

北京艺豪语言教育中心资料  
中学英语教与学难点讲解与同步测试

北京教育台《中学英语学习指导》广播讲座用书

# 中学英语 学习指导

初二英语同步辅导(下)

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★ 听 说 训 练  
★ 难 点 讲 解  
★ 同 步 测 试  
★ 答 题 技 巧  
★ 必 考 法 语  
★ 必 考 短 语  
★ 阅 读 理 解  
★ 完 形 填 空  
★ 语 言 改 错  
★ 书 面 表 达  
★ 模 拟 试 题



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## 编者说明

我们编写《中学英语学习指导》这套丛书,目的在于结合现行中学教材的重点和难点,训练学生的基本功,开拓学生科学的思路,逐步实现由“应试教育”、“英才教育”到素质教育的转变。所以书中的讲解和提供的材料,都侧重于启发和引导学生更重视课堂学习,在系统的学习中提高能力,从而打下坚实的英语基础。

本册是供初中二年级学生第二学期使用的,根据新教材(九年义务教育初中英语第二册)按单元编写。其中每单元均由以下几部分组成:①重点讲解:讲解语法要点,重要单词用法,同义单词、短语用法区别等;②听说训练:有单词辨音,单句选择,根据对话内容填词,根据短文内容回答问题等;③同步测试:根据各单元的特点,编写新颖实用的同步测试题,以求培养学生听、说、读、写全面的技能。

在丛书的编写过程中,得到了全国各地优秀英语教师和部分省市英语教研员的支持。著名外语教育专家马俊明教授、胡文静编审,审定全部书稿,并提出很多宝贵的建议。对他们的支持谨致衷心的感谢。

在此,还应该感谢外文出版社的支持,使这套丛书得以在短期内出版。这是值得全社会钦佩和尊敬的。

限于编者的水平,这套书一定会有缺欠之处,希望同学们和老师们发现后及时写信告诉我们,以便再版时修订。

刘 强

1995年8月于北京

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**Thanks for the message! 谢谢转告!**

## 第二册第十五单元(57—60 课)

### 一、重点与难点讲解

1. Kate, could you answer the telephone, please?

凯特, 请接电话好吗?

2. I'll get it. 我来接电话。= I'll answer it.

3. Could I speak to ..., please? 是在打电话时, 请找某人听电话的常用句型。再如:

- ① Hello, could I speak to Mike, please?

喂, 请叫迈克听电话。

- ② Could I speak to Xiao Zhao, please?

请找小赵听电话。

4. I'm afraid. “恐怕”。常用来表示遗憾或抱歉客套语。

例如:

- ① I'm afraid he's out. 恐怕他出去了。

- ② I'm afraid she won't come. 恐怕她不会来了。

- ③ I'm afraid I can't help you. 恐怕我不能帮你。

- ④ I'm afraid I can't remember. 恐怕我记不得了。

5. be out 出去了

be at home 在家

be at school 在上学, 在学校

6. be at the cinema 在看电影, 在电影院

7. at the moment 此刻

8. Can I take a message? 我能代为转告吗?

9. ask sb. to do sth. 请某人做某事, 例如:

① Could you ask him to call me, please?

你请他给我回电话好吗?

② She asked me to help her.

她求我助她一臂之力。

③ The teacher asked them not to talk in class.

老师要他们课堂上别说话。

10. It's a pleasure. 当回答对方的感谢时, 常用这句话, 意思是“乐于为你效劳”。

类似的说法还有:

Not at all. 没什么, 没关系。

That's all right. 没关系。

Don't mention it. 不用客气。

You are welcome. 不用谢。

11. 请注意下面打电话时的双方对话用语:

① 打电话时问对方: “你是小李吗?”

应该说: Is that (it) Xiao Li?

不能说: Are you Xiao Li?

② 对方回答: “是的”。

应该说: Yes, it is. (我就是。)

不能说: Yes, I am.

12. by the way “顺便说: 顺便问一下”是一个介词短语, 用作

插入语,用来提起一件与正题无关的事。 例如:

① By the way, where is Xiao Zhang? Do you know?  
顺便问一下,小张在哪里。

② By the way, I have something to tell you.  
顺便说一下,我有些事要告诉你。

13. a telephone call for you 有你的电话

(注意“有你的电话”不能说: a telephone for you, 因为 a telephone 是“一台电话机。)

14. write it down 记下,写下(down是副词)

不能说: write down it

15. show...to 把……给某人看 例如:

① He wanted to show the photo to Jim.  
他想把那张照片给吉姆看。

② She showed her new coat to me.  
她把她的新外衣给我看。

16. the next day 第二天(时间状语,修饰动词过去式)

17. on the farm 在农场(用介词 on)

18. The farmers needed help with the apple harvest.  
农夫们需要人帮忙摘苹果。

19. But there were not enough people to pick them.  
但是没有足够的人力来摘苹果。

▲ (not) enough... to do... 意思是“有(没有)足够的  
……做……”。 例如:

① I have not enough time to do it.  
我没有足够的时间去做这件事。

② She has enough money to buy the coat.

她有足夠的錢買這件外衣。

- ③ There is not enough food to eat.

沒有足夠的食物吃。

- ④ I have enough money to buy food.

我有足夠的錢買食物。

20. climb up 爬上(up 是介詞)

21. climb up the trees with ladders 用梯子爬樹

write it down with a pen 用鋼筆記下

I hear with my ears. 我用耳朵聽。

I see with my eyes. 我用眼睛看。

22. ring up 打電話給…… 請注意這個短語的用法：

- ① ring up 兩個詞連用，後面只接名詞，例如：

Please ring up Mr Wang. 請給王先生打電話。

= Please call Mr Wang.

- ② ring up 分開用，中間要用代詞的賓格，例如：

Jim is ringing her up. He wants to borrow a book.

吉姆在給她打電話。他想借一本書。

Please ring him up tomorrow morning.

請在明天早晨打電話給他。

- ③ 只用一個詞 ring，後面既可接名詞，也可接代詞的賓格。 例如：

I'll ring you later. 以後我再打電話給你。

She is ringing Xiao Zhang. He wants to ask him to come here.

她在給小張打電話。她想請他來這裡。

23. 熟記下列動詞的過去式，並注意它們的讀音。

see→saw [sɔ:]

say→said [sed]

give→gave [geiv]

know→knew [nju:]

begin→began [bi'gæn]

drink→drank [dræŋk]

read→read [red]

leave→left [left]

swim→swam [swæm]

bring→brought [brɔ:t]

## 二、听说训练

I. 听单词或短语:找出你所听到的那个单词或短语。

- ( ) 1. A. afraid      B. after      C. find  
( ) 2. A. fine      B. phone      C. front  
( ) 3. A. story      B. forty      C. sport  
( ) 4. A. touch      B. enough      C. enjoy  
( ) 5. A. the next day      B. the next week  
    C. the next year  
( ) 6. A. ring him up      B. ring her up  
    C. ring them up  
( ) 7. A. on the farm      B. go to the farm  
    C. work on the farm  
( ) 8. A. write them down      B. write it down  
    C. write down the answers

II. 听句子:在每个句子中的空白处,填上适当的词。

1. Kate, could you \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone, please? I'm \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. Did you have a good time \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema?  
3. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ I can't help you at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, where's Mike? Do you know?  
5. There's \_\_\_\_\_ food for everyone.  
6. The farmers needed help \_\_\_\_\_ the apple harvest.



7. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ him to come earlier?  
8. She wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the photo to us.  
9. There were many apples \_\_\_\_\_ the trees.  
10. The children climbed up \_\_\_\_\_ the trees  
ladders.

III. 听对话:根据对话内容回答问题。

- ( ) 1. What day was it yesterday?  
A. It was Friday.  
B. It was Saturday.  
C. It was Thursday.
- ( ) 2. What does the boy's uncle do?  
A. He is a teacher.  
B. He is a farmer.  
C. He is a worker.
- ( ) 3. How does the girl usually go to school?  
A. She usually goes to school by bike.  
B. She usually goes to school by bus.  
C. She usually goes to school on foot.
- ( ) 4. Where was the boy born?  
A. He was born in London.  
B. He was born in Paris.  
C. He was born in Oxford.
- ( ) 5. What does Kate like doing after school?  
A. She likes playing football and basketball.  
B. She likes reading and watching TV.  
C. She likes flying kites.

### 三、同步测试

I. 语音: 从下列各组单词中找出划线部分读音与众不同的词。

- ( ) 1. A. after B. aunt C. autumn D. answer  
( ) 2. A. said B. afraid C. again D. date  
( ) 3. A. moment B. phone C. move D. telephone  
( ) 4. A. really B. please C. cleaner D. reach  
( ) 5. A. harvest B. army C. car D. talk  
( ) 6. A. play B. say C. way D. Sunday  
( ) 7. A. so B. photo C. who D. go  
( ) 8. A. message B. date C. cake D. station  
( ) 9. A. enough B. high C. night D. right  
( ) 10. A. ring B. meeting C. thank D. find

II. 把下列短语译成英语。

1. 第二天

the next day

2. 出去, 在外

be out

3. 在电影院

be at the cinema

4. 此刻

at the moment

5. 明天见

!

6. 顺便说

By the way

7. 在农场干活

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 爬树

\_\_\_\_\_

9. 打电话给……

\_\_\_\_\_

10. 特纳一家

\_\_\_\_\_

III. 完成下列句子。

1. Could I speke to Mike (找迈克听电话),

please?

2. Could you answer the telephone (接电话), please?

3. Could you ask her to call me (请她给我打电话), please?

4. Could you help me with my English (帮我学英语), please?

5. Could you bring the photo to school (把那张照片带到学校) tomorrow?

6. Can I take a message to him (给他捎个口信)?

IV. 选择填空。

( ) 1. We \_\_\_\_\_ to work \_\_\_\_\_ a farm last week.

☒ A. went... on

B. went... in

C. go... in

D. goes... on

( ) 2. I don't know his number. Did you \_\_\_\_\_?

A. write down it

B. write it down

C. wrote down it

☒ D. wrote it down

( ) 3. ~~Where's~~ Xiao Zhang? There was a telephone call \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A. to

☒ B. for

C. of

D. up

( ☒ ) 4. Tom needs help \_\_\_\_\_ his Chinese.

A. in

B. on

C. at

☒ D. with

( ) 5. The children picked \_\_\_\_\_ apples than the teachers.

A. much many

☒ B. many more

C. much more

D. many much

( ) 6. Polly picked the \_\_\_\_\_ apples \_\_\_\_\_ all.

- A. fewer... of      B. ~~fewest~~... of  
C. fewer... for      D. ~~fewest~~... for
- ( ) 7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water in the glass a moment ago, but now there isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were... some      B. ~~was~~... ~~some~~  
C. ~~were~~... any      D. ~~was~~... ~~any~~
- ( ) 8. Last Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_ enough people to pick apples.  
A. there wasn't      B. ~~there weren't~~  
C. there isn't      D. there aren't
- ( ) 9. "Please ask Jim \_\_\_\_\_ the photo \_\_\_\_\_ them."  
said the teacher.  
A. ~~to show~~... to      B. show... to  
C. to show... for      D. show... for
- ( ) 10. "Please write the answers \_\_\_\_\_ your exercise book," Mr Wang said.  
A. on      B. ~~in~~      C. at      D. for
- ( ) 11. There are many apples \_\_\_\_\_ that tree.  
A. ~~on~~      B. in      C. at      D. up
- ( ) 12. There is a little bird \_\_\_\_\_ that tall tree.  
A. on      B. ~~in~~      C. at      D. up
- ( ) 13. The students climbed \_\_\_\_\_ the trees \_\_\_\_\_ ladders.  
A. on... with      B. on... by  
C. up... with      D. up... by
- ( ) 14. ~~Jim and Mike~~ often \_\_\_\_\_ to school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. goes... on foot      B. ~~go~~... on foot  
C. goet... by their bus      D. go... by the bus
- ( ) 15. I'm sorry I was not in when you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. come    B. coming    C. came    D. comes

V. 句型转换:对划线部分提问。

1. The children helped the farmers with the apple harvest.

Who helped the farmers with the apple harvest?

2. They carried the apples to the trucks.

What did they carry to the trucks?

3. Lucy didn't go to school because she was ill.

Why didn't Lucy go to school?

4. The children worked very hard on the farm.

How did the children work on the farm?

5. They started to work at about eight.

What time <sup>at</sup> did they start to work?

6. Jim and his friends went to work on the farm.

Where <sup>at</sup> did Jim and his friends go to work?

VI. 阅读理解:先阅读短文,然后选出各题的最佳答案。

Mrs Green's telephone number was three-four-six three, and the number of the cinema near her house was three four-six four, so people often made a mistake and telephoned her when they wanted the cinema.

One evening the telephone rang and Mrs Green answered it. A tired man said, "At what time does your last film begin?"

"I am sorry," said Mrs Green, "but you have the wrong number, this is not the cinema."

"Oh, it began twenty minutes ago," said the man. "I am sorry

about that. Good bye. ”

Mrs Green was very surprised, so she told her husband. He laughed and said, “The man’s wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he was feeling tired, so he telephoned the cinema. His wife heard him, but she didn’t hear you. Now they will stay at home this evening, and the husband will be happy!”

- ( ) 1. Mrs Green’s telephone number was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 3634    ☒ B. 3463    C. 4636    D. 3462
- ( ) 2. People often made a mistake and telephoned her when they wanted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the factory    B. the shop    ☒ C. the cinema    D. the school
- ( ) 3. When Mrs Green answered the telephone that evening, she heard a tired man saying \_\_\_\_\_.  
☒ A. “At what time does your last film begin?”  
B. “At what time does your first film begin?”  
C. “Did the film begin twenty minutes ago?”  
D. “Did the film begin ten minutes ago?”
- ( ) 4. Why was Mrs Green very surprised after she answered the telephone? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the man had the wrong number  
B. the man said sorry to her  
☒ C. the man didn’t say sorry to her but said something else (别的事情).  
D. the man thanked her
- ( ) 5. When Mrs Green told her husband about it, he laughed and understood, didn’t he?  
A. Yes, he didn’t    ☒ B. Yes, he did.  
C. No, he did.    D. No, he didn’t

## The seasons of the year 一年中的四季

### 第二册第十六单元(61—64课)

#### 一、重点与难点讲解

1. in spring (summer, autumn, winter) 在春季(夏季、秋季、冬季)

▲ 要用 in, 不用 on 或 at。

2. last 除了用作形容词,意思是“上一个的”,还能用作动词,意思是“持续”,例如:

去年 last year → 今年 this year → 明年 next year  
① { 上周 last week → 本周 this week → 下周 next week  
      昨夜 last night → 今夜 tonight → 明晚 tomorrow night

② The rain lasted for three days. 这雨一连下了三天。

③ It is very cold in winter. It lasts from February to April.  
冬季很冷。冬季从二月份持续到四月份。

④ The film lasted for two hours.

那部电影放映了两个小时。

3. It's very cold today, isn't it? 今天很冷,是不是?

▲ 这是一个反意疑问句。反意疑问句的构成是:在陈述句后面加上一个简短的附加疑问句。若前面的陈述句是肯定句,后面的附加疑问句就用否定形式;若前面的陈述句是否定句,后面的附加疑问句就用肯定的。例如:

① She is your teacher, isn't she? 她是你的老师, 是吗?

② His name is Jim, isn't it? 他名叫吉姆, 是吗?

③ They are from the U. S. A., aren't they?

他们是从美国来的, 是吗?

④ Her mother isn't a doctor, is she?

她母亲不是医生, 是吗?

▲ 对反意疑问句, 应根据实际情况回答:

如果是肯定的, 就用 yes, 如: Yes, it is. (Yes, she is. 等);

如果是否定的, 就用 no, 如: No, it isn't. (No, she isn't. 等)。

▲ 若句中的动词是实意动词, 而不是系动词 be, 则要用助动词 do 来构成附加疑问句。例如:

⑤ He came here last week, didn't he?

他上周来这里的, 是吗?

(回答是: Yes, he did. 或 No, he didn't.)

⑥ You want to borrow a book, don't you?

你想借一本书, 是吗?

4. take off 脱下 → put on 穿上

这两个短语都是强调动作的, 是一个瞬时性的动词短语。

5. Where are you from? 你是哪里人 (你从哪里来?)

= Where do you come from?

6. be different from 和……不同, 例如:

① I think English names are different from Chinese names.

我想英语姓名和中国的姓名是不一样的。

② She is very different from Lily. She doesn't like dancing at all. 她和莉莉有很大的不同, 她一点也不喜欢跳舞。



7. What's the weather like...?.....天气怎么样? 例如:

① What's the weather like in Australia now?

澳大利亚现在的天气怎么样?

② What's the weather like in February?

二月份的天气怎么样?

8. 英文书信的格式请见教材第119页。

9. I hope you are well.

我希望你身体健康。

▲ well 只有在表示“身体健康状况”时,才可用作形容词,意思是“健康的,无病的,结实的”。除此之外,都用作副词。 例如:

① I hope your family are well.

祝你们全家身体健康。

② She sang well. 她唱得很好。

③ He speaks English well. 他英语说得很好。

④ I hope everything will go well.

我希望一切都顺利进行。

10. come out 开花

11. be good for 有益于……,适宜于……,例如:

① It is good for sports. (这天气)适宜于体育运动。

② Don't read in the sun. It isn't good for your eyes.

不要在阳光下看书,对你的眼睛没有好处。

③ His son is good for nothing.

他的儿子是个无赖。

12. go swimming 去游泳

go skating 去滑冰