



学人教版教材
用人教版教辅

初中同步

第二次修订版

另配听力磁带

与人教版最新初中教材同步

教材精析精练

初二英语 下



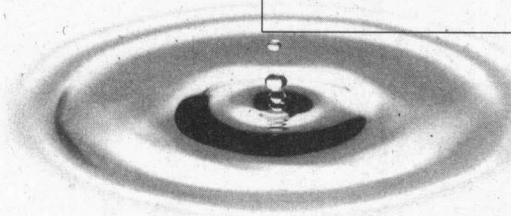
人民教育出版社

延边教育出版社

初中同步系列 (第二次修订版)

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(另配听力磁带)

(与人教版最新初中教材同步)

学校 _____

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人民教育出版社 延边教育出版社

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前 言

由人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社联合出版的《教材精析精练》率先与新课程、新理念接轨,融入自主、合作、探究学习的全新学习理念,一举成为全国优秀教辅精品图书。两年来,全国几万所中学教学实践的检验和反馈表明,该丛书栏目新颖、版式活泼、讲解透彻、科学性强、题目灵活、准确率高、题量适中,能帮助学生进行高品质的有效学习,使学生在高效的学习中能力与成绩迅猛提升!

为了使《教材精析精练》发挥“第二教材”的独到功能,人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社通过多种渠道收集各方面对《教材精析精练》修订的合理建议,约请湖北黄冈市,江苏启东市、无锡市,山西太原市、大同市等地的国内著名教育专家、特级教师对全书做了第二次全面修订。

修订后的《教材精析精练》具有以下突出特点:

权威性——以国家教育部颁布的新教学大纲为纲,以人民教育出版社最新修订的初中教材为依据,人民教育出版社各学科编辑室指导全书编写工作并审定书稿。

新颖性——与人民教育出版社最新修订教材配套,融入最新的教育理念和一代名师最新的教学精华,关注全国各地最新的中考模式和试题设计思路,减少陈题、不选偏题、精编活题、首创新题,启迪思维方法。

前瞻性——突出素质教育的要求,强调培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,原创大量与生产、生活实际和社会热点问题联系密切、学生自己构思答案的探究性习题和反映最新中考动态的潜能测试题,以培养和提高学生的发散思维能力。

实用性——第二次修订着重在“精析”和“精练”上狠下功夫,遵循课堂讲解与练习严格同步的实用性原则,强调讲解通俗易懂、言简意赅、分析精辟和指导到位,突出内容的新颖和形式的灵活、习题数量的适当和层次比例的合理,注重命题考查主干知识点和思维的技巧点、探究点、发散点及解题的关键点。

科学性——按学习规律和思维能力培养的规律循序渐进,突出能力升级五步递进——知识归纳、学法建议、潜能开发、知能达标训练、综合能力训练,科学地对学生进行显能测试和潜能测试,培养和提高学生思维的敏捷性、科学性、深刻性和发散性。

这套丛书在策划、组稿、编写、审读整个过程中,得到了人民教育出版社和延边教育出版社的支持和指导,在此一并致谢。



思维是智力的核心,思维更是能力的体现。思维的表现特征是素质教育和创新教育重要的研究课题。在我国,对中学生进行自主学习、尝试探疑、发现知识、寻找学习规律、科学的思维技巧训练、显能测试和潜能测试是一种新的教学尝试。尽管丛书是作者长期教学实践和潜心研究的心得和成果,但仍需要不断完善,不当之处,恳请专家读者指正。

丛书主编:周益新
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Unit 15

What do people eat?



知识归纳

1. There is a little... 和 There are a few...

[用法] a little 和 a few 都表示“一些”，表示肯定意义，但 a little 用来代替或修饰不可数名词，a few 用来代替或修饰可数名词复数。

[举例] (1) There is a little wine in the bottle. 瓶子里还有一点儿酒。

(2) —Can you speak English? 你会讲英语吗？

—Yes, but just a little. 会的，但只会一点点。

(3) There are a few people in the room. 房间里几个人。

[拓展] little 和 few 意思是“很少”“几乎没有”。little 用来代替或修饰不可数名词，few 用来代替或修饰可数名词复数。

[举例] (1) { Hurry up, there is little time left. 快点，几乎没时间了。
Don't hurry, there is a little time left. 别急，还有一些时间。

(2) { He is very careful, so there are few mistakes in his homework.
他很细心，所以他的家庭作业中几乎没有错误。

I am not careful enough, so there are a few mistakes in my homework.
我不够细心，所以我的家庭作业中有一些错误。

2. So do we. 我们也是如此。

[用法] (1) “So + 助动词 + 主语”属于倒装句，紧承上文表示“另外的人或事也是如此”。

(2) 助动词一般取决于上句的谓语动词，但要与自身主语的人称和数保持一致。

[举例] (1) I like potatoes, so does he. 我喜欢土豆，他也是这样。

(2) Tom was born in England, so was John. 汤姆出生于英国，约翰也是如此。

(3) My father can swim, so can I. 我爸爸会游泳，我也会。

[比较] { So do I 意思为“我也一样”，承上文说明“我”与别人一样。
So I do 意思为“我确实如此”，表示“我”对前面或对方所说的情况赞同或证实。
I do so 用来代替上文中的“动词 + 宾语”，以免重复。

[举例] (1) If she goes there, so will I. 如果她去那儿，我也去。

(2) —Meimei is a good girl. 梅梅是一个好女孩。

—So she is. 确实如此。

(3) He asked me to wait for him, and I did so. 他叫我等他，我等了。

3. Would you like to have dinner with me tonight? 今晚你可以和我一同进餐吗？

[用法] Would you like to do sth...? 意为“你愿意……吗？”常用来表示请求或建议，肯定回答常

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为: Yes, I'd love/like to. 否定回答可以是: I'd love to, but...

- [搭配] { would like sth. 想要某东西
would like to do sth. 想做某事
would like sb to do sth. 想要某人做某事

[举例](1)—Would you like to go for a picnic with us? 你愿意和我们一起郊游野餐吗?

—I'd love to, but I'm too busy. 我愿意,但我太忙了。

(2)—Would you like some coffee? 你想要些咖啡吗?

—Yes, just a little, please. 可以,只要一点儿。

(3)Would you like me to help you? 你想要我帮忙吗?

[拓展]类似 Would you like/love to do...? 用来表示建议的句式有:

- { Will you please do...?
Would you please do...?
Shall we do...?
Let's do..., shall we?

4. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world. 好像美国快餐食品在世界上最受欢迎。

[用法]seem 意思为“似乎、好像”, seem 常用作连系动词。

- [搭配] { sb/sth seem + adj. 某人/某事似乎……
sb/sth seem + to do 某人/某事似乎……
It seems/seemed + that 引导的从句 似乎……

[举例](1) { He seems unhappy. 他好像不高兴。
He seems to be unhappy. 他好像不高兴。
It seems that he is unhappy. 他好像不高兴。

(2)Your mother seems to be in poor health. 你妈妈的身体好像很弱。

(3)It seems that there is something wrong with your computer. 你的电脑好像有毛病。

5... you can find people eating hamburgers and chips. ……你能发现人们吃汉堡包和薯条。

[用法]find sb doing sth. 发现某人正在干某事, doing sth. 为现在分词作宾语补足语。

- [搭配] { find sb./sth. done
find sb./sth. + n.
find sb./sth. + adj.
find sb./sth. + to do
find sb./sth. + adv.

[举例](1)On my way home I found a watch lying on the road. 在我回家途中,我看到地上有一只手表。

(2)Last night, my uncle found his bike stolen. 昨天夜里,我叔叔发现他的自行车被盗了。

(3)Tom's mother found him a good pupil. 汤姆的妈妈发觉他是一个好学生。

(4)You will find English very interesting. 你会发觉英语很有趣。

(5)I found him out when I went to see him yesterday. 昨天我去看望他时,发现他不在家。

6. Chocolate is good for your health. 巧克力对你的健康有益。

[用法]be good for 意为“对……有益(有好处)”,其反义词为 be bad for“对……有害”。



- [比较] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be good to sb. 意为“对……好(和蔼、慈爱)”} \\ \text{it is good to do sth. 意为“做……是好的/对的”, it 是形式主语, to do sth. 是真正的主语。} \\ \text{be good at sth. /doing sth. 意为“擅长于(做)某事”。} \end{array} \right.$

[举例](1) Reading in bed is not good for your eyes. 躺在床上看书对你的眼睛没有好处。

(2) They are good to me. 他们对我很好。

(3) It is good to be home again. 回到家真好。

(4) He is good at English. 他擅长英语。

7. In my family everyone helps each other because my parents both work. 因为我的父母亲都在上班, 所以在我家里大家相互帮助。

[用法] both 意思为“两个(人)都”, 可以用作形容词、代词和连词。

[拓展](1) both 作定语时, 修饰复数名词。

(2) both 作主语的同位语时, 放在 be 动词、助动词、情态动词之后, 行为动词之前。

(3) both... and... “……和……都”, “既……又……”, both 此处为连词。

[举例](1) I want both books. 两本书我都要。(both 此处作定语)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Both of the flowers are very beautiful. 花中的两朵花都很漂亮。(both 此处作主语)} \\ \text{Both flowers are very beautiful. 两朵花都很漂亮。(both 此处作定语)} \\ \text{The flowers are both very beautiful. 两朵花都很漂亮。(both 此处作同位语)} \end{array} \right.$

(3) I invite both. 两个人我都邀请了。(both 此处作宾语)

(4) Both you and I are wrong. 你和我都错了。

(5) He can speak both English and French. 他会说英语和法语。

8. Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays. 周日的时候, 由爸爸或是妈妈做饭。

[用法] either... or... 是连词, 用来连接两个相同的成分, 意思是“要么……要么……”“或者……或者……”; 当 either... or... 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词应与第二个主语的人称和数保持一致。

[拓展](1) either... or... 的全部否定形式为 neither... nor..., “既不……也不”“……和……都不……”。

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{either (adj.) “二者之一”, 用来修饰单数名词。} \\ \text{either (pron.) “二者之一”, 指代单数人或物。} \\ \text{either (adv.) “也”, 用于否定句句末。} \end{array} \right.$

[举例](1) Either you or he has to go there. 要么是你, 要么是他, 两人中有一个必须去那里。

(2) There are many flowers on either side of the road. 马路两边有很多花。

(3) You can take either of the pictures. 你可以拿走两幅画中的任何一幅。

(4) If you don't go, I won't go, either. 如果你不去, 我也不去。

9. Neither dad nor my brother helps. 爸爸和我弟弟都不帮忙。

[用法] neither... nor... 是连词, 用来连接两个相同的成分, 表示否定, “既不……也不……”“……和……都不”。

[比较] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{neither... nor... “既不……也不……”, 表示全部否定, 连接主语时, 谓语动词与第二个主语一致。} \\ \text{either... or... “要么……要么……”, 表示选择, 连接主语时, 谓语动词与第二个主语一致。} \\ \text{both... and... “既……又……”, 表示肯定, 连接主语时, 谓语动词用复数形式。} \\ \text{not only... but also... “不仅……而且……”, 连接主语时, 谓语动词与第二个主语一致。} \end{array} \right.$

[拓展](1) neither 还可用作形容词、代词和副词。

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(2)neither 作副词时,常用于倒装句句首。

[举例](1)Neither he nor I know. 他和我都不知道。

(2)Neither answer is right. 两个答案都不对。

(3)I like neither of them. 两个我都不喜欢。

(4)If you don't go, neither shall I. 如果你不去,那么我也不去。

10. Why don't men do a bit of housework? 为什么男的一点儿家务活也不做?

[用法]a bit of 意思为“一点儿、少量的”,后面接不可数名词。

[比较](1)a little 修饰不可数名词时,相当于 a bit of。

(2)a little 和 a bit 都可表示“一点儿”,用来修饰动词、形容词或副词。

(3) $\begin{cases} \text{not a little 表示“很,很多”,相当于 very 或 much.} \\ \text{not a bit 表示“一点儿也不”,相当于 not at all.} \end{cases}$

[举例](1)There is a little/a bit of pork on the plate. 盘子里有一点儿猪肉。

(2)He is a little/a bit taller than you. 他比你高一点儿。

(3)She is not a little hungry=She is very hungry. 她很饿。

(4)She is not a bit hungry=She isn't hungry at all. 她一点也不饿。

11. Come and take a seat. 来,坐下来。

[用法]take a seat 意思为“就座”,也可以说 have a seat。

[拓展]be seated 和 sit down 均可表示“就座”“坐下”之意。

[举例](1)We took our seats at the table by the window. 我们在窗边的桌旁坐下。

(2)Take a seat/Be seated/Sit down, please! 请坐吧!

12. Today we're going to have something English. 今天我们要吃些英式菜。

[用法]English 此处是形容词,作定语修饰复合不定代词 something。

[拓展]形容词作定语修饰复合不定代词时,应置于复合不定代词之后。

[举例](1)There is something wrong with the machine. 这台机器有毛病。

(2)Is there anything interesting in today's newspaper? 今天的报纸有什么有趣的东西吗?

(3)It is nothing serious. 这不是什么严重的问题。

13. Would you like anything else? 你还要别的什么吗?

[用法]anything else“别的东西”,else 作后置定语,修饰 anything。

[拓展](1)else 修饰不定代词 something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody 和疑问词 who, what, where, when 等词时,应放在这些词的后面。

(2)somebody else 等词的所有格形式为 somebody else's。

[举例](1)Do you have anything else to say for yourself? 你还有别的什么要说的?

(2)Where else did you go last night? 昨天夜里,你还去过别的什么地方吗?

(3)Who else did you invite? 你还邀请别的人了吗?

14. China is very famous for its food in the world. 中国以其食品而闻名世界。

[用法]be famous for“以……而闻名”,famous 为形容词,相当于 well-known。

[比较] $\begin{cases} \text{be famous for 指因某事而出名.} \\ \text{be famous as 指以某种身份而出名.} \end{cases}$

[举例](1)Suzhou is famous for its gardens. 苏州以园林而著名。

(2)Michael Jordan is famous as a basketball player. 迈克尔·乔丹以一名篮球运动员而著名。

(3)Bill Gates is famous for the BASIC language. 比尔·盖茨以 BASIC 语言而著名。



学法建议

●如何掌握简单句的五种基本句型?

简单句的五种基本句型是本单元重点的语言项目。

1. [句型]主语+不及物动词(S+vi.)

[举例](1) My father cooks. 我爸爸做饭。

(2) The children are sleeping. 孩子们在睡觉。

[解析](1) 不能直接带宾语的行为动词称之为不及物动词。如: come, go, laugh, smile, listen, talk 等。

(2) 不及物动词只有加所需的介词, 才能带宾语。如: listen to the tape, talk about the film 等。

2. [句型]主语+及物动词+宾语(S+vt.+O)

[举例](1) She feeds the animals. 她饲养动物。

(2) He never does housework. 他从来都不做家务事。

[解析] 能够直接带宾语的行为动词称之为及物动词。如: make, have, buy, take, like, find 等。

3. [句型]主语+连系动词+表语(S+v.+P)

[举例](1) Dinner is ready. 饭菜准备好了。

(2) They feel happy. 他们感到高兴。

[解析](1) 连系动词不能单独作谓语, 只有和表语一起构成谓语, 常见的连系动词有 be, look(看起来), get(变), feel(感觉), turn(变), become(变得), seem(似乎), sound(听起来), smell(闻起来), taste(尝起来), keep(保持)等。

(2) 表语可以由名词、形容词、副词、介词短语等充当。如: She is a teacher. 中 a teacher 是表语。He is at home. 中 at home 是表语。

4. [句型]主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语(S+vt.+InO+DO)

[举例](1) He gave me some chocolate. 他给我一些巧克力。

(2) We bought her some books. 我们给她买了一些书。

[解析](1) 常见带双宾语的动词有: give, teach, pass, buy, send, show 等。

(2) 如果直接宾语放在前面, 则间接宾语前要加介词 to 或 for。如: He gave some chocolate to me. We bought some books for her. 他给了一些巧克力给我。我买了些书给她。

(3) 间接宾语常指人, 直接宾语常指物或事, 双宾语之间不存在逻辑上的主谓关系。

5. [句型]主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语(S+vt.+O+OC)

[举例](1) They call supper dinner. 他们称晚餐为“dinner”。

(2) We keep the room clean. 我们使房间保持干净。

(3) He told me to come earlier next time. 他叫我下次早点来。

(4) He made us laugh. 他使得我们大笑起来。

[解析](1) “宾语+宾语补足语”常被称为复合宾语, 宾语和宾语补足语之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系。如上面的例句: ① Supper is dinner. ② The room is clean. ③ I come... ④ We laugh, 都可把宾语和宾语补足语转换成一种主谓关系。

(2) 充当宾语补足语的可以是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式、-ing 分词、-ed 分词等。



潜能开发

[例 1] If Bruce goes scuba diving tomorrow, _____.

(2004 年泰州市中考)

- A. so will I B. so do I C. so I will D. so I do

思路分析

此题考查以“so”开头的倒装句的运用,其含义表示“另外的人或事物也是如此”。

[答案] A

[例 2] I enjoy the popular dance “hip-hop”, but _____ my father _____ my mother likes it. (2004 年上海市中考)

- A. both; and B. not only; but also
C. either; or D. neither; nor

思路分析

此题利用语境考查了连词的用法,题中一处关键词 but 表示转折,另一处关键词 likes 是第三人称单数形式。

[答案] D

[例 3] —Do you have any story books, Kate?

—Yes, but only _____. (2003 年安徽省芜湖市中考)

- A. a little B. a few C. little D. few

思路分析

此题主要考查了 little, a little, few, a few 四个词的用法。

[答案] B

思维诊断

此题容易误选 B 项,因为 if 引导的从句中谓语动词 goes 是一般现在时,但其表示的是将来的动作,后面主句含义为“我将也去潜水”,主句助动词应为 will,而不能用 do。

思维诊断

连词连接主语时,注意语义和语法规则:

① both... and... “不仅……而且……”,谓语动词为复数。

② not only... but also... “不仅……而且……”,谓语动词随最后的主语确定。

③ either... or... “或者……或者……”,谓语动词随最后的主语确定。

④ neither... nor... “既不……也不……”,谓语动词随最后的主语确定。

思维诊断

book 是可数名词, little, a little 只能修饰不可数名词。所以 A, C 两项都错。答语使用的是肯定的语气,而 few 带有否定的含义,故 D 项也与题目不相符。a few “一些”修饰可数名词,表肯定含义。所以正确答案为 B。



知能达标训练

I. 选择所听句子的正确答语。

- | | |
|--|---|
| () 1. A. Yes, it's a good morning.
C. Fine, it's a good morning. | B. Good morning!
B. And good morning, too. |
| () 2. A. Certainly.
C. I don't like it. | B. Yes, you can.
D. Well, let me think. |
| () 3. A. It is this one.
C. It's me. | B. It's mine.
D. It's her. |
| () 4. A. She is fine.
C. She is very tall. | B. She is at home.
D. She isn't at home. |
| () 5. A. Sorry, I don't know.
C. Does it matter? | B. Excuse me.
D. Certainly. |

II. 根据所听对话及问题选择正确答案。

- | | |
|---|--|
| () 6. A. Doing shopping.
C. At the doctor's. | B. Making a phone call.
D. Taking a message. |
| () 7. A. 26 1159.
C. 24 5966. | B. 26 4459.
D. 26 1459. |
| () 8. A. Monday.
C. Thursday. | B. Friday.
D. Tuesday. |
| () 9. A. Tonny.
C. Bob. | B. Jill.
D. Tonny and Bob. |
| () 10. A. She works in a bookshop.
C. She works in a hotel. | B. She works in a fruit shop.
D. Sorry, I don't know. |

III. 听短文,完成下列句子。

- The teachers and _____ give the students too much homework.
- The students themselves don't know how to _____ the time.
- The students don't do their homework _____, so it takes them much time.
- Some students have to get up early on _____.
- The students should have _____ hours of sleep every day at least.

IV. 根据句意及词首字母写出单词。

- Please help y _____ to some cakes, children!
- I _____ like to eat pizza.
- His parents are b _____ doctors.
- I like tea w _____ anything in it.
- In England, the most p _____ food is fish and chips.
- Mum is cooking in the k _____.
- There are many plates, forks and chopsticks in the c _____.
- This is not take-away food, This is home c _____.
- Here is the menu. May I take your o _____, sir?



• 初二英语(下) 教材同步训练

10. Chinese food has different t _____ and is usually very delicious.

V. 单项选择。

- () 11. —Jill likes swimming.
—_____.
A. So does Tim B. Also does Tim C. Tim likes also D. So Tim does
- () 12. —It is very hot today.
—_____.
A. So it is B. So it does C. So does it D. So it isn't
- () 13. —Would you like some tea?
—Yes, just _____.
A. a few B. very few C. a little D. little bit
- () 14. _____ he nor I have been abroad.
A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. Not only
- () 15. There are tall buildings on _____ side of the street.
A. either B. both C. all D. any
- () 16. Linda's mother gave us _____ for lunch.
A. anything English B. something English
C. English anything D. English something
- () 17. Give me _____ water, please!
A. a bit B. a few C. a bit of D. little
- () 18. Getting up early is very good _____ your health.
A. to B. for C. with D. at
- () 19. Did you hear _____?
A. anything other B. other anything C. anything else D. else anything
- () 20. Do you agree _____ me?
A. on B. with C. to D. at

VI. 句型转换。

21. Come in and sit down, please. (变为同义句)
Come in and _____, please.
22. Would you like to go out for a walk? (变为同义句)
_____ going out for a walk?
23. Could you pass me the cheese? (变为同义句)
Could you pass the cheese _____?
24. It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world. (变为同义句)
American fast food seems _____ the most popular in the world.
25. Both my father and I do some housework. (变为否定句)
_____ my father _____ I do _____ housework.
26. You may come on Saturday, or you may come on Sunday. (合并为一句)
You may come _____ on Saturday _____ on Sunday.
27. The soup has a good taste. (变为同义句)
The soup _____ good.

28. Linlin does her homework carefully. (变为否定句)

Linlin _____ her homework carefully.

29. He put some sugar into tea. (变为一般疑问句)

_____ he _____ sugar into tea?

30. I like potatoes better than any other vegetable. (变为同义句)

I like potatoes _____ all the vegetables.

VI. 判断下列句子属于哪一种简单句, 只填代号。

A. S+vi.

B. S+vt. +O

C. S+v. +P

D. S+vt. +InO+DO

E. S+vt. +O+OC

() 31. He looks very young.

() 32. People enjoy Chinese food.

() 33. Do you agree?

() 34. You can find people eating hamburgers.

() 35. Could you pass me the cheese, please?

() 36. I often help my mother do some housework.

() 37. They kept the window closed.

() 38. The leaves turn green in spring.

() 39. Mr. Wang teaches us Chinese.

() 40. We made Xiao Min our monitor.



综合能力训练

I. 补全对话。

A: What can I do for you?

B: Yes, please.

A: 1 ?

B: OK.

A: Which would you like better, orange or tea?

B: Tea, please, 2 .

A: Can I have some sugar and milk in it?

B: 3 . I like Chinese tea with nothing in it.

A: OK. 4 .

B: Thanks a lot.

A: 5 .

a. Here you are

b. No, thanks

c. Would you like some drink

d. It's a pleasure

e. I like tea better than orange

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 完形填空。

Chinese food is 6 English food. 7 of China, people like to eat noodles and dumplings, and 8 of China, people like to eat rice. Chinese people are 9 delicious dishes. Old people like to drink

• 初二英语(下) 教材同步训练

tea, and 10 like to drink water and different 11 of soft drinks.

English people like to have bread, sandwiches and milk. Their favourite food is fish and chips, and 12 vegetables are potatoes, carrots, tomatoes and cabbages. They drink 13 coffee, and they drink tea, too. They like black tea 14 than green tea. Now take-away food is very popular in England. People often enjoy 15 it at home or in the open air.

- () 6. A. same as B. the same as C. different from D. difference from
 () 7. A. In the north B. To the north C. In the south D. To the south
 () 8. A. in the north B. to the north C. in the south D. to the south
 () 9. A. good to cook B. good at cooking C. well to cook D. well cooking
 () 10. A. the children B. the boys C. the girls D. the young
 () 11. A. kind of B. kinds of C. bottles of D. colours of
 () 12. A. more popular B. the more popular
 C. the most popular D. most popular
 () 13. A. a lot B. lot of C. lots of D. many
 () 14. A. less B. better C. much D. a lot
 () 15. A. eating B. eat C. to eat D. have

III. 阅读理解,判断正(T)误(F)。

The United States is one of the great fruit-growing countries in the world. Fine red apples, golden oranges and other fruit. Fruit grows in all parts of America.

Orange trees can't be grown in cold place. Southern California and Florida are far apart, but their weather is much the same. They do not often have freezing temperatures.

In Washington, apple trees can be planted near the Pacific Ocean. In New York, they grow near the Great Lakes. Apple trees must be planted near water. Water temperature changes more slowly than land temperature. Near water, the temperature does not drop as fast.

Our country has many kinds of weather. It has many kinds of soil. Because of this, we raise and eat more fruit than any other country in the world.

- () 16. Orange trees can't be grown in the United States.
 () 17. Florida doesn't often have cold days.
 () 18. Apples trees can be grown near water.
 () 19. Near water, the temperature changes faster.
 () 20. China can plant many kinds of fruits.

IV. 书面表达。

以“Chinese Food”为题写一段话,字数不得少于 60 字。

Unit 16

What a good, kind girl!



知识归纳

1. Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the library? 请问, 你能告诉我去图书馆的路吗?

[用法] way (n.), 意思为“路”“路线”。

[搭配] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the way to... 去某地的路} \\ \text{on the/one's way to 在去某地的途中} \\ \text{on the/one's way back to 在回某地的途中} \\ \text{make one's way 前进, 行走} \end{array} \right.$

[拓展] (1) way (n.) 还有“方法”“手段”的意思, in this way 用这种方法, in a/the... way 用……方法。

(2) by the way 顺便说一下

[举例] (1) I'm afraid we are going the wrong way. 恐怕我们走错了路。

(2) Which is the way to the airport? 哪一条是去机场的路?

(3) I met Jane on my way home. 我在回家途中碰到了简。

(4) They made their way across the river. 他们渡河前进。

(5) Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者, 事竟成。

2. ... and turn right at the second crossing. ... 在第二个十字路口右转弯。

[用法] (1) turn right 向右转, right 此处为副词, turn right 相当于 turn to the right。

(2) take the first turning on the right. 在右边第一个转弯处拐弯。

[比较] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{across (prep.) 意思为“穿过”“横穿”。} \\ \text{cross (vt.) 意思为“穿过”“越过”, (n.) “十字形”“十字记号”。} \\ \text{crossing (n.) 意思为“十字路口”“交叉点”。} \end{array} \right.$

[举例] (1) Turn left at the traffic lights. 在交通灯处左拐弯。

(2) If you want to cross the street, you must be careful. 如果你想穿过街道, 一定要当心。

(3) Can you swim across the river? 你能游过这条河吗?

(4) There are traffic lights at the crossing. 十字路口有红绿灯。

3. You can't miss it. 你不会找不到的。

[用法] miss (vt.), 此处意思为“错过”“未赶上”“未看到”。

[拓展] (1) miss (vt.) 还可表示“想念”“思念”之意。

(2) missing (adj.) “不见了”“丢失的”, 相当于 gone 或 lost。

[举例] (1) He got up early, so he didn't miss the bus. 他起得很早, 所以赶上了车。

(2) Tom didn't pass the exam because he missed a lot of lessons.