	鄱阳湖	The Sun and Moon Lake	日月潭
		The Great Hall of the People	人民大会堂
		The Great Wall at Badaling, Beijing	北京八达岭长城

广东 李娜(辑)

(John 和 Kelly 准备去旅行, Sandra 是怎样祝福他们的呢?)

Kelly: All ready, now.

John: OK, let's go!

Sandra: I'll call for a taxi... (The taxi arrives; Kelly and John prepare to depart.) Well, have a smooth flight (一路顺风).

And please send me a postcard (记住给我寄明信片。).

Kelly: Will do. And I won't forget to bring you a souvenir (我不会忘记给你带纪念品的。).

John: Take care (照顾好自己), Sandra.

Sandra: Bon voyage (旅途愉快)! Have a safe trip!

from Modern English

World Wide Watch

土耳其人 (Turk) 特别喜欢喝茶。在土耳其, 到处可以看见喝茶的人。饮茶成了土耳其人日常生活中必不可少的内容。土耳其人喝茶是很讲究的, 几只精制的茶杯 (teacup), 中间放一个糖盒, 而且不喝绿茶 (green tea), 只喝红茶 (black tea), 加上糖, 拿一个小勺子搅几下, 像西方人喝咖啡似的。他们喝茶的速度比中国人喝酒的速度还慢。更有趣的是, 土耳其竟有流动的身背茶壶的送茶人, 仿佛是土耳其人一刻也离不开茶, 连走路也似乎需要“来一杯茶”。

from Round The World

土耳其人喝茶





“焦点访谈”

be going to 结构

同学们, be going to 结构是本单元的重点语法项目,那么,它表示何种意义,又如何使用呢?请悉心关注本期的“焦点访谈”。

[主持人] be going to 结构表示什么意义?

[特邀嘉宾] be going to 结构常用来表示“打算、准备、要”的意思,常指按计划或安排将要发生的动作。

[主持人] be going to 结构如何使用?

[特邀嘉宾] be going to 后接动词原形, be 有 am, is, are 三种形式。be going to 结构与表将来的时间状语如 tonight, this evening/afternoon, tomorrow, tomorrow morning, the day after tomorrow, next week 等连用。be going to 结构常指近期将要做的事情。否定句中,要在 be 后加 not, 疑问句中,要将 be 提到句首(与 be 作连系动词时的用法相同)。如:

I am going to see my uncle this afternoon.

He isn't going to fly kites tomorrow.

—Are you going to act the dialogue?

—Yes, I am.

[主持人] 使用 be going to 结构需注意哪几方面?

[特邀嘉宾] 需要注意两个方面:

1. 注意用现在进行时替代 be going to 的情况。

表示位置移动的动词如 go, come, leave 等等常用现在进行时表示按计划或安排近期将要进行的动作,极少用 be going to 表示。如:

今晚他将去上海。

[误] He is going to go to Shanghai this evening.

[正] He is going to Shanghai this evening.

2. There be 结构的一般将来时,常用

There is/are going to be 表示。如:

There is going to be a basketball match tomorrow.

[主持人] 同学们,“焦点访谈”这个节目你们喜欢吗?下面这几道小题是本期节目送给你们的小小礼物。

[对应练习] 下列各

句中 be going to 结构用法均有错误,请找出并改正。

1. Tomorrow is going to be my birthday.

2. There is going to have a football match this afternoon.

3. Lily doesn't going to see Uncle Wang.

4. I'm going to go to school.

5. Jim is going to late.

答案与简析:

1. is going to be → is. “be going to” 结构表示主观上打算将来某个时间要发生的事,但不能用来表示客观上必然要发生的事。

2. have → be. “be going to” 结构用于 There be 句型中,其后的动词应是 be 而不是 have 或其它动词。

3. doesn't → isn't.

4. 去掉 go to.

5. to 后加 be. “be going to” 结构中 to 后要跟动词原形,不能直接跟形容词。

河北 心田 安徽 任孝伟

1. I agree. 我同意。

[情景] 用来表示同意对方提出的观点、看法或建议,相当于“Yes.” “Right.” 或“I think so.”

[实例] —It's hot. 天气好热。

—I agree. 是好热。

[导思] 如果表示不同意对方提出的观点、看法或建议,可以用“I don't agree.” 或“I don't think so.” 如:

—English is very hard to learn. 英语很难学。

—I'm sorry I don't agree. 很抱歉,我不同意(你的看法)。

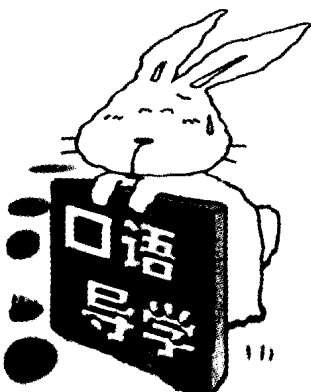
2. Why not? 为什么不?

[情景] 向对方提出某种建议或询问某种情况的一种常用句式。

[实例] Why not go with me? 为什么不和我一起去?

[导思] 1) Why not? 单独使用时,常用来表示一种惊奇、不满的反问语气。如:

—Let's not go this way.



我们别走这条路吧。

—Why not? It's going to be more fun.

为什么不?走这条路一定会更有趣。

2) Why not 后接动词原形时,相当于“Why don't you+ 动词原形?” 此时多用来表示向对方提出某种建议或劝说,其语气较委婉、客气。如:

It's so hot here. Why not take off your coat?
(=It's so hot here. Why don't you take off your coat?)
天这么热,怎么不脱掉大衣呢?

3. Hurry up! 快点! 赶紧!

[情景] 通常用来催促别人加快步子或行动。

[实例] 1) Hurry up! I want to be the first to the top of the mountain.
快点! 我要第一个登上山顶。

2) If you don't hurry up, you'll be late for school.

你要是不快点的话,你上学就会迟到了。

[导思] 我们还可以说 Come on./Be quick./Get a move on.

江西 郭克晴

1. Why don't we go fishing at East Lake? 为什么我们不去东湖钓鱼呢?

go+ 动词-ing 是一种常用的结构,多用来表示进行体育或娱乐活动。如:

go boating 去划船; go swimming 去游泳; go skating 去滑雪; go hiking 去徒步旅行; go dancing 去跳舞; go sailing 去航行。

Why not go boating with your friends? 为什么不和你的朋友去划船?

Will she go dancing tonight? 她今晚要去跳舞吗?

2. I'm good at fishing, and East Lake has many different kinds of fish. 我擅长钓鱼,而东湖里有很多不同种类的鱼。

1) be good at 意思是“擅长……,对……学得好/做得好”,其同义词组为:do well in。如:

He is good at English. 他擅长英语。

Li Lei is good at playing volleyball. 李雷擅长打排球。

2) different kinds of 意思是“不同种类的”,“一种……”可以用 a kind of 表示,“几种……”用 some kinds of 表示,“各种各样……”要用 all kinds of 表示。如:

This shop sells all kinds of books. 这家商店出售各种各样的书。

She has some kinds of rulers. 她有几种规格的尺子。

3. Or maybe, let's go to the mountains. 也许,我们去爬山吧。

maybe 副词,意思是“很可能,大概,也许”。口语中用得较多,表示不确定的推测或把握不大的回答。如:

Maybe he is right.

他可能是对的。

Maybe he'll go, maybe he won't.

他也许去,也许不去。

4. But they have some problems getting there.

但是他们在到达那里的途中遇到了一些问题。

problem 意思是“问题”,多用来指疑难的、困难的问题,如数学、



几何,下岗等问题或者令人费解的人或事;question 指需要解决或回答的问题。也就是说,需要经过计算、实验等手段解决的问题用 problem。如:

They are discussing a maths problem. 他们正在讨论一个数学问题。I'm sorry, I can't answer your question. 对不起,我不能回答你的问题。

5. Jill often goes the wrong way. 吉尔经常走错路。

go the wrong way 意思是“走错路”。如:

He is lost because he goes the wrong way. 他迷路了,因为他走错了路。

有意思的是 go...way 与不同的词语搭配,会产生不同的含义,稍不注意,就容易出错。

如:go a long way 指有很大作用;go one's way 离开,出发;go sb's way 陪伴某人;go one's own way 独断专行。

6. Li Mu has too many things

in his bag. 李木的包里带了太多的东西。

many “许多”与可数名词连用,不可数名词用 much; too 副词,用在句中加强语气,意思是“太,过分”。如:

Don't read too fast. 不要读得太快。

The box is too heavy. I can't carry it. 这个箱子太重了,我搬不动它。

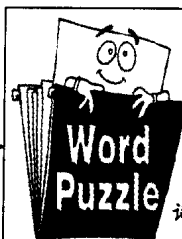
7. We're going to have lots of fun hiking and eating a new kind of fruit. 爬山和吃新品种的水果,将给我们带来多少乐趣啊!

lots of=a lot of 意思是“许多,好些”。这两个短语既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词,常用在肯定句中,如果在否定句或疑问句中,则用 many 或 much 代替。如:

We have lots of homework to do. 我们有许多作业要做。

There are a lot of eggs in the basket. 篮子里有许多鸡蛋。

山东 王启忠



参加丰富多彩的文体、娱乐活动,才能 have fun. 请在下面方格内填入适当的字母,使每一竖行都能构成一个表示文体或娱乐活动的单词。并将其填入相应的句子中,使句意完整、正确。

1. Let's go to the mountains. We can go _____ there.

2. Let's go _____ on the river, shall we?

3. We will play _____ tomorrow. We won't play football.

4. Hu Ronghua is good at playing Chinese _____.

5. There're many different kinds of fish in the river. Let's go _____, OK?

6. She likes _____. She runs 1,000 metres every morning.

7. Table _____ is another way of saying pingpong.

江苏 刘小斌

