

丛书主编 锆 桢

初二 英语 (上)

Is that 64017789?



Hello!



龙门图解

学科主编 张世宏
本册主编 张世宏

开创
教辅读图时代



龍門書局



龙门图解

初二英语(上)

学科主编 张世宏

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龙 门 图 解

初二英语(上)



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教辅书的升华

——代编者话

随着我国进入 WTO、竞争全球化的大市场对国内教辅书界的影响也日益加剧，原来意义上的（传统）教辅产品，不论其表现形式和策划思路，都已与发展迅速的国际同类书市场和国内其他类图书市场有了很大差距。显而易见，教辅书选题策划思路的创新、升华势在必行。

21 世纪是信息传播手段高度发达的时代，其内涵浓缩到传统的出版领域，具体而言就是指更多的叙述文字被风趣、幽默，直观，简单的图片所替代。而这种新鲜、先进手法在教辅书界的运用，就是我们这套书策划的初衷。因其表现手法的图文并茂、知识解答的浅显易懂，故起名《龙门图解》。

本套书的编写原则有三：

- 与教材同步，内容源于教材，丰富于教材。
- 充分注意到图、表在知识讲解中的重要性，使繁杂的知识通过直观的图解而变得浅显易懂。
- 重点考虑图、表的恰当运用，以使知识的深度、趣味二者和谐统一，从而达到应试教育与素质教育的有机结合。

经过一年多的努力，本书终于面世了。翻开书你马上会感到：精心设计的版式和 20000 多张图片令人耳目一新；仔细再看，小小的图片和清晰的版式对知识的解答竟会有如此大的作用。其实，本书的优点还远不止此，概括起来有以下八点：



学好英语是我们中国荣誉

- 一、知识导入自然化。每章、每单元或课有一段引文，引导学生自然切入主体。

同学们，你们听说过牛顿第三定律吗？（同学们异口同声地回答：听说过。）那么，你们知道它是谁发现的吗？（同学们异口同声地回答：是牛顿发现的。）那么，你们知道他是谁发现的吗？（同学们异口同声地回答：是牛顿发现的。）



- 二、枯燥知识兴趣化。一道令人头疼的物理题，配上一组人物卡通示意图，顿时会激发学生的解题兴趣。



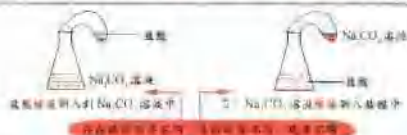
- 三、知识关联条理化。错综复杂的知识点，用一组图表来归纳，让学生一目了然。



- 四、抽象问题形象化。很难区分的几个英语动词，用图来表达，可深领其义。



- 五、关键之处点评化。



- 六、巧学巧记精练化。设“金点子”栏目，用精练的语言，或通俗易懂的方法，记忆一些知识点。

金点子

为理解 *ago* 与 *before* 的用法可以借助下图的例子。

I visited him two days ago, but he had gone to London two days before. 我昨天刚在拜访他时，他已经往五天前就出发去了。



- 七、科普知识休闲化。设“小网吧”栏目，讲述一些相关的科普小知识，开阔学生的眼界。



闪电侠——闪电侠的趣事

闪电侠是一位英雄人物，他有一种超能力叫做超光速飞行，他跑得很快，而且跑得比光速还快。他住在美国加利福尼亚州的一个小镇上。他有一个女朋友叫艾拉。他有一个超能力叫做超光速飞行，他跑得很快，而且跑得比光速还快。他住在美国加利福尼亚州的一个小镇上。他有一个女朋友叫艾拉。

他有一个超能力叫做超光速飞行，他跑得很快，而且跑得比光速还快。他住在美国加利福尼亚州的一个小镇上。他有一个女朋友叫艾拉。他有一个超能力叫做超光速飞行，他跑得很快，而且跑得比光速还快。他住在美国加利福尼亚州的一个小镇上。他有一个女朋友叫艾拉。

- 八、知识检测星级化。课后检测题，用星号来区分难易程度。无星表示基础题，一个星表示中等题，两星表示有难度的题，三个星表示需要学生动脑筋才能解决的提高题。

出版这样一套尚无先例的丛书确实困难较大。一年多的时间毕竟太短了，丛书名为《龙门图解》，其实图、表的分量还不够，还有许多要改进的地方，我们仅仅是刚刚开始走出了第一步。诚心希望广大读者给我们提出宝贵的意见。

丛书编委会

2002.6

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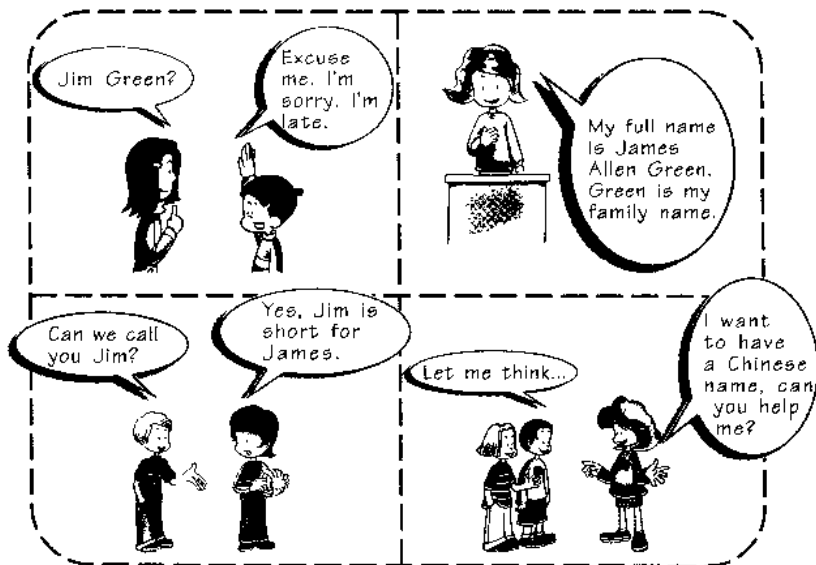
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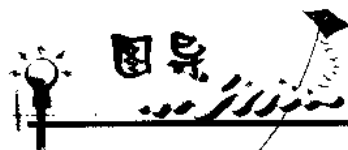
Unit 1 Welcome back!



Unit 1



同学们，你知道 James Green 姓什么吗？你是该叫他 Mr James，还是 Mr Green？中国人的姓名和英美人姓名的构成有很大的不同。想不想知道到底有什么不同？那么，赶快和我来学习本单元的内容吧！



- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| ▪ lesson | ▪ fun | ▪ afraid | ▪ traffic | ▪ bad |
| ▪ matter | ▪ September | ▪ happy | ▪ best | ▪ wish |
| ▪ second | ▪ idea | ▪ last | ▪ meaning | ▪ third |
| ▪ important | ▪ use | ▪ before | ▪ never | ▪ just |

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| ▪ next time | ▪ on time |
| ▪ on duty | ▪ think about |
| ▪ talk about | ▪ different from |

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| ▪ We're going to... | ▪ What are you going to do? |
| ▪ Welcome back to school! | ▪ Best wishes! |
| ▪ Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad. | |
| ▪ It doesn't matter. | ▪ Happy Teachers' Day! |
| ▪ Why don't you...? | ▪ That's a good idea. |

- 一般现在时
- 现在进行时



图例

单元基本语言点

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。

have fun 表示“获得乐趣”，fun 是不可数名词。

The children had a lot of fun in the party.

在聚会上孩子们都兴致十足。



make fun of sb. 表示“取笑某人”。

Don't make fun of others. That is not a good habit.

不要取笑别人，这不是个好习惯。

2. Why don't you talk about names?

为什么你不讲讲姓名的问题?

Why don't you do sth.? 表示“为什么你不做某事?”

Why don't you ask Jane for help? 为什么你不寻求简的帮助?



相同的表达方式还有: Why not do sth. 表示“为什么你不做某事?”
因此，前面讲过的那个句子也可以改成: Why not ask Jane for help?

3. For example, my full name is James Allan Green.

举例说吧，我的全名是詹姆斯·艾伦·格林。

for example 表示“举例，例如”。这个短语可以放在句首、句中、



句末。

He has been to many big cities, for example, Beijing and Shanghai.

他去过许多大城市，例如北京和上海。

for instance 也表示“例如”，用法同 for example。

For instance, horses and elephants are useful animals.

例如，马和大象都是有用的动物。

4. I think this is different from Chinese names.

我觉得这与中国名字不一样。

be different from 表示“与……不一样”。

Mary and Jane are different from each other.

玛丽与简不同。

This car is a little different from that one.

这辆小汽车和那一辆有一点不同。

My plan is different from yours.

我的计划与你的不同。



5. Jim is short for James.

Jim 是 James 的简称。

be short for 表示“……是……的简称”。与 for short 意思相同。

Pat is short for Patrick. 帕特是帕特里克的简称。

Patrick, called Pat for short. 帕特里克，简称帕特。

6. Why don't you make him a card?

你为什么不为他制作一张贺卡呢？

make sb. sth. 表示“为某人制作某物”。

I made him some fresh tea. 我为他沏了新茶。

This cloth can make me a nice dress.

我可以用这块布做条漂亮的裙子。

Let me make you a cup of coffee. 让我为你倒杯咖啡。

make sb. do sth. 表示“让某人做某事”。

I make him do housework for me. 我让他为我做家务。



7. You see your teacher on the street, and want to wish him a Happy Teachers' Day.

你在街上遇到了老师，你想祝贺他教师节快乐。

☛ wish sb. / n. 表示“祝愿某人……”。

I wish you success. 祝你成功。

We wish him all the best. 我们祝他一切顺利。

☛ Best wishes. 表示“祝好运”；“祝一切顺利”。

8. 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。

☛ help sb. (to) do 表示“帮助某人做某事”，其中的 to 可以省略。

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

你能帮助我搬桌子吗？

He usually helps his mother do housework.

他经常帮助他的妈妈做家务。



9. May I have...?

我可以……吗？

☛ May / Could / Can I...? 等是表示请求的疑问句，作肯定回答可以说：“Yes, you may / can.” “Yes, please.” “Certainly.” “All right.” “Sure.” “OK.” 等。否定回答可以说 “No, you can't.” “No, you mustn't.” 或 “I'm sorry.”

May I have a little tea? 我可以喝点茶吗？

10. Welcome to our school.

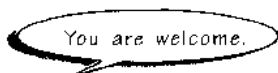
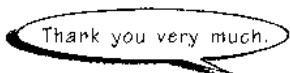
欢迎到我们学校来。

☛ welcome 意为“欢迎”，有多种词性。可作感叹词，单独使用。也可以和介词构成 to 短语，表示欢迎某人到某地来。

Welcome to China! 欢迎到中国来！

☛ 可作形容词，既可修饰名词作定语，也可和系动词 be 构成系表结构。

He is a welcome friend to me. 对于我来说，他是一个受欢迎的朋友。



② 作动词时，属于及物动词。

They welcome me to their school. 他们欢迎我来他们学校。

③ 可作为名词。

We gave the visitor a warm welcome. 我们热烈地欢迎来访的客人。

单元基础知识延伸



1. fun, funny

■ The story is full of ____.

A. fun

B. funny

■ 辅助答题

答案：A

fun 既可以作名词可以作形容词。作名词时意为“乐趣”、“兴致”，“有趣的人或事”，是不可数名词，不与a连用，也没有复数形式。

Swimming in the sea must be great fun.

在大海里游泳一定有很多乐趣。

We had a lot of fun. 我们玩得很高兴。



funny 只作形容词，意为“滑稽的”，“有趣的”。

The old lady told us many funny jokes.

那位老太太给我们讲了很多有趣的笑话。

2. think, think about



例 I'm _____ what to say.

A. thinking B. thinking about



自助答题

答案: B

think 意为“认为”、“想”。

Think before act. 行动之前先想一想。

I think she is twelve. 我认为她 12 岁。

think about 意为“想关于……”。

What are you thinking about? 你在想什么事?

单元语法要点



一般现在时

表示习惯性的或经常发生的动作；客观真理和主语的特征、性格、才能或职业。

- ④ He works from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm every day.
- ④ There is a map of China on the wall.
- ④ Light travels more quickly than sound.

现在进行时

表示正在进行或发生的动作。

表示当前一段时间内持续的活动或现阶段正在进行的活动。

- ④ What are you doing now?
- ④ I'm doing my homework.
- ④ He is talking with his friends.
- ④ He is working on a farm these days.
- ④ They are developing a new machine this month.
- ④ He is coming to see you tomorrow.
- ④ We are leaving for Shanghai tomorrow.

动词 go, come, arrive, leave, stay, start 用于现在进行时表示即将发生的动作。



图线

I. 用括号里所给词的适当形式填空

1. I'm sorry I can't spell the third (three) word.
2. Let's go shopping (shop) this afternoon.
3. There are two women (woman) teachers in our class.
4. Who's driving (drive) that car. Do you know?
5. May I have some pieces (piece) of paper, please?

II. 补全对话

(A)

- A: What 1 you 2 to give our English teacher 3 Teachers' Day?
- B: I'm not 4. Maybe I'll give her some flowers. What 5 you?
- A: I'm going to give her a book.
- B: That's a good 6.
- A: Do you want to give our English teacher a card?
- B: Yes, I 7.
- A: What 8 you like to write 9 it?
- B: I'd like to write: Best wishes 10 Teachers' Day!

(B)

- A: Excuse me. 1 this ruler yours?
- B: Let me see. No, it's not 2.
- A: Excuse me. Is this ruler 3?
- C: Yes, 4 5.
- A: 6 I borrow it, please?
- C: 7! Here you are.
- A: Thanks.
- C: 8 9 10.



III. 单项选择

1. My bike is different _____ yours.
A. to B. with C. for D. from
2. This is Tom and this is Mary. They _____ from America.
A. are all B. all are C. are both D. both are
3. They're going to have a birthday party this evening, _____?
A. won't they B. aren't they
C. don't they D. haven't they
4. Please don't _____ him Joan. His name is John.
A. shout B. cry C. call D. say
5. The _____ lesson is Chinese today.
A. five B. fifth C. fiveth D. a fifth
6. They don't know your new English _____ name.
A. teacher's B. the teacher's
C. teachers' D. the teacher
7. In China, the first name is the _____ name.
A. given B. family C. middle D. full
8. In England, people don't use their _____ names.
A. first B. last C. middle D. given
9. If one is called Alice Brown, we can call her _____.
A. Miss Alice Brown B. Miss Brown
C. Brown Alice D. A, B and C
10. What's wrong _____ the bus?
A. in B. with C. to D. at
11. I can see _____ oranges, but I can't see _____ pears.
A. some; some B. any; any
C. any; some D. some; any
12. The bottle is empty. Could you _____ a full one?
A. take B. put C. carry D. have
13. _____ Mary helps her parents do the cooking.
A. Some times B. Sometimes



C. Some time

D. Sometime

14. Don't _____ here. The baby _____.

A. talk; sleep

B. talking; sleeping

C. talk; sleeping

D. talk; is sleeping

15. The students at school often ask Phillip _____ to spell his name.

A. how

B. what

C. which

D. when

IV. 根据课文内容填空

Most English people have 1 ^{three} names, a 2 ^{first} name, a 3 ^{middle} name and a 4 ^{family} name. Their 5 ^{first} name comes first, and the 6 ^{family} name comes last. In England, people don't use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their 7 ^{first} names. This is quite different 8 ^{from} our Chinese names. And English parents usually call their children's short names, 9 ^{for} example, they call David 10 ^{David}, Thomas 11 ^{Tom}, and Elizabeth Liz for 12 ^{her}.

V. 阅读理解

(A)

At the Library

A new library opens in the town. It is a very big library. Some robots(机器人) work there as(作为) library assistants. The robots can help you find the right books and do other things. But you must say "Please" when you ask for something and "Thank you" when you get something.

Li Ming wants to borrow a book from the new library. He comes to the library with Zhang Hua. They see a robot standing there.

Li: Hei, give me the book "Little Tom"...why, the robot doesn't work.

There must be something wrong with it.

Zhang: No, nothing wrong. When you borrow a book, you must say "Please".

Li: Will you please give me the book "Little Tom", Mr Robot?

Zhang: Look! The robot is bringing you the book. Take it, Li Ming.

Li: What's wrong with the robot? It won't let me have the book.

Zhang: You must say "Thank you".

Li: Oh, thank you very much, Mr Robot.

The robot smiles and gives the book to Li Ming.